

# The Living Church.

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

VOL. II. No. 45.

CHICAGO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1880.

HOLE No. 97.

Written for the Living Church.

## The Country Parson.

### Imitation of Pope's Ode on "Solitude."

Happy the man, whom Priest and Friend,  
A few, sequestered people call;  
Resigned, an humble folk to serve  
In parish small:

Where books, with thought; where fields with  
health;  
Where hearts enrich him with their love;  
Where homes are pure—in some compare  
To that above.

Blest, who can, undisturbedly, thus  
His choicest years see pass away;  
At peace with God; in love to man;  
Content, by day:

Reposeful nights; his work and rest  
Alternate boons; sweet Meditation;  
And Usefulness, which springeth out  
Of consecration.

Thus let me live, thus let me die;  
To noisy haunts of men, unknown:  
Pass out of life, and at my grave—  
A Cross of Stone.

R. W. LOWRIE.

## Current Events.

—The small-pox is said to be raging in Troy, N. Y., to an alarming extent.

—There were no fewer than four railroad accidents, last Friday, on Eastern roads; but, happily, it seems, without loss of life.

—The Propaganda has decided to expend \$50,000 lire to establish a college at Malta for the promotion of missions in Africa.

—The House of Lords has adopted the Burials Bill and the Employers' Liability Bill, as re-amended by the House of Commons.

—The Lancashire (Eng.) operatives are anxiously considering the advisableness of emigrating, as preferable to the alternative of going on a strike.

—On the evening of Sept. 1st, the House of Lords negatived the second reading of the bill for the registration of voters in Ireland, by a vote of 42 to 30.

—A young American student, named Edward Bearing, from New York, was killed a few days ago, by the upsetting of a diligence, at Schuls in Switzerland.

—The Steamer Sumatra, from Boston, collided last week, in the English Channel, with the Dragon, from London. The latter vessel immediately sank, but no lives were lost.

—On the 27th ult., a severe wind and rain storm passed over the village of Scandavia, Wis., doing great damage. It is calculated that 500,000 feet of standing pine timber were blown down.

—The steamer Hardwick, plying between Odessa, on the Black Sea, and Bristol (Eng.), and laden with barley, foundered at sea a few days ago, and all the persons on board, with one exception, were lost.

—An exposed water-main at Grand Rapids, Mich., burst, last Thursday morning, about 3 o'clock, and let 6,000,000 gallons of water into the city. The damage is estimated at from \$25,000 to \$40,000.

—A plan is under consideration by the proper authorities, for the revival, in some form, of a fractional currency, for the convenience of commerce. The idea, we have no doubt, will be a very acceptable one to most persons.

—A passenger train on the Midland Railway (Eng.) ran off the track the other day, near Manchester. Two coaches were shattered, and several passengers injured; six, so seriously, that they had to be taken to the nearest hospital.

—Ex-Gov. Rob't McClelland, of Detroit, was interred on the afternoon of the 2d inst., with every mark of honor and respect. The Rev. Drs. Clark, of St. Paul's, and Harris, of Christ Church, were the officiants upon the occasion.

—President Hayes is the guest of the Governor of the Territory, while visiting Salt Lake City. He declined the proffered hospitality of the Mormon Mayor and Council, because they are indignant and do not propose to show him any attentions. Governor Murray will probably be able to entertain him, although he has but one wife.

—On the 1st inst., four men-of-war passed up the Adriatic, believed to be the vanguard of the combined squadron of the Powers. A Russian frigate is said to have left Cronstadt, last Sunday week, in order to take part in the Naval demonstration against Turkey.

—About the middle of last month, in the midst of a terrific storm, a violent torrent of water burst into a R. C. Chapel, at Gweedore, County Donegal, forcing open the doors, and flooding the building to a depth of eight feet. About four hundred persons were in the chapel, of whom, however, only five lost their lives.

—The police found the Jesuit schools in Paris, Lille, Toulouse, Montpellier, and elsewhere, evacuated except by civil representatives. At Poitiers, however, they found six Jesuits, three of whom claimed to be proprietors. The other three, offering no such claim, were ejected, causing a slight demonstration by the crowd outside.

—A Paris dispatch states that the harvest throughout France, Baden, Switzerland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Holland, South Russia, Servia, and Egypt, will be fully up to the average; that in Upper Italy, Roumelia, Bavaria, Swabia,

South Italy, Hungary, Poland, and Belgium, it will be from 5 to 25 per cent. above the average; but that in Great Britain and Ireland, Saxony, Northern and Rhenish Germany, and Central Russia, it will be from 10 to 40 per cent. below the average.

—Among the deaths of persons of prominence; in England, last month, was that of Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, K. G., at the ripe age of 92. He will be remembered by some of our readers, under the name of Sir Stratford Canning, as having been Special Ambassador to Constantinople, in 1831.

—A wooden bridge over the river Ebro, near Logrono, Spain, fell on the 2d inst., as a battalion of troops was crossing. One captain, three lieutenants, and sixty-four men were drowned. Later reports give the loss of life as having been ninety-six, and say that the battalion was testing a military pontoon bridge, when the accident occurred.

—Our English exchanges record the death of the Rev. Henry Wright, Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, and Honorary Clerical Secretary of the Church Missionary Society. Mr. Wright, who was only forty-seven years of age, was drowned while bathing in Coniston Lake, Cumberland. He leaves a widow and twelve children, of whom the youngest was born the day after his father's death. His loss is deeply deplored throughout the Church.

—There has been a terrible hurricane, within the last few days, off the coast of Florida, extending over an area of thousands of square miles of the ocean, and over the whole central portion of Florida. The Steamship, City of Vera Cruz, bound from New York to Havana and Vera Cruz, was lost in the storm, together with the crew and passengers, numbering in all, eighty persons. Among the latter was General Torbert, a famous Union cavalry officer, and ex-Consul General to Paris.

—The plot is fast thickening, in the East. On the 27th of August, General Gough, with two cavalry regiments, arrived at Camp Robat, twenty miles from Candahar, with which place he opened heliographic communication. On Saturday, General Roberts reached Candahar, with a regiment of his force, and expected to open the attack with four brigades, in the course of three or four days. A later despatch says that Gen. Roberts has already entered Candahar, and that Ayooob Khan has endeavored to open negotiations with him. The General is said to be suffering from fever.

—Later still: An official despatch announces that Gen. Roberts has attacked and dispersed Ayooob Khan's force, and captured twenty-seven guns. The Cabulees have retreated up the Orghandab valley.

—It does not appear that, after all, the reported marriage of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts is likely to come off. It is not clear that the whole thing has not been a huge hoax. The rumor was started, and published in all the papers, until most people looked upon it, improbable as it seemed, as authentic. The Baroness, most likely, has not thought it consistent with her dignity to deny the report. One fine morning, recently, several so-called "society-papers" having announced that the marriage would be solemnized on the day in question, at the Savoy Chapel, at 11:30, the building was crowded with expectant sight-seers. The churchyard, also, and the street leading to it, were thronged with people, hoping to catch a glimpse of the "happy couple." At 11 o'clock, however, the chaplain of the Savoy, the Rev. Henry White, emerged from the vestry; and, having ascended the pulpit, informed the congregation that they had assembled there on a vain quest, for that no marriage would take place.

—NEW YORK.—Isaac H. Brown, for the past forty-four years sexton of Grace Church, was buried from there on the 25th ult. The building was filled with persons desirous of paying him that last mark of respect.

The examination of candidates for the General Theological Seminary was to be held on the 7th and 8th inst. The number of applicants for admission will probably reach thirty; and the Institution will open with a hundred students. It is said that the scheme for the erection of a Cathedral in the city of New York is progressing, and that large additions are being made to the building subscription list. Mr. George A. Jarvis, of Brooklyn, L. I., has given as a Thank-offering, the sum of \$10,000, for the endowment of an annual course of lectures, in connection with the General Theological Seminary. The Fund is to be known as "The Bishop Paddock Endowment Fund."

STRANGERS should be quietly, yet cordially, welcomed. Let ushers be at the door; if the vestry will serve, in turns, so much the better. Let those already seated make room for others, especially if they be strangers, gladly; let the home-folks get up, if they need be, offer them seats, prayer-books, and quietly find room for themselves as near by as may be. This course helps to preach the gospel, by helping to build the congregation up; the opposite course of indifference to visitors helps the devil and his angels by aiding mightily in running your congregation down.

## Manitoba.

Correspondence of the Living Church.

It is not so very long ago, since, to the ordinary tourist, the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis were almost on the limits of civilization, in a northerly direction; and, to have reached those points, was to have accomplished a considerable feat in traveling. After a few years, however, the Northern Pacific Railroad, nearly a hundred and fifty miles farther north, stretching westward from Lake Superior to Dakota, presented a new rung in the iron ladder, by which we are gradually climbing towards the North Pole. A few short years more elapse, and we find still another Road—the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba—striking northward for a distance of three hundred and ninety miles, to St. Vincent, touching, at that point, the International Line. There it grasps, with friendly grip, a branch of the Canadian Pacific Road, over which our tourist is whirled, if he desire it, ninety miles still farther north. And now, that he is nearly five hundred miles nearer the Frozen Zone than he was at St. Paul, he probably begins to think that there can hardly be much beyond that point, and that he has pretty nearly reached the limits of any possible future civilization. But what are the facts? I will content myself with stating only one of them, in order that the readers of the LIVING CHURCH may obtain some faint idea of the magnificent empire that is being founded on the other side of the line which separates the United States from the British Possessions, more than eight hundred miles northwest from Chicago.

This one fact is, that, between the 110th and the 124th degree of west longitude, or thereabouts, there lies a territory extending nine hundred miles north from the National Boundary, which, being within the isothermal limits, is a wheat-bearing region; and this is barely one-half of the area, in that part of the British North American Possessions, that is capable of producing that, as well as other cereals.

It may be doubted whether the popular estimate of the extent of the Dominion of Canada, does not fall short of the truth. It is well, therefore, to know that it comprises a territory of about 3,528,705 square miles, and occupies an area equal to that of the entire Continent of Europe, and larger than that of the United States. That part of this region, whose northern boundary is the Arctic Ocean, and whose southern limits—extending east and west from the Atlantic to the Pacific—are the northern boundaries of the United States, and of what used to be known as the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, covers an area of 2,750,000 square miles, and was formerly called "Rupert's Land." Until within the last ten years, this whole region was owned and governed by the Hudson Bay Company; but, in 1870, it was handed over to the Canadian Government, and now forms a part of the Dominion of Canada. The Dominion itself, at present, consists of Seven Provinces, viz: Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, and British Columbia. But, besides these, there remain the district of Keewatin and the vast North Western Territory, out of which, doubtless in due time, other Provinces will be formed; just as State after State is formed from the Territories in our own country.

Of one of these Provinces, in particular, we have heard a great deal in the West, within the past two or three years; as thousands of intending settlers from Europe and Canada have, within that period, passed through Chicago, on their way thither. I refer to Manitoba. Situated very nearly in the geographical centre of the Continent (being almost equi-distant between the North Pole and the Equator, and between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans), the Province of Manitoba, although it contains somewhere about 9,000,000 acres, is yet but a very small fraction, indeed, of the enormous territory of which it constitutes a portion. Parts of Minnesota and Dakota form its southern boundaries, and it has direct connection, by the St. P., M. & M. Railway, with the United States. The Canadian Railway system will, also, within a very few years, give, within the limits of the Dominion, direct access to the Atlantic as well as to the Pacific seaboard.

Some idea of the growth of the Province of Manitoba itself, since its erection ten years ago, may be gathered from a comparative view of the growth of its chief city, Winnipeg. The present Bishop and Metropolitan of Rupert's Land, came to this locality about fifteen years since. At that time, Winnipeg had no existence; two or three houses, scattered up and down on the banks of the Red River, were the sole germ of the future city, and there was a population of but thirty or forty souls. There was a blacksmith's shop; but no tailor, no bootmaker, no baker, no carpenter's shop. Eight years afterwards, Winnipeg was an incorporated city, with its Mayor and Aldermen! Ten years ago, it had a population of 253. Three years later, the census showed a return of some 2,200; and, this year, the number has run up to between 10,000 and 12,000. Civilization, refinement, comforts and luxuries have naturally kept pace with the increasing population; and, at the present time,

Winnipeg—"The Gate-City of the Northwest"—bids fair to tread in the steps of our own "Garden City," in the rapidity of her growth. Building is going on very extensively, and the value of property is rising rapidly.

Let it be understood, that, in making the above statement, my only object has been to give a general and fair outline of the position and the prospects of this region and its capital. The subject of its varied resources and its beautiful climate, with all their corresponding details, lies beyond my present scope. But there is a theme peculiarly appropriate to the pages of the LIVING CHURCH, and to which most, if not all that has gone before, may be considered as introductory; I mean, the history and condition of our sister Church. This, however, I must reserve for a second letter.

## Minnesota.

Correspondence of the Living Church.

FERGUS FALLS, MINN., Aug. 1880.

At this point, nine years since, only a few shanties marked the site of the present town; and from that time until less than a year ago, there were no railroad stations within twenty-five miles. Last December, the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Road reached this point, and was soon extended to Glynndon, on the North Pacific Railway. In June of the present year, the census was taken, and showed a population, at Fergus Falls, of 1,653 souls. Since then, there has been an addition, by immigration, of at least 150 persons, making the population, at the present moment, 1,800. The surrounding country is a fine farming district, abounding in lakes and streams, and possessing the advantage of plenty of hard wood and of pine.

But the great feature at Fergus Falls is the remarkable facilities that it has for manufacturing purposes, afforded by the Red River of the North, which flows through the town. There is said to be as much water-power within seven miles along the river, as Minneapolis enjoys. It is easily controlled, and dams can be built very readily. There is a fall of 120 feet in three miles, affording an opportunity, within less than that distance, for the erection of from five to seven mill-dams. Three of these have been already constructed, and a grist mill and a saw mill are in operation, besides a third building, where the water-power can be applied to any purpose for which it may be required. The most valuable of these privileges, belonging to Mr. Anstin, lies a short distance up the river. A substantial dam has been built there, and the eligibility of the site must inevitably lead, before long, to the erection of mills for various branches of manufacture. Upon the whole, this place bids fair, from its natural advantages, to be, eventually, one of the most important places in the State. It is safe to predict for it, a bright and prosperous future, as regards its temporal outlook.

But it is time to enquire, "What about the prospects of the Church, in this promising town?" Do they keep pace with its civil growth? Upon occasion of a recent visit there, the writer learnt, in answer to his enquiries, that there was no lack of meeting-houses of almost every description. It was not easy to say what denominations were not represented. There were three church-buildings belonging to as many English-speaking congregations; Presbyterians, Congregationalists, and Methodists; and there were, also, three Scandinavian Societies, each one having its place of worship. On the previous Sunday, a Baptist minister had visited the place, in order to survey the ground, with a view of introducing the varieties of his "little Zion." To what extent all these different bodies must flourish, may be guessed, from the fact that the actual English-speaking membership, taken altogether, is not large.

The writer found, however, an energetic and earnest band of Church-people, who are working hopefully, in the prospect of having a resident pastor, before very long. They rejoice in the consciousness that the organization of a Church Mission there, with a pastor at its head, will not be a multiplication of sects, but the presentation—to all who truly desire the welfare of the Body of Christ—of a rallying-point, a centre of union, in the midst of distraction and divisions. And so they work on, in hope. It is here, as it is so often elsewhere, chiefly the faithful women of the Church, that are holding the ground. They have recently formed a Ladies' Church Aid Society, which is, practically, a Guild for Church Work.

