

The Living Church.

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

VOL. IV. No. 32.

CHICAGO.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1882.

NEW YORK.

WHOLE No. 188.

DIOCESAN CONVENTIONS.

Reported for the Living Church.

Maryland.

The ninety-ninth Convention met in the Church of the Epiphany, Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, May 31st. The usual sermon was preached by the Rev. J. W. Nott, of Mount Savage, who, in an earnest and pleasing manner showed how faith is required for all life's highest works,—not for religion only, but equally for mathematics, science and business. The sermon was entirely free from allusions of a party character.

Mr. Joseph Packard, Jr., who has been acting as Secretary since the death of the lamented Dr. Dalrymple, was unanimously elected Secretary, and the Bishop appointed the Rev. P. Wroth, Assistant. After the usual routine business the Bishop read his annual address, which contained touching references to the late Drs. Dalrymple and Hoff, and to a departed lady of great worth.

The report of the Standing Committee contained no allusion to the case of Mr. H. C. Bishop, the colored candidate for Holy Orders, whose rejection caused so much comment throughout the whole Church. The report was referred to a special committee of three persons, consisting of Dr. Paret, and, according to a local paper, of "two very pronounced low-church partisans." This committee, on the following day, presented a majority and minority report. The former, read by the Rev. W. L. Hyland, recited that the committee had carefully examined the report of the Standing Committee, together with its book of record, and found that the committee had reported to the Convention all its official acts, as contemplated by the canon of the diocese. He therefore asked that the committee be discharged from consideration of the subject.

The minority report was from Dr. Paret, who said that:

He had examined the report and the records of the committee, but the secretary told him that the papers referred to in the report could not be produced, as they had been fled away in Baltimore for safe keeping. This fact, Dr. Paret thought, established the imperfectness of the report of the standing committee. He was also of the opinion that the meagreness of the records without the original papers was contrary to the canons of the church, which require them to keep an accurate report of its proceedings. These proceedings involve the most important events that transpire in the Church, yet the committee records contain no reference to the candidates except the vote. There are no names given of those that endorse the candidates, and no reference to those not passing.

Dr. Paret concluded the minority report with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Standing Committee are respectfully requested in their annual report to the Convention, to give more exact and careful statements of names and dates.

Resolved, That by the words "their official acts" in the canon of 1876—directing them to report—are to be understood all acts and proceedings whether in form they be negative or affirmative.

The consideration of these reports gave rise to a long and heated discussion, which continued with decided earnestness until the hour arrived for the election of a Standing Committee. The Bishop ruled that the debate must give way to the election, and Rev. Mr. Todd put in nomination the old standing committee: Rev. Samuel R. Gordon, D. D., Rev. Meyer Lewin, D. D., Rev. John H. Chew, Rev. John H. Elliott, S. T. D., Rev. Alfred M. Randolph, D. D., Rev. Augustus P. Stryker and Rev. George Leeds, D. D. Rev. Mr. Gibson nominated as the alternative ticket: Rev. John H. Chew, Rev. Dr. William Paret, Rev. Dr. James Stephenson and Rev. Walter A. Mitchell. Messrs. Gibson and Laird, on the part of the clergy, and Messrs. C. M. Matthews and D. M. Thomas, on the part of the laity, were chosen tellers. While the tellers were absent counting the votes, Rev. Dr. Leeds offered a resolution that as the next annual meeting of the Convention would be the one-hundredth anniversary of the organization of the diocese of Maryland, a committee consisting of three of the oldest churches in Baltimore, St. Paul's, St. Peter's, and Christ church, and St. Andrew's, of Annapolis; Christ church, Navy Yard, Washington; Dr. Brown, of St. Mary's county, and E. J. J. Hall, of Montgomery county, be appointed to make arrangements for the appropriate commemoration of the centennial anniversary in connection with the meeting of the Convention. After being amended so that the committee could make additions to their number, and by the adding of Dr. Leeds himself to it, the resolution was adopted.

Rev. Mr. Dame, of Baltimore, offered an amendment on canons, to rule ninth, making the Standing Committee to consist of four laymen and four priests instead of seven priests as it now is. This was referred to the committee on canons, with instructions to report at this session.

At this point the tellers announced the vote. Total clerical, 120; lay, 116; grand total, 236. Necessary to a choice, 119. Rev. Mr. Chew being the candidate of both parties, received 229, about 100 ahead of the others on the old ticket, which was elected. The bishop announced as the new Standing Committee Revs. John H. Chew, George Leeds, S. R. Gordon, A. P. Stryker, J. H. Elliott, M. Lewin, A. M. Randolph.

The consideration of Dr. Paret's resolutions was then resumed, and quite a long and heated discussion ensued; a substitute motion was offered by the Rev. Dr. Hodges, to the effect that in the event of a refusal of candidates, the Standing Committee shall give the reasons for the rejection to the bishop and the candidate. He spoke at some length in support of the resolution, and said that one member of the Committee (Dr. Leeds) had acknowledged that he voted against a candidate because he wished to rebuke the rector of the parish recommending him. In conclusion he offered a resolution which called for an investigation into the charges against the rector of Mt. Calvary church, Baltimore, of holding and teaching heretical opinions.

Rev. Dr. Leeds made a personal explanation of his action in the committee, and said that it had not been his intention to administer a rebuke in the sense of an ecclesiastical trial.

Rev. Dr. Grammer made a strong and eloquent argument in favor of the present policy of the Standing Committee. Turning his attention to the ritualists, he said that while each one had a right to his individual opinion, still he had no right to administer the Services of the church contrary to the Prayer Book. His friends of St. Paul (Rev. Mr. Hodges) and of Mount Calvary (Rev. Dr. Paine) knew that he thought they were departing from the true standard of faith and practice; but who placed him as judge over them? If he was a member of the Standing Committee, or the bishop, he would exert his power to the utmost to check such practices. He then went on to say that in his opinion the Convention was there to decide whether there was a distinctive line of doctrine and administration in the Church, which all are bound to adhere to. Recurring to the duties of the Standing Committee he said that he supposed the members always told the bishop their reasons for refusing a candidate.

At this point the bishop interposed, and said that his position on this question was that the committee were exercising a discretion, and any attempt to inquire into their action he regarded as an invasion of that discretion.

Rev. Dr. Hyland spoke in favor of the present conduct of the Standing Committee. Rev. John A. Harrold, of Washington, maintained that the standing committee were not judges of doctrine, and that he would rather be at the mercy of one man claiming infallibility than seven men.

A voice—We all know you would rather have the one pope. [Laughter.]

"No, sir, you don't know it." Continuing, Dr. Harrold said: The gentleman from St. Peter's who took the ground that the Prayer Book is all we want as a guide, belongs to a School that but a few years ago took the ground that the book was Romanizing in its influences, meaning thereby that it taught Catholic doctrine, I suppose. I thank him now, the School to which I belong.—Dr. Grammer.—What School is that? [laughter.] Dr. Harrold.—The Ritualists—the High Church.—[laughter]—the church to which I belong, has the true interpretation of the Prayer Book.

Dr. Harrold claimed to be proud of being classed as a Ritualist, and said he clothed his altar in proper vestments, lighted the candles upon the altar, said prayers for the dead, heard confessions and pronounced absolution, and would continue to do so until prohibited by his bishop.

"This announcement" says the same journal from which we have already quoted, "appeared to startle the Convention. Bishop Pinkney arising said, earnestly and slowly, 'As Bishop, I take occasion to call the attention of the Convention to the fact that as a Bishop in the Church of God I have solemnly given my holy counsel and admonition. I have given my charge before the Convention; I have sought to fulfill the law of the Church and to discharge my sacred duty; I have sought in kindness and gentleness to guide my brethren.'"

The Rev. A. Roberts said that the clergy of Mount Calvary did not practice or teach any doctrine not allowed by the Bishop.

The Rev. Dr. Stephenson said that they must not go beyond the law. "There are many who think it would be a good thing to suppress these ritualists, and I am one of these. But I say we must do this in no other way than under the law."

The Rev. Dr. Paret contradicted the assertion of the Rev. Dr. Hyland that the Standing Committee was a creature of the General and not of the Diocesan Convention, and was in some respects, at least, accountable to the Convention. Dr. Paret declared (not as a threat) that until the theological complexion of the Standing Committee was changed; until reasons could be given for rejection of candidates he should not put his name to any testimonials. Dr. Paret intimated his knowledge of some action of the Standing Committee (which he saw in the records of the Committee), and requested permission to speak of it, but was refused by members of the Committee.

Dr. Hodges' resolution was lost. The vote stood: Clerical—yeas 51, nays 49; lay—yeas 22, nays 40.

The question of the re-Ratification of the Prayer Book was laid over till next Convention.

The only other interesting matter that came up was the report of the Committee on Canons, to whom was referred the question of changing

certain articles of the Constitution. All the recommendations save the last one were adopted. The last amendment proposed that no clergyman under "ecclesiastical censure" should be entitled to a seat in the Convention.

The opinion seemed general that the term "ecclesiastical censure" was too vague, and that the proposed change was undesirable. This opinion was confirmed when the question was put to vote by a majority of sixty, fifty clergy and ten laity.

Western Michigan.

This Convention met in St. Luke's Church, Kalamazoo, on Wednesday, May 31st. The Rt. Rev. G. de N. Gillespie, D. D. and nearly all the clergy of the Diocese were present, and a good number of lay delegates from the parishes and missions.

In the Bishop's Annual Address, which was quite a lengthy document, the main feature was an earnest and eloquent attack upon what is falsely called liberality in religion. "Ritualism," said Dr. Gillespie, "is a great evil, but there is another, and I think a graver evil in certain quarters."

"The charge is against clergymen of the Church, some of them in high position, in their preaching and writings, setting aside the distinguishing elements of the religion of Jesus Christ in their Catholic expression. This is a grievous charge, and were I merely hearing the murmurs of ignorant or captious hearing or reading, or the sensitiveness that is alarmed by an unaccustomed expression; I should violate an Ordination vow as serious as that which I have in my mind at this hour. But it is the solemnity of the matter, that the preachers and writers referred to are bold and defiant. We must grant that 'this thing is not done in a corner.' A sad day has dawned upon us, when sects that have not enjoyed the respectability of sectarianism, can exult over the utterance of their heresies in the pulpits of the Church, and offer the equivocal compliment to our 'growing elasticity and liberality.' Surely the Church is too Holy, Catholic, and Apostolic, to retain clergymen, or to court congregations at the expense of mocking her martyrs and insulting her Lord. If she may thus lengthen her stakes, she has seriously weakened her cords. It is her boast of old, that 'the Faith once delivered to the Saints' is safe in the keeping of her divine Ministry and her inflexible Liturgy; and all this implies strength and stability only by the Faith. A Church that is any broader than the Faith of which loving St. John said, 'If there come any unto you, and bring not this doctrine, receive him not into your house, neither bid him God speed,' is a Church warned—'Remember therefore from whence thou art fallen, and repent, and do thy first works; or else I will come unto thee quickly, and will remove thy candlestick out of his place, except thou repent.'"

It is said, that only here and there is such treason apparent, and that when one of the twelve was a traitor, it is not strange that in a body of over three thousand five hundred clergymen, in a day when men's minds are strangely running loose from revelation and tradition, there should be here and there one who perjured his soul and insults his Church. True! but when the pestilence first appears is the time to give the alarm and banish the infected. False doctrine will eat as doth a canker. All heresy has begun with individual defection. And though Judas was to be his own destroyer, our Lord more than once signified 'who should betray Him.'"

The Bishop concluded his Address with a review of the seven years, during which the Diocese has been in existence. In figures, there is no very striking exhibition, but there has been a steady advance in diocesan life.

In the afternoon, organization was perfected, the Rev. J. W. Bancroft was elected Secretary (he appointing, with the consent of Convention, the Rev. E. J. Babcock, Assistant Secretary). The Bishop appointed the usual Standing Committees. The Rev. Dr. Schetky moved the commitment of such portion of the Bishop's Address as relates to the lack of candidates for the ministry to the Committee, on Christian Education. An amendment was carried that it be referred to a special Committee which was appointed to consist of Revs. Dr. Schetky, C. C. Tate, and Mr. R. T. Nettles.

A warm discussion took place on the question of giving the right of voting to women at parish elections, in which most of the clergy participated; and several lay delegates, one of whom (Judge Burns, of St. Luke's, Kalamazoo), stated that that parish was exempt from the general law, and women had the right of franchise, but their experience was that their women did not want and would not exercise that right. A motion to lay the subject on the table was lost; a motion to close the discussion at 5 o'clock was carried. At 5 o'clock, the vote was taken, 13 voting to give the franchise to women, and 25 against.

The various financial reports were read. All showed a prosperous pecuniary condition.

The Diocesan Mission Report reviewed each mission field, and while much cause for regret at the lack of sufficient progress was found, many encouraging evidences of the growth of the Church in weak districts were noted.

The value of the Diocesan paper, the *Church Helper*, was emphasized, and increased circulation solicited for it. The anomalous position of the Diocese was referred to, viz., that it is really a Missionary Diocese, and yet receiving hardly any support outside of its borders. On this ground, increased devotion to the work of sustaining its mission work was urged on the representatives of the parishes.

The Treasurer's Report was then read, showing receipts to the amount of \$2,858.54—due on old Pledges, \$98.13; due on Pledges made last year, \$95.57; disbursements, \$1,550.45. Balance in hand, \$1,398.09.

The Report of the Woman's Auxiliary was read, showing a total of \$660.09 in cash and goods contributed during the year.

Pledges were then asked for the work of Diocesan Missions for the coming year. The Bishop alluded to the \$1,300 in hand, which he explained arose from the difficulty he had found in locating men during a portion of the year, and from the fact that they always keep some \$800 in hand in order that the stipends of the missionaries might be paid the very day they become due, a precaution most necessary, and the results of which have proved very valuable. Pledges from a portion of the parishes and individuals were then given to the amount of \$1,270. The Rev. S. Burford was anxious for the appointment of an Evangelist, and offered \$100 towards his expenses; the subject was discussed at length by several of the brethren, but the appointment of so ardently desired a laborer seemed, at the present, beyond the power of the Diocese.

Judge Wells reported in respect to the application from the Diocese for a portion of the Episcopal Fund of the Diocese of Michigan, that, at the coming Convention of that Diocese, some settlement of the question was probable, and asked that the Committee of this Diocese might be continued for another year. This was granted; Dr. Montgomery being placed on that Committee in place of Judge Loveridge, obliged to resign through press of duties.

A very long and animated discussion ensued, on the question of approval of the proposed Ratification of the Book of Common Prayer; a vote was passed by a large majority disapproving the proposed Ratification, and referring the whole matter of liturgical enrichment to the Committee since appointed by the General Convention.

In the Report of the Committee on Christian Education, appointed to consider the portion of the Bishop's Address relating to that subject, high ground was taken in condemning the modern idea of the sufficiency of secular education and in demanding as a necessary means to fit the young for a useful life, the establishment of parochial schools in which a Christian education shall be given them in place of the godless education of our common schools. The Bishop expressed himself as earnestly in favor of parochial schools, but practically, the common school was a necessity; he did not regard the education given there as a godless education. He frequently visited such schools, was always cordially welcomed and listened to, and many of them were opened with prayer. The Report was accepted after a long and ardent discussion, in which many of the clergy expressed themselves as regarding the common schools as doing a good work and as welcoming the influence of Christian ministers, while others spoke earnestly of the parochial schools as a far superior means of usefulness in the Christian nurture thus secured for our children.

A motion to alter the Canons so as to require all the members of the vestry to be baptized men, was lost after an animated debate, in which most of the clergy took part.

The following elections were made: Treasurer, Mr. Sheldon; Registrar, Rev. J. E. Babcock. Standing Committee, Revs. J. F. Conover, H. J. Cook, E. S. Burford, Dr. Schetky, Messrs. Chapin, Wakely, and Stuart.

A resolution endorsing the American Church Building Fund, and requesting the Bishop to appoint a Sunday for collections in aid of the fund throughout the Diocese, was passed.

After the singing of the Gloria in Excelsis, the Bishop closed the Convention with a very earnest and affectionate Address; he congratulated the brethren on the better state of things that seemed to be dawning on the Diocese. He feared that we did not always realize the responsibility of increased ability. As our resources increase, our duty increases; this applies to parishes in respect of building churches and rectories, and increasing their Rectors' salaries. He counselled the clergy to increase wisely the organizations of their parishes for Church work. He also advised that the work of preparing candidates for Confirmation should extend over the whole year. After counselling a return of the delegates and clergy to their parishes with renewed consecration of heart to the work of Christ, the Bishop offered prayer, and dismissed the Convention with the Apostolic Benediction. The next meeting will take place in St. Mark's, Grand Rapids.

Illinois.

After the reading of the Bishop's Address, of which we gave a summary in the last number, and the greater part of which is to be printed, by resolution of the Convention, in form of a tract, the Rev. Dr. Locke presented the report of St. Luke's Hospital.

During the year an addition of fifty feet front on Michigan avenue had been purchased, and the building fund already amounted to \$57,00, of which \$25,000 was the gift of that liberal churchman, Tolman Wheeler, and \$30,000 was in \$5,000 subscriptions of N. K. Fairbank, Marshall Field, J. W. Doane, Philip Armour, E. H. Shel-

don; and C. R. Cummings; M. C. Stearns, and W. S. Hibbard each gave \$2,000. All these subscriptions had been obtained by the personal solicitations of the Treasurer, Mr. N. K. Fairbank. The delay in commencing the new building was in procuring plans. The endowment of beds continued to make fine progress since the last Convention. The sewing women's cot had been endowed at a cost of \$3,000 all collected by Mrs. N. K. Fairbank; and Mrs. M. C. Baldwin, of Lowell, Mass., had paid \$4,000 for the endowment of a bed in memory of her husband, to be known as the "Baldwin Bed." Beds were also supported by John DeKoven, Mrs. and Miss DeKoven, Mrs. W. E. Whitehouse, E. B. Sheldon, Unity and Ascension Churches, Mrs. Ira Holmes, Mrs. N. K. Fairbank, Mrs. L. Z. Letter, Mrs. Marshall Field, Mrs. P. D. Armour, E. C. Larned, Dr. T. Wheeler, J. K. Fisher, Joseph T. Ryerson and family, each at a cost of \$300 per year. The concert given by Mrs. Gerster, at the home of Mrs. Marshall Field, netted the hospital \$2,820. On Oct. 1, 1881, Mrs. Alexander Leith sent a check for \$1,032 to cover deficit. The hospital had a good library and plenty of newspapers. The spiritual work, however, had been much hindered by the continued sickness of the chaplain. He reported eight baptisms and three burials. Since May 1, 1881, the hospital had contained 350 house patients, and 1,049 dispensary; there were 27 births and 24 deaths; 169 of the patients were native born, and 181 foreigners. Of these, 93 were Roman Catholics, 19 Presbyterians, 25 Lutherans, 7 Baptists, 27 Methodists, 2 Jews, 1 Campbellite, 5 Congregationalists, 1 Unitarian, 120 Protestants, and 48 Episcopalians. The total of the contributions was \$16,053, and the expenses \$17,085. The deficit of \$1,032 had been made up by Mrs. Leith. The hospital held in real estate and securities \$87,088, Miss Miles, the matron, was commended for her efficient management, and the Medical Board for their services.

On the second day came up the question of allowing women to vote at parish elections. An animated discussion took place in which nearly every clerical member, and several laymen participated, and it was finally decided in the negative. Before putting it to vote, the Bishop said that he desired to put himself on record as opposed to the change. He thought that it would strike at one of the fundamental principles of the Church, and that it would be a reform against nature.

Resolutions were adopted unanimously, denouncing the opening of theatres on Sunday, and endorsing the work of the citizens' league in relation to the sale of liquor to minors.

The former Standing Committee was re-elected by acclamation, as were most of the other committees, and the Convention adjourned on Wednesday, the 31st ult., after a short but very harmonious session.

Iowa.

In our last issue, we gave a condensed Report of Bishop Perry's Annual Address delivered before the 29th Convention of his Diocese, in St. Paul's Church, Council Bluffs, on Tuesday, the 30th ult.

Beyond the Address, there was little of any special interest. The Convention Sermon was preached by the Rev. Canon Sprague, from St. Mark vi:6. The offertory at the Celebration of the Holy Eucharist was appropriated to the Fund for the support of Postulants and Candidates for Holy Orders. Of the clergy, there were in all present during the session, besides the Bishop, seventeen; of lay delegates twenty.

Mr. F. J. Mynard, of Davenport, was unanimously elected Secretary of Convocation, and the Rev. H. B. Restarick, Assistant. Mr. George F. Henry was elected Treasurer of the Diocese.

The receipts of the Episcopal Fund were reported as being \$13,422.36; and the total amount now on interest, \$30,891.85.

The amount received for Diocesan Missions from Churches within the diocese was reported as about \$2,100.

The result of election for Standing Committee was as follows: The Revs. W. H. Barris, D. D., P. W. Sprague, F. T. Webb; and, of the laity, Messrs. S. C. Beaver, J. H. Henry and George J. Boal.

The concluding part of the session was devoted mainly to the consideration of the proposed new Constitution and Canons.

On Wednesday evening, a short Missionary Meeting was held, followed by a Reception tendered to the Bishop and others attending the Convention, as well as to all the members of St. Paul's Parish, at the hospitable residence of Mr. D. C. Bloomer.

The next Annual Convention is to be held at Cedar Rapids.

New Jersey.

The Convention of the Diocese of New Jersey, which met on the 30th and 31st of May, in Christ Church, Elizabeth, so nearly resembles its predecessors for the last ten years, that your correspondent has very little news to report. The Diocese is at entire peace, and is fairly prosperous under the rule of its genial Bishop.

Year after year, the same gentlemen, with the few necessary exceptions caused by death or removal, are appointed on committees. The same gentlemen do most of the talking, while the same, generally safe, result occurs in the laying on the Table or in the postponement to next Convention of everything that might cause controversy.

Dr. Franklin proposed that clergymen shall not only have seats but voices in the Convention

(Continued on page 8.)

Work for the Church.

Its Progress and Its Needs as Seen by our Correspondents.

[All legitimate Church News, whether diocesan, parochial, or otherwise, without distinction as to section or part of the Church, will be published in these columns when furnished by reliable Correspondents.]

Arkansas.—The firm of Henry Piloher & Sons, Louisville, Ky., Organ Builders, have recently erected in Christ Church, Little Rock, a very fine pipe organ, handsome in appearance, and superb in tone. It occupies a space in the church of ten feet square and eighteen feet high, and cost \$1,500. The organ was paid for before being used in the Services, and the congregation now rejoice in possessing such an admirable instrument which proves to be a very pleasing adjunct in the public worship of the church.

Central Pennsylvania.—The following resolutions explain themselves: At a meeting of the Vestry of the Church of the Nativity, South Bethlehem, Pa., held May 20th, 1882, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Vestry desire to express to the Rev. William B. Morrow, and to place upon their record, their grateful thanks and admiration, for his self-sacrificing and arduous labors in behalf of our parishioners and fellow-townsmen stricken by the terrible scourge of small-pox.

Resolved, That by his ready skill, which has been equal to his courageous devotion, he has accomplished far more than could have been expected of him, and we feel that such services are far removed from the sphere of adequate compensation; they can only be acknowledged with sincere gratitude.

Resolved, That we thank God and heartily congratulate Mr. Morrow, that he has passed unscathed through the great dangers which he confronted with such manful courage and Christian fortitude, and wish him great prosperity, and that full reward which our Heavenly Father alone can render, for that devotion and those ministrations to His stricken and suffering children, which are so well pleasing in His sight.

Colorado.—St. Andrews, Manitou, celebrated its Easter Festival with much rejoicing. The Rector, the Rev. G. T. LeBoutillier, drove over from Colorado Springs, and celebrated the Holy Communion at 8 A. M. At the Early Communion in the parish church, Colorado Springs, the Rev. Mr. Stratford, of St. Martin's, Canterbury, England, kindly acted as celebrant, in his stead. A very appropriate altar of native pine stood in the chancel of St. Andrew's for the first time, on this occasion, which had been presented mostly by the young men of the Mission; upon it was placed a beautiful cross of polished brass, as a memorial; and the chapel was carpeted from funds procured by the good women of St. Andrews. The 11 o'clock Service was held by the lay-reader there, Mr. Neide, and the rector returned from Colorado Springs for evening Service. On the following day, Mr. John P. Howard, of New York, presented the Ladies Aid of the Mission with a check for \$100, for a Sunday School library and other purposes.

The Rector shortly after Easter felt compelled to resign the Mission, having more than he could well do in the parish church. The Bishop has since kindly kept it supplied on Sundays, officiating himself one Sunday. It is earnestly hoped that a clergyman will soon be placed in charge. A more delightful spot could not be found in Colorado. Together with other points in the vicinity, it presents a very interesting field for the earnest, hard-working missionary.

Dakota.—The Rev. Geo. O. Pennell, S. T. D., of St. John's, Deadwood, died of inflammation of the bowels, on Saturday, May 20th, aged 51 years. He was well known at the East, having served as assistant in Trinity Parish, New York, and as Rector of St. Peter's, at Port Chester, and at Buffalo, and Newark, N. J. He was a graduate of Columbia College of the class of '52. They who read, not long since, his published letter to Dr. Irving, written under circumstances so changed, and yet in such a cheerful spirit, commanding almost our admiration, will be pained and surprised at this sad announcement.

Illinois.—On Whitsun Day, the Bishop visited Emmanuel Church, La Grange, and Grace Church, Hinsdale, confirming thirteen persons in the former and five in the latter; and preaching three times. The Rev. W. F. Lewis is in charge of both parishes, and is doing a splendid work.

The Rector of the Church of the Ascension, Chicago, has just issued his year-book for the year ending May 1st. Besides full statistics of the present position of this growing parish, the book contains a short and interesting history of the parish from its beginning, in May, 1857, to the present day. During the year there have been 1,102 Services in the church, including 535 Celebrations of the Holy Communion. The total offerings were \$14,475.98.

The following is the official summary of the Bishop's work during the Convention year: Number of Services conducted in whole or in part, 213; Celebrations of Holy Communion, 41; number of persons confirmed, 262; baptized, 11; marriages, 7; burials, 3; catechising, 7; sermons (117) and addresses (94), 211; churches consecrated, 2; corner-stones laid, 2; new church opened, 1; rectory blessed, 1; meetings of Boards, Committees, Vestries, &c., 19; visitations of Institutions, 7; Ordinations to the Diaconate, 2; to the Priesthood, 1.

On Sunday last, the 4th inst., in the Cathedral, the Bishop admitted to the Holy Order of Deacons, Messrs. Frederick T. De Mattos, and John H. Edwards, and to the Priesthood, the Rev. Arthur Quincy Davis, assistant minister of the Church of the Ascension, Chicago.

Maryland.—St. John's Church, Hagerstown, Western Maryland, was consecrated on the 6th of June. The church is cruciform in shape blue limestone the material of construction trimmed with brown stone, open roof. Its cost has been over \$50,000.

A tower has recently been added as a memorial of one who used always to love the worship of God in His House. The tower room is tiled and the corners finished in brass. Like the church, it is of stone and is complete in all its appointments, including a chime of bells.

Michigan.—On Sunday, May 21st, Bishop Harris visited St. Paul's Church, Jackson, the Rev. Dr. M. A. Johnson, Rector, and confirmed thirty five persons. A large congregation were in attendance. In the evening of the same day, he officiated in Christ Church, Henrietta, a very thriving mission initiated and built up by the Rector of St. Paul's Church. The neat little edifice was filled with an interested congregation. The Rev. P. S. Chapin is now the settled missionary, and is doing a good and acceptable work. The Rev. Dr. Johnson has, also, a most interesting and promising mission at Woodville, composed largely of English miners and their families.

Minnesota.—On Whitsun-Day the congregation of St. Martin's Church, Fairmont, were gladdened by the sight of some new altar ornaments, consisting of Brass cross and vases, very neat and beautiful.

They were procured through the efforts of a

few of the faithful ones, and will help to contribute in a large measure to the dignity and beauty of worship.

Whitsun Day was made a most joyful festival in the Church of St. John the Evangelist, St. Paul. At the afternoon Service, a procession of the children headed by a banner, the surpliced choir, and clergy, filed into church from the rectory, singing the inspiring strains of that grand hymn, "Onward Christian Soldiers." Full choral Evensong was sung, and nine children were baptized after the second Lesson. An interesting feature of the Service, was the offering of flowers by the children which completely covered the altar. These were sent immediately after to gladden the eyes of the patients in St. Luke's Hospital.

The Rev. Mr. Gilbert, of Christ Church, gave the address, taking as his subject—"Flowers, the lesson they convey to Christians."

The crowded church, many stood through it all, the happy children, the hearty congregational singing, the flower-laden altar, brilliant with lights, will mark Whitsun Day of 1882, as one of the bright days in the annals of St. John the Evangelist Church—a parish not yet a year old.

Missouri.—Grace Church, St. Louis, was re-opened on Sunday, May 28th. The church-building formerly stood upon a high bluff fronting on Eleventh street near Warren, and through age and the ravages of time had acquired rather a dilapidated appearance. It was considered unsafe by many, and it was deemed advisable to either abandon it and build a new building or place the old one on a level with the street and reconstruct it. As this was found to be the cheaper plan, and as the treasury was weak and burdened with debts, it was adopted. The work was commenced about four months ago. The west side of the high bluff was cut down to the street level and the difficulty of removing the building successfully accomplished, leaving it fronting on Warren street. It was then thoroughly repaired and repainted, and now presents a decidedly comfortable and attractive appearance externally, while, through the earnest labors of the ladies of the congregation, the interior has been handsomely fitted up.

As the church was originally consecrated, it was deemed unnecessary to repeat the consecration ceremonies in full, and therefore a simple consecration prayer was offered. The Rector, the Rev. Dr. Ingraham, gave an account of his work, and earnestly called upon the people for increased efforts.

Nebraska.—The following gentlemen now form the Standing Committee of the Diocese: The Revs. F. R. Millsap, James Patterson, H. B. Burgess, and Messrs. Hugh G. Clark, C. W. Mead, M. H. Sessions.

New York.—Bishop Cox, acting for the Bishop of New York, recently ordained to the priesthood, in Grace Church, New York, Mr. Henry W. Meek, who has been acting as a missionary among the Germans in that city. The candidate was presented by the Rev. Dr. Geo. F. Siegmund, of the Church German Society.

Bishop Seymour, acting for the Bishop of New York, consecrated St. Augustine's Church, Croton-on-Hudson on Friday, May 26th., in the presence of most of the clergy and an overflowing congregation. The Rev. A. V. Clarkson assisted the Bishop at the Celebration of the Holy Communion. Morning Prayers was said by the Rev. G. Conger, the Rev. M. D. Woolsey reading the lessons, and the Litany and Sentence of Consecration by the Rev. Dr. Shackelford, Rector of the Church of the Redeemer, New York. The Bishop preached an eloquent and forcible sermon, and put most important truths in such a very plain way that they are likely to be remembered by the people, who listened with profound attention. The guests were hospitably entertained by the ladies of the parish at the Croton Institute, a school for boys near the church.

Northern Texas.—The Annual Convocation of this Missionary Jurisdiction, which should have convened at Dallas on Ascension Day, has been indefinitely postponed on account of the illness of Bishop Garrett. The Bishop has hardly recovered from his long confinement of over three months, last Fall and Winter, when he was attacked by a low fever which has completely prostrated him. He has been confined to his bed for four weeks; but the present symptoms (May 29th) are favorable, and the physician hopes that his recovery—though slow—may be sure. He has been advised not to resume his work, but to travel for two months after his recovery.

Oregon.—On Saturday, the 29th of April, the Fannie C. Paddock Hospital was formally opened with appropriate Services. A full report of these Services is expected for our next issue. The Bishop returns to Walla Walla on the first of the month, but will return to the Western part of the jurisdiction by the first of next month. He will be present at the beginning of the Annual Convocation in Oregon on the first of June, and on Sunday, the 4th of June, will visit St. Luke's Parish, Vancouver, and administer the rite of Confirmation.—*Columbia Churchman.*

Pennsylvania.—On Whitsun Eve, the church-yard of St. Timothy's Parish, Roxborough, was solemnly consecrated, according to the form put forth by the Episcopal authority of the Diocese. The Bishop was received at the entrance of the church-yard by the Rector, supported by his wardens and vestrymen. The choristers and the visiting clergy, vested in cassocks, coats, and birettas, joined the procession, as it started to move slowly around the grounds, the Bishop and clergy reciting alternate verses of the 90th Psalm (*Domine Refugium*). A portion of the Lesson of the Burial Office was also recited in the same way; and it was so arranged that these sentences occurred when the Procession was passing around the graves, on its way back to the church. It was extremely impressive to hear the clear tones of the Bishop's voice from among the graves in the distance: "It is sown in corruption." And then the clergy and choir took up the Response: "It is raised in incorruption." V.: "It is sown in dishonor." R.: "It is raised in glory," and so on. The Procession arrived at the church steps as the last Response was recited, and the choir then sang the *Gloria Patri*. The Bishop, standing on the steps, ordered the Request for Consecration to be read, in obedience to which the church warden made the formal Request. The Bishop replied to this, and offered several Collects, after which the Rector read the Sentence of Consecration. The Bishop then blessed the ground as follows:

"God the Father, God the Son, God the Holy Ghost, mercifully accept, sanctify, and bless this ground to the end, whereunto it has now been set apart for the bestowal of the bodies of Thy servants therein, till the number of Thine Elect being accomplished, we, together with all those who are departed this life in the true faith of Thy Holy Name, shall have our perfect confirmation and bliss, both in body and soul in Thine eternal and everlasting glory, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

The choir sang "Jesus lives! no longer now," and then the Bishop gave the Peace of God. The Procession finally moved around the church to the choir room, singing "Brief life is

here our portion." St. Timothy's is, in appearance, an ideal country church. It stands back from the main street of the borough, and is surrounded by well-kept lawns, and sloping banks. A new stone wall protects the ground, in front, in the middle of which a Lich-gate of picturesque beauty has recently been erected. The visitors were hospitably entertained by the Rector, after the Consecration, in the Guild Room, where a generous collation was served, and congratulations exchanged upon the happiness of occasion. It was, indeed, a beautiful way of introducing the sweet Pentecostal Feast.

Vermont.—The Sunday after Ascension, May 21st, was observed throughout the Diocese as the Day of special intercession for Missions, and appropriate Collects were used as set forth by the Bishop.

A pipe organ has been presented to St. Andrew's Church, St. Johnsbury, by E. F. Griswold, in memory of his wife, who was a long time member of its choir.

New stained glass windows have lately been placed in Zion Church, Factory Point, greatly to its improvement. They are from the manufactory of Mr. S. P. Belcher, of New York, and are pronounced very handsome. Three of them are gifts, two being memorials to persons who were formerly worthy members of the parish. One, with a full-size figure of the angel of the resurrection, is the gift of Mrs. Mary Roberts, wife of Gen. H. H. Baxter of Rutland, and is a tribute to the memory of her parents and brother. It is a genuine work of art. Another, with a figure representing Faith, is a memorial to the Rev. Abraham Bronson, who was for thirty years Rector of the parish, and is the gift of his three grand-daughters, Bishop Bissell, and other friends. The other six windows are plain and alike, but very pretty and appropriate. One of them is the gift of Mrs. F. A. Lidgerwood, of New York, and her family friends.

The Annual Church Choir Festival will be held in St. Michael's, Brattleboro, toward the end of September.

Washington Territory.—On the Second Sunday after Easter, the Bishop of the Jurisdiction visited Trinity Church, Seattle, and confirmed twelve persons, six adults having been baptized on the previous Sunday evening. An immense congregation was in attendance and the Bishop preached with more than ordinary power.

The communicants at this far between parish number over 100, fifty-nine having been confirmed during the incumbency of the present rector, the Rev. Geo. H. Watson who took charge in the autumn of '78. The city of Seattle is growing rapidly, having already a population of five thousand; and bids fair to be the metropolis of the Northwest as soon as through railroad connection is obtained between the deep waters of Puget Sound and the business centre of the East.

The Church sadly needs a Hospital to assist her in the work of saving both bodies and souls; and, with glad heart, would welcome the intelligence that some one had decided to consecrate a portion of his or her wealth to the establishment of this work of mercy.

The business men would readily do their share in such an enterprise; and, as lumber is very cheap in this locality, \$10,000 would erect and equip a hospital worthy of the donor, and of the Church and City in which it would be located.

In no way can the Church so powerfully influence the moving homeless mass of humanity on these western shores as by acting the part of the Good Samaritan in binding up their wounds. The heart of these wanderers is reached by this practical manifestation of the love of Christ; even as an Irishman expressed himself, upon coming out from a Roman Catholic Hospital where he had been nursed back to life by the watchful Sisters, "Ah them blissed angels." The Bishop has already established one such institution in the little seaport town of Tacoma, the possible terminus of the Northern Pacific R. R., where property was cheap; and there is the greater necessity of another in this commercial centre whither hundreds are weekly coming and bringing their sick to be cared for now by the Roman Sisterhood. But outside help must be given if such a purpose is to be realized, for the people of this new country are, by no means, wealthy.