There are some thirteen or fourteen Church families at Fergus Falls, and about fifteen communicants. Services have been held here on several occasions, by different clergymen; among others, by the Rev. I. T. Osborne, of Alexandria, involving a journey of seventy miles. Bishop Whipple, also, has visited the place on two occasions.

A Synod of the Anglican Church in the West Indies will, it is said, take place in the course of the present year. It is to be held at Barbados, and will be convened by the venerable Bishop of Guiana, Dr. Anstin, who, for thirty-eight years, presided over that See.

## Church News.

ILLINOIS.—The Rev. B. F. Fleetwood, rector of St. Mark's, Chicago, having returned, on the 31st inst., from a two months' visit to Europe, was greeted, on last Thursday evening, with a surprise party, at his own residence. The parishioners gathered in large numbers, and all spent a very delightful evening.

The Rev. R. A. Holland, rector of Trinity Church, Chicago, has returned home, after his summer's vacation, and resumed his usual duties last Sunday.

The Rector of St. Paul's, Kankakee, is again at his post, and Church services resumed, after a vacation of five weeks spent by him with old friends and parishioners in Vermont.

The Chapel, and the Transept-addition to the church are nearing completion, and will probably be ready for occupancy sometime in October. By this enlargement, accommodations are furnished for a Sunday School of two hundred members, and fifty additional sittings are secured for the Church. By an arrangement of rising panels Church and Chapel can be thrown together; and a congregation of five hundred accommodated on extraordinary occasions. The church is also undergoing such repairs as will put it in admirable condition for the work of the Parish.

WISCONSIN.—The work which the faithful missionaries of the Diocese are doing, is a convincing reason why our alms and our prayers should cheer them in their self-denying service for the Master. A knowledge of missionary labor, and of the sure growth of the Church, as the result of missionary ventures, should bring forth from every Christian heart a warm sympathy for the servant of the Lord in his daily trial of love and faith. And this sympathy should be of that practical kind which helps the missionary by ministering to the support of himself and his family. Let those who have not, as yet, pledged anything for the missionary work this year, consider the duty and the privilege of aiding in this blessed work. It is a pleasure to plead for the missionary.—Calendar.

NEW JERSEY.—Last week, the ladies of St. Mary's Church had a Fair and Festival in the Armory building, at Keyport, beginning Tuesday afternoon and continuing in the evening. Everything passed off pleasantly, and the result was quite gratifying; receipts over \$200. In every respect, both socially and pecuniarily, the Fair was one of the most successful that had taken place in Keyport, and reflected great credit on all concerned. We have a hard-working Rector, a man of ability, and a sound Catholic, Rev. C. J. Peace. The services are interesting, the sermons are instructive, the Church is growing and at peace. All now seem to be united in the good work. C. \*\*\*

NORTHERN TEXAS.—Statistics from the Journal of the Sixth Annual Convention: Baptisms, 190, of which 39 were adult; confirmations, 89; present number of communicants, 1,005; number of families in the district, 462; individuals, 1,331; Sunday School teachers, 66; Sunday School scholars, 602; parish school teachers, 5; pupils, 132. Offerings: For diocesan missions, \$51.85; domestic missions, \$62.40; foreign missions, \$112.30; bishop's salary, \$568.25; expenses of convocation, \$2.50; communion alms, \$633.78; parochial purposes, \$7,200.89; total, \$8,631.97. Value of church property, \$46,535.

CONNECTICUT.—We learn from the parish paper, St. James, New London, that a "Parish House" is to be built, for the accommodation of the Sunday School and various working organizations of the parish. Two members have offered to give four thousand dollars; at least ten thousand will be needed. This is the old parish of which Dr. Hallam was rector for so many years; and it has always been noted for its zeal and good work. It has several working Societies, and a parish paper full of missionary spirit. The Rev. Wm. B. Buckingham is the Rector.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.—Statistics: Number of clergy, 88; parishes, 88; mission stations, 37; baptisms, 1,191, of which 192 were adult; confirmations, 694; number of communicants, 6,891; Sunday School teachers, 1,135; Sunday School pupils, 11,694; churches and chapels, 116; rectories, 40; school houses, 10. Offerings: Parochial, \$188,397; diocesan, \$27,375; extra diocesan, \$6,932; total, \$222,704.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA.—The Journal of the Sixth Annual Convocation gives the following statistics: Number of parishes and missions, 22; communicants, 763; baptisms, 153; confirmed, 73; marriages, 64; burials, 85; Sunday School teachers, 91; scholars, 923; offerings, \$21,917.78; value of church property, \$55,325.

MARYLAND.—The Sewing School of Epiphany Parish, Washington, Dr. Paret, Rector, is growing in numbers and usefulness, and is rapidly counting up to 300 members. There is a parish library and reading room, to which nearly 50 new books, of sterling worth, have been added this summer.

### The Parochial System—The Other Side.

To the Editor of the Living Church:

In the discussions which have lately occupied the Church papers in regard to what they call the parochial system, and the rights and powers and duties of vestries, it has seemed to me that you have taken a prejudiced view of the matter. I am not surprised at your expression of your opinion, for I have observed that to be a habit of your's. You have, of course, a right to your opinion, and to express it. But I have been surprised and pained to observe that the *Churchman*, which so rarely expresses an opinion, should on this question be almost emphatic. I wrote to them, some time ago, on this subject, but I think the letter must have been lost, as I have not seen it in print.

But I ought not to be surprised at the prejudice which can see only one side to this question. Both papers, I believe, are edited by clergymen, and they, of course, can see the clerical side only. Being a vestryman, I see both sides. And I want to express my opinion just as plainly as you do, and to say that in our parish, at least, it has always been the clergyman that has been in fault. That is my opinion. To give you some idea of the perplexities which the clergy sometimes bring upon a devoted vestry, I have concluded to write out a condensed history of our parish, and ask you to publish it. I believe it will throw a good deal of light upon this question, and may show you where the trouble lies.

It is about ten years ago that Rev. John Fullman started services in this town. A number of us prominent citizens took hold with him, and determined to carry the thing through. There had been a good deal of dissatisfaction in two of the other churches in this town, and quite a number of their people united with us. As they were men of property, to make sure of them, we put them on the Vestry. Mr. F. was fortunately a wealthy man, and his wife had means of her own, and so long as he stayed with us, the Church prospered. He headed the subscription list generously, and the first year we built a fine stone church, completely furnished it, and the next year his wife gave us the deed of a handsome brick parsonage. There was quite a mortgage on the church, but he promised to take care of it, and he did. We had a first-class choir, and, in my opinion, better music than you have anywhere in Chicago. Mr. F. was not much of a preacher, but what we lacked in sermons we made up in singing. We kept up our end of the church, and he had the good taste to give us short sermons. He lived in good style, and did us credit all through.

Well, things went on beautifully for nearly four years. We had the most fashionable congregation in town. Every pew was rented, and we were talking of enlarging the church, when suddenly our minister startled us by announcing that he intended to leave us and spend several years in Europe. Consternation is too mild a term to describe our feelings. Where to get another minister on the same terms, we had no idea. We remonstrated with him, and did all in our power to make him see his duty as we did, but it was of no use. Of course it would have been idle to offer a man of his wealth any inducements in the way of increased salary. He was bound to go, and he did go. With this exception he treated us very fairly. He lifted the mortgage himself, and we had the church dedicated just before he left. It was a grand occasion. I reckon our banquet was the most elegant spread that has ever been given in this State. It makes up for many mortifications we have experienced since.

With his departure our troubles began. Several of the vestry lost their interest, and resigned, and many of the congregation went back to their former churches. But those of us who were left set to work to get another minister. This was difficult. We had promised Mr. F. a nominal salary of two hundred dollars, but he had always given it back to us, and more too. With our diminished ranks it was hard work to increase this. But we made a grand effort, after we had spent a year trying to find a man equally fortunate in financial matters, with our first minister, and we raised a subscription of six hundred dollars. At last we found a man on whom we could unite, and we gave him a call. He was a good preacher, and worked hard, but he was no manager. He had a large family, and their style of dress and living was—well, it was simply disgraceful to the Church. We could not invite them to our houses nor introduce them to our friends. Then, too, his wife was rather too independent in her talk, to suit most of our people, and the result was a withdrawal of subscriptions, so that at the end of a year he was compelled to leave, in debt to grocer and market-man, and these debts have not been paid to this day. Of course the Church suffers in the evil reputation of her ministers.

After this we were discouraged, and waited till the Bishop sent us a minister. He seemed to be a very godly man, but utterly refused to be guided by us, introduced any quantity of innovations, and interfered with the music. At last, when he refused to take any part in the anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association, we were enabled to get rid of him.

For the last three years we have had four ministers in succession, and each one less satisfactory than his predecessor. Our congregation has dwindled to one-third its former size, and in style has run down very much. To keep our expenses paid we have been obliged to mortgage the parsonage. One clergyman, I'll not mention his name, actually sold the vestry for his stipend, as temporary supply. Our music alone costs us seven hundred dollars a year, and our fine church largely increases our annual assessment by the Convention. But this we have not paid for several years.

Now, you can understand something of our troubles. I have not mentioned the disputes and quarrels in the vestry, which have been almost constant through this time. And yet you seem to imply that the vestries are the party at fault, and the clergy are altogether lovely.

We are now looking for a clergyman, and I may say that our chief requisite is that he must understand the meaning of self-sacrifice. We have had high-church and low church, and don't care for either. If the man hasn't money, he must be unmarried, and able and willing to live on little. We want a good preacher, a good reader, musical, and a gentleman, and we can offer him our subscription list of four hundred and fifty dollars a year, but we do not guarantee the collection. If he is popular and makes himself agreeable to all parties, he will have no difficulty in getting his salary. In short, he must have the spirit of self-sacrifice. It is the lack of this that has been the cause of all our troubles. If our first minister would have given up his European tour, we should have been doing well to this day. Every one of our ministers has had some pet luxury or whim or principle that he was determined not to sacrifice. I am sure that the vestry understand what sacrifice means. We give liberally. We cannot increase our subscriptions without taking it from our tables or our style, our establishments or carriages, or vacation trips—in fact, from the necessary expenses of that station of life to which it has pleased God to call us. We are willing to pay Paul, but we don't want to rob Peter. Now let the clergy meet us with this understanding, and when they do we shall have less talk about the evils of the parochial system. For one, I don't know what we should do without this system in our parish.

[We think "Vestryman" has proved and illustrated his position. Doubtless the fundamental evil is the lack of self-sacrifice on the part of the clergy. We commend to "Vestryman's" attention, and for his encouragement, the experiment of Dr. Tanner. Clergymen's salaries will cease to disturb our peace, when a man can live indefinitely on his extremities, and the entire parochial income can be devoted to the music. The ideal type of clergymen will then be developed; a priest all grace and no greed, all brain and no bowels.—EDITOR.]

### The Stewart Memorial.

Correspondence of the Living Church.

The Stewart Memorial Cathedral of the Incarnation, sorely taxes the patience of the average American visitor, by its apparently slow progress towards completion. But a careful and appreciative examination of the work will explain how it can already have been years in building, and yet lack at least, a year of completion. While small, as compared with the famous Cathedrals of the Old World, in the beauty and excellent workmanship of its details it need not stand ashamed. There is nothing striking or original in the design, yet it is a carefully studied and well elaborated specimen of Gothic architecture, following, for the most part, "decorated" models, but with a pleasing tendency towards the "perpendicular" style. As it stands at present, it comprises nave, choir, transept, and apsidal chancel, and a baptistery. It is of brown freestone, with elaborate carvings and tracery, but the light blue granite foundation and outer stairs, set off the brown superstructure in an elegant manner, while they will contrast handsomely with the green lawn of the surrounding park. The single spire rises in massive dignity from the front entrance, and forms the main feature of the facade. The tower ends in four tall gables, pierced with single windows of exceptional size and beauty. The spire proper is pierced with narrow lights, and is richly crocketed at the angles. It is of stone to the very final, and the bronze cross, that surmounts the whole, is to be illuminated with electric lights. Above the baptistery rises a delicate little spire, of elaborate construction and perfect beauty. This is to contain a small peal of five bells, while the famous Centennial Chime hangs in the great tower. The church will accommodate one thousand worshippers, besides the two hundred or more that will find places in the choir and apse. The baptistery is enriched with marbles of various colors. The floor of the entire church is laid with polished marble and slate, in geometrical forms, which increase in richness and beauty as the sanctuary is approached. The carvings of gray stone in the latter are singularly beautiful. Two handsome groups in *alto-relievo*, not proving satisfactory, owing to the soft and porous character of the stone, are about to be replaced by more delicate work in white marble. Indeed, the Stew-

art estate, in utter contempt for the ordinary rules of economy, have tried, rejected, and replaced, in various parts of this structure, a number of details, both great and small, in search of absolute perfection. The pillars are of iron, and are therefore more slender and less obstructive to the eye of the worshipper, than if made of stone. They are surmounted with bronze capitals of exquisite design and workmanship. The flowers, fruits, and manifold vegetable forms, which appear in carvings and castings almost everywhere, are not the conventional forms of gothic architecture, but artistic imitations of nature, as represented in our own American gardens, woods, and fields. A few plain surfaces on the inner walls are to be beautified by sacred pictures in fresco; while neither expense nor pains will be spared to make the colored windows harmonize, in richness and beauty of design, with the rest of the edifice.

The basement is something exceptional in cathedral architecture, but here the design is in no respect marred, while a very great practical advantage will be gained. It is approached in several places by granite steps, from without, and from within, by two screw stairways in the choir, and by broader cast-iron stairways near the vestibule. The Stewart Memorial Crypt, beneath the sanctuary, adds another to our American art treasures, and will attract study, with the Astor reredos in Old Trinity, and the new reredos of Grace Church. The crypt is a room of polished marble, nearly circular, and is elegantly vaulted. Each window is a distinct study, while everything is harmonious and symmetrical. Pillars of colored marble, dividing the surrounding window-spaces, contrast agreeably with the shining white. There are the Lisbon, Sienna, Napoleon, *Vert de Campagne*, Formosa, Kilkenny, and other precious marbles. The workmanship of the crypt is American. It is said that over thirty thousand dollars have been expended on this mausoleum of the merchant prince.

If the visitor places himself in the centre of this marble chamber, he is surrounded with a circle of windows. On three sides, these look out on the open air, the earth being dug away about the basement walls; on the fourth side, however, where this circular chamber adjoins the rest of the basement, the windows are left unglazed—indeed are not, properly speaking, windows—but form a beautiful open work partition from the next room. Within this next room, which is to serve as an oratory, or chapel, for occasional services, the open work partition forms a kind of reredos for the altar. The remainder of the basement is taken up mainly by a spacious hall, large enough to accommodate several hundred. The practical character of these arrangements is readily seen.

Workmen are now busy setting up the grand new organ, which is intended to be the finest in America. A special journey to Europe was made by the builder, Roosevelt, on receiving the order, for the purpose of studying every new contrivance for adding tone and power. The organ is distributed in organ chambers, on both sides of the choir, and in an organ loft above the main entrance. These three organs (or parts of one organ), together with the chime of bells, may, by electric attachments, be played from the one keyboard.

All parts of the cathedral will be heated by steam. A foolish statement going the rounds even of the Church press, that there are to be no seats, has for its only foundation the announced resolution to provide, not pews, but cathedral chairs—a kind of portable *prie-dieu* and chair combined, with which every continental traveler is familiar.

Have Mr. Stewart's remains been removed? This question is answered, by those who ought to know, with mysterious silence. Shrewd people say that of course they have, but that nothing will be said about them, or where they now are, until they are publicly deposited in their last earthly resting place, under the marble floor of the memorial crypt.