Any further information desired will be most readily furnished by the Rector who, also, promises for himself and people a hearty co-operation in any project looking towards the foundation of such a work of mercy in their midst.

Western Michigan.—Bishop Gillespie thus sums up the year's progress in his Convention Address:

In the Parishes, Allegan has restored the music in its bell tower, and the most sensitive minds cannot detect the breathing of debt. Niles has all but recovered from the effects of thinking of its future "more highly than it ought to have thought." Coldwater has "brought forth the head-stone," if not "with shoutings," with thankful pride in what the good leader and the people willing to be led has accomplished, and begins to talk of next St. Mark's Day as having something in store for Parish and Diocese. Battle Creek has its tower in strength and beauty, and it is the symbol of prosperity within. St. John's, Kalamazoo, has set the Diocese two good examples, one in moving toward "owing no man anything, but to love one another," and the other in carrying out the principle that "they who preach the Gospel should live of the Gospel." St. Mark's, Grand Rapids and St. Luke's, Kalamazoo, multiply the agencies of doing good and communicating. The former has daily services and a Rector's assistant. Paw Paw has received a bell and proposes a tower. Ionia, by a Providence that makes me think of the prayers of the living and the dead, is fairly aroused to the erection of a church, has the needed subscription, and is talking plans. Big Rapids is beautified with pleasing memorials of the early dead. Quincy made us all glad lately in the consecration of its pretty chapel. Coopersville has made the chapel a little more seemly, but a little is much when there are so few to accomplish. Manistee has at last its Minister. Grand Haven has new chancel furniture and a large organ.

Western New York.—Miss Martha A. De Laney, sister of the first Bishop of the Diocese, the Rt. Rev. William Heathcote DeLaney—and the last of her generation, died at her home in Geneva on Sunday morning, 21st May, aged 79 years, 4 months and 11 days.

The funeral took place on Wednesday the 24th ult., from St. Peter's church, (the Memorial church of Bishop DeLaney), of which since its organization as a parish she had been a member and communicant.

There were nine of the Rev. clergy in attendance, viz: Rev. Drs. Van Rensselaer, Rankine, and Hinsdale, the Rev. Messrs. Nelson, Ogden, Gallagher and Patterson; the DeLaney Divinity School, of which deceased was a liberal benefactor, being also represented by the Rev. Messrs. Edson and Cooper. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Cox of this Diocese, and the Rt. Rev. Bishop Bissell, of the Diocese of Vermont, who desired to be present were unavoidably prevented, and sent letters of regret.

The Services were simple but impressive. The Vestry of St. Peter's Church have passed a resolution of regret for the loss of so constant and liberal a benefactress.

Wisconsin.—Commemoration Day was observed at Kemper Hall, Kenosha, by a Memorial Eucharist for Bishops Kemper and Armitage, at 7 o'clock A. M., the Bishop of the Diocese being the Celebrant; with Service and sermon at 3 P. M. The remainder of the day was given to the teachers and scholars for relaxation and the enjoyment of the society of their friends. The sermon by the Rev. Fayette Durlin of Ripon was a forcible and earnest presentation of the duty to continue faithfully, perseveringly, and cheerfully in well doing, a marked illustration of his chosen theme being the life and labors of the pioneer Bishop of the Northwest. The closing exercises will take place on June 24th, (St. John Baptist's Day). The prospects for the next Academic year are very cheering, and the Sisters' School gives token already of a permanent influence for good in the Northwest.

On Monday, May 23d, Bishop Welles visited Delavan for the Benediction of the new Rectory, built and given to the parish by Mr. W. M. Wells and his brother, Mr. E. Wells. The rectory is a frame building two-stories high, with four rooms on the first floor and five on the second. It stands at the north end of the church lot. A better house for a rectory could hardly be planned, as the large parlors and dining-room are so arranged as to be thrown all together, and the entrances to them from other parts of the house so made that a very large company can be waited on with very little inconvenience; a very desirable thing for parish gatherings.

The first Service was held at 4 P. M., the Bishop, and the Rev. Messrs. Brigham, Hughes, Kerfoot, Mallory, Pullen, and Royce, being present besides the Rector. A very able sermon was preached by Dean Royce, after which the Rector presented a class of children for confirmation. Mr. Welles then presented the Bishop a deed of the property made to the Trustees of Funds and Property in the Diocese of Wisconsin, and the Bishop, in the name of the donors, laid it on the Altar—a gift to God and His Church.

At 7 P. M. a Service of Benediction was said by the Bishop, in the rectory, after which a reception was held, at which a very large number of the parishioners and other citizens of Delavan were present. And so ended a very enjoyable day and one long to be remembered in the parish.

The Church in Utah.

Correspondence of the Living Church.

The work of the Church in this jurisdiction is steadily advancing at every point. While the bulwarks of Mormonism are still presenting an unbroken front, the sappers and miners are quietly making effectual progress that will at no distant day reveal breaches that can never be repaired. One thing is clear, the Church more than keeps pace in its growth with the incoming of non-Mormon population though that population is not of the material rapidly to make good Church folks.

St. Mark's Cathedral, Salt Lake City, is never large enough to hold the half that would attend the Easter Services. This year more than the usual crowds attended, both morning and evening. The offerings for Domestic Missions were larger than ever before, though home necessities had made uncommonly heavy demands on the parish during the past year. The Sunday after Easter an interesting class of seventeen were confirmed, a fair proportion of them from the pupils of St. Mark's school. At St. Paul's Chapel, five were confirmed, six at Ogden, and three at Logan.

St. Mark's School has all the scholars it can care for, and is compelled to turn many applicants from its doors. The preachments against all "Babylonish" institutions resulting from the excitement about the Edmunds bill, has not diminished the number of Mormon parents who have applied for the admission of their children into the school.

Rowland Hall, the new boarding school for girls, betokens exceptional success for an enterprise of the kind in this region. There are nine boarders and twenty-four day scholars the first year. A wholesome and blessed work for the Church it has already begun. The growing demands upon the school make it imperatively necessary that the present accommodations be enlarged.

The ladies of St. Mark's parish during the past three years have been assiduously engaged in raising funds for an organ. When the requisite amount, \$4,500 was in hand, they sent in a communication to the vestry, asking that a transcript might be built in which to place the organ. The vestry however, refused on account of the struggle to keep up current expenses. Any other ladies in the wide world would have given up in despair. Scarcely a murmur was heard. They turned into the work again with hearty good will, to raise \$2,000 more for the transept. This is well under way, and by God's good favor the organ will be in by October next.

A tasteful fence and shade trees now surround St. Paul's Chapel, and it is becoming one of the beautiful things of Salt Lake City. The kind Christian givers, through whose beneficence the Church was built, have placed at the disposal of the Bishop \$3,000 for the erection of a rectory. The work at St. Paul's though surrounded with difficulties, is pushing vigorously and healthfully under the charge of the Rev. C. M. Armstrong. He is gathering around him a body of young people who are growing into earnest Christian workers, with an intelligent love of the Church.

St. Mark's Hospital has become an established institution of the city, and by its wise management has gained in a marked degree the confidence of the entire community, including the non-professing Christians and Mormons.

The Rev. P. McD. Bleeker has removed from Ogden to Logan. This Mormon settlement has lately developed considerable Church life, the result of the faithful work of the Rev. W. H. Stoy years ago. Mr. Bleeker will have charge of several mission stations in Cache valley, and on the line of the Utah Northern R. R.

St. Mark's parish has met with an irreparable loss in the departure of the Rev. R. M. Kirby to the east. He has left behind him the memory of eleven years of no ordinary work, in the hearts of hundreds of people, inside and outside the church, that will not soon pass into oblivion. Without exception, not a person who knew him, but regretted his removal. Aside from his unfaltering fidelity in regular parish work, it was

his skill in affairs, knowledge of men, and admirable management that originated and built up St. Mark's Hospital. Through his instrumentality also Rowland Hall School was founded, and its property acquired for the Church. Few men of his age, and in so short a time would leave so deep and permanent impression upon a community.

The New Cathedral at Omaha.

Correspondence of the Living Church.

On the fourth Sunday after Easter (May 14th), the large chapel of Trinity Cathedral, Omaha, was opened for public Service. The chapel will hold over 400 persons, and it was completely crowded; many standing throughout the Service, and many going away unable to obtain entrance. The sermon was preached by the Bishop, and was on the subject of "The Cathedral." He related how it had been commenced, what it had cost, and how much more he required in order to finish it. After setting forth the principles on which churches should be built, and showing how God was honored and men benefited in their erection, he urged upon the congregation the duty of going right on, and finishing the cathedral gradually, without incurring debt. It will require \$7,000 more to finish the Cathedral proper, sufficiently to worship in; and \$15,000 to complete it entirely with tower and spire. He cited, to the congregation, the names of honored laymen who had built churches entirely of their own means. In this connection, he spoke "of a dear old man—Dr. Wheeler, of Chicago—who had been many years Warden of St. James' Church, who had recently given to the Bishop of Illinois \$20,000 to enlarge and complete the Chicago Cathedral," and wondered whether such an example might not find imitators even in a new country like Nebraska. He spoke also of what Mr. Shoenberger of Pittsburgh, and Gov. Baldwin, of Detroit, had done for the erection of their parish churches; and said that he named their names with reverence and honor.

He advised the people to wait patiently in their beautiful and commodious chapel, until they were able and willing to finish the cathedral without debt. He deprecated debt beyond all things, in the erection of churches, and advocated free sittings, so that there should be no distinction between the rich and the poor, in God's House, as there was none in God's Heart. He announced that one gentleman had promised \$1,000 towards the \$7,000 needed, and that two others had promised \$500 each; and said that there was money enough in the congregation, and he hoped also grace enough to complete the work that had been so splendidly begun.

The sermon, though quite long, was listened to with deep attention by the large congregation. In the evening, a confirmation was held in the chapel, being the second since Lent. The Dean assisted in the opening Services, and Canon Paterson at the night Service.

A Church of England Year-Book.

A long-felt want will be shortly supplied in England. The Church there has never had any official publication, from which the many who are interested in the labors and growth of the Church, were enabled to gather from complete and accurate records and statistics, what was really being done in the several departments of Christian work, both at home and abroad.

Such a work is henceforward to be published annually. It is not to be entrusted to private enterprise, but will be brought out under the direction of a representative committee, consisting of the Dean of Worcester, Prolocutor of the Convocation of Canterbury; the Dean of Manchester, Prolocutor of the Convocation of York; the Rt. Hon. J. G. Hubbard; the Rt. Hon. Earl Nelson; Mr. J. G. Talbot, M. P., together with several other influential Laymen, the Secretaries of the principal Church Societies, and other clergy; the Ven. Archdeacon Emery acting as Chairman of the General Committee, and the Ven. Archdeacon Hannah as Chairman of the Sub-Committee.

The undertaking has received the sanction of the Archbishops and Bishops, as well as of the Lower House of Convocation for the Province of Canterbury, and a like recognition will in due course, no doubt, be given from the Province of York.

Communication has been had with the Archdeacons, Bishops, Chaplains, Diocesan Inspectors of Schools, and others holding office in the Church, who have all written, expressing their warmest approval, and their readiness in every way possible to assist the Committee in carrying out its work. The Book will be issued next Advent Season, and produced at the cost of 2s. 6d., so as to bring it within reach of general circulation; and it is a matter for sincere congratulation that the publication has been undertaken by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

The Committee will thankfully accept any suggestions which may tend to accuracy and completeness, and all communications should be made to the Honorary Editor and Secretary, the Rev. Frederick Burnside, Rector of Hertingfordbury, Hertford.

A private letter from Mr. Burnside to the Editor adds that an application will be made for a recognition of the work from the American Church, and that he will be most happy to receive communications, pointing out any way in which it may be made to serve the work of Holy Church in this country.

The great theological lectures at Oxford University, called the Hibbert Lectures, have just been delivered by the distinguished Dutch scholar, Dr. Abraham Kuenen, who is a professor of theology. Dr. Kuenen years ago had already made himself a great name as a critic of the biblical books, and especially of the Pentateuch.

The two children of Deputy Sheriff Tom Lee, a Chinaman, of New York, were baptized recently, with the Church Service.

THE PRINCESS' SONG.

In paths of peace and virtue
Always the good remain:
And sorrow shall not stay with them,

The Eclipse at Pekin.

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

You have perhaps sometimes wondered at that saying of our Lord, "Make to yourselves friends of the mammon of unrighteousness," what it could mean, and how it was to be understood.

"At what time, O Christian," demanded the Emperor, "did you predict the beginning of this eclipse?"
"Half an hour, may it please your Celestial Majesty, before the sun shall have reached the meridian."

Gentlemen of Verona. Thirty-one of the great poet's works have now been issued in this form. Each volume contains an Introduction giving the history of the Play, sources of the plot, and critical comments.

[From the Home Journal.] A Remarkable Discovery. A REAL SKIN CURE. There is only one AND THAT WITH SIMPLE NAME. Beware of impostors, pirates, or any old articles which now suddenly claim to be best.

PERRY DAVIS' Pain-Killer. A SAFE AND SURE REMEDY FOR Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Sprains AND Bruises, Burns AND Scalds, Toothache AND Headache.

COMPOUND OXYGEN! cures Lung, Nervous, and Chronic diseases. Office and "Home Treatment" by A. H. HIATT, M. D., 40 Central Music Hall, Chicago. Write for information.

THE GREAT BURLINGTON ROUTE. CHICAGO BURLINGTON & QUINCY R.R. PRINCIPAL LINE AND OLD FAVORITE FROM CHICAGO OF PORTLAND TO KANSAS CITY

PENSIONS FOR SOLDIERS, widows, fathers, mothers or children. Thousands entitled. Pensions given for loss of finger, toe, eye or rupture, varicose veins or any disease.

ASTHMA CURED! German Asthma Cure never fails to give relief. It is the only known means of permanent cure.

Earphones make the deaf hear. Prof. S. North, 8 Monroe Block, Syracuse, N. Y.

OPIMUM & MORPHINE EATING. A Treatise on their speedy cure. SENT FREE. DR. J. O. HOFFMAN, P. O. Box 126, Chicago, Ill.

BOOK REVIEWS.

THE GREAT REVIVAL OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. By the Rev. Edward Paxton Hood. With a supplemental chapter on the Revival in America. Philadelphia: Amer. S. S. Union. N. D. pp. 329. Price, \$1.25.

HIGHLAND AND FRENCH RANGES, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, HARBESON & JUDD, 88 N. Clark Street. CLINTON H. MENEELY BELL CO. SUCCESSORS TO MENEELY & KIMBERLY. BELL FOUNDERS. TROY, N. Y.

IF YOU WANT "The most popular and satisfactory Corset as regards Health, Comfort and Elegance of Form," be sure and get MADAME FOY'S IMPROVED CORSET SKIRT SUPPORTER.

WARNER BROTHERS CORALINE CORSETS. The great superiority of Coraline over horn or whalebone has induced us to use it in all our leading Corsets.

MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY. Favorably known to the public since 1826. Church, Chapel, School, Fire Alarm and other bells; also Chimes and Peals.

W. H. WELLS & BRO., Stained Glass Works. 48 & 50 Franklin St., Chicago.

LADIES desiring to add to their personal beauty and charms can unquestionably do so by using Champlin's Liquid Pearl.

AUTHORS & PUBLISHERS Will consult their own interests if they consult the Claremont Manufacturing Co., CLAREMONT, N. H.

MAKING OF BOOKS. \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland

MACK'S OAT MEAL

The Living Church.

June 10, A. D. 1882.

Entered at the Chicago P. O. as second-class mail matter.
 Subscription, To the Clergy, \$2.00 a Year, 1.50
 Advertising Rates, per agate line, 15 cts.
 Notices of Deaths, free; Business Notices, two cents a word; Obituaries, Appeals, Acknowledgments, Marriages, etc., one cent a word. All notices must be prepaid.
 C. W. LEFFINGWELL, D. D. NEW YORK.
 CHICAGO. No. 6 Cooper Union.
 162 Washington Street.

The LIVING CHURCH may be found on file at the Advertising offices of Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 10 Spruce St., N. Y.; N. W. Ayer & Son, Times Building, Philadelphia; T. C. Evans, Tremont Temple, Boston; Edwin Alden & Bro., Cincinnati, Ohio; Lord & Thomas, 69 Dearborn St., Chicago; H. P. Hubbard, New Haven, Conn.; where advertising contracts can be made.

The Adulteration of Language.

Our *Continent*, speaking of the death of three great men of letters, during the current year, says: "All were poets, though one of them wrote only prose." That one was Darwin. As he wrote only prose, how does *Our Continent* know that he was a poet? Are his scientific treatises idyllic, or dramatic? It is granted that he displayed vast capacities of imagination in his theories about man and matter, and perhaps he was intended for a poet; but was he a poet?

Our contemporary goes on to say that these three "were all philosophers, though one hid all his philosophy under the flowers of poesy." That one was Longfellow. In that sense, every thoughtful man is a philosopher and every philosopher is a poet. But such "sense" is nonsense. It is simply using words for the sake of sound, stringing them together like bells to hear them jingle. It is the sin of "fine writing" to use words out of their meaning and to rob them of their character. It may be called "adulteration of language." You get a word to express your idea, and you find that it has been weakened and watered to the last degree of attenuation, until it really means nothing or almost anything, as your readers may choose to regard it. As the adulteration of food enfeebles the race, physically, the adulteration of language produces intellectual impotence. We think in words, and we can have no clearness of thought without definiteness of language.

The adulteration of language may produce even a worse result than enfeeblement of the mind; it may serve to obliterate moral distinctions and to obscure the fundamental ideas of religion. The article from which quotation has been made continues thus: "All were religious teachers, though only one of them was conscientiously and professedly so." And pray, which was that one? Perhaps Emerson is the one alluded to. What "religion" did he profess to teach? The same writer tells us that with Emerson, "God was a subject of curious speculation," that he was unconscious in nothing "save in his lack of what we are wont to term reverence"—an insinuation that "reverence" is misunderstood by most who speak English, and that a new meaning, or no meaning, is needed for it, as well as for "religion." Emerson did not lack reverence, the writer would say, but what we "are wont to term reverence."

But to return to "religion." We are told that Longfellow, Darwin, and Emerson were "religious teachers." As for Emerson, "the interrogation point was the true type of his mind." If he was a religious teacher, what does "religion" mean? It is this sort of writing that leaves words without meaning.

That to Mr. Longfellow the title of "religious teacher" is utterly misapplied, the writer himself proceeds to show, if any meaning may be attached to his words. "Man's relation to his fellow and to truth were of infinitely more importance to his mind than the mystery of the Divine;" "Salvation had small place in his religion;" "Right-living and well-doing filled his thought and inspired his song." That is morality. Religion, all religion, is concerned with salvation and the mystery of the Divine. Leave out these from the conception of religion, and you have only morality. It is not intended here to deny that any of the great men in question were not religious-minded men. It is only the absurd statement that they were "religious teachers," that is challenged.

And how is the claim with reference to Darwin, sustained? "He was a simple worshipper of truth," says *Our Continent*. That is a very high and noble spirit, but whether or not it is religion, depends upon what truth is worshipped. The worship of scientific principle, natural law, atomic relations, is not religion. "He cared no more for man as man than an explorer cares for the North Pole as such." "To him man was only an atom—Deity only a law." That is the statement of the same writer who ranks him among religious teachers. "He taught religion by the study of truth, and was a poet because of his love of nature's works." Which is equal to saying that he taught mathematics by the study of the multiplication table, and was an artist because he loved sunflowers!

The objection to such use of language is that it debases the coin of the realm of thought, and when applied to religion, tends to irreligion. The assertion that these three great authors, for example, were teachers of religion, can have but one result, if it have any influence at all, to impress upon the minds of readers that religion is anything a man may fancy or follow, provided he be in earnest and show devotion to some principle or profession. Mr. Miln, preaching a religion without a faith, without a future, with-

out a God, is an illustration of the inevitable outcome of this loose talk and imperfect conception of the meaning of words.

Brief Mention.

Canon Farrar's sermon in Westminster Abbey, on the death of the late Mr. Darwin, was upon the text, than which nothing could be more appropriate: "And he spake of trees, from the cedar that is in Lebanon even unto the hyssop that springeth out of the wall; he spake also of beasts, and of fowl, and of creeping things, and of fishes."—Speaking of the purpose of the President to attend Divine Service on a recent Sunday at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, New York, from which he was deterred by public business, a Chicago editor says, "There is no heavenly rest for the chief executives, this side of the place where good presidents go."—Decoration Day was celebrated last week with more enthusiasm than ever before. The daily papers have given interesting reports of proceedings all over the land.—The warning notes of the coming financial "crisis" are sounded in the reports of gold exported, warehouses filled with bonded goods, and labor-strikes in nearly every section of the country. Thirty-six rolling mills in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, employing 18,500 men, have closed. The furnaces and coal mines at Youngstown, Ohio, are suspended, throwing out of employment 10,000 men. Thirteen hundred men in the Calumet iron and steel works struck last week, and extensive works of this class in St. Louis are closing.—A cold, backward Spring is very discouraging to the farmer, but a great relief to the editor. Not a line of Spring poetry has made its appearance at this office, so far, this season, and reports of Conventions read very much like practical Winter work.—Methodist Bishop Wiley, in an address delivered in Detroit on the 12th ult., strongly advocated religious training in schools. He urged upon his denomination the duty of founding and sustaining schools for the children. "You are taxed by the State," he said, "for the support of undenominational schools, but you can give for your own schools and colleges."—A lady who recently died in Brooklyn, leaving a property worth \$4,000, bequeathed \$5 to each of her three sons, and the residue to the Roman Church to pay for masses for the repose of her soul.—The immigration at Castle Garden for May reached the unprecedented total of 90,019, a larger number than came to our shores in either of the years 1876 or 1878.—Frank Leonard, a freeman in New York, mounted a rotten ladder and rescued three persons from a burning tenement house in Suffolk street. He made them leap six feet from a window into his arms, as he stood upon the shaly support, and passed them safely down to others. God bless him!—The U. P. Church has adopted, by a small majority, the overtone to allow instrumental music in churches where it may be desired. The world moves!—"Gold," says a Georgia newspaper "is found in thirty-six counties in this State, silver in three, copper in thirteen, iron in forty-three, diamonds in twenty-six, and whiskey in all of them; and the last gets away with all the rest."

Kind reader, did you ever have a friend who had not a fault? If not, can you expect the LIVING CHURCH, which represents a good many friends speaking to you each week, to be without fault? In a recent issue there were contributions from thirty-seven different writers, editorial and correspondence. If somebody didn't say something that somebody else didn't like, it would be a little surprising!—There is a vacant parish in Mississippi, for which Bishop Green is anxious to secure a clergyman. It is situated in a healthy region, with a neat and thoroughly furnished church, an adjoining rectory, sufficient for a large family, and a glebe of 100 acres, which can be made very productive. The salary is \$500. The Bishop can be addressed at Sewanee, Tenn.—The contributions of the Roman Church to the missionary cause do not amount to one-third of what is contributed by Non-Roman Communions of Great Britain alone. This, on the authority of the late Dean Stanley.

A distinguished clergyman writes: "I want to thank you for the fair, wise, and discreet way in which you have admitted articles in the LIVING CHURCH on the subject of Religious Orders."—The Rev. Wm. B. Morrow, who went to serve in South Bethlehem during the small-pox pestilence, has been returned, by a merciful Providence, to his family, in good health.—The Presbyterian *Banner* is quoted as saying that "while the Protestant Episcopal Church is the most exclusive of all Protestant denominations in this land, it is at the same time the most comprehensive, including a greater variety of belief and character than any other."—It is asserted that no English critic has done so much to impair confidence in the Revised Version of the New Testament as Dean Burgon in his series of three articles published in the *Quarterly Review*.—A contemporary last week advertised a clergyman wanted to take charge of a large and beautiful church in Canada; "Fortnightly Communism! No daily Service."—The venerable and Reverend Benj. Hutchins, of Albion, Ill., writes: "Will you please mention in your LIVING CHURCH that your aged friend and his well tried wife are grateful, very grateful, to the Ladies' Aid Society of St. James' Church, Chicago, for several boxes of useful articles, which they sent us just when we most needed them. I cannot give their names, but God knows them, and all the sacrifice their gifts have cost them. God bless these ladies of dear old St. James' Parish!"

The following is a correct list of this year's graduates at the General Theological Seminary: Henry Augustus Adams; Amos Bannister; William Bardens, B. A.; John Evans Bold, B. A.; Henry Synnott Bonnell, B. A.; Ely Chrysostom Burr, B. A.; Alva Edwin Carpenter, B. A.; Har-

ry Loder Cawthorne, B. A.; James Oswald Davis; William Ernest Daw, B. A.; Frederick Annum De Rosset; Thomas Duck, B. A.; Daniel Daroo, B. A.; Phineas Duryea, B. A.; John Herbert Edwards, Ph. B.; James Sterling Fenton, Jr., M. A.; Theodore Bogert Foster, B. A.; William Hall, B. A.; Olin Hallock, B. A.; Frank Heartfield, B. A.; Elisha Brooks Joyce, B. A.; William Dickinson Martin, M. A.; Joshua Bowden Massiah; Arthur Heeley Proffitt; Frank Burrows Reazor, B. A.; Frank Albion Sawborn; Benjamin Smith Sanderson, B. A.; James Nevett Steele; Charles Massey Steward, B. A.; Lawrence Buckley Thomas; Walter James Wicks, B. A.; David Buchanan Willson, B. A.; Charles Francis Joseph Wrigley, B. A.

The Church Temperance Society.

It is known to many of our readers, no doubt, that of late years a great movement has been in progress in the Church of England, towards a mitigation of the evils of intemperance in that country. The irregular and fanatical efforts of various societies of reformers, in previous years, did not meet with general favor among Churchmen. Rightly, they felt that the Church is the great Temperance Society, and that its members could not consistently ally themselves with irresponsible and reckless reformers who were working on lines altogether regardless of the Church, upon principles and methods which did not commend themselves to the sober judgment and common sense of thinking people.—But there was the evil, trumpet-tongued, demanding redress, and the Church could not be relieved of her responsibility as the great instrumentality, under God, for the healing of the nation.

The special effort of the Church of England for the reform of this abuse, took shape in the organizing of a Church Temperance Society upon a plan liberal enough to include all who accepted the Gospel law of temperance. Yielding nothing to dangerous indulgence, it demanded nothing from its members but temperance; at the same time placing before them the strongest motives for sacrifice and self-denial for the saving of weaker brethren. The result has been encouraging. Many of the most prominent Churchmen in England have taken active interest in the cause, willingly relinquishing their right to a moderate use of a dangerous luxury, and accepting a rule of total abstinence that they might lead the unfortunate victims of intemperance to better habits. Great good has already been accomplished, and the work goes on with unabated interest and influence.

Within the last two years the movement has extended to our branch of the Anglican Church, and it has begun to assume large proportions. Mr. Graham, an active agent of the cause in the Mother Church, has been induced to come to us for the purpose of organizing and directing this work. By extensive correspondence and many public meetings he has awakened a wide-spread interest, and has established many local societies. His plan is to have one in every parish, if possible, and to unite the Church in every diocese, in this cause. The meeting of our annual Conventions is the time and opportunity for making the plan known and enlisting the sympathy and co-operation of our people. We bespeak for the subject a ready hearing and a hearty response. It is a good opportunity which ought to be improved.

It would seem that there could be but one mind among us upon this subject. The objections that have been urged against the temperance movement, as ordinarily conducted in the most intemperate manner, cannot be urged against the Church Temperance Society. It recognizes the right of the individual, but places over against it his duty to his neighbor. It leaves his conscience unfettered by obligations which he does not secretly approve, and places before him the Gospel motive of sacrifice. It says, "total abstinence" when the good of a brother demands it, and rigid restraint of appetite at all times. It pronounces no curse upon the temperate who do not see their duty in the line of total abstinence, but it bids them beware of becoming stumbling-blocks to those with whom to yield a point is ruin. It presents, in fact, a rallying ground for all who approve the principle of temperance and self-denial as a law of Christ.

The old cry that the Church is the Divinely ordained temperance agency, and that, therefore, no special organization for this work can be endorsed, fails to have any influence in this connection. The Church is the commissioned agent of all good to mankind. But the Church must organize each special department of her work. She must have missionary societies, educational institutions, organizations for charities, and for all kinds of special work. The only question is, Does the temperance cause deserve to rank as a special work?—Is it an interest that may rightly claim attention, by the side of missions, and charities, and education? Who that knows anything of the crime, and pauperism, and domestic misery of our land, of private degradation and public disgrace, can fail to answer in the affirmative?

Figures corrected to April 1, of the present year, show that throughout the world the Roman Church has a hierarchy composed of 1,289 prelates having jurisdiction. In this number are not included the vicars-general of the dioceses, nor the honorary monsignori. During his pontificate, Leo XIII. has erected five archiepiscopal sees, seven apostolic vicariates, and three apostolic prefectures. The ordinary denomination of some sees in *partibus infidelium* has been dropped this year. For example, Archbishop Corrigan, coadjutor of New York, who last year was known as archbishop of Petra, *in partibus*, is mentioned this year as archbishop of the titular see of Petra, the *in partibus* being dropped altogether. The Pope has taken this step because many of those ancient sees are no longer inhabited by infidels, but by Christians.

News and Notes.

Foreign.

The new bell, "Great Paul," for the Metropolitan Cathedral of England, has been safely placed in its proper position. It had to be brought from Loughborough to London by road, the railways having refused to carry such an enormous mass. The journey was quite a triumphal one. At some parts of the route it was found necessary to cover the huge bell in consequence of the numerous attempts made to scratch names with knives and chisels upon it, one man actually bringing a punch and hammer to indent his initials. The weight of "Great Paul" is 16 tons, 14 cwt., 2 qrs., and 19 lbs. English measure, more than 18 tons of our measure. Its note is E flat, and the tone very fine.

St. Margaret's, Westminster, has again been enriched by a gift from American citizens. This time it is a memorial, in the form of a magnificent stained-glass window, to Sir Walter Raleigh, whose headless body lies interred near the altar. Underneath the window are the following lines, written by our Minister, Mr. J. R. Lowell:

"The New World's sons, from England's breasts we drew
 Such milk as bids remember whence we came,
 Proud of her past, wherefrom our present grew,
 This window we inscribe with Raleigh's name."

It is not generally known that Mr. Green's imprisonment will necessarily come to an end on August 16th. On that date, three years will have elapsed since his first inhibition. He will then be *ipso facto* deprived of his living, according to the law; and, of course, he cannot be any longer detained in prison, for refusing to do what he no longer has the power to do.

That there was really a compact between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell has now been made quite evident. Mr. Parnell himself read a letter of his own in the House of Commons, of which the point is in the following sentence: "If the arrears question be settled by the means indicated, I have every confidence—a confidence shared by my colleagues—that the exertions which we should be able to make, strenuously and unremittently, would have the effect of stopping outrages and intimidation of all kinds." The plain meaning of these words is that the Land League party offered to assist the Government in restoring the authority of the law and security for life and property in Ireland upon condition. The information that this offer had been made convinced the Cabinet, with the exception of Mr. Forster, that the release of Mr. Parnell, Mr. Dillon, and Mr. O'Kelly was expedient in the interests of law and order. It may be technically accurate to contend that there was no compact, but the undisputed facts show an understanding to have existed, which, if it had not been shattered by unforeseen events, might have had important results. The promised assistance of the Land League party would not have been confined to Irish Administration, for Mr. Parnell, in the same letter, intimated that the adoption of his views on the land question would "enable us to co-operate cordially for the future with the liberal party in forwarding liberal principles."

A momentous change has now been inaugurated in the external arrangements and in the inner life of the University of Cambridge. Formerly, the University was little more than a name. The individual Colleges were everything. Now that is changed. The University is to provide Professors at the cost of the Colleges, and all the students will be forced to attend their lectures. But the greatest change of all is the abolition of the enforced celibacy of the Fellows. Other changes are the almost entire extinction of clerical fellowships, the separation of endowments from special schools and from the more private and personal ends designed by the original donor, the taxation of the Colleges for the founding of sub-Professorships or Readerships, the suppression of religious and Church influences, and the scantiest allowances for the Services in the College chapels.

It is reported that the German Emperor has at last been recommended to appoint a successor to the late Bishop Barclay, of Jerusalem, in the person of a Reverend Herr Hoffman, who has already done spiritual service of some kind in the sacred city. Whether, however, the nominee will fulfill the conditions of the appointment, which is alternately in the gift of the Crowns of England and Prussia, remains to be seen.

Many acts of devotion and courage are recorded of the Clewer Sisters, but one occurred the other day of surpassing interest. Sister Agnes went to see the wife of a cottager at Dedworth on last Tuesday, for the purpose of making arrangements for the reception of a little invalid boy, just brought from London. While Sister Agnes was talking to the woman, the child seems to have wandered toward a pond near the cottage, and to have fallen into the water, where it was very deep. Without a moment's hesitation, she rushed to the pond and plunged fearlessly in, but the boy had already disappeared. The air bubbles on the surface of the water told her, however, the spot where he had sunk, whereupon she dived down and soon reappeared with the child, which was found to be still alive. Thus Sister Agnes, of the House of Mercy, Clewer, wearing her full sister's garments, perilled her life for the sake of a little one.—*English Church Review*.

By the death of Garibaldi the unholy cause of the Revolution has lost one of its most unscrupulous and most energetic agents. In the eyes of many honest people, he was an apostle of true liberty, but these people were blinded by prejudice, and imagined that because he attacked a form of slavery, that, by God's grace we have thrown off—the domination of Rome—he was therefore a true liberator. But it was not against the corruptions of the Roman Church that this "hero" fought; it was against the principle of authority in every form, against all religion. "It is not God Who created man," said he, in one of his latest public utterances, "it is

man who created God." To destroy Christianity, to root Christian doctrine and Christian practices out of the hearts of his fellow-countrymen, this was his object, this was the liberty he preached. And now he is gone, and his works do follow him.

No settlement has as yet been reached in Egypt. The Sultan is angry at the foreign interference, and at the contempt with which his protest has been treated. The Khedive, on the other hand, is quite willing to allow England and France to reinstate him. The Sultan has sent Commissioners to Egypt, and does not see any need for the proposed conference of Powers, which will, however, probably meet this week.

It is certainly very creditable that, in spite of the resentment aroused by the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, neither the English people nor the English Government have suffered themselves to deviate, or have manifested any wish to deviate by a hair's breadth, from the Irish remedial policy already determined on. The stringency of the Coercion Bill may have been increased, but otherwise there has been no change of programme. In the same way there has been no serious whisper of—still less any genuine desire for—a change of Government. It is not denied that Mr. Gladstone's Ministry have committed grave faults; it is not, on the other hand, ignored that no Ministry could be formed to take their place. Nor is the fact forgotten that the root of the difficulties of the situation in Ireland is a legacy of a disastrous past, and that whatever the Liberal blunders have been, they are as nothing by the side of Conservative blunders. These are the feelings which have caused the country to show so impressive a front of calmness during the past weeks. It is for Mr. Parnell and his friends to decide what limits there shall be to the national capacity of endurance.

Home.

The public debt decreased \$10,375,441 in May. An iceberg over one hundred feet high was seen on Thursday evening fifteen miles east of Boston.

Decoration Day was more generally observed than ever before. Mr. Blaine delivered the oration at Gettysburg.

The Roman Bishop of Cleveland has threatened the Ladies' Land League, in his diocese, with excommunication.

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has finally refused a new trial to Guiteau. The assassin will therefore be executed on the 30th inst.

Mr. Miln, the former free-thinking pastor of the Chicago Unitarian Church, has announced his intention of going on the stage. He hopes "to stimulate his hearers with a love for virtue and a contempt for vice."

During the graduation exercises at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the venerable ex-president, William Barton Rogers, fell to the floor, and died in a few minutes. He was one of the most distinguished of American scientists, 77 years of age.

Serious strikes have occurred in different parts of the country. At Pittsburgh, 20,000 men are idle, and 10,000 at Youngstown, O. In Chicago, a gang of strikers stopped a train, and severely maltreated some men who had accepted work in their place. During the fight, a Judge of the Superior Court was dangerously wounded by a pistol shot.

Matters in the Metropolis.

There is always something new to record concerning life and work in Grace Parish, New York. The very latest enterprise is the erection of a building on Fourth Avenue in the rear of the church, and connected by a passage with the new Grace House. It will accommodate the now over-grown day nursery of the parish, and is intended as a memorial to the first wife of the Hon. Levi P. Morton, who has given \$70,000 for its establishment. The model of the French *creche* is followed, mothers who go to work during the day, bringing their young children to be cared for until night. In style, the new building will resemble the other gothic edifices of the parish, the front being of Tuckahoe marble. At the entrance will be a projecting gable, in the point of which will be sculptured a female figure leaning to lift up a child—the porch will be elaborately carved. Nothing that experience has suggested, or modern improvement devised for such institutions will be left unsupplied.