About one hundred feet north of the cathedral will be built a beautiful chapter house and vestry, to be connected with the church by a cloister, through which the clergy and choristers will pass in procession to the performance of their sacred functions. The Episcopal residence, whose foundation is already built, will be opposite the chapter house, and still farther north, being divided from it by a street.

On an elevated site, about half a mile away, stands the imposing new structure of St. Paul's School for Boys. It is of dark red brick, with brown stone dressings, and consists of a main building and three wings, these latter forming two open quadrangles. These buildings are three and four stories in height, with a fine tower. They are late gothic in style, with rich, but not profuse, decorations. The main building is about three hundred, and the wings nearly two hundred feet in length. Every convenience will be provided for the boys, even to a huge swimming bath. The visitor, looking upon this imposing pile, wonders if it is to be merely a *boarding school for boys*; and when he looks up at the inscriptions cut into the walls, his question is not answered, for on one corner building he reads: *HISTORIA ET SCIENTIA*; and on the corresponding building, *ARS ET PHILOSOPHIA*; while over the massive

central portal, in large letters, he reads, *IN MEMORIAM: ALEX. TURNEY STEWART, ST. PAUL'S*. Surely, the term "School" will eventually be dropped for "College," when this institution becomes well established, for it is not American to choose the less-sounding name, when the greater might as well be had; and of these buildings, at least, any college might be proud.

Near by, workmen are making an artificial lake. St. Mary's School for Girls must, for a time, remain content with its insufficient quarters, in an ordinary large dwelling house. The diocesan Divinity School has a Dean who is its sole professor, and has had, during the past year, some four or five students. Endowments for these institutions have not as yet been provided.

Garden City is a village of modern houses, with all city conveniences, beautifully laid out with fine gravel streets and walks, an extensive park, a fine hotel, water-works, gas, and about five hundred inhabitants. Everything belongs to the Stewart estate. Rents are low, and the tenants are all in business at New York, with which there is hourly connection by the trains. It is about twenty miles distant from Brooklyn or Hunter's Point. The visitor may take the train at Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, or else at Hunter's Point, Long Island City, to which there is ferry connection from Thirty-fourth St., New York. The visit had better be made on a week-day, as the Cathedral is closed on Sundays, services at present being held in a store-room fitted up as a chapel. The growing congregation is in charge of the Rev. T. Stafford Drowne, D. D., Dean of the Divinity School.

To the Editor of the Living Church:

In your issue of July 29, reviewing a book devoted to the consideration of the words, Aion and Aionion, you make certain admissions which you will allow me humbly to dissent from. "Our conviction, after reading the testimony is, that the word admits of a wide range of duration, but never of necessity, means eternal."

Please get out your Greek Testament and turn to the 16th verse of the sixth chapter of St. Paul's first Epistle to Timothy. St. Paul is speaking of our Lord, "Who only has immortality, dwelling in the light which no man can approach unto; Whom no man hath seen nor can see; to Whom be honor and power everlasting (Aionion). AMEN."

There is no possibility of making this word, as used here, signify anything else but the fullest and most limitless duration. It is of the essence of God. His power can never cease to be, aionion must here necessarily mean endless being.

St. Paul has used the same word in connection with the life to come, as the reward of faithfulness in the service of God, holding it out as an incentive to greater exertion. In verse 12, he exhorts Timothy to lay hold on eternal (Aionion) life. In the 19th verse, speaking of what the rich should do, laying up for themselves a good foundation against the time to come, "that they may lay hold on eternal (Aionion) life."

Does it not follow that St. Paul wished to have the same meaning given to aionion in the 12th and 19th verses, that he has given, (and none of us can escape allowing it,) to the same word in the 16th verse?

Doubtless the book you speak of is a good one, but I think it a more profitable employment of one's time, to read that which will foster belief in the truth of God's Word, rather than in reading books calculated to unsettle belief, to say the least of the harm they do.

[In saying that the word Aionion never, "of necessity," means Eternal, the Reviewer of the book referred to evidently meant "ex vi termini." The word, *per se*, does not, of necessity, mean "eternal," for it is repeatedly used in classical and theological Greek as a general term of long but limited duration. Neither does it, "of necessity," mean limited duration, for it is used also for indefinite duration and for incalculable duration, and, doubtless, as shown by the writer above, for *infinite* duration; but we cannot conclude from its use in one place that it means the same "of necessity" in another. To seek to maintain Church doctrine and Bible truth by arguments that sound learning does not respect, will not tend to strengthen the world in the Bible or the Church.—Ed.]

Elizabeth of Austria is said to be one of the most cultivated sovereigns in the world. She draws beautifully, is a good musician, and speaks fluently all the languages of modern Europe. She is fond of literature, and among her attendants has readers in various languages, to whom she enjoys listening. She is not very popular among the ladies of the court circle, since she has no taste for small chatter and fashionable amusements. She employs her time with her drawing, embroidery, reading, and last, but not least, in playing, with her little daughter, Valerie, of whom she is passionately fond.

The British loss in front of Candahar was one officer, 300 Europeans, and 700 native soldiers.—It is said that the children of the Prince of Wales vary the national anthem occasionally, by singing, "God save our old grandmother." They are, however, very devoted to the Queen.

### All Around the World.

It is said that the Sultan understands that the "great naval demonstration" is only a demonstration; and that if he thought the Powers would really adopt coercive measures, he would immediately yield.—The news from Candahar is that the country is quieting down; the siege is raised.—The queen of the Netherlands has a new daughter.—Over one hundred Indians having died of small-pox at Upper Gatineau, Canada, the red men are moving north in small parties, leaving the dead unburied.—A furious rain storm visited Richmond, Va., on the 30th, flooding the lower part of the city, and doing a great deal of damage to property.—The Southern and White River Utes, Piutes, and Navajoes have taken the war-path in Grand Valley, and committed many depredations.—The census shows more colored people who can read and write, in Levy county, Fla., than white.—Nearly all American railroads are adding largely to their motive power and rolling stock. Locomotive, car and iron bridge builders at the east report all the work on hand that they can attend to.—The rush of Americans from Europe has begun, and from now until October the incoming steamers will be crowded. It is very difficult to secure a passage by any popular line prior to that time, and the majority of cases of those who have berths engaged are the possessors of excursion tickets.—Sergeant Armstrong, the leader of the Irish bar, is dead.—Robert Browning is said to be very popular in London society—where his books are but little read.—Early risers on Randolph Hill, N. H., saw the summit of Mount Adams covered with snow the other morning.—The Tarrytown centennial celebration, the good taste of which has been largely questioned, is to take place on the 23d.—Germany added 1,102 miles of road to its railway system last year, and of these the government built 793 miles.—France and Spain have just signed an international copyright treaty.—Iron clad huts are to be erected in some districts of Ireland for the protection of the constabulary. The huts will be sheathed with boiler iron, and pierced with loop holes, through which muskets may be fired.—"Politica Segreta Italiana (1863-1870)," is the title of a volume shortly to be published at Turin. It is chiefly made up of correspondence with Mazzini and other leaders. The first, entitled "Victor Emmanuel and Joseph Mazzini," contains a remarkable series of letters exchanged between the king of Italy and the leader of the republican party on the subject of the liberation of Venice.—Of late years many members of both houses of Congress have used stamps for franking, upon which were cut fac-similes of their signatures. By this device a clerk could frank a thousand documents at very little expense, either of time or labor. Now the Postmaster-General has decided that no matter can be franked unless it bears a genuine signature.—It is reported from London that England has finally accepted the task, refused by France, of drawing up a fresh note in regard to the Greek question, on a basis approved by the Powers, rejecting the Porte's suggestions.—The Russian poet Kraszewski, who has been living in exile in Dresden for the last ten years, has just written a new historical novel entitled "Grafin Cosel." It forms the first number of a complete series of this author's writings, to be published by Hartman, of Vienna.—Mr. Gladstone's health still causes his physicians much anxiety, and they urge him to take a trip by sea to Madeira.—Mr. Murray will publish this fall the promised work on Japan, by Mr. E. J. Reed. The book is to be carefully and plentifully illustrated.—Norway is talking of cutting loose from Sweden and founding a republic.—Mr. Dillon, member of Parliament, at Kildare, said lately, that as soon as the Land League had enrolled three hundred thousand men, all the arms in England would not be able to levy rent.—The total values of the exports of domestic breadstuffs from the United States during the month of July, 1880, were \$30,803,504; and during July, 1879, \$19,558,046.—By a collision, on the 17th ult., on the railway near Vichy, France, nine persons were injured.—The harvest in the west of Ireland, it is said, will be very abundant and unusually early.—There is a woman now living at Woodstock, Mass., who was married in 1802, at the age of 21. N. B.—This is not intended as a puzzle in mathematics.—There is to be a new Atlantic cable company to America, via the Azores.—Chicago bank clearings for last week aggregated \$32,130,326.08, an excess of \$12,470,322.17 over the corresponding week in 1879.—Another oil-tank was burned at Bradford the 29th ult. It is getting unsafe to build them, as a great many seem to invite the lightning stroke.—Recent advices from Constantinople are to the effect that in Eastern Roumelia the Pan Slavists are negotiating a union of Eastern Roumelia with Bulgaria, in the event of war between Greece and Turkey.—The public debt has been decreased over \$10,000,000 in the fiscal year just closed.—Prof. Vennor, the present most popular weather prophet, predicts "more warm weather to be succeeded by cold, with sharp frosts." We could have foretold that much ourself.



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C. W. LEFFINGWELL,  
162 Washington Street, Chicago.

The Decrease of the Ministry.

It is coming to be a source of great anxiety in the American Church, that so few young men are in course of preparation for the Christian Ministry. The promise is by no means adequate to the needs of the Church. The ranks of the Clergy are diminished by death, at the rate of 50 or 60 a year; while, at the same time, the bounds of the Church are enlarged over a widening territory. The ratio of increase, as proved by statistics, is larger in the Church than in any other Christian Body in the land. But there has not been, for the last few years, a corresponding increase of candidates for the Ministry.

In 1830, we had 534 clergymen. In 1840, the number had nearly doubled; the gain was 100 per cent. in ten years. In the next decade—from 1840 to 1850—the gain was 60 per cent. From 1850 to 1860, the Church was rapidly extending; new Dioceses were formed, and missions were widely scattered on our Western frontier; yet, in the ten years, the gain to the clergy list was but 40 per cent. From 1860 to 1870, the gain was about the same. Since 1870, the ratio is still falling off; so that in this decade we have not gained over 30 per cent.

Notwithstanding our large resources in every way, our greater number of bishops and pastors and schools, we add less than one hundred a year to the number of our clergy. We are contributing for Missions, and could contribute much more; but, while we do not want for money, we lack men. We are contributing with some show of liberality to colleges and theological seminaries; but we have almost to beg for students. It is estimated that in thirty-five years we have expended thirty-five hundred thousand dollars on such Institutions; and as much more could have been obtained, doubtless, had there been greater promise of results from its expenditure.

It is a noble work that these schools of the prophets are doing; but they cannot create the spirit of consecration, by which the ranks of our Ministry are to be replenished. This must be wrought in the hearts of the people by the Holy Spirit. They must learn more to honor the sacred Office, and to covet its gifts for their children. Their ambition for their children must be sanctified, and elevated above worldly ends, and they must be taught, as of old, to devote their first fruits to the Lord. They must be taught to bring up their children to do for the Lord, and not to desire for them selves; to labor for eternity and not for time. Business is the great end of ambition, in our day; and young men are moulded by this spirit of the age. Their energies are directed to the channels of earthly enterprise; and "getting on in the world" seems to be the only thing worth working for. "Success" is the Shibboleth of the nineteenth century.

Doubtless, the discouragements incident to the ministry have deterred many. From a worldly point of view, it is not an inviting profession; its support is precarious; it subjects one to frequent removals; poverty, criticism and censure are common experiences. To a sensitive and cultivated mind, these are hard to bear; they are, to many, a grievous yoke.

But there is another and a brighter side. The clergy often find appreciation, which is a great joy to the spirit, and they sometimes meet with a co-operation that is most comforting and blessed. The work itself, its present good and its wide promise of future reward, is beyond compare. It is a blessed work; it is a noble calling. To what so noble can a father devote his son? Where can he find for him such glorious promises of character and usefulness, as in the Christian Ministry? How can he put his fortune to better use, than in educating a son for the work and office of a priest in the Church of God?

We must look to the families of our faithful laity, for a remedy of this great need. We must encourage them not only

to give money for the increase of our ministry, but to give more than money, and to educate their boys for this sacred calling. We must hold it up to them, by precept and example, as the noblest state of life to which God has called any of the sinful sons of men.

Information Wanted.

It is on the part of the *Independent*. In a late editorial we said: "Schism is a sin; as much a sin in our day as it was in St. Paul's day. Being a sin, schism is not justifiable in any case or in any circumstances whatever, never has been and never will be." The *Independent* says: "Will it (that is THE LIVING CHURCH) please tell us what is the duty of the Episcopal Church, just how its members, and then, also, how members of other Christian churches can purge themselves of this heinous sin?" "Tell us what is the duty of the Episcopal Church?" Certainly. It is plain enough. Its duty is, to go on doing in the future what it has done in the past; to teach, in this matter, what Scripture teaches, and steadfastly, in her prayers, to say "from all false doctrine, heresy and schism, Good Lord, deliver us!" But the *Independent* asks further, how "its members, and then those of other Christian churches, can purge themselves of this heinous sin?" It is plain that the members of the Episcopal Church cannot purge themselves of a sin of which they are not guilty. As for members of "other churches," their course is plain enough. Through the centuries, Catholic Christians have said "I believe in the Holy Catholic Church," and "I believe in one Catholic and Apostolic Church." If "members of other churches" believe this, they believe the Catholic Faith, as to the Catholic Church. Therefore, they are to satisfy themselves that the body to which they adhere is Catholic and Apostolic. If they find that it is not, then they should try to find one that is. Having found it, their duty is, by the Grace of God, to love and serve Him in it. We have, we hope, answered these questions to the satisfaction of the *Independent*. It now has knowledge in the matter. May it profit by it! We commend to the *Independent* these words:

"Happy are they, and only they,  
Who from Thy judgments never stray;  
Who know what's right; nor only so,  
But always practise what they know."

It is now time for schools to reopen, and the sound of the assembly bell is again heard in our land. The great army of children begins to rally for another assault upon the citadel of knowledge. Let those who lead this band of youthful warriors remember that there are other foes to be conquered besides ignorance. Whatever may be the political theory about the public schools, the fact that they are, for the most part, taught by godly men and women, is the great safeguard of our public morality. Could they, in practice, be separated from all religious influence, as in theory they have been in many parts of our country, it would be the first step in the downfall of the Republic. So long as the teachers are Christians, the principles of the Bible will be taught and exemplified, even if the Holy Scriptures are formally excluded.

Bishop Cox, in his letters to the *Kalendar*, favors the establishment of a ritual commission, "which, by appeal to a *certified book of drawings*, should be the arbiters of law and order in respect of official attire; such book being, first of all, acted upon and accepted by due legislation of the whole church." He says: "As to the Episcopal habit, nobody, more freely than I do, acknowledges that its present form is illogical and a subject for reformation."

We once made some allusion to the un-aesthetic appearance of this habit, but a sharp critic shut us up with, "sour grapes"

The *Register* says of the Rev. I. L. Nicholson, Rector of St. Mark's, Philadelphia: "He is one of the most promising of our younger clergy. In the pulpit he is bold, fearless and instructive, rising at times to eloquence. In his parish work, he has approved himself a worthy successor to the greatly beloved Dr. Hoffman."