The latest new memorial window in Grace Church, commemorates the late Bishop Wainwright of New York, who was for some time Rector of the parish. Within a few days, the Rev. Dr. Potter has introduced to the people of his parish, the Rev. Canon Thynne, of Truro Cathedral, England, son of the late Rev. Lord John Thynne, sub-Dean of Westminster. Canon Thynne has crossed the Atlantic to procure offerings from American Churchmen towards the erection of the new Cathedral of Truro. That diocese though not possessed of much wealth has contributed a very large amount; but the erection of a cathedral is a great undertaking and the Churchmen of Cornwall in making an appeal outside the diocese have not overlooked their brethren on this side the sea, and now ask a helping hand in the lifting of their burden. It is well that we should manifest a brotherly sympathy. But why isn't the idea reciprocally a good one? In the ever increasing warmth of feeling between the Church here, and the Church, there, why may not Albany, nay New York, (for New York also possesses a cathedral on paper) appeal in the mother land for aid in cathedral construction? Why hesitate to ask it? Is there not a fitness?

The Rev. Edwin B. Rice, Assistant of Holy Trinity, has just been elected to Grace Church, Jamaica, L. I. He is a graduate of Alexandria, and was ordained deacon by Bishop Whittle in

1879, becoming at once Assistant to Rev. Dr. Tying, Jr. This reminds us of the steady growth of Trinity Church, East New York, not far from Jamaica, and indeed a suburb of Brooklyn. The parish is not a large one, but its Rector, the Rev. Joseph I. Elsegood, has been laboring long, hard, and successfully. Bishop Littlejohn at a recent visitation confirmed 37 candidates, taking occasion to commend the Rector for the evidences of spiritual and temporal prosperity.

St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn, has a very efficient Guild, of somewhat recent organization. Its object is the performance of such work as may be assigned to it by the Rector. There are Reception, Charity, Missionary, and Reading Room Committees. A monthly paper is contemplated in the fall. The sum of \$500 was lately raised for St. John's Hospital, and an effort is now making to pledge \$300 for the annual support of one bed in that institution. Parochial work, of course, receives a large share of the Guild's attention. One feature of its energies—a most important one, and we sorrowfully confess, not a very common one with our parishes—is the making of strangers welcome. The charge is often brought against the Church in most parts of the country, that it is cold and unsympathetic to strangers. The charge isn't true, so far as the heart goes. But we are naturally quiet and reserved, whereas many of the sects about us are exactly the reverse, and so it comes about, that strangers, educated in the sects, but drawn to us by that subtle and powerful influence which the Church is more and more exerting, often think us cold or unsocial. What is needed is not social gatherings, resembling at times pretty closely, the "parties" of society. Under proper safeguards, social gatherings are a good thing. But the stranger needs to be made to have some relation to the parish before he can be influenced much by these. In a large number of the parishes known to the present writer, the difficulty lies in the fact of strangers being kept strangers. Scores of parishes are called to mind where no social life exists, most of the people, even after considerable—sometimes long—connection with the congregation remaining strangers to each other. There is needed a visiting committee, or a similar device, ensuring those who come into a parish, or attend its Services frequently, receiving the kindly attention of visits from some of the parishioners. The Rector of course, will call, but visits by parishioners are usually essential to making such feel at home. The principle of hospitality and neighborliness is involved. The writer's experience has been, that a Rector must himself start, and must keep a constant eye to this most important auxiliary of his work, and that he must do so not by exhortation, but by delicately contrived and effective organization. But people will, as a rule, be more easily found to aid in this, than in many other kinds of church work. It is almost needless to say, that the parish will experience the benefit in manifold ways. We believe that the lack of such thoughtfulness is a very considerable hindrance to the advance of the Church all over the country. Now that increasing popular attention is given to our Church year, our liturgical forms, our Church architecture even, and our Church life, isn't it a pity to stand in our own light in a matter where the principles of Christian kindness and sociability are so far involved as to outward manifestation? There are parishes to which what has been said has no application. We understand St. Luke's, Brooklyn, is one, and we can think of many others. But brethren, we are not cold or unsocial. Why, in the least degree, ever seem so?

Whittler Puzzled.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: Again I am in trouble. Indeed, I am so often now-a-days perplexed, that I really begin to fear the issue of a write-up on complaint of some of my relations—"De Lunatico inquirendo." These perplexities usually spring up after the arrival of the Church-papers. My most excellent wife, about whose worth I entertain no perplexities, vows that I shall read them no more, unless I can take them more quietly. Every body knows," she says, "that papers are just packs of lies." The theory which perplexes me now is, a piece of news in your paper; or the announcement of the Ordination of a Mr. Bishop, by the Bishop of Albany. Why, Mr. Editor, is not this Mr. Bishop the young colored man whom the Bishop and Standing Committee of Maryland have utterly refused to ordain; not because he was black, I know, but because he was not ecclesiastically comely? Now, of course, the Maryland authorities must have had good reason for refusing to let Mr. Bishop into the ranks of clergy. I know they must, for they are not idiots. Of course, he must be a bad young fellow, or a stupid young man, or a Unitarian, or some other heretic. I said to myself, when I saw they were keeping him out, "Ah! those dear old Maryland clergymen, they are watching the Church; they will let in no 'ring-streaked or speckled.'" And now, the Bishop of Albany ordains him; and his papers are all signed in Albany, and a great crowd of people congratulate him, and well-known Doctors of Divinity cry out: "Hurrah for Bishop." Is it not maddening, Mr. Editor? How does your intellect stand it? And, what is the most astonishing thing, it comes out that he is a very spiritually-minded young fellow, and a bright young man, and that he has passed all his examinations, and has got all the proper testimonials to his soundness in the Faith, and was vouched for in Maryland by clergymen like Dr. Hodges, and Mr. Kirkus. What was the matter with him in Maryland, that was not the matter with him in Albany? O tell me quickly! I fear that the Bishop of Albany has got up a new Ordination Service, or that they are not as pious in Albany as in Maryland, or so fair. May be they are going to one or the other of those dreadful places—Rome, or Geneva. I have read

somewhere, that he came from a Ritualistic parish. Well, but the Canons for candidates do not say they must come from any particular "stripe" of parish. Did any body ever hear of a Standing Committee refusing a man, because he came from a "Low-Church" parish? If he passed his examinations, kept the Ten Commandments, and had ordinary sense, and loved his Master, for what did they refuse him in Maryland? Oh! it is, I repeat, maddening. It will certainly stretch me on a bed of illness, unless you can solve the enigma. It nearly cost me my reason, when the same people who refused to have Dr. Seymour made a Bishop, went right home, and turned around, and made him one; and now, to have to confront this fathomless mystery!

WHITTLER.

Personal Mention.

The Rev. T. J. Melish has resigned the rectorship of St. Thomas' Church, Milford, Diocese of Southern Ohio, and is about to sail for Europe.

The Rev. Lewis C. Rogers has entered on his duties as Rector of the Church of the Cross and Crown, Erie, Pa.

The Rev. David Pise, D.D., Rector of Christ Church, Glendale, Ohio, is about to sail for Europe.

The Rev. G. A. Carstensen has resigned Christ Church, Meadville, to accept the rectorship of St. Paul's, Erie, Diocese of Pittsburgh.

The Rev. Spencer S. Roche, Rector of St. Mark's, Brooklyn, L. I., sailed for Europe, May 31st, for a four months vacation.

The Rev. Edward Kenney has accepted the rectorship of St. Peter's, Port Chester, Diocese of New York.

The Ven. Dr. Davenport, Archdeacon of Tasmania, was in Chicago on Sunday, on his way to Europe, and assisted the Bishop in the Ordination at the Cathedral.

The Rev. W. W. DeHart has accepted a call to St. Andrew's Church, Walden, Orange Co., New York, and will enter upon his duties there on the 1st of July.

The address of the Rev. Dr. Courtney is 4 East Brookline St., Boston.

The address of the Rev. George Wallace, until July 15th, is 348 Dearborn Avenue, Chicago.

The Rev. Wm. Booth Gulon, M. A., has accepted a call to become Rector of the Church of the Ascension, Middletown, Ohio.

Obituary.

LEACH—Died, near Chesterfield, Ill., May, 29th, 1882, Mrs. Sarah Leach, aged 76 years.

CLAXTON—At his residence, 3410 Baring St., West Philadelphia, on the morning of May 24th, 1882, the Rev. Robert Bethel Claxton, D. D., Rector of St. Andrew's Church, W. Philadelphia, in the 65th year of his age.

Acknowledgements.

The undersigned, in behalf of Nashotah House, gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following Easter, Ascension, and Whitsun-tide offerings during the month of May, 1882.

For Daily Bread—St. John's Chapel, Hobart College, \$7.15; A friend, 10; S. S. St. John the Evangelist, St. Paul, Minn., 6.51; Church of the Messiah, Providence, R. I., 5; S. S. St. Paul's, Norwalk, Ct., 3; St. Stephen's, Providence, R. I., 2; Zion, Greene, N. Y., per Treas. C. N. Y., 10; St. Andrew's, Meriden, Ct., 15; Fred'k Hubbard, 200; S. S. class of young communicants, Church of the Good Shepherd, St. Paul, Minn., 3.12; St. Mary's School, Raleigh, N. C., 5.25; Rev. E. Well, 25; S. S. St. Paul's, Norwalk, Ct., 2; "In Memoriam," Grace Mission, Waterville, Cal., 4.40; Miss E. Shields, per Mrs. T. S. Rumney, 16; Grace, Cleveland, Ohio, 1; St. Mark's, Philadelphia, 150; Ira B. Dutton, 27.50; A friend, Taunton, Mass., 1; Charlie Schlegler, 1; Certain classes of Christ Church, Danville, Pa., 32.64.

For Pay the Debt—St. Mary's, S. Portsmouth, R. I. (5 cents each given), \$31; Trinity Chapel, New York, 270; Chapel of St. Augustine, New York, 21.25.

For Clothing Room—Ladies Missionary Aid Society, St. Mark's, Philadelphia, One Box.

A. C. COLE, Pres. Nashotah Mission. Nashotah Mission, Waukesha Co., Wis., June 2, '82.

Miscellaneous.

The Graduating Exercises of St. Mary's School, Knoxville, Ill., will be held in the Study Hall, on Wednesday, June 14, at 10:30. Patrons and friends are cordially invited. Those intending to be present are requested to inform the Rector of the time of their arrival and departure, that entertainment may be provided. Visiting clergy will please bring supplies. The new Board of Trustees, recently incorporated under the general law, will meet for organization on Wednesday evening at 7:30.

For more than fourteen years the daily Services of St. Mary's School, Knoxville, Ill., have been held in the Study Hall. The foundation of a Chapel is completed, and funds are greatly needed to continue the work. Reference is made, by permission, to the Bishops of the Province of Illinois.

C. W. LEFFINGWELL, Rector.

FOR SALE—A House, 10 Rooms, closets and good cellar, fine Ground, and desirable references given. Address W. R. Griswold, 22 Park Ave., Chicago.

Wanted, an Assistant Minister in a country parish. An unmarried Deacon preferred; a conservative Churchman, a good reader, one who likes to teach, and does not use tobacco, nor alcoholic liquors as a beverage. Salary \$40 per month and board. Address Rev. George Fisher, Stockport, Col. Co., N. Y.

WANTED.—To complete a file, Diocesan Journals of Illinois previous to 1846, also for the years 1849, 1850, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1860. Expense of postage or express will be paid. C. W. Leffingwell, Knoxville, Ill.

Young men or boys in the country can go direct to H. B. Bryant's Chicago Business College and find no difficulty in making arrangements for taking the course, or for getting a boarding place.

The choicest fruits, the finest of groceries, imported delicacies, extremest condiments, are to be found at Lucius Pardee's, 54 and 56 Madison St.

One of the best and most select boarding and day schools in New York City is that of Mademoiselle de Janon. It has an exceptionally fine location on Gramercy Park (No. 10) and has a successful record of many years standing.

Society for the Increase of the Ministry. Formed 1857. Incorporated 1859. Five hundred and eighty-seven of its scholars have been ordained. Five hundred and four names are found in the present clergy list, distributed as follows: New England, 86; Middle States, 132; Southern States, 82; Western States, 143; Domestic Missionary Jurisdictions, 31; Foreign Missions, 6; Abroad, 4; Permanent funds yield \$3,600. Annual income. The Society asks voluntary collections of parishes, and personal donations.

REV. ELISHA WHITTLER, Sec. Cor. HARTFORD, CONN.

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 the Union Bank of 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.

RARE INVESTMENTS, EIGHT to TEN per Cent. Interest

On long time loans, with best security in the world. viz.: DAKOTA WHEAT LANDS, In the famous valley of the Red River of the North, constituting what is known as the "Golden Northwest."

Loans negotiated without charge by the Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Valley City, Dakota. Choice lands are also offered for sale at from \$4 to \$12 per acre. Selections made from official survey notes and certified examinations. Write for reference and particulars. HERBERT ROOT, President.

THE WESTERN Farm Mortgage Co. Lawrence, Kansas.

First Mortgage Loans upon improved productive farms in the West negotiated for banks, colleges, estates and private individuals. Coupon Bonds. Interest and principal paid on day of maturity at the Third National Bank in New York City. Funds promptly advanced. Large experience. No losses. Investors compelled to take no land. No delay in payment of interest. Only the very choicest loans accepted. Full information given to those seeking safe and profitable investments. Send for circular, references and sample documents. F. M. PERKINS, Pres. L. H. PERKINS, Sec. J. T. WARNE, Vice-Pres. C. W. GILLET, Treas. N. F. HART, Auditor.

Foreign Exchange.

On the principal cities of Europe in large or small amounts. Letters of Credit for travelers in all parts of the world. Commercial Credits issued. We will buy or sell any good Banker's or Documentary Bill.

PRESTON, KEAN & CO., Bankers, 100 Washington St., Chicago.

Don't Pay Rent!

Lots at EAST GROVE, 30x132 feet with shade and ornamental trees and side-walks \$60 to \$100, on \$5 monthly payments. Beautiful high rolling land. Rich garden soil, clear water, perfect drainage, pure bracing air, comfort and good health. First-class houses of all styles and prices on monthly or other payments to suit. Anybody can buy on our terms. Trains almost every hour. STREET & CO., Owners, 200 La Salle St., Chicago.



The Gentle Way is Best.—In dyspepsia, liver complaint, and other diseases of the digestive organs are preternaturally sensitive and tender. Do not use them roughly. An alternative like Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient, that tones, corrects and purifies the system without unduly exciting or irritating either the stomach, the liver, or the bowels is the true specific in such cases. Reason teaches this, and experience confirms it. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Making a specialty of the finest productions in our line, we wish to call attention to our Spring Stock of

DECORATED DINNER WARE.

Fine China and Rich Cut Glass and the choicest and most recent novelties suitable for

WEDDING GIFTS.

Ovington Bros. & Ovington,

146 State Street. BROOKLYN. CHICAGO. PARIS.

THE LIVING CHURCH PRESS, 162 Washington St., Chicago.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Catalogues, BILL-HEADS, LETTER-HEADS, CHURCH PRINTING OF ALL KINDS AND STYLES. Done on Short Notice. C. W. LEFFINGWELL, Proprietor.

CHEAPEST BIBLES Ever Furnished Agents. 170 East Water St., New York. Agents WANTED FORSHIER & MCMACKIN, Cincinnati, O.

CHEAPEST AND BEST!

Sunday School Papers Sunday School Helps

One-half Price To New Schools.

Free if not as represented. Samples supplied free on application. Address

DAVID C. COOK, 46 Adams Street, CHICAGO.

CANON LIDDON'S SERMONS. SERMONS TO THE PEOPLE

Preached chiefly in St. Paul's Cathedral by H. P. LIDDON, D. D. With a Preface by the Rev. George W. Douglas. SECOND EDITION With a Prefatory Note by Canon Liddon. 12mo. cloth, \$1.25; by mail, \$1.38.

NEW PUBLICATIONS OF THE Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

CHARLEMAGNE. By the Rev. E. L. Cutts, B. A. 12mo. cloth, \$1.05 net; by mail, \$1.15.

MITSLAVI. Or, the Conversion of Pomerania. A true story of the Baltic in the twelfth century. By the late Rt. Rev. Robert Milman, D. D. 12mo. cloth, \$1.05 net; by mail, \$1.15.

RUSSIA Past and Present. Adapted from the German of Laukonav and Oelnitz by Henrietta M. Chester. With colored map and illustrations. 12mo. cloth, \$1.50 net; by mail, \$1.65.

CHINA. By Robert K. Douglas, of the British Museum and Professor of Chinese at King's College, London. With colored map and illustrations. 12mo. \$1.50 net; by mail, \$1.65.

E. & J. B. YOUNG & CO. Cooper Union, 4th Ave., New York.

JAMES POTT. Hours With The Bible;

OR, The Scriptures in the Light of Modern Discovery and Knowledge. By the Rev. Cunningham Geikie, D. D. 12mo. Cloth, with illustrations, \$1.50 each.

JUST ISSUED. Vol. IV. From Rehoboth to Hezekiah. Vol. I. From Creation to Patriarchs. Vol. II. From Moses to Judges. Vol. III. From Sampson to Solomon. Uniform with Vol. IV. Each volume complete in itself. 12 Astor Place, New York.

The Rev. Dr. Hopkins's "Carols, Hymns & Songs."

THIRD EDITION Enlarged to twice the size of the Second Edition. Price \$1.50.

E. & J. B. YOUNG & CO. Cooper Union, New York.

S. D. CHILDS & CO., ENGRAVERS AND STATIONERS.

Wedding and Reception Cards. Correct Styles. Perfect Execution. Have removed to 163 Dearborn Street.

A. REED & SONS' PIANOS.

Guaranteed FIRST-CLASS in tone and durability. Reasonable prices and terms. Old instruments taken in exchange. 1882 free. Correspondence invited. Catalogue 1882 free. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, Est'd 1842. 136 State-St., Chicago.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

Candidates intending to present themselves at the examination for admission to Trinity College, to be held in Chicago, June 26th and 27th, are requested to send their names to the President of the College, at Hartford, Conn., in season to be received by June 7.

YOUNG MEN will not only save time in the future, by attending the Grand Rapids (Michigan) Business College, where they will receive a thorough quickening, practical education. Send for College Journal.

ST. MARY'S HALL, Faribault, Minn.

Rt. Rev. H. B. Whipple, D. D., Rector. Miss E. A. Rice, Principal. Is under the personal supervision of the Bishop with eleven experienced teachers. It offers superior advantages for education, with an invigorating and healthy climate. The seventeenth year will begin September 14th, 1882. For Registrars with full details, address Bishop Whipple, or the Rev. Geo. B. Whipple, Chaplain.

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.



MAPLEGROVE SEMINARY, for girls, Tonawanda, Niagara Co., N. Y. Rt. Rev. A. C. Coxe, D.D., Visitor. Full academic course. Special attention to Modern Languages. Healthful situation, half way between Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Accommodations comfortable and homelike. Board and tuition \$216 a year. No extras. The Seventh year will begin Sept. 18th, 1882. For circulars address, Rev. H. A. DUBOC, Rector, Tonawanda, N. Y.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

For the Annual Register, giving full information regarding the special courses in Agriculture, Architecture, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, and History and Political Science, and the general, classical, literary and scientific courses, with the degrees conferred, expense of residence and sample of entrance examination papers, apply to Treasurer of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. Entrance examinations, June 12, Sept. 19.

SHATTUCK SCHOOL, Faribault, Minn.

Gives thorough fitting for college or business, and a pleasant home with the teachers. The grounds are large, the location healthy and invigorating. Physical Culture by daily Military Drill and first-class Gymnasium. School year begins Sept. 14th. Send for catalogue with full description of system and course of study. Rev. JAMES DOBBIN, A. M., Rector.

KEBLE SCHOOL, Syracuse, N. Y.

Boarding School for Girls, under the supervision of the Rt. Rev. P. D. Huntington, S. T. D. The 12th School Year will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 13th, 1882. For Circulars apply to MARY J. JACKSON, Syracuse, N. Y.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, Raleigh, N. C.

THE ADVENT TERM the eighty-first semi-annual session of this school, begins Thursday, September 8th. For catalogue address the rector, the Rev. BENNETT SMEDES, A.M.

KEMPER HALL, Kenosha, Wis.

A Boarding School for Girls under the charge of THE SISTERS OF ST. MARY. For terms &c., address THE SISTER IN CHARGE.

ST. GABRIEL'S SCHOOL, Peekskill, N. Y.

A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. For terms, etc., address (as above) THE MOTHER SUPERIOR, SISTERS OF ST. MARY.

BROOKE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Media, Del. County, Pa.

The next session of this Seminary will open on Monday Sept. 18th. Apply for Catalogues to M. L. EASTMAN, Principal, Media, Pa.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, 8 East 46th Street, New York.

The Sisters of St. Mary will reopen their school on Wednesday, September 21st, 1881. Address the SISTER SUPERIOR as above.

MADEMOISELLE DE JANON No. 10 Gramercy Park, New York.

(Successor and former Partner of the late Miss Haines) will re-open her English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, Sept. 29th, 1882. Careful training and thorough instruction in every department. Boys, Class Oct. 2d.

MAD. CLEMENTS FRENCH PROT. SCHOOL. Established 1857. Fall term commences (D.V.) Sept. 18, 1882. Address Mad. Eugene Paulin, Germantown, Phila., who will be in Europe through July and August.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies reopens Oct. 1. French and German languages practically taught. Thorough training in Primary and Secondary Departments. The course of study in the Collegiate Department requires four years, and meets all demands for the higher education of women.

MADEMOISELLE DE JANON No. 10 Gramercy Park, New York.

(Successor and former Partner of the late Miss Haines) will re-open her English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, Thursday, Sept. 29th. Careful training and thorough instruction in every department. Boys, Class Oct. 3d.

SEASIDE HOME AND SCHOOL For Young Ladies and Children, Asbury Park, N.J.

Fourth year opens September 14th, 1881. Boarding and tuition \$200 per year. Address Miss JULIA ROSS, Principal.

ST. JOHN BAPTIST SCHOOL, 233 East 17th St., New York.

Under the charge of the Sisters of St. John Baptist. Terms \$75 per school year. Address the MOTHER SUPERIOR, as above. ROOMS: 233 East 17th Street.

MISS MONTFORT'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. Grove Hall, New Haven, Conn.

Highly endorsed by the late Dr. Leonard Bacon, by Prof. Dana and others. Eighth year begins Sept. 20. For Circulars address MISS MONTFORT.

St. Margaret's Diocesan School for Girls, Waterbury, Conn.

The sixth year will open (D. V.) on Wednesday, Sept. 4th, 1881. Instruction under charge of J. Baker, Jr., a private pupil of Plaidy, of Leipsic Conservatory. French and German taught by native teachers. The Rev. FRANCIS T. RUSSELL, M.A., Rector.

De Veaux College, Suspension Bridge, Niagara Co., N. Y.

FITTING-SCHOOL for the Universities, West Point, Annapolis, or business. Charges, \$350 a year. No extras. Competitive examinations for scholarships at the beginning of College Year, first Wednesday in September; applications for the same to be filed days previously. WILFRED H. MUNRO, A. M., President.

A thoroughly French and English Home School for 15 Girls. Under the charge of Mme. Henriette Clerc, late of St. Agnes' School, Albany, N. Y., and Miss Marion L. Pecke, a graduate and teacher of St. Agnes' School. French is warranted to be spoken in two years. Terms, \$300 a year. Address Mme. H. CLERC, 414 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

MRS. RICHARDSON'S English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies reopens September 23.

Calendar.

June, 1882.

- 2. Ember Day. Fast.
3. Ember Day. Fast.
4. Trinity Sunday. White.
11. St. Barnabas, Apostle.
1st Sunday after Trinity. Red.
18. 2nd Sunday after Trinity. Green.
21. St. John the Baptist. White.
25. 3rd Sunday after Trinity. Green.
29. St. Peter, Apostle. Red.

THE CHURCH'S TREASURE.

Written for the Living Church.

Faint Laurence was a deacon at Rome; and, when commanded by the heathen Prefect to deliver up the treasures of the Church, he brought him the sick and poor, saying: "Here are our treasures." Then the Prefect ordered that he should be tortured, and roasted on a gridiron; but his constancy was no way shaken, and he died in glorious faith.—Schools and Masters of Painting.

At Rome the Deacon Laurence dwelt, Who daily begged from door to door, And from the rich man gathered alms, To feed the Church's sick and poor.

A heathen Prefect watched his steps, And fancied treasures all untold Were hidden in the church, to which He daily took his gathered gold.

"Go, bring that fellow to my seat," He to his soldiers gave command, "That I may wring a tribute from The hollow of his Church's hand."

His guard the Deacon intercepts, Just as he starts upon his round, And bring him to the judgment seat With thongs of leather tightly bound.

"If thou wouldst save thyself from death," The Prefect to him fiercely cries, "Reveal to me the secret place In which your Church's treasure lies."

The saint one moment silent stood, Then said: "Your guards 'un- set me free, For I the treasure of my Church Can show, high Prefect, unto thee;

'Tis not secured by bolt or bar, Or gathered in a single mass; But, scattered here and there, is hid In every street through which I pass."

Surprised, the Prefect bids his men The captive's hands and feet unbind, Then closely follow on his steps, Until they should the treasure find.

"I thought that fear would wring him dry"— Triumphant he laughed; then cried: "How wondrous rich his church must be, Its gold so carelessly to hide."

But soon his triumph turns to rage, As, once again, the Deacon stands Calmly before the judgment seat, No gold or silver in his hands.

But, crowding round on every side, The heathen, the heathen, the sick, the poor, Who, following on St. Laurence's steps, Come streaming through the open door.

"These are the treasures of my Church, Her sick, her poor, her lame, her blind; For these she daily spends her alms, No gold you'll find in her coffers find!"

He said—and bending not before The baffled Prefect's rage and hate— He grandly bowed his head in prayer, And bravely met a martyr's fate.

MARY BAYARD CLARKE.

Advice to a Young Clergyman.

By an Elder.

Written for the Living Church.

II.

Perhaps you may have discovered a touch of irony in my previous letter. Indeed, I must confess that by reading it backward you will get nearer to the truth of the matters discussed. The fact is, the calling which you have accepted is the most laborious, if faithfully fulfilled, as it is the most responsible. No matter what your talents, your preparation, your piety, your social qualities, nothing but hard work will win. Of course, you must have brains to work with, character and principle to work on, but work, work, work you must, or you will not achieve success.

If you had no other direction for your energies, the demands of the pulpit would be sufficient to enlist them all. It may not be the wisest policy for the Church to compel a division of your time and talent between preaching and pastoral work; but you must take things as you find them, and do your best in both. You cannot fail in either without failing altogether, under the present conditions of Church-life and clerical duty in this country. The time may come when there shall be a place and provision for those who are only great preachers. Until it does come, our clergy must bear the double strain and brace themselves for the double duty. Like all pioneers, they must endure hardness, and do all kinds of work, at any cost of toil and sacrifice.

One of the first facts that a clergyman should appreciate, is, that his preaching will stand chiefly on its own merits—that he must not depend for success as a preacher upon his excellence in any other way. His piety, his pastoral efficiency, his social qualities, his business ability, are all factors in the sum total; but his influence, as a preacher, upon the great majority of his congregation, depends upon his eloquence. No man can be eloquent, every week, without increasing toil. Daniel Webster would have burned midnight oil, or have studied in the gray dawn of the morning, if he had been called to address a public assembly twice every seventh day. Lawyers, statesmen, lecturers, do not depend upon their reputation for success in public speaking. Their speeches pass for what they are worth; and so, as a rule, do sermons.

It is a mistake to suppose that all a clergyman needs for successful preaching is a good grounding in theology. This is necessary as a foundation, but it is only a foundation. People are not generally satisfied with foundations. They demand a graceful and elaborate superstructure. Bones are necessary, but the living discourse must have flesh and blood. The life of the age, the thought of the time, must clothe the skeleton of dogma, and quicken the body of truth, or it will prove to be only a corpse, to be viewed with respect and quickly buried in oblivion. The preacher must surpass his hearers, not only in theology, but in all general intelligence; he must have a quicker and deeper insight into all great issues of life and character; a keener discrimination of all truth that concerns all kinds of humanity with which he has to deal.

He must not only have this insight and sympathy (which can be had only by constant study of literature, politics, science, and art), but he must also have a capacity of expression. He must be able to write well and to speak well. He need not read his sermons, but he must write. He must habitually bring his thoughts to the fine point of a pen; limit his argument by lines, and trace it on paper. As well might an architect expect to succeed in his work by building air-castles, as a clergyman may uttering vague thoughts and theories, which have not been subjected to the crucible of plumbago or steel. One of the "Elders," perhaps, may speak much and write little, for he has been trained to think with pen in hand; but you, my young brother, must toil with the stylus, for many a year, before you may venture to discard it.

It is true that your training in college and seminary has been very inadequate, in this direction. You have been preparing for a profession in which success largely depends upon your capacity to use the English language in public speaking. You have been trained in several languages, while you have neglected your own. You have been taught Greek and Latin prosody, but you have not the remotest idea of rhythmical English. You can scan all classic poetry, but you cannot control your own voice. You are not too old to learn. Seek information, court criticism (confidentially), and strive to overcome your faults. Some of the best writers of English, some of the best speakers, began to form their style at an age far in advance of yours.

Despise not prophesying. The pulpit is the point of radiation of tremendous influence for public weal and for personal welfare. If your preaching be a mere perfunctory performance, a listless, aimless harangue, you will fail to reach the souls of men who are intelligently in earnest; who know the difference between pious common-places drawn out by indolence and inefficiency, and masterful conviction presented with commanding energy and excellence of speech. Each sermon is a message, spoken by an ambassador of God. So speak, as realizing for Whom you speak; and work and pray that you may speak with more than mortal eloquence.

Care of the Children.

From Bishop Perry's Convention Address.

There is need of a more systematic attention being paid throughout our parishes and missions to the religious instruction of the young. We may and must gain, year by year, by accessions to our numbers from the religious bodies around us of those who find in our system and services a nearer approach to the primitive and Apostolic faith and practice; but our strength, after all, will be found among those who have been trained in our ways and made familiar from their youth with the Church's faith and formularies. The stated catechizing of the young of our churches is a duty which should receive a greater prominence than it has had in the past. At least once each month, in open church, and before the congregation, who are always found interested spectators of such a scene, the children should be gathered at the chancel rail and questioned as to their familiarity with "the Creed, the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments," and the parts of the Church Catechism set forth for this purpose. Nothing can take the place of this, the churchly mode of training the catechumens of the flock. No amount of direct or indirect instruction of other kinds; no acquaintance with "leaflets" or "manuals," however suggestive or full of information they may be; no mere familiarity with Bible facts or Bible characters will supply the place of a thorough knowledge of the Catechism of the Church, which it is the clergyman's bounden duty each of his people should possess. There is danger in our Sunday School work of our losing sight of the great doctrines of the Christian religion, as they relate to Christian living and Christian believing, which the Catechism so fully presents, in a vain attempt to pander to a love of novelty, or an impatience of study on the part of our children. I have no confidence in Sunday School work carried on independently of or without the constant and careful study of the Catechism of the Church.

Pains should be taken to familiarize our children with the worship of the Church. The young owe to God the obligation of worship as much as the old, and it is in youth that there should be formed that familiarity with and attachment to the forms of our Book of Common Prayer, which will increase with each added year of life. I object, therefore, on principle, to the use in our Sunday Schools of special Liturgies, or Services other than those compiled from or closely modeled upon the Book of Common Prayer. There cannot be a child's Bible, neither can we have a children's Prayer Book. If the young are ever to learn to love and use the Church's prayers, the time to do this is in childhood, and it is lost time to accustom them to liturgical forms and uses which, when they "put away childish things," will be forgotten forever. Once accustomed to the whole or part of the regular Service of the Church in connection with their Sunday School and catechetical instruction, they will grow up intelligent members of the Church of Christ, able to give a reason for the faith that is in them, and finding in the Church's prayers the vehicle of intercourse and communion with their God.

"When I was once in danger from a tiger," said an old East India veteran, "I tried sitting down and staring at him, as I had no weapon." "How did it work?" asked a bystander. "Perfectly. The tiger didn't even offer to touch me." "Strange! very strange! How did you account for it?" "Well, sometimes I have thought that it was because I sat down on a high branch of a very tall tree."

Many of our cares are but a morbid way of looking at our privileges. We let our blessings get mouldy, and then call them curses.

MY DAUGHTER LOUISE.

In the light of the moon, by the side of the water, My seat on the sand and her seat on my knees, We watch the bright billows, do I and my daughter, My sweet little daughter Louise, We wonder what city the pathway of glory, That broadens away to the limitless west, Leads up to—the minds her of some pretty story, And says: "To the city that mortals love best." Then I say: "It must lead to the far-away city, The beautiful City of Rest."

In the light of the moon, by the side of the water, Stand two in the shadow of whispering trees, And one loves my daughter, my beautiful daughter, My womanly daughter Louise. She steps to the boat with a touch of his fingers, And out on the diamond pathway they move; The shallop is lost in the distance, it lingers, It waits, but I know that its coming will prove That it went to the walls of the beautiful city, The magical City of Love.

In the light of the moon, by the side of the water, I wait for her coming from over the sea; I wait but to welcome the dust of my daughter, To sweep for my daughter Louise, The path, as of old, reaching out in its splendor, Gleams bright, like a way that an angel has trod; I kiss the cold burden its billows surrender, Sweet clay to lie under the pitiful sod; But she rests, at the end of the path, in the city, Whose "builder and maker is God."

HOMER GREEN in Our Continent.

Philadelphia, Pa.

"What is the Sun?"

To the Editor of the Living Church:

Under this heading Mr. S. W. Loper has seen fit to deny that the sun is intensely hot and consequently uninhabitable, saying that that idea has long been exploded. As he claims to be a geologist and consequently ought to be familiar with current science, his assertion may carry weight with those of your readers who have not the means of posting themselves in such matters. To such the following extracts from the writings of men admitted by eminent in science, will be of interest.

That the temperature of the Sun at its visible surface cannot be otherwise than very elevated, much more so than any artificial heat produced in our furnaces, or by chemical or galvanic processes, we have indications of several distinct kinds. 1st. From the law of decrease of radiant heat which being inversely as the squares of the distances, it follows, that the heat received on a given area at the distance of the earth, and on an equal area at the visible surface of the Sun must be as 1 to about 92,000. 2ndly. From the facility with which the calorific rays of the Sun traverse glass. 3dly. From the fact, that the most vivid flames disappear and the most intensely ignited solids appear only as black spots on the Sun's disc when held between it and the eye. Herschel's Outlines of Astronomy, page 257.

To explain the spots, a theory was devised by Wilson which is generally connected with the name of Herschel. By this theory, the interior of the Sun is a cool, dark body, surrounded by layers of clouds. This solid interior body they peopled with intelligent beings who were protected from the fierce radiation of the photosphere by a layer of cool clouds. Such a Sun would have cooled off entirely in a few days, and then we should receive neither light nor heat. In the time of Herschel the photosphere was supposed to be simply phosphorescent, not hot, the heat received from its rays being supposed by many to be generated by their passage through our atmosphere. This idea is still entertained by many educated men who have not made themselves acquainted with the laws of heat discovered during the present century. We may therefore, remark that it is completely untenable. One of the best established of those laws is that the surface of the Sun is intensely hot. (Taken verbatim from Prof. Newcomb's Popular Astronomy pages 245-247. The italics are mine.)

On page 264, the same high authority says: The best sustained theory of the Sun's interior is the startling one that it is neither solid, nor liquid, but gaseous. The pressure upon the interior portions of this mass is such as to reduce it to nearly the density of a liquid; while the temperature is so high as to keep the substances in a state which is between the liquid and the gaseous, and in which no chemical action is possible.

It is easy to multiply extracts from the writings of distinguished Scientists of the present day, all going to show that the Sun is intensely hot. I will give a few. Father Secchi says: "For me, as for every one else, the Sun is an inconceivable body, raised to an enormous temperature. * * * The body of the Sun is never in a state of absolute repose. The various substances coming together in the interior of the body tend to combine, and necessarily produce agitations and interior movements of great intensity." "The superficial temperature is so great notwithstanding the continual loss of heat by radiation, that we cannot suppose it less in the interior, etc." M. Teyssie says: "The mass of the Sun being formed principally of metallic vapors condensable at a certain temperature (far above this molten iron) there ought to be established a double vertical movement of ascending vapors (the hottest ones) and of descending vapors which have lost heat in the upper regions of the Sun's atmospheres." "Almost the entire mass of the Sun partakes of this movement." Prof. Young of Princeton says: "It seems to me almost demonstrated that the central portion of that body (the Sun) must be in a gaseous condition;" and at a very high temperature."

Prof. Langby says: "All observation and all legitimate inference go to show that the sun is gaseous throughout its mass, etc. etc."

If, relying upon the conclusions of such men as these, who are not mere authorities, but most eminent observers, it be dogmatic to say that the Sun is uninhabitable, I am content, and shall continue so to believe, so to say. Mr. Loper tells us that as a geologist he has read patiently as well as carefully Dr. Warrington's articles on Genesis and Science. He seems to have arrived at a conclusion which was stated in the preface, viz., that the Professor's defence was weak. It has impressed me as eminently so. I should be very glad if some one would take up his side; and present it in the strongest light possible, consistently with the two rules which were to govern the discussion. 1st. That it should not extend to any matters outside of the first chapter of Genesis, and 2ndly, that the account was to be held responsible only for its own words taken in their most literal meaning.