The late managers of the *Monthly Record*, published at Charleston, S. C., announce the discontinuance of that sheet, in favor of another diocesan paper, which is intended to be published shortly.

Examinations of candidates are now in progress at the General Seminary, New York, and there is prospect of a full attendance. Mr. Geo. A. Jarvis, of Brooklyn, has given \$10,000 to endow a course of lectures, to be called "The Bishop Paddock Lectureship Fund." The Bishop of Connecticut is expected to deliver the first course, this winter. We trust there are other great gifts already determined on by our wealthy laymen, and that ere long they may be announced. We must devise liberal things in this part of our work, or the age will pass us, and our clergy will be scantily furnished for their battle with the principalities and powers of the secular learning that denies God and scoffs at His Word.

Bishop Spalding, writing from Denver, under date of Sept. 1st, says:

On returning from a Missionary excursion in the Gunnison, over the mountains, I find that All Saint's Chapel, N. Denver, has been destroyed by fire. It was a small frame building, in a populous but very needy community, for which this was the only place of worship and religious instruction. It was a centre of Sister Eliza's work. Here she had her Mother's Meeting, Sewing School, and Sunday School, and Services were kept up by the Denver clergy, or by lay reading. The insurance was but four or five hundred dollars. It will cost \$1,500 to rebuild. The site is central and the lot very valuable. The work to be done is very important. Of course we must rebuild. But we are making every effort to get subscriptions for the Cathedral. We shall have to ask help from outside. Help us all who can, and ask God's blessing for us in this emergency. JOHN F. SPALDING.

The Rev. Thos. J. Melish, of Milford, Ohio, has a capital article in a late number of the *Church Union*, in answer to the objections of a Congregationalist brother's reason for not coming into the Church. He says that with Hines, Whitmarsh, and a host of others, he has solved the Church Union problem by uniting with the Church, and gives the most convincing reasons for doing so. The article of five columns closes with these sensible words: "For myself, at least, I settled the question that Unity was destroyed by the formation of these modern sects, and that my duty was to undo it, as far as I could. I have no doubt that the course I took is the wisest course. Let us all unite on the old organization, and then whatever evils exist we can correct."

A correspondent of the *Southern Churchman* admits that Protestantism is a failure in New York, and thus accounts for it:—"Ritualism governs Trinity, and Trinity governs the diocese; the diocese, too, controls the Seminary, and the Seminary leaves the whole Church in the United States." Which proves that the Church is doing best where Protestantism has "failed."

"A. Zee," or "Haze?"

Correspondence of the Living Church.

Your correspondent "A. Zee," or is it "Haze?" asks a few questions, and likewise states that he does not want to be answered by certain authorities nor by usage in the Early Church, etc. I do not "rise to explain," but I rise to ask what the words "Protestant Episcopal" have to do with the question, and why a "Churchman to the manner born," (should he not have written "to the manor born?") uses this term "Churchman," and where he finds it in the Prayer Book or its Preface. This is indeed "Hazy."

Likewise, what is "general usage?" What is the "appropriate dress" of the minister? (that is the word in the Prayer Book, I believe). Where do we get authority for singing a hymn, either before the Communion Service or before the Sermon?

Where do we get authority for a sermon at Evening Prayer, with the hymns and collects said afterward? Now, let no one tell me that the people expect these things; let no one tell me they have been used for some time.

I confess myself a "Churchman to the manor born;" and I am come from a stock of Churchmen to the manor born; and I do not consider myself at all "HAZY."

MANAGING AND RECORDING BUSINESS AFFAIRS.—The recent assembling of the "Business Educators' Association of America," at the Palmer House in this city for a four days' session, opened the eyes of educators and business men to the importance and magnitude of this department of education. The programme for each day and evening was excellent. The subjects for discussion, and the more formal ad-

resses commanded the attention of the public, being the live questions of the day. The reports, given by the daily press, were eagerly read, and every person of intelligence will, we know, be glad to receive a copy of the full report. H. B. Bryant's Chicago Business College and English Training School is the representative Institution in this department of education. It was established in 1856, and has had a continuous, healthy growth. Young men find this their stepping-stone to business positions.

Persian Missions.

We desire to call the particular attention of our readers to the following document. The Rev. Knanishu Morat Khan is a Nestorian Christian, from Assyria, and attended St. Augustine's Missionary College, at Canterbury, for three years. His people have suffered the most cruel persecution at the hands of the Mohammedans. Many of their churches have been destroyed; and, of themselves, not a few have been killed, and others reduced to slavery. We heartily commend the appeal.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6, 1880.

The Rev. Knanishu Morat Khan, a Presbyterian of Persia, is seeking to raise sufficient money for a school amongst his people in Superghan, near Lake Oromiah. He has with him a commendatory letter from Mar Shimun, the Patriarch of the Nestorian Church, from the British Consul at Tabreez; together with others, expressing interest in his work, from the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Dean of Westminster, the Secretary of the S. P. G., the Earl of Shaftesbury etc.; and we have pleasure in commending him to the sympathy and liberality of the Christian people of this city. T. N. Morrison, Pres. Standing Committee; F. Courtney, Rector of St. James' Church; J. H. Knowles, Priest in charge of Cathedral St. Peter and Paul. Remittances by P. O. Orders or Drafts on Chicago, payable to Rev. C. W. Leffingwell, D. D., 162 Washington street, Chicago.

MICHIGAN.—The Rev. W. Herbert Smythe has retired from the rectorship of Christ Church, Crosswell (formerly Davisville), and the Sanilac County mission-field, to take charge of the missions in Huron County, a little farther north. He goes to his new work with some prestige, having reported, for the five years during which he has been missionary in Sanilac County, that he has traveled on his missionary journeys, 7,211 miles; preached 1,041 times; baptized 124 persons; presented for confirmation 103 candidates; opened six mission stations, where regular services are now maintained. The Crosswell parish, which, in 1875, reported \$73 in contributions, during the past year, made up the sum of \$743.85.

Christ Church, Owosso, has a new rector, in the Rev. B. F. Matrau, formerly of Louisiana, Mo., where a successful pastorate has just been closed. There is much that is inviting in the Owosso parish; and it ought to be one of the Church's strong points in the diocese. The church is a fine brick edifice, worth about \$10,000, and there is no debt. The attention of the congregation, during the past year, has been turned mainly to the purchase of a fine bell, of 2,000 lbs. weight, at a cost of \$543. On the bell is the following inscription.

D. O. M.

1879.

Christ Church, Owosso.  
S. S. Harris, Bishop.  
L. B. Stimson, Rector.  
Et Spiritus Et Sponsa  
Decum Veni.

The Rev. Clinton Locke, D. D., has been visiting his friend, the Rev. Dr. Worthington, at Detroit. On Sunday, the 29th ult., he preached at St. John's Church, in the evening repeating, by request, before the Detroit Knights, his late Chicago sermon, as Eminent Grand Prelate.

The Church in Maryland.

From our Baltimore Correspondent.

The "summer rest" of our city clergy is fast drawing to a close, though the hot days have not ended. One by one pastors are returning to the care of their sheep. It will, ere long, be all your correspondent can do to keep pace with the news.

The much needed work of repair, has a length been begun on Mt. Calvary Church; it is to be entirely repainted, and generally "fixed up." The work is being pressed on, and will soon be completed. The cash is ready as the work is done; it is against the principles of "Ritualistic" Churches to run into debt.

The Church in Sherwood Parish, Cockeysville, Balto county, has begun the erection of a white marble front, to cost about \$5,000, independent of the marble; which is a gift from the quarries of Hugh Sisson, of Baltimore. The corner stone was laid with an elaborate ceremonial, August 27th, in the presence of over 700 people. Among those present, of the clergy, were the Rev. Dr. Rich (Dean of Balto Convocation), who laid the corner-stone—which contained the daily papers, Journal of last Convention, names of workmen, etc., etc.—the Rev. Mr. Purcell, of Mt. Washington, who made an eloquent address; the Rev. A. T. Pindell, rector; and others.

The Church was built in 1835, it is about 45 years old. During this period, the following priests have served at her altar: The Rev. John P. Robinson, Rev. George W. Easter, Rev. Geo. W. Worthington, Rev. Callahan, Rev. Wm. H. Pendleton (during the war, he was in the Artillery corps of Gen. Robt. E. Lee), Rev. Dr. T. A. Kenedy, Rev. C. Waters, Rev. Dr. J. H. Hoyt, Rev. John Willey, and its present rector, the Rev. Adolphus T. Pindell.

The vestry and wardens are an earnest set of hard workers; so it will not be long ere the building is complete.

The children of the Sunday School had, on the same evening, a noble Harvest Home Festival. More anon. D.  
BALTO. Aug. 3, 1880.

Personal.

Now comes another paper with the announcement that the Rev. T. S. Allen, late Methodist minister, &c., is soon to be ordained, &c. This is the third time we have informed the public that he has been ordained. It was months ago, and he is now doing good work in the Diocese of Quincy. He must begin to think that some Churchmen do not recognize their own Orders.

—The Rev. R. M. Edwards, has accepted the position of Superior of Holy Trinity Guild, Detroit, and pastor of the congregation. His address will be 89 Fifteenth St., Detroit, Michigan.

—Rev. E. A. Larrabee has been away from the city (Springfield) some days, being sick. During his absence, Mr. Clendennin, alluded to in our last, till lately a Presbyterian minister, has been licensed, by Bishop Seymour, to preach and hold Divine Service. Mr. Clendennin preaches extemporaneously. He is studying under Rev. Mr. Larrabee for Holy Orders.—The Rev. B. F. Fleetwood, Rector of St. Mark's, returned home from Europe on Tuesday, the 31st of August, after a two month's absence, and has resumed his duties. The Rev. Dr. Morrison has most acceptably supplied St. Mark's during Mr. Fleetwood's absence.—Bishop Herzog, Asst. Catholic Bishop for Switzerland, has accepted an invitation from our presiding Bishop to attend the approaching session of General Convention.—The Rt. Rev. Dr. Cottrill, Bishop of Edinburgh, is also an expected visitor to our shores on the same occasion.—We are happy to learn that the latest accounts respecting the health of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Atkinson, are more encouraging.

—The Bishop of Long Island has accepted an invitation from the syndicate of the University of Cambridge, England, to deliver a series of sermons in the University pulpit, in November next.—The Rev. B. F. Matrau leaves a good record behind him in Louisiana, Mo., and has entered upon the rectorship of Christ Church, Owosso, Mich.—The address of the Bishop of Springfield, until Nov. 8th, will be "care of Chas. A. Mount, Esq., 424 West 23d St., New York."

—The Rev. S. B. Cowdrey, late of Faribault, Minn., has accepted the rectorship of Trinity Church, Baraboo, Wis.—The Rev. Geo. W. Dean, S. T. D., has entered upon his duties as Chancellor of All Saints' Cathedral, Albany, and Professor of Latin in Union University. His address is 310 Hamilton St., Albany, N. Y.—The Rev. Chas. Morrison, Asst. Minister of St. James' Church, Philadelphia, has been called to the Associate Rectorship of the American Church in Paris.—The Rev. H. Thompson has accepted a call to the rectorship of St. Paul's, Watertown, Wis.—The Rev. Robert B. Woiseley, late Asst. Minister of St. Paul's, Rochester, N. Y., has become Rector of St. Peter's Church, Niagara Falls.—Rev. Chas. L. Lester, Rector of St. Paul's, Hyde Park, Ill., has accepted a call to St. Luke's Church, Racine, Wis.—The Rev. Mr. Macknochie has returned to England, after a very quiet and, we trust, pleasant visit to this country.—It is rumored that the Archbishop of Canterbury is about to marry.—The Rev. Dr. Adams, of Nashotah, is spending a few weeks at Lenox, Mass.—Bishop Burgess has returned to Quincy.—Hon. I. N. Arnold, of Chicago, author of the "Life of Benedict Arnold," has been arguing, with Mr. Bancroft, the question of Benedict's laurels at Saratoga; and, according to the New York *Herald*, has won his case.

Obituary.

The Rev. SAMUEL D. DENISON, D. D., Honorary Secretary of the Committee for Foreign Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, died in the early morning of the 3d instant, at the house of his son-in-law, Mr. Minot Fisher, of White Plains. Dr. Denison was stricken with apoplexy on the evening of Tuesday last, without marked premonitory symptoms; though he has been feeble for some years. He was born in Boston, in October, 1810, and his youth was spent at the old family homestead at Stonington, Conn.

At the age of 32 he entered the Mission Rooms as assistant to the then Secretary. This connection continued about three years, from 1842 to 1845. Upon the 28th of May, of the latter year, he was admitted to Holy Orders, by Bishop Alfred Lee, of Delaware, acting for the Standing Committee of the Diocese of New York. For the next eight years, he was engaged in strictly ministerial work in Texas, and at Great Barrington, Mass. He was elected Secretary and General Agent of the Foreign Committee in 1853, and continued in office until 1864, when failing strength caused him to resign. He was, however, recalled by the Board of Missions to the active duties of this office in October, 1868, and served until December, 1870,—again, in an emergency, from March to May, 1873,—and once more under similar circumstances, from Dec, 1875, to November, 1876.

Dr. Denison also served the Committee as Local (or business) Secretary from 1864 to October, 1868, and was elected Honorary Secretary in December, 1870. From November, 1876, until March of the present year, he filled the position of Assistant Treasurer. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Hobart College in 1876. Twenty years in all he served in Missionary work for the Church. His mind was a perfect encyclopedia of Missionary knowledge. He was a man of great completeness of character; affable, amiable and gentle, and beloved by all who knew him.

Opening of Chicago Private Schools.

ST. AGNES SCHOOL. This deservedly popular school, located, as heretofore, at 717 Monroe street, resumed session yesterday (Sept. 8th). The Principal, Mrs. McReynolds, is making herself better and more favorably known to the citizens of the West Side, year by year, and as some of our readers may be aware, has won favorable notice from the Right Rev. the Bishop of the Diocese. We would urge those living in that quarter of the city, and having children to educate, to send for a circular of the school.

LORRAINE SEMINARY. The school year of this Institution opened Sept. 8th. Lorraine Seminary is an English and Classical Day School for pupils of all ages and sexes, located at 1201 Michigan Avenue, and is under the management of M. L. Barnes. The best facilities for study are offered here on the lowest terms, no pains being spared to impart to the pupils a sound and thorough knowledge of the branches which they may undertake. Special advantages are afforded in the departments of Elocution, Music, and Drawing; also, thorough instruction in Latin, French, and German.

MUSICAL COLLEGE. The Chicago Musical College, at Central Music Hall, corner State and Randolph streets, with Dr. F. Ziegfeld, President, and S. A. Phelps, Vocal Director, opened the fall term last Monday. It is a pleasure to state that the School is crowded with pupils, and it will be necessary to find more room. The manager expects to give some fine concerts this winter, and we know of no better institution to send pupils for musical instruction.

LAW COLLEGE. The Union College of Law will be opened for students, on Monday, the 22d inst., when this institution will enter upon its twenty-second collegiate year. A larger attendance than usual is expected. Of all the Law Schools in the country, there are none that do more thorough work, or that furnishes a better training for the bar than this. The opening exercises will take place at 10 o'clock A. M., and the public are invited to attend.

HIGHER SCHOOL FOR BOYS. The late lamented Cecil Barnes, who was the original founder of this Institution, has worthy successors in the present proprietors, Mr. C. N. Fessenden, A. B., of Harvard, and Mr. T. W. Grover, A. B., of Yale College. They still retain the old location, 312 Chicago avenue, corner of State street, and the school commences its fifth year to-day (Sept. 9th). There is no pleasanter situation for the purpose, on the north side, and lying as it does, within a block of the Clark and State street lines of horse cars, one on each side, it is perfectly accessible to all parts of the city. Of its superior educational advantages, it is unnecessary for us to say anything.

CHICAGO LADIES' SEMINARY. This very thorough boarding and day school, under the supervision of Miss C. A. Gregg, is located at 15 and 17 Sheldon Street, in one of the most beautiful parts of the city, near Union Park. It will re-open on the 15th of September. Miss Gregg is assisted by nearly twenty able and efficient teachers and professors. The aim of this institution is to equal the best schools of the East. It is patronized and endorsed by some of the best citizens of the West Side.

YALE SCHOOL. For the higher education of boys and young men, of 179 Ashland Ave., was established, one year ago, by Mrs. A. E. Bates, who has been eminently successful in the management of Park Institute. The prospects of Yale School being so encouraging, and her own work at Park Institute so increased, she has transferred the proprietorship and management of the school to Mr. Geo. Crosswell Cressey, M. A., who has spent years in the work of preparing young men for Yale and other colleges. This school will reopen September 13th.

MISS KIRKLAND'S SCHOOL. The Huron Street School, under the direction of Miss Kirkland, will re-open Sept. 10th. There are nine graded classes, beginning with the kindergarten and closing with the advanced class in history and literature. The best testimony to its high standard of scholarship, its excellent moral and religious tone, and the thoroughness of its methods, will be found in the attainments and deportment of its pupils. Visitors are welcomed at any time.

HEIMSTREET'S CLASSICAL INSTITUTE. Is located at 420 Wabash Avenue. This institution remains open the entire year. Pupils can enter at any time. Boarding pupils received. Languages; native teachers in the Spanish, French, German, and English. A Primary Department for boys and girls. References: Rev. Dr. Locke, Rev. Geo. C. Street, B. P. Hutchinson, Senator D. N. Bash, and others.

MISS RICE'S SCHOOL. Miss R. S. Rice's School for Young Ladies and Children, 481 N. La Salle St., re-opens Sept. 13. A Kindergarten is attached, and boys under 12 years are received. The aim of the school is high. Natural methods of instruction are followed. Health, and instruction in regard to it, are made specialties. An advanced class is formed to prepare for the highest college examinations. References, patrons of the school.

MRS. BIGELOW'S SCHOOL. The West Side Boys and Girls School, at 129 Hoyne Ave., opened Sept. 6th. It is under the management of Mrs. L. J. Bigelow. The course of study and text-books are the same as in public schools. Mrs. Bigelow is a lady of large and successful experience and of excellent character. Among her list of references we note the names of J. L. Packard, Chicago, Prof. John W. Cook, State Normal University, Ill., Prof. E. A. Gastman, Supt. Public Schools, Decatur, Ill., and many others.

MORGAN PARK MILITARY ACADEMY. Opened Sept. 7th, with an unusually full attendance, and has a most promising outlook for the coming year. Parents looking for a good place for boys where they will be well taught and well cared for, will find this school just the place. Send for catalogue to Morgan Park, Ill. City office, 13 Methodist Church Block.

PARK INSTITUTE. This institution is widely known and deservedly popular. In the number, ability and success of its instructors, in the thoroughness and efficiency of its work, and in the liberality of advantages afforded, it stands equalled by few schools in the country. Among the more important new appointments for the coming year, should be mentioned that of the celebrated educator and teacher, Prof. Frederic Boscovitz to the Piano Department, Prof. F. D. Bigelow and Mrs. E. B. Shaw to the Art Department, and Mr. Geo. O. Cressey, A. M., to the charge of Greek and Latin. The school re-opens Sept. 15th.

HERSHEY MUSIC HALL. The Fall Term of the Hershey School of Musical Art opens on Wednesday, the 18th. The growth of this institution has been remarkable; it now stands foremost among musical conservatories of America. Mr. H. Clarence Eddy, the

famous organist, is the general director; Mrs. Sara Hershey Eddy, the successful vocal teacher and founder of the school, is Vocal Director, and Mr. Frederic Boscovitz, the eminent Hungarian pianist, one of the few great living pianists, has just been engaged as Professor of the Pianoforte.

CHICAGO SCHOOL OF CHINA PAINTING, of Prof. A. Jahn, from Dresden, will instruct pupils in his well known and perfect method in the fine art of China Painting. Class hours, at the studio, from 9 to 12 A. M.

NOTICE.—Prof. A. Jahn is engaged afternoons at the Chicago Ladies' Seminary. Studio, Central Music Hall, room 44.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS, 120 Broadway (Equitable Building), NEW YORK.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND CIRCULAR NOTES Issued for the use of travelers in all parts of the world. Bills drawn on and remitted on London. Telegraphic transfers made to London and to various places in the United States. Deposits received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed on balances. Government and other bonds and investment securities bought and sold on commission.

Ecclesiastical Needlework.

Orders for Altar Frontals, Superfrontals, Antependiums, Pede Mats, Stoles, Bookmarks, Burses, Veils, etc., carefully executed after reliable English designs, by the Chicago Society of Decorative Art, Pike Building, cor. State and Monroe Streets.

St. Agnes' School, 717 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill. Will commence its Fifth Year Wednesday, September 8th, 1880, and remain in session till June 21, 1881, with the usual vacations. Any further information may be obtained by addressing the Principal.

Allen Academy, Chicago. Best equipped Boys' School in the world. Thorough preparation for Harvard, Yale, or any University or Scientific School, or graduates students here. Equal advantages to girls. A few boarding pupils received into the family of the President and enjoy rare advantages in the most fashionable residence division of the city. Year opens Sept. 6.

Huron Street School, 275 Huron Street, Chicago. Will re-open on Thursday, Sept. 16. Kindergarten and department for boys attached. For circulars or further information, apply to the Principal, Miss E. S. KIRKLAND.

Oconomowoc Seminary, A Boarding School for Girls, at Bordulac, Oconomowoc, Wis. Delightful situation. Thorough training and home care. Terms moderate. The 25th School Year will begin on Sept. 21st, 1880. For Catalogues apply to Miss GRACE P. JONES, Prin.

Kemper Hall, Kenosha, Wis. Under the charge of the Sisters of S. Mary, will re-open on Tuesday, Sept. 21st, 1880. (Terms reduced.) Address the Sister in charge.

Racine College, Racine, Wis. Will re-open Thursday, Sept. 9, 1880. The College includes a School of Letters and a Scientific School. There is also a Grammar School, which prepares boys for college or business. Thorough intellectual training is combined with true discipline, religious care, and high culture. New scholars will be received at any time during the year. Boys from ten years old and upwards are received in the Grammar School. Special care is taken of the younger boys by the nuns. For catalogues and other information apply to The Rev. STEVENS PARKER, S. T. D., Racine, Wis.

St. Mary's Hall, Faribault, Minn. Rt. Rev. H. B. WHIPPLE, D.D., Rector. Miss S. P. DARLINGTON, Principal. Is under the personal supervision of the Bishop, with 11 experienced teachers. It offers superior advantages for education, with an invigorating and healthy climate. The 15th year will begin September 10th, 1880. For Registers, with full details, address the RECTOR. Prices reduced.

Brownell Hall, Omaha, Nebraska. Protestant Episcopal Seminary. Seventeenth year begins Sept. 1st, 1880. The school is noted for good health. Situations delightful. Home comforts. Twelve able and experienced teachers. For Register and particulars apply to Rev. R. DOHERTY, M. A., Rector, Omaha, Neb.

Bishop Spalding's Boarding Schools, DENVER, COLORADO. JARVIS HALL, exclusively for boys. The Rev. H. H. HAYNES, Principal. WOLFE HALL, exclusively for girls. MRS. ANNA PALMER, Principal.

These well-established and thoroughly good Church schools have now greatly increased accommodations for pupils. Denver is noted for its beautiful climate and beauty of situation. Boys and girls having asthma, or a tendency to consumption are greatly benefited, and often cured, while at the same time pursuing their studies. For terms, catalogue, etc., apply to Principal.

Bexley Hall, Gambier, Ohio. The Theological Seminary of Ohio. For information address Rev. FLEMING JAMES, D. D., Gambier, Ohio.

MRS. M. G. RIGGS reopens her School for Young Ladies and Misses, at her residence, Rutherford, New Jersey, Sept. 14,—very near New York. Advantages of city and country combined. Boarders limited to six. Girls fitted for College. Circulars on application.

Boston School of Oratory. Full course TWO YEARS, three hours daily; shorter course, ONE YEAR. Term begins Oct. 7. Application at 1 Somerset St., Boston, any day after Oct. 1, from 10 to 12 A. M. For circulars, apply to R. R. RAYMOND, Principal.

Educational.

The Suburban Home School, New Haven, Conn. Rev. Dr. Shears, Rector, offers the very best advantages to a few young boys. Founded A. D. 1853. Send for reference circulars.

The Selleck School, Norwalk, Conn. The academic year of this school commences on the third Wednesday of September, and closes on the last Thursday of the following June. Pupils received at any age, or prepared for College, for the United States Military and Naval Academies, or for business. Terms: for board and Tuition, \$350.00 per annum.

St. Margaret's Diocesan School for Girls, Waterbury, Conn. The sixth year will open (D. V.) on Wednesday, Sept. 15th, 1880. Instrumental music under charge of J. Baier, Jr., a private pupil of Plaidy, of Leipzig Conservatory. French and German taught by native teachers. The Rev. FRANCIS T. RUSSELL, M. A., Rector.

Episcopal Academy of Connecticut. The Rev. S. J. HORTON, D. D., Principal. Boarding School for Boys. Military drill. Five resident teachers. A Junior and Senior Department. Terms: Juniors, \$75 per annum; Seniors, \$400 per annum. Special terms for sons of the clergy. Three sessions in the year. The next session begins Sept. 13th, 1880. For circulars address the Principal, Cheshire, Conn.

Episcopal High School, Near Alexandria, Virginia. Established 1839. Fits for college or business. The next Session opens September 22, 1880. Catalogue sent on application to the Principal. L. M. BLACKFORD, M. A., Alexandria, Va.

Episcopal Female Institute, Winchester, Va. Rev. J. C. Wheat, D. D., Principal, assisted by competent and experienced teachers in the departments of English, Modern Languages, Music, etc., etc. The terms are moderate. For circulars containing full and complete particulars apply to the Principal, Winchester, Va. The next session opens Sept. 9th, 1880. References: Rt. Rev. T. U. DUDLEY, Louisville, Ky.; Rt. Rev. W. E. MCLAREN, Chicago, Ill.

Female Seminary, New Market, Virginia. This school will open Sept. 1, 1880, and close May 31, 1881. Special attention paid to manners, morals, and general comfort of each pupil. Terms, including all expenses for nine months, ranging from \$140 to \$200. The salubrious climate, fine church privileges and social advantages of the principal are the location most desirable. For particulars, address Miss Belle T. Mielie, Principal of Young Ladies' Seminary, New Market, Shenandoah County, Virginia.

Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va. Extract from Report of Examining Board, July, 1875. In conclusion, your committee cannot too highly commend what has seemed to us to be the most distinguished features of this institution, the happy combination of the military system of instruction with the departments of science and of literary culture, and the maintenance of the heart and soul. Nowhere else have we seen this combination so complete and perfect. We cannot speak of it too highly. It is such a system as fits a pupil for life and for death. Under its guidance he is sure to tread all the paths of duty, virtue, and honor.

The Eclectic Institute, Alexandria, Va. Miss MARY E. DEARL, Principal. The third annual session of Miss Mary E. Dearl's school for girls will begin Sept. 15th. The Principal is a college graduate of fifteen years in teaching. She was four years at Belmont Seminary, Va., and was vice principal during the latter part of her stay there. She has also given lessons in the families of prominent gentlemen in Virginia, and in England and the late Dr. R. F. Baldwin, of Staunton. In Alexandria she has met with success and encouragement, and has located in a desirable, suitable and healthful part of the city. Instruction in higher English branches, English, Mathematics, Latin, French, German, and Music, (instrumental and vocal) will be given. Drawing, Painting, and Calisthenics will receive due attention. Terms.—For the scholastic year, for tuition in English, Mathematics, Latin, French, German, and Music, \$100.00. For board, fuel, and lights, \$150.00. Payments to be made one-third in advance, on the day of entrance, one-third on the 15th of December, and one-third on the 15th of March. References.—Rev. H. S. H. S. (their pastor and patron), Col. E. B. Montague, of Shackelford's, King and Queen county, Va.; Bishop F. M. Whittle, Rev. D. F. Sprigg, D. D., and Rev. J. P. Peterkin, D. D., both of Richmond; Rev. F. M. Morton, of Kentucky; and her patrons in Alexandria. As her pupils will be limited in number, she respectfully requests all who may desire to patronize her to make application before or by the first of September. Address Miss Mary E. Dearl, Alexandria, Va.

College of St. James, Grammar School. Diocesan School of Maryland. Bishop Pinkney Visitor. Re-opens on Wednesday, September 15th. For circulars and information apply to HENRY UNDERDONK, College of St. James, Washington Co., Md.

The Hannah Moore Academy, The Diocesan School, 15 miles from Baltimore. Accessible from every direction by turnpike and rail. Best advantages for health, comfort, training, and instruction. Forty-sixth year. Begins Sept. 15. Rev. ARTHUR J. RICH, M. D., Rector, Reisterstown, Md.

Waverley Seminary, Maryland. A Family School for Girls. Board, Tuition in English, French, and Music, \$225 per annum. The next term will begin September 14. Reference: Bishop Pinkney. Address Miss Keech, Agricultural College P. O., Prince George Co., Md.

Patapsco Institute, Ellicott City, Md. Miss SARAH N. RANDOLPH, Principal. This well-known school for young ladies and children, so noted for the health and beauty of its situation, will open Sept. 15th, with an able and experienced corps of teachers. It offers unusual facilities for a finished education. For circulars address the Principal, Patapsco Institute, Ellicott City, Md.

Edgeworth School, No. 59 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md. MRS. H. P. LEFEVRE, Principal. Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Practical teaching in the French and German languages. Thorough training in the English Departments, which meet all the demands for the highest education of women. References: Rev. S. S. Harris, D. D., Chicago; Rev. John Fulton, D. D., Milwaukee.

Christ Church Seminary, Lexington, Ky. Rev. Thos. A. Tidball, D. D., Rector. A boarding and day school for girls. Number of boarders limited. Special attention given to the cultivation of graceful and elegant manners, in addition to thorough and careful intellectual training. The Christmas term of the fifteenth year begins Sept. 13, 1880. For circulars apply to Miss HELEN L. TOTTEN, Principal.

Educational.

St. John's School, Sing Sing, N. Y. Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector. The School Year will begin Sept. 14th.

St. John Baptist School, 233 East 17th St. New York. Under the charge of the Sisters of St. John Baptist. Terms, \$275 per school year. Address the Sister Superior, as above. ECCLESIASTICAL EMBROIDERY. Address: Church Workroom, 233 East 17th Street.

St. John's School, 21 and 23 W. 32nd St. New York. Between Broadway and Fifth Avenue, New York. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN. Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., Rector.

Charlier Institute, Central Park, New York City. Boarding and Day School for boys and young men from 7 to 18, in college and business. School designed to be as perfect as money, science, and experience can make it. 20th year will begin September 20, 1880. For prospectus, address PROF. CHARLIER, Director.