I must confess to a sense of disappointment in Mr. Loper's article. When he announced that as a geologist he had read my articles, I expected that he was going to speak as a geologist and

either confirm those of my statements which pertain to matters in his department, or else show wherein they are erroneous. My object is the truth; and I shall gladly welcome any one who contributes to it. C. B. WARRINGTON. Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 5, 1882.

Outward Acts in Worship.

From Bishop Whitehead's Convention Address, 1882.

To bear our witness, we should treat God's House, God's Service, God's Table, God's Ministers, and all that appertains to them, with strictest reverence, and give to our religion the very best we have. We do these things, and pay attention to these details, not for the sake of doing it, but for a high and holy purpose, namely, to witness before an irreverent and unbelieving world, that we at least believe in the reality of unseen truths and Persons. Moreover, we all recognize the fact that more permanent instruction is given to the young and to all, in fact, through the eye than through the ear. More effect is produced by the practice of reverence even in little things, than by many sermons bearing upon that duty, but without definite mention of particulars. Such formality is of a like character with His Who submitted to an outward rite, not ordained of God, because it became Him thus "to fulfill all righteousness," to show Himself willing to observe all which was appropriate and of moral influence on the people.

I speak of these comparatively little things because I have observed that such mention is not entirely unnecessary in some parts of the Diocese, and I have hesitated the less to do so, because in the great essential of the unity of the Faith and loyalty to the Church, there is so much to commend without any reservation whatever. Of the tithing of mint, anise, and cummin, our Lord, let us remember, deliberately said, "This ye ought not to leave undone," even when the weightier duties were most faithfully performed.

Longfellow.

Although the aggregate sale of the late Mr. Longfellow's works cannot, of course, be known, there are still statistics to be advanced which prove him to have been the most popular of contemporary poets. For example, by the close of February, 1881, there had been sold the following numbers of the various collected editions of the poems named "Diamond," 110,000 copies; "Red Line," 20,500; "Household," 57,500; and "Library," 6,000. But, beside this, innumerable editions of Longfellow's works and of individual poems have been printed in the United States, Australia, and England, while translations are known in all the European countries. No other author has probably been so widely translated; the German translations from him number 36; the Dutch two, the Swedish five, the Danish two, the French eight, the Italian nine, the Portuguese four, the Spanish one, the Polish three, and the Russian, Latin, Hebrews, Chinese, and Sanskrit, one each. As regards particular poems, Allibone states that, 25 years ago, those up to that time published had circulated as follows: "Voices of the Night," 43,000 copies; "Ballads and Other Poems," 40,000; "The Spanish Student," 38,000; "The Belfrey of Bruges," 38,000 "Evangeline," 37,000; "The Seaside and Fireside," 30,000; "The Golden Legend," 17,000; "Hiawatha," which had only been out eighteen months, 50,000. Of the prose works, "Outre-Mer" had circulated 7,500 copies; "Hyperion," 14,550; and "Kavanagh," 10,500, or a total of 293,000 copies for the poetical and 32,556 for the prose works, yielding a grand total of 325,556 copies. This sale was reached within 10 years from the date of the publication of "Evangeline," and within less than 20 years of Longfellow's first appearance with a volume of original poetry.

An important discovery has been made public in reference to that justly-dreaded disease, consumption.

Many years ago the investigations of the late Dr. Budd, of Bristol, led to the discovery that consumption of the lungs was due to the substance called "tubercle," and that the disease was strictly analogous to the ordinary infectious eruptive fevers, such as smallpox and measles, and is therefore eminently contagious. Subsequent experiments have established that the fevers referred to are due to the growth within the body of minute parasites, called bacilli. The researches of Dr. Koch, an eminent German physician, as explained by Professor Tyndall, have led him to the further conclusion that tubercle, which is the essence not only of pulmonary disease, but of some of the most formidable of the affections of the joints, may be mitigated as well as communicated by inoculation. It was the parasites in question that caused the splenic fever in cattle which M. Pasteur was able so successfully to mitigate by that means. If it be possible by scientific means to produce this class of diseases—which it is said are fatal to one-seventh of the human race—in a mild instead of a severe form, as in the case of vaccination for the smallpox, it is hardly too sanguine to hope that an antidote to consumption and to tuberculous diseases generally may ere long be found. May it not hereafter become as easy to ward off such fatal complaints by scientific appliances as it is to guard against typhoid fever by the avoidance of sewage-polluted water?

The ex-King of Naples has been living in Paris, in a fashion better suited to a modest grocer than to a royal personage. His home has been a small furnished apartment on the third floor of a far from magnificent hotel. When he was dethroned, all his jewelry and money were confiscated, as well as the personal property bequeathed him by his mother. His wife, one of the gentlest and best of women, has lately visited Italy and had an interview with its ruler, and it is said that King Humbert has used his influence with the Roman Cabinet, and restitution of the confiscated property is to be made.

ALL AROUND THE WORLD.

Ten thousand Russian Jews are without shelter at Brody.

The number of gipsy children in England is estimated at 30,000.

Wagner, the composer, is seriously ill and anxiety is felt as to his condition.

"Candish" is the correct pronunciation of the murdered Secretary for Ireland.

Pope Leo XIII. is in poor health and his physicians have ordered an immediate change of air.

The Prince of Wales' wedding present to Prince Leopold was a magnificent piano, valued at \$25,000.

The lord lieutenant of Ireland has appealed to the local citizens to aid him in putting down secret societies.

A Maine girl, recently stood first and passed the best examination in a class of 195 at the College of Pharmacy in Philadelphia.

Flotow, the composer of "Martha," "Stradella," and other operas, is living near Vienna, and recently celebrated his seventieth birthday.

General Ignatieff's resignation from the Russian ministry is expected, in consequence of the opposition manifested toward his Jewish policy.

The agrarian outrages in Ireland for the first quarter of the year are recorded at 1,417, including six murders, for which no convictions have been made.

Verdicts of "guilty of contributory negligence" have been returned in the trial concerning the Ring-Theatre fire and sentences have been pronounced.

The Grand Army of the Republic claims a membership of 85,000 men, all of whom were honorably discharged from the United States service.

A Georgia murderer sentenced to be hanged June 30th, has induced the judge to change the date to June 29th, because he didn't like to suffer on the same day with Guitane.

With the death of Admiral Rodgers, Admiral Worden, who won such distinction when, in command of the "Monitor," he baffled the rebel ram "Merrimack," heads the list of Rear-Admirals.

Count von Moltke represents a small borough in the Reichstag, and is so conscientious in his attentions to his duties as a deputy, that he never misses a sitting without a reason of the most urgent nature.

Robert Browning's English and American friends commemorated his seventieth birthday on the 7th instant, by presenting him a set of his own works, handsomely bound, and contained in an oak case, carved with emblems suggestive of his poems.

Mr. Trescott, American envoy to Peru, has had an interview with General Montero. The latter refused to accept the Chilean conditions for a truce—viz., the surrender of the province of Tarapaca and the sale of the province of Arica to the Chileans.

Miss Grace Lippincott, the daughter of Mrs. Sarah J. Lippincott, ("Grace Greenwood"), will, according to reports, make her American debut in opera next Winter. She is said to possess much musical ability and is described as very charming in appearance.

Five railroads which make the three Pacific lines are entitled by their charters to 298,728 square miles of public land and have received such gifts from Texas and other local governments as to make their whole domain greater than the area of the 13 original states—318,752 square miles.

The 107th anniversary of the declaration of independence by the people of Mecklenburg county, N. C., was celebrated at Charlotte lately by a parade of military and firemen. Gov. Berry, Senators Vance, Ransom, Bayard, Butler and Hampton were present and participated. Senator Bayard delivered the oration.

At a recent matriculation examination of the Calcutta University, eight women passed successfully, of whom six are natives of India; and at Bombay seven women were successful, including four from the city of Poona. At the fine arts examination at Calcutta, a female candidate obtained a scholarship of the first grade.

Goethe, Schiller, Wieland, Jean Paul, Ruckert, Uhland, Mozart, and Haydn belong to the South Germans; Kant, Schopenhauer, Ed. von Hartmann, Stein, Bismarck, and Moltke to the North Germans. In South Germany artists and poets are more numerous; in North Germany, philosophers and statesmen.

Inland oysters have come. For some years the bivalves have been raised in No Mouth lake in Michigan, a little body of water with a peculiarity indicated by its name, which has been artificially salted, and now they are being grown in Wasatch river, the fresh water inlet of the Great Salt lake. The lake itself is too salt for them.

The committee on statistics of the national board of underwriters reported at the annual meeting in New York last week that the number of fires and the total loss in the country for 1881 exceeded that of 1880 by nearly 10 per cent. The amount of fire risks written by all companies during the year 1880 was \$7,835,014,691, and in 1881, \$8,582,021,754, showing an increase for one year of \$747,007,063.

"Frontier Christianity" is the phrase which the Sun, of New York, applies to a large part of the policy which the Government has pursued toward the Indians for nearly a century. The policy, in a word, consists in the theory put into practice that Indians have no rights which white men are bound to respect, and, hence, that treaties made with them may be broken whenever it suits the pleasure or interests of white men to do so. This is "frontier Christianity."

Bismarck has met an overwhelming defeat upon his scheme to make the trade in tobacco a monopoly of the government, as it is in France, in order to make it a source of revenue. The committee of the German Reichstag reject it 21 to 3 and pronounce against any scheme to increase the present rate of taxation. This is the symptom of a pretty serious reaction against the demands of imperialist militarism.

A curious fair called the "National Funeral Industrial Exposition," is to be held at Rochester, N. Y., the third week in June. It is intended for a general exhibition of coffins, hearses, and things of the kind by manufacturers, and will no doubt attract a good attendance of the knights of the solemn countenance, who will be entertained with lectures on embalming, music, discourses on cooling-boards and elaborate dinners.

Of United States gold dollars (25.8 grains) about 27 1/2 weigh one pound avoirdupois. Of silver coins, the new silver dollar ("Buzzards")—412 1/2 grains—17 weigh almost exactly one pound. Of the "trade dollars"—420 grains—about 16 3/5 weigh one pound. The "halves," "quarters," and "dimes," are proportionately lighter, and require \$18 1/4 of them to make a pound avoirdupois. Of "nickels," the 5-cent pieces weigh 77.16 grains, or about 90 to the pound. The "nickel" 3 cent pieces weigh 80 grains, or 233 to the pound. The small copper cents weigh 48 grains, or about 146 to the pound, or about 9 to the ounce.

THE SHEPHERD'S ARMS.

"I am the Good Shepherd."—"He shall gather the lambs with His arm."

VOL. V.

MILWAUKEE, JUNE, 1882.

No. 1.



ST. PHILIP BAPTIZING.

The pretty picture recalls one of the stories of the Bible, wherein the Holy Spirit sent St. Philip to a lonely road near a place called Gaza. There the Apostle saw a dark-looking man riding in a chariot, and reading aloud

from a book. The man belonged to the household of the Queen of Ethiopia, and had charge of her treasure.

He had been to Jerusalem, where he had been to worship God in His beautiful Temple. The book he was reading was that of the Prophet Isaiah,

THE SHEPHERD'S ARMS.

and about the Saviour who was to come.

St. Philip was sent by an Angel of the Lord to the chariot, and asked the man if he understood what he was reading. The man said, "How can I, unless some one teaches me?" Then St. Philip "preached Jesus unto him;" and when they came to a stream of water, he baptized the man, who then went on his journey, while the Lord caused St. Philip to be taken suddenly away, and the man saw him no more.

LOUIE'S KITTENS.

Just look at the little bare-footed girl, how she hugs her dear old pet. Pussy looks as though Louie hugged too tightly, but she would not hurt Kitty for the world.

There is no brother or sister for Louie to play with, and puss and the kittens are her play-mates from morning till night. Louie is very kind to pussy, and the sharp claws that puss keeps ready for mice, never scratch the little mistress.

THE DARK.

Where do the little chickens run
When they are afraid?
Out of the light, out of the sun,
Into the dark, into the shade,
Under their mother's downy wing,
No longer afraid of anything.

Dear little girl, dear little boy,
Afraid of the dark,
Bid your good-bye to the daylight with joy,
Be glad of the night, for hark!
The darkness no longer at all can bring,
It is the shadow of God's wing.

Where do the little violets creep,
In the time of snow?
Into the dark of rest and sleep,
And to wait for the spring they go,
Under the ground where no storm can reach,
And God takes tenderest care of each.

Are you afraid, little girl or boy,
Of the dark of death?
Jesus will carry you, full of joy,
To the world of light, He saith;
And under the ground where the violets sleep
Your little body the Lord will keep.
[Selected.]

THE SHEPHERD'S ARMS.



BABY'S PHOTOGRAPH.

APA and mamma said that they would like a picture of their dear little Frank. Mr. Price said babies were very hard to take, but he would try.

Didn't he look sweet?—the baby, I mean—not old Mr. Price. Mr. Price looked sour enough before Frank left his office. God loves children if Mr. Price does not.

Baby was all in white, and had so many things on, that you could scarcely see him. But when all these were taken off, there he was again, blue eyes, rosy cheeks and all.

Mr. Price said, "There, I told you so." That was when the fourth picture failed. Frank would not keep still. First he put his thumb in his mouth; then he cried because Nurse took it out; then he moved his dear little head, to see what was going on.

The fifth time was worse yet. Mr. Price said, "Take him home;" but mamma begged for baby, and eight times Frank spoiled everything. He kicked one sock away off on the floor, and struck Mr. Price right in the face.

Dear boy, he didn't know any better. They did not get a picture of Frank that day.

R. W. L.

"Now, my boy," said the examiner, "If I had a mince-pie, and should give two-twelfths of it to John, two-twelfths to Isaac, two-twelfths to Harry, and should take half the pie myself, what would there be left? Speak out loud, so that all can hear." "The plate!" shouted the boy.

THE SHEPHERD'S ARMS.

A TRINITY LESSON.

"Mother, you say the Holy God
Consists of Persons Three;
That Father, Son and Holy Ghost
Form the bless'd Trinity.
I know we're taught thus to believe
And I willingly obey;
But how in Three there is but One
Explain to me I pray."

"My child, one cold and wintry eve,
A man was homeward bound,
And by his side an Indian Chief,
Was calmly walking on.
They spoke of many things, at length
The Indian's theme was God:
Of all His great and glorious works
As taught by Sacred Word.

"The man in doubt and scoffing said,
'A mystery I hear,
How Three in One and One in Three
Can be the God you fear.'
While on their way a river near,
Wound through the valley low,
'Behold,' the Indian chieftain cried,
'What's here?' He said, 'The snow.'

"Then stooping down he brushed away
The snow; 'What's here?' he cried,
'Why ice.' 'And this beneath?' 'Water,'
The man at once replied;
And could not God by whose great power
One thing can three become;
And then the three by single act
To the first one return;

"Cannot this God His own great will
In every way perform?
And need we know, to worship Him,
The way his work is done?"
"Mother, forgive my sinful thought,
For this, I learn, is true,
The Holy Church leaves not in doubt
The truths She'd have us know."

THE SHEPHERD'S ARMS is published Monthly, and mailed to subscribers at the rate of 10 cents per annum. No subscriptions entered for less than ten copies, to one address. Advance payment. Address orders to THE YOUNG CHURCHMAN, Milwaukee, Wis.

[Entered at the Milwaukee Post Office as second class mail matter.]

Fac simile pages are give above of the June number of THE SHEPHERD'S ARMS, which has just entered upon its fifth year. It is the only paper in the American Church exclusively for the youngest members of the Sunday School. The terms are given above. It is published at the office of

THE YOUNG CHURCHMAN, Milwaukee, Wis.

(Continued from page 1.)

by virtue of their office, which is certainly a change in all the traditions of the Diocese. More than one third of the clergy canonically resident, are without cure, or doing only occasional duty. The proposal of the eloquent and learned gentleman will come up for final consideration at the next Convention.

As a rule, a large number of changes in the Constitution or Canons were proposed, tinkering of this sort being supposed to be, as indeed it may be rightly thought the chief purpose of these annual assemblies. The Committee on Canons to whom these changes were referred, reported adversely to most of them, while very few were reported on favorably and accepted.

The Convention will hereafter meet in the first instead of the last week in May.

One important measure was passed, viz.: The passage of a resolution, in consequence of the Report of a Committee, on the subject of the relief of widows and orphans of clergymen. An annual contribution on or about Christmas was recommended, and the money so contributed was to be paid to the Trustees for the Fund for aged, infirm, and disabled clergymen. These Trustees are at present the Bishop and Standing Committee.

Two Reports were presented by a Committee on the proposed new Ratification of the Book of Common Prayer. The majority Report was signed by six of the Committee and was adverse to the final adoption of the proposed Amendment; the minority Report was signed by one person, and favored the change. The matter was laid on the Table until next year, with the order that both Reports be printed on the Journal.

The Episcopal Fund, after seven years of delay, has at length been divided between the two Dioceses in the State, and in consequence of the resignation of Trustees resident in Northern New Jersey, a new election was had for Trustees in New Jersey. W. F. S. Carpenter, J. Howard Pugh, and John N. Carpenter were elected.

There is only one change in the Standing Committee. The venerable Chancellor Williamson having declined a re-election, Mr. McCrea Swift, of New Brunswick, was chosen in his place.

The Bishop's Address gave a resume of his work, with well-deserved mention of men and women in the Diocese, who have died within the year. He expressed himself as in favor of "enrichment" of the Book of Common Prayer, but abstained from any remarks about its deprivation or deprivation. The Bishop congratulated the Diocese on the one literary work produced among his clergy in the year, by an especial reference to the very able Book of Dr. Franklin on "The Creed and Modern Thought." The schools at Burlington were reported to be in good condition, and the number of clergymen was reported as exceeding that of any other year.

The Missionary Meeting held on the first evening of the Convention every year, is not always a success. That held on the 30th, was too long. The ordinary Reports from the Deans and Secretaries of Convocation and a report from the Woman's Auxiliary of the Diocese, were read.

The Convention was, of course, most bountifully entertained by the people of Elizabeth, and may be congratulated on its safe adjournment.

Kentucky.

The fifty-fourth annual Convention convened in Christ Church, Lexington, on Wednesday, May 24th. Twenty-three of the clergy were present. The Rev. L. P. Tschiffely was re-elected Secretary.

Soon after the opening a telegram was received from the venerable Bishop of the Diocese, Dr. B. B. Smith Presiding Bishop in the United States, and now the senior Bishop of the Holy Church throughout all the world.

Bishop Dudley's annual address was a record of work well done. "It was, says a local paper, the best and most notable address made by the Bishop since his coming among us."