Siglar's Preparatory School, Newburg, N. Y. Preparation of Boys for Yale, a specialty. Our graduates take the highest rank at Yale and Williams. By entering their sons at 10, or not later than 12 years of age, parents will gain largely in time, expense and thoroughness of preparation. Circulars sent on request. Address HENRY W. SIGLAR, M. A., Yale.

Church School, New York. MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53rd-st., New York, reopens Sept. 29. French and German languages practically taught. Thorough training in Primary and Secondary Departments. The course of study in the Collegiate Department meets all the demands for the higher education of Women. Each pupil receives the personal supervision of Mrs. Reed.

Keble School, Syracuse, N. Y. BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Under the supervision of the Rt. Rev. F. D. HUNTINGTON, S. T. D., Bishop of Central New York, President of the Board of Trustees. Terms for board and tuition in English, Latin and French, \$350 per annum. The tenth school year will commence on Wednesday, September 16th, 1880. For circulars apply to MARY J. JACKSON, Syracuse, N. Y.

Trinity School, Tivoli-on-the-Hudson. The Rev. James Starr Clark, D. D., Rector, assisted by five resident teachers. Boys and young men thoroughly fitted for the best colleges and universities or for business. This school offers the advantages of healthful location, home comforts, first-class teachers, thorough training, assiduous care of health, manners, and morals, and the exclusion of bad boys, to conscientious parents looking for a school where they may with confidence place their sons. The Fourteenth year will begin Sept. 7th, 1880.

Starr's Military Institute, Port Chester, West Chester Co., N. Y. Twenty-five miles from New York City by the New Haven Railroad. A thorough school for boys. Established in Yonkers, N. Y., 1854. Removed to Port Chester in 1874. It uses have all the modern improvements. Every room heated by steam. Play grounds comprising five acres. Terms from \$300 to \$350 per annum. For circulars, etc., address O. WINTROP STARR, A. M., Principal. Catalogues can be seen at the office of this paper.

De Veaux College, Suspension Bridge, Niagara Co., N. Y. TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR.—COURSES OF STUDY. Classics, Modern Languages, Mathematics, etc., to prepare for admission at the Universities; the West Point, Annapolis, or business; adapted to the wants of boys from ten to twenty years of age. LOCATION.—The College Domain of three hundred and sixty-four acres, two and a half miles below Niagara Falls, extends for half a mile along the most picturesque part of the Niagara River, and is wholly devoted to the uses of the institution. Its healthfulness is unsurpassed. Six trunk lines of railway intersect at Suspension Bridge. BUILDINGS.—The College Edifice contains Chapel, School and Recitation Rooms, Library and Reading Room, Dormitories and Common-rooms; it has steam, gas, ample bathing facilities, excellent ventilation, and every needful appliance of health, comfort, and efficient administration. The School-Room has been professionally examined by an oculist, and its lighting pronounced typical and beyond criticism. The desks have folding lids to serve as book rests, and to enable pupils to stand in an erect posture with the book at a proper distance from the eye. The Gymnasium is new, large, and well appointed. ORGANIZATION.—PHYSICAL CULTURE, ETC.—The entire household constitutes, and is treated as, a single family. The formal Organization, Routine, and Discipline are military; at Drill, breech-loading rifles of the Remington "Civil Guard" pattern, made to special order, are carried by Cadets five feet or more in height. The Campus is admirably laid out as a Parade Ground. Athletic sports are heartily encouraged. The Cadets' Companies are uniformly well drilled. EXPENSES.—Charges, \$350 a year; Special Rates to sons of the Clergy. SCHOLARSHIPS.—Competitive Examinations for Scholarships are held the first Wednesday in September; applications for the same must be filed ten days previously. Rev. GEO. HERBERT PATTERSON, A. M., LL. B., President. Rt. Rev. A. CLEVELAND COXE, D. D., President of the Board of Trustees.

NEW YORK, Binghamton, Broome Co. BINGHAMTON LADIES' COLLEGE and College of Music and Oratory. \$300. Rev. R. A. PATTERSON, A. M.

Poughkeepsie Female Academy, Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, S. T. D., Rector. Assisted by ten (10) Teachers. The Forty-fourth Year commences September 8th, 1880. Patrons are assured home comforts, parental discipline, and thorough work for their daughters. For circulars address the Rector, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

The General Theological Seminary, 20th Street and 9th Avenue, New York. The next academic year (the 94th) will begin on Wednesday, September 8th, 1880. Applicants for admission should present themselves in the library for examination on Tuesday, Sept. 15th, at 9 A. M. There is no charge for room rent or tuition, but each student is expected to furnish his own room. Board can be had in the refectory for four dollars a week. Further information will be furnished by the Dean, to whom early application should be made if a room is desired. E. A. HOFFMAN, Dean, 426 West 23d St., New York.

St. Mary's Hall, Burlington, N. J. The Rev. J. Leighton McKim, M. A., Rector. The forty-fourth year begins Sept. 15th, 1880. Charges, \$350 per annum. Music and painting the only extras. For other information address the Rector.

SEND for our New Calendar of the New England Conservatory of Music, \$15 to \$20 per quarter in classes. Students in the Conservatory Course can pursue ALL ENGLISH BRANCHES FREE. E. TOURJEE, MUSIC HALL, BOSTON

Educational.

Bishopthorpe, Bethlehem, Pa. A Church Boarding School for Girls. School year begins September 15, 1880. Number of scholars limited. Address Miss F. A. T. I. WALSH, Principal.

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## Home and School.

## In Church Time.

Written for the Living Church.

When rings the Church bell, then be on thy way,  
Not in thy glass,  
As many are, alas!  
It were, indeed, a sin  
To lose Confession for a final pin!  
Decently dressed, not gaudily, I pray;  
Go not in state,  
Nor linger at the gate;  
But, eager for the blessings kept in store,  
Pass porchway through, and seek the Church's  
door;  
And when thereat,  
Lift heart, as well as hat;  
And kneeling, do thou kneel, and use each knee,  
On stool, or floor, in all humility.

## II.

Be mindful, ever, 'tis the House of Prayer;  
And prayer, a key—  
Though passing strange it be—  
That turned in ward aright,  
Discovers wealth, excelling India's quite.  
Not two or three resort, but God is there:  
Then mindful be,  
Of His Divinity;  
And, in such Presence, of thyself beware,  
And have all reverence and a loving fear.  
Take all thy part,  
With lips, as well as heart;  
And posture keep; thy body's surely more  
Than beast dismounted at the Church's door.

## III.

To Sermon give attendance; mark the text:  
With ready mind,  
Not critical inclined;  
The bee did get no sweet  
Were she not diligent with wings and feet.  
Be not, in Church, with worldly cares perplexed;  
Thy friend forget,  
Though he be next thee set;  
Restrain thine eyes, that they not wander round;  
And, cheerful, give the Alms in duty bound.  
One thing, the more:  
The ritual service o'er—  
For prayer, in silence, heart and knee each bend,  
That Worship, so begun, so may it end.  
R. W. L.

## Stories on the Catechism.

By C. A. Jones.

## THE CHILD OF GOD.—TED'S COMFORT.

Thou art as much His care, as if beside  
Nor man nor angel lived in Heaven or earth.  
There is a little churchyard by the sea  
which you can get to from London in two  
or three hours. It is situated on the wild  
Kentish coast, and the great waves come  
dashing up to the very walls, seeming to  
be singing a low, sad dirge for those who  
have been laid to their rest in that "Court  
of Peace," as our German neighbors call  
their graveyards. And within two min-  
utes' walk of the church and churchyard  
is a little village—rather a hamlet, for only  
five or six houses are nestled together be-  
neath the shelter of a huge white cliff; and  
there is a tale told in Sandbay (that is the  
name of the place of which I am writing),  
of how, more than three hundred years ago,  
one wild, fierce, tempestuous night, a whole  
group of cottages which stood nearest to  
the sea were washed away whilst the inhab-  
itants slept, and no one was left to tell how  
it all happened. There was only the  
dreary down where the humble dwellings  
had stood, left all desolate now, to prove  
that such a thing had been; that God had  
sent His Angel on that stormy night to the  
little peaceful village, and called more  
than fourscore souls unto Himself.

The old church stood on, and the old  
churchyard too; and the graves of those  
who had died in Sandbay for more than  
three hundred years were to be seen there,  
side by side with the graves of those who had  
been but lately called to their rest. There  
were three little green mounds just beneath  
the shadow of the chancel wall, and there  
was a cross at the head of each—a plain  
wooden cross—which told that a little  
brother and two little sisters had died  
within three weeks of each other of malig-  
nant fever. But that was ten years before  
my story begins, and has really nothing to  
do with it, except that in one of those lit-  
tle cottages beneath the cliff, a woman  
sorrowed still for her three lost darlings;  
sorrowed, and yet gave thanks because  
they had been taken from the evil to come.  
And a boy of some thirteen or fourteen  
years old, a strong, manly lad, with rosy  
cheeks and bright blue eyes, used to lay  
flowers upon those graves, and wonder  
sometimes what his life would have been  
if his brother and sisters had not died.  
There was another name on the cross which  
marked the place where Ted Warburton's  
father lay. Just a very simple sentence,  
which told that Edward Warburton had  
been drowned, fourteen long years before:  
"And the sea shall give up its dead,"—  
that was all. He had died trying to save  
the lives of a shipwrecked crew; but there  
was no mention of this upon the cross;  
that brave, self-sacrificing deed was written  
in letters of gold in the Lord's own Book  
of Life.

And now you know the story of Ted  
Warburton and his mother. They were  
alone in the world, all in all to each other;  
she loving her boy with a great love; he  
trying to make up as best he could for all  
she had lost. They were bright and happy  
enough; there was not a more cheerful  
home in all Sandbay than the little rose-  
covered cottage where Edward Warburton  
had brought his bride fifteen years before  
our story begins. There was only one  
fear that was always in the mother's mind:  
with all Ted's affection, with all his duti-  
fulness, she knew he longed to be a sailor,  
as his father had been before him.

"I'd bring you home such beautiful  
things, mother," he used to say, "if I  
might but take a voyage. I'd shoot birds  
and stuff them for you, and put them under  
a glass case, just like that fine one in Peter  
Peppercorn's cottage; and I'd try and get  
a monkey, and chain him up in the old  
barn, and teach him all kinds of tricks."

Mrs. Warburton used to smile as she  
listened to her boy's words, and Ted saw  
the smile, and it encouraged him to talk  
on, and tell of all the wonderful things he  
would do, if he might but go to sea. He  
did not see how in the dead of night the  
tears would roll down the pale face, as the  
widow thought of parting from her darling;  
he did not hear the earnest, fervent prayers  
that God would bless him, and teach her  
to be patient and submissive to His will.

It was almost settled that he was to leave  
her, "only for a little time," he said. He  
was to sail for Australia in the spring;  
with an old friend of his father's, and now  
it was January; two more months, and  
then the loving mother would sit alone in  
the bright little room listening to the sur-  
ging waves, and praying for her boy.

She had had a cough all the winter; she  
had not heeded it much. Ted had never  
given it a thought; but before the end of  
February it grew worse, and when March  
came in like a lion, with its clouds of dust,  
and the pitiless east wind athwart the little  
bay, Mrs. Warburton was upstairs in the  
bedroom, too weak to move.

One evening Ted took a letter to the  
Post office; a missive directed in his own  
round hand, and sealed with a big red  
seal. As he dropped it into the box, I am  
bound to confess that the tears started to  
his eyes, and he had to send them back  
with a great gulp.

"Well, it's done now, and it can't be  
undone," he mused, "and I must bide on  
here and take care of her. I think it would  
kill her, if I went and left her now when  
she is bad. Perhaps the next journey the  
Arethusa takes after she comes home again,  
I may be able to go in her."

In that letter which Ted had taken to  
the Post, he had given up, at least for a  
time, the dream of his young life; he had  
written to his father's old friend, the Cap-  
tain of the Arethusa, and told him that his  
mother was not very well, and he could not  
leave her just then.

Every trace of sorrow had gone from his  
face, as he stood once more in the bright  
little bedroom, and looked upon the face  
he loved best in the world.

The mother smiled as she looked at her  
boy. "Ted, dear," she said, I've been  
trying to think which of the boxes you'd  
better take with you; the small one is  
much the nicest, if it will only hold all  
your things."

"Mother, dear," answered Ted, looking  
straight out of the latticed window across  
to the blue sky, "Mother, dear, I ain't  
going at all. I've written to Captain Dav-  
is, and told him that I have changed my  
mind."

She saw in a moment why it was that he  
was giving up all that he had so longed  
for; she knew that in his careless, boyish  
fashion he had begun to realize how ill  
she was; and yet in her great selfishness  
she was sorry for him. For a moment she  
could almost have found it in her heart to  
wish that the letter to Captain Davis had  
not been written. Then came a sense of  
unutterable relief that that parting, which  
she had so dreaded, was averted. She  
knew that there was another parting which  
must come before very long, but Ted  
would be with her to the last; her darling  
would stand beside those graves in the  
little sea-girt churchyard, and see her laid  
to her rest; she would not be left to die  
with none of her own to be with at the  
last. She did not tell her boy all that was  
in her mind then; she only looked up at  
him, and said very quietly, "I am so glad,  
Ted; it may be better to wait another  
year;" and he stooped down and kissed  
her, and ran away.

The fitful April sun shone upon the sick  
woman in the little upper-room, and she  
said she should be down again, she hoped,  
by next month. But May came with its  
brightness and its flowers, and found her  
there still; and then as she lay there during  
the long June days, looking out upon the  
sparkling waves as they dashed against the  
shore, she knew that before very long the  
tide of life would have ebbed for her, and  
her feet would have touched the other  
shore of which she loved to think.

The old clergyman was with her every  
day; and somehow Ted began to under-  
stand that things would never again be as  
they had been; that his mother would  
never come downstairs, and bustle about,  
and wash, and cook, and mend, as she  
used to do; but he thought that that quiet  
life upstairs would go on for a long, long  
time; and if a fear of how soon it might  
ever come to him, he put it away, and  
thought how foolish he was to imagine  
such things.

It was one evening in July that he learned  
the truth.

"My boy," said Mrs. Warburton, "I  
wish the Bishop had not put off coming  
last month."  
"Why, mother?"  
"Because to-morrow morning, Ted, the  
Vicar is coming; and I think it may be,  
I think it must be, my last Communion."

All the terrible reality came upon poor  
Ted then; he knew, as well as his mother  
did, that the end was very near. He tried

to be brave even now. "Mother, you may  
get better," he said.

"With God nothing is impossible, my  
son, but I don't think there is any hope  
for me on this side of the grave; it might  
be better, Ted, for you to know the worst  
at once; and I have told it you to-night,  
my darling, because I have had a letter  
that may make what is coming easier for  
you to bear. You would be left here all  
alone, Ted, for you know that there's no-  
body belonging to us in the world; and  
now Captain Davis has sent to say that the  
Arethusa never sailed in April, as we  
thought she did; she met with an acci-  
dent going out of the harbor, and they  
have taken all this time to repair her, and  
she is to sail in a fortnight, and the Cap-  
tain is ready to take you with him."

"Mother, I cannot leave you."  
She drew him down to her and made  
him kneel beside her bed; and then she  
told him that she did not think when the  
time came that she should be there to need  
his tender, loving nursing; and she told  
him, too, that it made her happy to think  
that he was going to sea at last.

It was more than the poor lad could  
bear; all the pent-up agony broke out as  
he knelt there, all the terrible loneliness  
seemed to come before him in that mo-  
ment. "Oh, mother, mother!" he cried,  
"don't leave me, please don't leave me; I  
don't want to go to sea. I'll bide at home  
and stay with you always, for years and  
years, and years; but there's nobody but  
you and me left, and I can't let you go."