The Bishop recommended that a school should be established for boys; that the Diocesan Theological Seminary should be revived, and spoke some strong words as to the Order of Deaconesses and for the increase of lay readers and extension of missionary effort in the Diocese.

Appended to the address was the usual summary of official acts during the year, as follows: Sermons, 122; Addresses, 23; Administrations of the Holy Communion, 21; Confirmations within the Diocese, 48—of 365 persons; confirmations in other Dioceses, 9—of 78 persons; Baptisms—infants, 4, and adults 8; Marriages, 3; Ordinations, 1; Lay Readers licensed, 1; corner stones laid, 2.

The question of a division of the Diocese was considered, and a committee consisting of the Assistant Bishop, six Priests, and six laymen was appointed to consider the matter and report at the next Council. A committee was likewise appointed to take steps for the establishment of a Diocesan High School. There was also some talk of re-opening the Diocesan Seminary.

The Rev. Drs. Craik and Perkins and J. G. Minnigerode, and Messrs. Wm. Cornwall, Sr., W. F. Bullock and Clinton McClarty were elected Standing Committee.

Seven European steamers brought 5486 emigrants to New York on the 27th ult. The aggregate number of arrivals of immigrants that week, including those who were landed on the given date, and not those who reached port but were not brought ashore, was 23,545. This is a higher number than has ever before reached New York during any single week, and higher than the whole arrivals during any one month in 1879.

Berlin is making active preparations to build an electric elevated railroad. At each station the trains are to be lowered to the street level to allow the passengers to get out or in, and then raised to the track.

Edinburgh University is to have a professor of the Celtic language and literature.

Church News.

(Continued from second page.)

Albany.—On Whitsun Day, St. Luke's Parish, Cambridge, Rev. F. H. T. Horsfield, Rector, removed all indebtedness, by an offering of \$287. During the past twenty months, inclusive of the above sum, \$500 has been raised to extinguish the debt, and the parish is now free from all encumbrance. Improvements on the church grounds are in progress, costing something over \$300, the money for which is in hand.

The social and religious influences of the town are thoroughly schismatic, but, by God's grace, the Church more than holds its own, and in time, will, no doubt impress something of its Apostolic order upon the minds of erring children.

Massachusetts.—A private letter from Boston says: "I hear that the St. Paul's people are more than pleased with the Rev. Dr. Courtney, and do not kick at any of his changes. He told them, the first Sunday, that he had taken especial care not to inform himself about their peculiar Church customs; that he should arrange things as he believed to be decent and Churchly; and should anything trouble any of them, he asked of them as a favor, that they would come to him about it, and not discuss it among themselves. He said he did not know their custom about the Offertory, but had they not been in the habit of standing when it was placed on the Altar, he would ask them to do so; and they did to a man."

Illinois.—Grace Church, Oak Park, which was admitted by the recent Diocesan Convention, was made the recipient, on the fifth Sunday after Easter, of a very handsome solid brass Cross for the Altar; the gift of a member of the parish. On Ascension Day, another present was made by another "friend of the Church," of a very handsome Communion set, "Old English" in style, consisting of three pieces—flagon, chalice and Paten.

Iowa.—On Trinity Sunday, at the Annual Ordination at the Cathedral, Davenport, Bishop Perry admitted to the Diaconate Mr. Floyd Jay Mynard, and Mr. Henry Lawrence Clode Bradton, of the Theological Department of Griswold College; and, also, advanced to the Priesthood the Rev. George Howard Simmonds Somerville (Assistant Minister of St. John's, Keokuk, and in charge of the chapel of the Holy Cross), and the Rev. Henry Bond Resterick, Minister of Trinity Church, Muscatine. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Canon Thompson. The Rev. Dr. Barris, Dean of Davenport, and the Rev. Canon Sprague presented the candidates.

Mississippi.—A meeting of no common interest was that which took place in Whitsun Week, between the Presiding Bishop and the faithful Bishop of Mississippi. Bishop Smith received his welcome guest reclining on a lounge, although his health is probably about the same as when he received his Easter Communion at the Heavenly Rest, and gave the blessing of peace to the congregation present. Bishop Green continues to bear his years, and his almost unequalled weight of cares in his widely extended Diocese, with surprising vigor and activity. He rallied beyond the expectation of his friends, from the dangerous accident he met with a few months ago, though, owing to an oversight in the surgical treatment, he can never entirely recover from the injury he then received. He was here to ordain a late graduate of the General Seminary, in whom he is socially and otherwise deeply interested.

The recent failure to secure an Assistant Bishop for Mississippi, will necessitate the calling of a special Diocesan Council, which it is expected will be held in November, when it is earnestly hoped an Assistant will be elected who will be able to accept and to enter at once upon his duties.

New Jersey.—The Rev. George H. Edwards was ordained to the Priesthood on Thursday, the 1st inst., by the Bishop of the Diocese, in St. Michael's Church, Trenton, where, for some time, the candidate has been Assistant Minister. The candidate was presented by his father, the Rev. D. T. Edwards, Rector of St. Paul's Church, East Orange, who also preached the Ordination sermon. The Bishop was assisted in the laying on of hands by the Revs. W. H. Neilson, Henry M. Barbour, J. H. Lamb, and D. T. Edwards. There was quite a large congregation present, and the Service was very impressive. Mr. Edwards took charge of his new parish, St. Luke's Church, Metuchen, N. J. on Trinity Sunday.

On the evening before his Ordination, Mr. Edwards was presented with a very handsome pocket Communion Service, the gift of the Sunday School of St. Michael's Chapel.

New York.—A convenient and well lighted Baptistery has been added to the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, by opening the west wall on the right of the main entrance, thus allowing the font to stand near the door, emblematical of the truth that Holy Baptism is the visible door through which we are admitted into the Church of Christ.

At St. Peter's Church, Port Chester, on Whitsun Day, there was an excellent sermon by the Rev. Mr. Stanley; the font was filled with beautiful white flowers, and a notice from the Vestry was read, announcing the acceptance of the rectorship by the Rev. Edward Kenney, who will enter upon his duties on the 18th of June. There will be a meeting of the parishioners, meanwhile, to arrange for "stocking the rectory," and making preparation for giving the Rector a cordial reception. The Rev. Mr. Stanley will continue in charge until the arrival of Mr. Kenney.

Rhode Island.—The annual meeting of the R. I. Branch of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions, was held in the chapel of Grace Church, Providence, on Whitsun Tuesday, the Bishop and several of the Rev. Clergy of the Diocese, being present. The various Committees on Foreign, Domestic, Diocesan, Indian, Freedmen, and Mexican work made favorable reports. The same Board of officers, and the Executive Committee, were re-elected. During the day, addresses were made by Bishop Clark, Archdeacon Kirby, and Miss Emory, of New York.

Extensive repairs are being made to the exterior of St. Paul's Church, Wickford. A Service for the choir in the vicinity of East Greenwich, was held in St. Luke's, of that town, on the last day of May; the chorus numbering seventy-five. The Bishop has administered the Rite of Confirmation to twenty-three persons in Christ Church, Westerly.

The Bishop visited St. Luke's parish, East Greenwich, on Whitsun Day, and preached both morning and evening, confirming twelve persons, some of whom were brought up as Congregationalists, and some as Baptists.

Southern Ohio.—The Bishop has returned home, and re-assumed the duties of his office. The Standing Committee welcomed him with the following resolution:

Resolved, That we, having heard of the safe return of our beloved Bishop to his Diocese this day, do cordially welcome him, and take this mode to express our satisfaction, and also our gratitude to Almighty God for the assurance we have of his intention at once to resume his work among us. We tender him our sympathy, co-operation and support.

Western New York.—The Bishop of the Diocese visited St. John's Mission on Wednesday, May 31. It was a joyful day for those who have been desirous of succeeding in this new enterprise. The first regular Services were begun here in October, 1881, and the congregations have been remarkably good. There has been very much to encourage; friends have sprung up in unexpected places; and needs have been unexpectedly supplied. The chapel, an upper room, is neatly furnished, and the money for the purchase of an organ was loaned by one of the gentlemen attached to the Mission.

At the Bishop's visitation, one person was confirmed in private—a young lady whose last active work for the Church was done Oct. 19th, when she was taken sick, and has never left her bed since. Patiently enduring the suffering that comes to her, she waits the Lord's time for active work again.

At the evening Service, which was attended by a large congregation, the Bishop spoke of his pleasure in witnessing the evidence of growth which the Mission showed, and bade all take courage and go on. At this Service eleven were confirmed.

The Division of Dioceses.

To the Editor of the Living Church:

In your reports of the doings of Diocesan Conventions of the past week, I observe that the majority report of the Committee in favor of the division of North Carolina was adopted by a vote of clergy: ayes 41; nays 9. Parishes, ayes 22; nays 9. And further, that the Rt. Rev. the Bishop is reported to have said, that the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Michigan had informed him that "the division of Michigan was a mistake; that the western half was poor and could make no progress." So were our blessed Lord and His Apostles poor; they died poor, too, but the Church of God goes on forever. Persons are of some account in this world, but principles, and especially Church Principles, are of more account. The Dioceses of North Carolina and Virginia will, I hope, urge the matter of division.

It is said of some scientific minds, that they endeavor to drive God out of His own world, which He has created. It is said that God will take care of His own Church. Principles cannot be driven out of it, and they will not down.

The Rev. Dr. Sullivan told the Synod in Montreal, a few days ago, that a moderate stipend was enough for a Missionary Bishop and enough for him.

Now to the point; the erection of separate Dioceses multiplies the forces for work. Church principles will be illustrated both by successes, and fewer—let us hope—conspicuous examples of failure or weakness. We have all got to have faith in God, and His Church, and let not our fallible human will stand in the way of the work of God the Holy Ghost, whose habitation is His Church. The idea of magistracy, and dignity, as against that of the office of Missionary in the work of a Bishop, is too much in our minds.

I once asked a Bishop—What about Southern Illinois? he replied, "it is hopeless." Let any Churchman inquire about the work done there since the division of Illinois; some things he will learn, others he will not. I assisted a good Churchwoman yesterday to make her will; the Church may not "hear from it" for forty years; so it is with spiritual forces. Cathedral Grammar schools are springing up all over the Diocese of Springfield. What will be the future life—in the Church—of some of the boys and young men of these schools? Who can tell? Lincoln and Grant were Illinois boys once. If Sheridan's forces were retreating at Winchester, what was done under his leadership? The troops were there, and he led them to victory. Break up your large Dioceses, and if one Bishop cannot use the forces, others—in the name of God, and by the power of the Holy Ghost—will.

A poor priest loses nothing in personal dignity and manhood, because he is a priest and poor; a Mitre is not intended to confer personal dignity on a man, but those gifts which enable him to magnify his office. But let division go on in our great Dioceses. Not one Bishop has starved to death as yet; if one does, whose fault will it be?

Rome puts her strongest men in the weakest places. When a strong man is "called" to a field of duty in the Church, many times he says—I will consider it. When our sons in the Army and Navy are ordered to duty, they go, even to death, because they are sent. If one brigade or ship cannot win a battle, down they go, and others take their places.

There are priests in the Church who can succeed in any Diocese as Bishops. It is well if we have places ready for them, and they go when they are called.

Quincy, Ill., May 28, 1882. E. J. PARKER.

Worthy of Mention.

We are always glad to note and mention the worthy achievements of personal enterprise, and we know of none more remarkable, in this city, than that attained by Dr. Peiro, whose skill in the treatment of catarrh, throat and lung diseases has obtained for him so wide a reputation.

The character of his patronage, the very elite of this and other cities, among them the most prominent speakers, ministers, and singers, is the evidence of his professional abilities. He is the only homeopathic physician in Chicago, who devotes his entire attention to that very important class of diseases.

In addition to his ample conveniences and appliances he has obtained a chemical laboratory for the exclusive generation of Compound Oxygen gas, that wonderful agent for the cure of throat and lung diseases. It is remarkable that in so large a city as Chicago there should exist no other physician's office where this great agent of nature is generated. By this means Dr. Peiro is enabled to administer the Compound Oxygen in its fresh and pure state daily. His offices continue, as for years past, at 83 Madison street (opposite McVicker's theater). Hours as usual, from 9 to 4. His assistants are also persons of proven merit.—Chicago Tribune.

The Living Church.

CHICAGO AND NEW YORK.

The LIVING CHURCH is offered to Churchmen of the United States as

A General Church Newspaper,

Adapted to the Family and the Parish.

IT HAS A LARGE CIRCULATION

In all the States and Territories, and is recognized as

A GOOD ADVERTISING MEDIUM

By many leading business firms of the country.

Subscription, in advance, \$2.00 a year. To the Clergy, 1.50. Advertising Rates, per agate line, 15 cents. Reading Notices, two cents a word.

SPECIMEN COPIES FREE.

Subscribers can aid in extending the circulation of the LIVING CHURCH by sending the names and addresses of friends. A liberal commission allowed to Agents. For special terms address

C. W. LEFFINGWELL, Editor and Proprietor.

162 Washington St., Chicago.

Forty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhoea, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving five drops to the child it rests the mother. Price twenty-five cents a bottle.



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

Chas. Gossage & Co.

'Dry Goods Retailers,'

CHICAGO.

Invite inspection of

Choice Novelties

IN

White Dress Goods

Dotted and Figured Swiss

In all the New Designs.

Sheer Dacca Muslins,

Plain and Checks.

PERSIAN LAWS,

White and Colored Dots.

Quite New!

India Mulls,

White and Tinted, Plain and Figured.

CHINA MULLS,

In All Shades.

Also complete stock of

Staple White Goods

For Ladies' and Children's Dresses, in

Linen Lawns, Cambrics, Nainsook, Victoria Lawns, India Linens, etc.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

CHURCH FURNISHING.

J. & R. LAMB.

TRINITY SEASON. All Wool goods, 48 wide, from \$3.00 per yard—proper quality, and proper color.

Silk and Mohair fringes and galloons. Fine Gold Color.

ALMS-BASONS—SILVER & BRONZE—New Designs. ALTAR CROSS WITH JEWELS—NEW DESIGNS. STAINED GLASS WINDOWS—NEW DESIGNS. MEMORIAL TABLETS.

Now in progress of work

For Detroit, Mich., For Chicago, Ill., For Princeton, N. J., For New York City, For Indianapolis, Ind., For Salt Lake City. Persons interested are invited to call and see the work at warerooms, 59 Carmine Street. Sixth Avenue Cars pass the door. New patent Glass Kilns also on exhibition; process of burning explained to visitors.

JONES & WILLIS, CHURCH FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,

Art Workers in Metal, Wood, Stone, and Textile Fabrics.

MANUFACTURERS,

Art Workers in Metal, Wood, Stone, and Textile Fabrics.

43 Gt. Russell Street, London, W. C.,

Opposite the British Museum,

And Temple Row, Birmingham.

Stained Glass. FOR CHURCHES, Manufactured by Geo. A. Misch, 217 East Washington Street, Chicago, Ills.

Altar Desks Altars Altar Cross Lecterns Altar Vases Chairs.

R. GEISLER CHURCH FURNISHER.

127 Clinton Place (West 8th St.) New York. ART-WORKER IN WOOD, METAL AND MARBLE. MEMORIAL BRASS ENGRAVER. Send for circular.



ART NEEDLEWORK

An Illustrated Book, containing the instructions given at the Royal School of Art Needlework at South Kensington, England. Sent by mail to any address for 50 cents by S. W. TILTON & CO., Boston. Our Catalogue of transferring Designs for his work sent free.

McCULLY & MILES, MANUFACTURERS OF

Stained, Enameled, Embossed, Cut and Colored

GLASS,

1, 3, 5, 7 & 9 Madison St. CHICAGO.

Mitchell, Vance & Co.

836 & 838 Broadway, N. Y.

Designers and Manufacturers of

Ecclesiastical

Gas Fixtures & Metal Work.

Clocks & Bronzes, Metal & Porcelain

Lamps, and Artistic Gas Fixtures for Dwellings.

Engines (Fraction & Portable) for Farm, Saw Mill & Planing Mill. For prices, etc., write THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, O.

Corticelli Sewing Silk.

LADIES, TRY IT! The Best Sewing Silk Made. Every Spool Warranted.

Full Length, Smooth and Strong.

Ask your Storekeeper for Corticelli Silk



ESPOSIZIONE MUSICALE IN MILANO

Sotto il Patronato di S. M. la Regina, PALAZZO DEL R. CONSERVATORIO.

1881 AT THE GREAT ITALIAN MUSICAL EXPOSITION

Recently closed at Milan, was probably the MOST EXTRAORDINARY COLLECTION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, old and new, ever brought together; fully illustrating the great progress which has been made and present high excellence in this department of manufactures. After exhaustive examinations, tests and comparisons, extending through a period of several months, more than 250 Awards were made of medals and diplomas, in recognition of degrees of super-excellence attained in the various departments of musical art and manufacture. For REED INSTRUMENTS, including Organs and Harmoniums of all descriptions, European and American,

THE GRAND SILVER MEDAL, being the only highest award in this department, was conferred upon the

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS

Their manufacturers value this extraordinary distinction the more highly because of the importance of the occasion, especially as an INTERNATIONAL MUSICAL INDUSTRIAL COMPETITION IN A COUNTRY SO PRE-EMINENTLY MUSICAL. The Mason & Hamlin Organs were honored by special exhibition before the Royal Court by CARLO DUCCI, of Rome, and warm commendation from their Majesties the King and Queen.

At all the great WORLDS INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITIONS for fourteen years these Organs have received the HIGHEST HONORS, being the only American Organs which have received such an award. IMPROVEMENTS. During the year just closed this Company have introduced improvements of greater value than in any similar period since the introduction of the American Organ by them twenty years since.

These Organs are now received from their factories daily, surpassing in capacity and excellence anything which has before been produced, and certainly worthy to be ranked with the very finest musical instruments in the world. They are in cases of solid black walnut, mahogany, ash, ebony, etc., at net cash prices, \$240, \$330, \$360, \$450, \$570, \$840, and \$900.

POPULAR STYLES, including, also, the most valuable of the recent improvements, and adapted to all uses, public and private, in plain and elegant cases, are at \$22, \$30, \$57, \$66, \$72, \$84, \$90, \$93, \$99, \$102, \$105 to \$200, and up.

EASY PAYMENTS. These Organs are sold for cash or easy payments, or will be rented until rent pays for an organ. Just issued, fully describing and illustrating MORE THAN ONE New Illustrated Catalogue, HUNDREDS OF ORGANS, with net price lists and circulars, will be sent free to any one desiring them. Certainly no one should buy or rent any organ without having seen these circulars, which contain much useful information about organs.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN AND PIANO CO., 154 Tremont Street, BOSTON; 46 East 14th Street (Union Sq.), NEW YORK; 149 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.