She let him sob on for a few minutes,  
and then she spoke.

"Ted," she said, "when you were say-  
ing the Catechism to me last Sunday night,  
there was a thought came to me, that never  
was there before; shall I tell you what it  
was?"

"Please, mother;" and the poor fellow  
tried to send back those blinding tears.

"It was just these words, Ted; 'The  
child of God,' not a child of God, not one  
of a great many, but 'the child,' just as  
much as if there was no one else in all the  
world for Him to care for. I mind now  
that when I was very young, I heard a ser-  
mon about this very thing, upon the won-  
derful love of God for each of His bap-  
tized children, and it all came back to me  
on Sunday evening, Ted, when you said  
those words in the Catechism, and I felt I  
was not leaving my boy alone; I felt that  
you were God's own child, that He loved  
you with a special love, because Jesus died  
to save your soul; and I know that your  
Father in Heaven will watch over you and  
care for you better than the most loving  
father and mother on earth could ever do.  
Do you understand me, Ted?"

"Yes, mother;" and a look, that had  
something of hope in it, came upon the  
sorrowful young face.

"And, Ted, my darling, there's another  
thought that came to me; I think that be-  
cause of all this great love we ought to be  
very, very good to our Father in Heaven;  
we ought to think of Him always, try to  
feel that He is near us, loving us, caring  
for us, watching over us. My boy, there  
will be temptations and trials in the new  
life to which you are going; will you, when  
they come, remember that you are the  
child of God, and try not to grieve your  
loving, tender Father?"

Poor Ted could not answer; his sorrow  
was almost too deep for words or thought;  
only in the days that were to come the re-  
membrance of all that his mother had said  
was, under God's blessing, his strength and  
safeguard.

A solemn service in the little room—a  
service through which poor Ted knelt, and  
knew that a great, great blessing was being  
vouchsafed to his mother, knew that her  
body and soul were being preserved unto  
everlasting life.

Another day's watching, and then at  
eventide the light came, the light that led  
Ted's mother to the other shore.

To be continued.

Bishop Garrett, in the *Spirit of Missions*,  
makes a plea for Church schools: We  
need schools in the heart of our country  
for the benefit of our population as a  
whole. The influence of such institutions,  
when rightly conducted on Church prin-  
ciples, is of vast benefit to the community.  
Centres of light, they penetrate and help  
to disperse the surrounding darkness; foun-  
tains of health, they pour their life-  
giving streams through towns and counties;  
foci of attraction, they draw towards them  
young and promising minds that otherwise  
could not be discovered; sources of Chris-  
tian thought, they supply healthful food to  
the hungry souls of a needy population;  
examples of Churchly principle and life,  
they impress the community with the pow-  
er and presence of organized religion. While  
these things are wanting, the pulpit and  
the altar cannot hope to stay the tide  
of worldliness, or win the homage of the  
rising generation.

WHISPERING.—This is vulgar in the pew;  
and a scandal, if in the chancel. Fore-  
thought can prevent all necessity for it in  
the latter place; and in the former, no  
necessity for it is likely to occur. It dis-  
figures the face of public worship worse  
than the pits of small-pox do "the human  
face divine." Every canon of gentility is  
violated by whispering, staring and turning  
around.

## Good-bye to Switzerland.

Munich to Ober-Ammergau—Sights and Scenes  
in the Little Village the Night before the  
Play.

From our Correspondent in Bishop Perry's Party.

[By delay of this letter in the mail, the de-  
scription of the Ober-Ammergau Play was re-  
ceived first, and appeared last week.]

After our pleasant stay at Lucerne, we  
journeyed to the Lake of Brienz, through  
the Brunig Pass, the loveliest, though not  
the grandest, of all the Alpine roads. Af-  
ter a long drive up the beautiful valley,  
the well-built road began to ascend by zig-  
zags through a forest to the summit of  
the pass, from which a magnificent  
prospect extended over the valley of  
Nidwalden, with Mount Pilate in the dis-  
tance, and the lake of Lungern below.  
Reaching Brienz, we went by steamer  
across the lake to the Giessbach Falls,  
where we remained over night at the fine  
hotel, far up on the mountain, and to which  
the guests are conveyed by a tramway of  
wonderful construction, the carriages be-  
ing drawn by water power. This is one  
of the most beautiful spots in Europe, and  
is much frequented by tourists of all na-  
tionalities. The falls of the Giessbach have  
a peculiar beauty. The immense volume  
of water coming from the distant moun-  
tain top, now falls perpendicularly from  
the wooded heights, now rushes in mad  
haste over the rocks and boulders, down  
the mountain side, into the calm blue lake  
below. In the evening, the falls, from the  
top to the bottom, were illuminated by  
different colored port fires, presenting such  
a singularly beautiful appearance that we  
could almost fancy we were dwelling,  
for the time, in the mystic realms of fairy-  
land.

On Sunday, we were at Interlaken, situ-  
ated in the beautiful plain between the  
lakes of Thun and Brienz, surrounded on  
all sides by lofty mountains, behind which  
rise the snowy peaks of the Silberhorn,  
Monch, Eiger, and Jungfrau. Interlaken  
to-day is not what it was a few years ago.  
The rude but pretty chalets, with their  
lofty inscriptions from the Psalms, have  
given place to magnificent hotels and beau-  
tiful villas. The poor have been removed  
to Unterseen; and the rich, from all na-  
tions, have come in to take their place,  
spending the summer days in the shade of  
the broad spreading elms, in the quiet re-  
treat of their lovely villas, or in frequent  
trips to the neighboring mountains, and  
the summer evenings in driving along the  
broad avenues, or listening to the almost  
perfect orchestra in the charming "Kur-  
saal."

On Sunday morning, we attended the  
English Church service, in the choir of an  
old monastery, near the east end of the  
*Hoheweg*. There was a very large attend-  
ance, a great many Americans being present.  
We were greatly disappointed in  
noticing an utter lack of knowledge as to  
the proper attitude in worship, and the  
proper respect towards the officiating cler-  
gyman, on the part of the great majority  
of the English Churchmen. We expected  
better things of those who we supposed  
had been trained from their childhood, in  
the right way for Churchmen to worship  
in the House of the Lord. In this old  
monastery, three or four different churches  
hold service; a sad reminder of the present  
division of Christ's Body, and a suggestive  
type of that glorious union—never, per-  
haps, to be realized on earth, but sure to  
come in heaven—when all Christian bod-  
ies will not only be under one roof, but  
the partition walls will be broken down,  
and all the redeemed will unite in giving  
all praise, honor and glory to Him who is  
Lord and King of all.

From Interlaken, we went to Thoune,  
beautifully located on the river Aar, a  
short distance from where it flows from  
the lake. A great traveler, being asked  
which was the most beautiful place in the  
world, replied, that—if he might be the  
judge—Constantinople, Naples, and  
Thoune, would contend for the prize. We  
have never seen the great city of the East,  
but, between Naples and Thoune, we  
would quickly give the palm and the laurel  
to the lovely Swiss town. In speaking of  
a beautiful place, we believe that the ele-  
ment of quietness and peace must be taken  
into consideration, and we cannot but  
think that the term "beautiful" is wrongly  
applied to such a noisy, dirty city as Na-  
ples, unless the application be made in  
reference to a view from the distance—  
either from the broad bay, or from the  
summit of the surrounding mountains.

Thoune is beautiful, not only for its situa-  
tion—nestled at the foot of the mountains,  
on the pretty river flowing from the lovely  
lake; not only for its magnificent view of  
the surrounding country—embracing, on  
one side, the lake girded by lofty moun-  
tains, on the other, the broad, fertile valley  
of the Aar, beautifully marked by its mead-  
ows and fields of green and gold; but it  
is beautiful in its quaint old houses and pretty  
streets; beautiful in its winding paths and  
rustic arbors on the mountain side; beau-  
tiful in its high walled castle, with turrets  
and towers covered with the clinging ivy.  
Yes! it is beautiful even in its old church  
and graveyard, whose worn headstones are  
marked by those same old expressions of  
faith and love. We longed to linger in  
this lovely spot, but other attractions  
urged us on.

Leaving Thoune, we began to take a  
hasty farewell of Switzerland, not with the  
thought that if we must part with the  
world's paradise, it were better to part  
quickly; but, knowing that the little vil-  
lage of Ober-Ammergau must be reached  
by Sunday. We spent a few hours at  
Berne. We passed a night at the quaint  
old town of Freyburg, and, for half an  
hour, listened, enraptured, to its great or-  
gan—the second largest, and one of the  
finest in the world. The next day we went  
to the Falls of the Rhine, where we spent  
our last night in dear old Switzerland,  
which we have learned to love with all the  
enthusiasm of our American nature. It  
was fitting, that the last night in this land  
of grandeur and of beauty should be passed  
at one of its loveliest spots; and that our  
last impression should be so bright and  
beautiful.

We arrived at Munich in a large crowd,  
and in the midst of great excitement. Mu-  
nich is the great stopping-place for all  
persons going to Ober-Ammergau; and,  
on Friday night, hundreds of persons were  
pouring in from all directions. All of the  
prominent hotels were full, and many of  
the visitors had to seek lodgings elsewhere.  
Early the next morning, two of our party  
went by rail to Murnau, to secure a car-  
riage to convey us to Ober-Ammergau, the  
rest of the party arriving on a later train.  
We had expected to experience great diffi-  
culty in procuring a conveyance, on ac-  
count of the immense influx of tourists;  
but, even in this small town, under such  
exciting circumstances, we found fully ex-  
emplified that sound law of Political  
Economy, that, "other things being equal,  
the supply is always equal to the demand."  
After partaking of a good lunch at the rude  
village hotel, which was thronged with  
peasants and foreigners, all en route for  
Ober-Ammergau, we started at a lively  
pace down the beautiful valley that leads  
up to the Bavarian Highlands. It was a  
lovely drive down this valley, where the  
road passed between shady rows of trees,  
along the bank of the smoothly gliding  
river, while all around us rose up, majes-  
tically, the peaks of lofty mountains. It  
was beautiful, even amid the drizzling rain  
that came down upon us; for, so impressive  
was the grandeur of the scenery, so deep  
were the feelings occasioned by the  
thought of the great Play on the morrow,  
that we forgot all about the rain and the  
clouds, and thought only of the great  
wonder in store for us. At the top of the  
ascent, we visited the old Benedictine  
Monastery of Ettal, which nestles beneath  
the Ettaler-Mandl, whose peak is seen at  
Murnau. This old monastery is closely  
connected with the history of the Passion  
Play; some persons believing the Play to  
have originated with the monks who lived  
here. Ettal is a noted place of pilgrimage,  
thousands coming from all parts to pay  
their vows to the miraculous Madonna;  
and this afternoon, its beautiful chapel  
was well filled with worshippers of all  
classes. Leaving Ettal, we made a quick  
descent, and entered the lovely valley of  
the Ammer. Two rows of the wild moun-  
tain ash, hung with clusters of rich, red  
berries, lined, for miles, the road which  
was now thronged with conveyances of  
all kinds, and with peasants from the ad-  
jacent parts, all hurrying towards Ober-  
Ammergau. Shrines to the Virgin and  
different saints were seen on every knoll  
along the way; and, at one place, far up  
the steep, rocky bluff, in a deep recess of  
the rocks, was an image of Christ, to which  
many of the peasant-women were eagerly  
climbing, though doubtless worn and  
weary by their long pilgrimage to the Pas-  
sion Play. Forgetting their ignorance  
and superstition, such zeal and devotion  
touched our heart, and made us feel that  
such great faith, though misdirected, must  
find, at least, some small approval at the  
throne of God.

As we neared Ober-Ammergau, a beau-  
tiful view met our gaze. Overlooking the  
lovely valley and its pretty village, rose—  
on all sides—the lofty mountains; and,  
over all, towered the high, bold peak of  
the Kofler, crowned with a tall cross, now  
lighted by the sun's bright rays, as they  
broke through the clouds on the western  
sky. Far into the distance, the beautiful  
valley stretched away through a narrow  
opening between the mountains, until the  
little river was lost amid the green fields,  
and the fields themselves seemed to touch  
the bending sky. The impression made  
by this first view of Ober-Ammergau is  
one that will never be forgotten, but will  
always be associated with the great Passion  
Play.

We have excellent accommodations at  
the plain, but neat and pretty, house of  
Tobias Flunger, now an old man, but  
who gained a world-wide celebrity, as the  
*Christus* in the Play of 1850; who took the  
part of *Pilatus* in 1860; and who takes the  
parts of Moses and Matthew, in the Play  
this summer. We find him to be a man of  
a gentle, loving disposition; devoted to  
his business as a carver in wood, to his  
family, and to his Church. This after-  
noon, we called on Joseph Mair, who per-  
forms so wonderfully the part of the  
*Christus*. We were greatly impressed by  
his natural personal bearing and dignity;  
and, among all the villagers, we should  
instantly choose Mair as the one with the  
greatest character and ability. Having  
felt his personal magnetism, we almost fear  
to behold him when imbued with the full

spirit of the character he becomes for a time—the "Man of Sorrows"—the poor, despised, persecuted Saviour.

It is, perhaps, needless to give, at this time, any history of this celebrated Passion-Play. It is the only remaining relic of the so-called "Mysteries" and "Moralities" of the early Christians, and which were continued through the Middle Ages—a time when education was limited to a few—for the purpose of religious instruction by means of an appeal to the eye through scenic representations and tableaux.

After a time, these plays were carried to such excess and abuse, that they were abolished throughout Europe. The following extract, from the old parish records of Ober-Ammergau, tells why they still exist there.

"In the year 1633, the pest raged so fearfully, that in the parish of Kohlgrub (three hours from hence) there were only two couples left; and a man, named Caspar Schuchler, coming here to visit his wife and child, fell by the road side and was buried. From that day to the eve of Simon and Jude, a period of three weeks, eighty-four people died of the plague; accordingly, eighteen burghers, assembling from the village of Ober-Ammergau, vowed that once in ten years, they would present, in living pictures, the Passion of Jesus Christ. From that instant the plague ceased, and those who were ill instantly recovered."

This vow, with few exceptions, when prevented by war, has been faithfully observed, every ten years.

As the sun went down, it was wonderfully exciting in the little village. Hundreds of visitors began to come in by carriage and on foot. Tourists from foreign lands—burghers from the surrounding towns—peasants from the mountain sides—all came in eager haste, down the road from Ettal. The crowd was so great at times, that the road was almost blocked. A band of music paraded the streets, cannons were fired from the mountains, and the little town was the scene of the greatest noise and excitement. It seemed hardly the proper way to usher in a day which cannot but sadden the heart of every Christian in the village. But it was their own way of showing forth their earnestness of soul. It is not for us to criticise, nor to chide them; we only wish that we, and all Christians, could attain to that pure devotion and true goodness and piety that characterizes the humble villagers of Ober-Ammergau.

Now all is quiet. The little town is wrapped in darkness. The music has stopped; the cannons have ceased; and the weary pilgrims have gone to rest—where, or how, we cannot say, but many, we fear, will be fortunate in securing the shelter of a barn, and a bed of straw. Early in the morning, High Mass will be celebrated at the village church; and then, all of the performers will be consecrated for their holy service. At eight o'clock, the solemn Play begins. What it is like, and how it will impress us, our next letter will tell.

OBER-AMMERGAU, July 31, 1880.

The Sunday School.

Teachers' Helps.

SEVENTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Lesson: Judges, xvi, 21-23, 25-30.

V. 21. The Philistines were a nation occupying the southwestern portion of the Land of Canaan. They were not Canaanites; the name signifies an emigrant. By some, they have been identified with the Hyksos, or shepherd-rulers of Egypt.

All that we know positively of the early history of the Philistines, is—that they settled in Canaan sometime previous to the time of Abraham. Gen. xxi: 32, xxvi: 1, 8.

At the time of the Exodus, they had grown to be a powerful people whose name overawed the Israelites. Ex. xiii: 17, xv. 14.

When the Israelites entered Canaan, under the leadership of Joshua, they were in full possession of the level country from the river of Egypt (el Arish) in the south, to Ekron in the north, Josh. xv: 4, 47, and had a political existence, in the form of a confederacy of five cities: Gaza, Ashdod, Ashkelon, Gath, and Ekron, Josh. xiii: 3. Their national growth and development is to be inferred from the fertility of their land, and the excellence of their geographical position for the purposes of trade.

Their connection with the Biblical narrative arises from the fact, that the territory of the Philistines having been occupied by the Canaanites, formed part of the Promised Land, and, as such, was assigned to the tribe of Judah. No portion of it was conquered during the time of Joshua; and the Philistines, commencing an aggressive policy, soon gained the ascendancy. Whatever the peculiar mode of the operation, the result is plain; the national spirit of the Israelites was broken. Shammgar (Judges iii: 30) and Samson both re-

sisted them; but only as individuals. The narrative shows how complete was the subserviency of the Israelites to the Philistines.

The reign of David is the single exception from harassment, which Israel enjoyed from the Philistines. As an active enemy throughout all the trials of Israel and Judah, Philistia outlived the Israelites' kingdoms, and was finally absorbed by the Roman dominion, after giving its own name—Palestine—to the whole region.

With these facts, it will be seen that the story of Samson is of moral rather than historical interest.

A man, endowed with divine powers, submits to the temptations of the world and the flesh, and betrays himself to his enemies by the surrender of his secret. Ignorant that his power has departed from him, he awakes to find himself in the hands of his enemies, who deprive him of vision; and, binding him in chains, condemn him to the servile labor of turning the mill for the preparation of their food, the occupation of despised women and slaves. There, in toil and darkness, and—as we may infer—in sorrow and penitence, he suffers the consequences of his crime, until, unobserved of all, his divine endowments are in a measure restored to him.

Then, in the fulness of time, when his enemies desire his presence, with a view of gratifying their pride, and to do honor to their god, Samson is brought from the darkness of the prison house to the light of day. Amid their rejoicing, he is humble and penitent; he wills himself to sacrifice.

Laying his hands upon the pillars which support the house, he makes all possible atonement for his fault: "Let me die with the Philistines." He bows himself, and, with super-human might, tears the pillars from their foundation, so that the house fell upon the Philistines, and destroyed them. "So the dead which he slew in his death were more than they which he slew in his life."

Our lesson is easy. Samson, sightless, in chains, and having to endure servile labor, as the result of his own act, is a type of the Church of God in the World. Set as a Queen among the nations, how is the mighty fallen! Endowed with spiritual attributes beyond the utmost limit of description, we find her the voluntary victim of the world. The tradition of her endowments—a thing to be laughed at; the Divine Presence, the spiritual efficacy of Sacraments, the indwelling and operation of the Holy Ghost—opinions barely tolerated; our Samson sits bound with a chain of brass, void of spiritual vision, grinding the corn of an empty morality, which barely prevents the world from perishing by its own corruption.

Hasten the day of sorrow and contrition! Hasten the day of slow-returning spiritual strength! when our Samson, brought out to honor the god of this world, shall remember his former glories; and, in the power of God, seize the pillars of the house, the lust of the flesh, and the pride of life, and in their quick destruction, triumph over his natural enemies, the world, the flesh and the devil.

Hasten the day when the Church shall thus willingly lose its life, in order that she may find it! When she shall say—"Let me die with the Philistines." Perish, all that I seeming am, together with that, with which I am so oft confounded! Perish complacent respectability, presumptuous wealth, cold-hearted and refined intelligence, together with the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eye, and the pride of life; in order that Christ—my true Life—may live in me, and I be indeed that glorious thing, without spot or wrinkle, that Church which He has chosen to Himself; a Bride meet for the Heavenly Bridegroom!

To the Editor of the Living Church: I remember having seen, several weeks ago, in a number of your paper, a collection of "Misquotations from Scripture," to which I suggest that you add one occurring in your issue of July 29, as follows: "To all our exchanges who have not had their vacation, we say, 'Go thou and do likewise.'" Few sentences are more habitually misquoted than this, which reads in St. Luke, x, 37, "Go, and do thou likewise."

[There is nothing in the editorial referred to that indicates that the quotation was from Scripture. Our impression is, it was original!—EDITOR.]

Few things in the history of the Church, in this country, within the last twenty five years, have seemed to me so remarkable as the rapid progress of opinion among her members. That progress has been neither toward Romanism nor toward sectarianism. It has been a rapid progress toward a clearer comprehension, a more distinct assertion, and a more general reception of her own proper principles—her principles as Catholic, but not Romish; as evangelical, but not sectarian. It has been a progress, in consequence of which she more correctly understands and teaches the truth of the Gospel and Primitive Church.—Bishop Potter.

"No Words in the English Language," writes a lady in Michigan, who is using the COMPOUND OXYGEN Treatment, "can express the gratitude I feel for the benefit I have received and the hope I have of possessing tolerable health again. It will be ten years, January, 1880, since I was taken sick, and the mental agony alone has been indescribable. I have two little girls who have never seen me walk. \* \* \* I think I shall be able to walk alone after a time. I have been so hungry this summer that I have scarcely been able to wait for meals. \* \* \* Every one remarks upon the improvement in my complexion, and I am putting on flesh rapidly. My bowels, which have been constipated all my life, and terribly so since my sickness, are now better than I have ever known them to be." Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, its nature and action, and full information for use, sent free. DR. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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An Enemy Hath Done This!

Correspondence of the Living Church.

BISMARCK, D. T., Aug. 24, 1880.

In my letter of August 6, I mentioned the trouble between Father Stephan, Indian Agent, and the military authority at Standing Rock Agency, wherein the Agent obtained an order for the removal of the latter. This order has been reversed. The military remain and the Agent is to be removed, just as predicted in my letter. Gen. Sherman says: "I advise that Mr. Stephan should be transferred to Devil's Lake Agency, Dakota, and Mr. McLaughlin, of that Agency, be transferred to Standing Rock." One painful feature of the whole Indian question is the apparent impossibility of obtaining honest men to conduct the business of these Agencies. The War Department very naturally supposed that, by turning the work over to the Churches, that one difficulty would at least be obviated. Painful as it is to say so, such is not, at least in every instance, the case. It was discovered, a few weeks since, that the weights with which Father Stephan dealt out supplies of beef to the Indians, had been drilled, and filled with cork, thus making quite a difference between his buying and his furnishing scales, and that in his favor. The fraud was investigated, but no one could be convicted. The Agent said an enemy had done it in order to injure him. He, of course, knew nothing about it till it was discovered by others. Let us hope, in the interest of charity, that such was the case. And now, the present Agent at Fort Berthold, and his predecessor, not, however, ministers, are accusing each other of being thieves. Poor human nature! How long, at this rate, will it take us to inspire in the breasts of the red man a love for our Christian civilization? Some think that our dear Bishop Whipple is an extremist on the Indian question. The fact is, he has a heart to feel for the poor Indian, for he knows how he is swindled and corrupted by the white man. How to prevent this, has, as yet, baffled the ingenuity of the Government.

The Rector of the Church at Bismarck was called upon, last week, to officiate at the burial of a child in Mandan, five miles west of here. The child had been sick for several days, and a Mr. Willard, claiming to be a Missionary of the Congregational body, was requested to baptize it. He positively refused, unless the parents would first promise to join his church. This they declined to do, and the child died unbaptized. The writer of this is curious to know whether or not Mr. Willard is acting under the authority of the Church he claims to represent; and if so, does that body endorse his action in this case? He is certainly not advancing their interests by this course.

Book Notices.

Worcester's Comprehensive Dictionary. Revised and Illustrated. J. B. Lippincott & Co. Philadelphia. 608 pp. Price, \$1.75.

Various editions of this Standard Dictionary of the English Language are published by this house, ranging from the pocket edition to the unabridged. For common use and convenient handling the "Comprehensive" is probably the best. No house, or office, should be without its dictionary. The edition above noticed is as good for ordinary purposes, as the larger, giving, as it does, the principle appendices and tables of the unabridged, in addition to a very full and legible list of words.

Recollections of the Early Chicago and Illinois Bar. By Hon. Isaac N. Arnold.

This pamphlet is a Lecture delivered before the Chicago Bar Association, June 10, 1880. Mr. Arnold is one of the old-time lawyers of Chicago; has represented his District in Congress, and is known as the author of the Life of Abraham Lincoln, of whom he was a personal friend. His last work, the life of Benedict Arnold, was unique, and attracted much attention. The reminiscences given in the lecture are racy and interesting. We have marked some for our columns.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.—The numbers for the weeks ending August 7th and 14th respectively, contain the following articles: The Sultan's Heirs in Asia, Fortnightly; A Stranger in America, and Story-Telling, Nineteenth Century; Peasant Life in Portugal, and The Northern Shepherd, Macmillan; A Lay Confessional, Blackwood; The Hardening and Tempering of Steel, Popular Science Review; The Austrian Power, Fraser; The Romance of Chinese Social Life, and Brantome, Temple Bar; The Decline of Hypocrisy, and The Swiss Democracy, Spectator; Artificial Diamonds, and The Caribbean Sea, Nature; "Wanted—a Groom," Graphic; with the conclusion of Mrs. Oliphant's "He that will not when he may," "A Forgotten Crime," and the usual amount of poetry.

For fifty-two numbers of 64 large pages each (or more than 3,300 pages a year), the subscription price (\$8) is low; while for \$10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American \$4 monthlies or weeklies with The Living Age for a year, including the extra numbers of the latter, both postpaid. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

The Art Amateur, for September, is superb. We know of no publication, for the price, so desirable for the family or the studio. Each number gives several full page designs for china painting, needle-work, and other decorations. Besides articles biographical, critical, and descriptive, it has the regular departments of Ceramics, Needle-work, Decoration and Furniture, with patterns and practical directions. We can recommend the Art Amateur to our readers who are interested in these things. Price, \$4 a year. Montague Marks, 20 E. 14th St., New York.

A list of Books. Recommended for Sunday School and Parish Libraries, by the Church Library Association, Cambridge, Mass. This being the first list issued, is, of course, very incomplete, but will be found helpful in selecting books.

About Books. A Lecture by the Rev. Geo. F. Cushman, D. D., Assistant Minister of Emmanuel Church, Brooklyn, N. Y. This Lecture, written with all the raciness that characterizes the style of the author, was first printed, we believe, in the columns of the Episcopal Register, and is now brought out by the publishers of that paper.

Notices.

A graduate of Amherst College, Mass., a Churchman, desires a situation as teacher or tutor. References given. Address G. H. L., P. O. Box 241, Newburyport, Mass.

Please send a gift to Nashotah to aid in preparing Candidates for Holy Orders for Ordination, care Rev. A. D. Cole, D. D., Nashotah, Wisconsin.

FOR RENT.—A cottage adjoining St. Mary's School, Knoxville, Ill., containing seven rooms; has a summer kitchen, good cellar, barn, garden and fruit, well and cistern. A family with daughters to educate is desired as tenant. Rent \$150 a year. Apply to the Rector of the School.

Reading-Book of English Classics, for Young Pupils. Edited by Rev. C. W. Leffingwell, D. D., Rector of St. Mary's School, Knoxville, Illinois. Putnam's Sons, New York. Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago. \$1.50. A complete introduction to English Literature for pupils studying the common English. For specimen copy, postpaid, send \$1.00 to the Editor.

Wanted.

By the 1st of October, a lady of experience, and thoroughly devoted to Church Work, to take charge, as Matron, of St. Luke's Hospital, St. Paul, Minn. Applications to be addressed to Mrs. Henry Hale, St. Paul.

Albert Copley, of McDaniels' P. O., Ohio, Makes a Statement.

"I have been a great sufferer for years with inflammation of the kidneys, and a nervous disease that caused a twitching of the face, mouth and eyes, to such an extent that I could not appear in company. Day's Kidney Pad has entirely cured me, and I shall never fail to do all I can to have its merits known.

Cheshire Episcopal Academy, Connecticut.

There lies before us the Circular and Catalogue, for 1880-1, of the Episcopal Academy of Connecticut, located at Cheshire, New Haven Co. Considering how near almost everything is in this country, the Cheshire Academy may fairly be termed a venerable institution, inasmuch as, in the course of the present summer, it celebrated its eighty-sixth anniversary. The fact that it has lived and flourished through all those years, is alone calculated to inspire confidence, for our is not the country, nor is this an age, in which either individuals or institutions can command the confidence of the public for any length of time, and at the same time be proving themselves unworthy of the position which they occupy. But we find corroborative testimony to the excellence and success of the system of education pursued at this noted school, in the further fact that, during the past year, the roll of pupils has numbered eighty-five. It is a noteworthy and rather remarkable circumstance, and one that testifies unmistakably to the salubrity of the situation, and to the care exercised over the health of the inmates, that not only has the hospital remained unused during the whole of the past year, but not a single death has occurred among the pupils of the Academy, for twenty years. The anniversary exercises, last June, were attended by several distinguished visitors; among whom may be named the Rt. Rev. Bishop Williams; President Pynchon, of Hartford; the Rev. Drs. Beardsley, Deshire, Vibbert, Sanford, Tatlock, Hitchcock, and Gardner, besides many others of the clergy, and several laymen of distinction. The Rev. Sanford J. Horton is the Principal of the institution.

The Inter-State Exposition of Chicago.

The Eighth Annual Exhibition of this Institution is announced to commence September 8th, and close October 23d, 1880. The people of the Northwest are fully acquainted with the general character and purpose of this important organization, and it can hardly be necessary to assure our readers that these annual exhibitions present to them the only opportunity, from year to year, of keeping abreast of the world in the progress of industry and of art. The simple truth is, that the half million people who regularly attend the Exposition, expect to find there whatever there is new up to date, and the inventors and manufacturers who have produced anything new and important, expect to show it then and there to the people. For the present year we are assured that returning prosperity to the country has brought forth its fruits in this as in everything else. The pressure for space has been far beyond the capacity of the mammoth structure in which the exhibition is to be held, and the quality of the display in all departments will be very choice. The management has expended about fifty thousand dollars during the past year in the beautifying and improvement of the building, and has spared neither labor nor expense in preparing for the public a brilliant, attractive and instructive display. All railways give their lowest excursion rates to visitors.

FROM AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN.

TUCSON, ARIZONA, Aug. 27, 1880. Mr. J. C. Cushman,

149 Clark Street, Chicago.

DEAR SIR:—Inclosed is a Postal order for \$22.10 for Pads according to your special rate schedule to me. I have had on the Pad, you kindly sent me, two weeks, and so far, I have improved wonderfully. Liver, Stomach, and bowels are straightened up for the present. My spirits have so improved that my enthusiasm is almost boundless. Have sold the Pads and two Plasters, which are beginning to tell their blessed story. I think I shall soon be able to send for a number of dozens at once. I have not hurried so much, as I wished to test the Pads on myself and others, but I feel now that I am getting under way pretty well, and here is the place to sell many, when once they are well proved. They stand proving splendidly.

Yours, more than truly,

H. H. MESSENGER.

FROM THE HON. JUDGE PARKHURST.

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