

The Living Church

The Living Dead

BY THE REV. HENRY FAULKNER DARNELL, D.D.

My heart is sad to-night; I scarce know why.
It is not that the Autumn winds do sigh
Through the lone, leafless trees,
Standing, like Rizzah, in the wilderness,
Guarding their fallen offspring, comfortless,
From the chill evening breeze.

My heart is sad to-night; I scarce know why.
It is not that the dull and leaden sky
No fairer, tenderer grew,
As the declining sun adown the West
Sank on the broad lake's irresponsive breast,
Which took no warmer hue.

My heart is sad to-night; I scarce know why.
It is not that the flowers I felt must die,
Have shone and breathed their last;
That all the pleasant sights and sounds that made
The summer gladness of the stream and glade,
Are now but of the Past.

These may but stir the surface of the deep;
They cannot reach the hidden springs that sleep
Within the inmost shrine;
And there is something in all Nature's moods
That charms and soothes life's deepest solitudes—
That breathes a peace divine.

If I am sad to-night, ah, is it not
That they whose presence cheered this earthly lot
Whate'er might chance befall;
Who stood beside me in the fiercest strife—
Whose friendship gave the very wine of life,
Are now beyond recall?

If I am sad to-night, ah, is it not
That they who had this nobler self begot,
Once gone so far astray;
Who, with its truer works and purer aims,
Have linked their loved, imperishable names,
No longer point the way?

Sad heart, be brave to-night, and murmur not
They still are thine—the trusted, unforget—
The deepest-mourned, most dear;
Though they with thee no more life's pathway
tread,
Faith counts them 'mong the living, not the dead
And feels them ever near.

Eve of All Saints. 1898.

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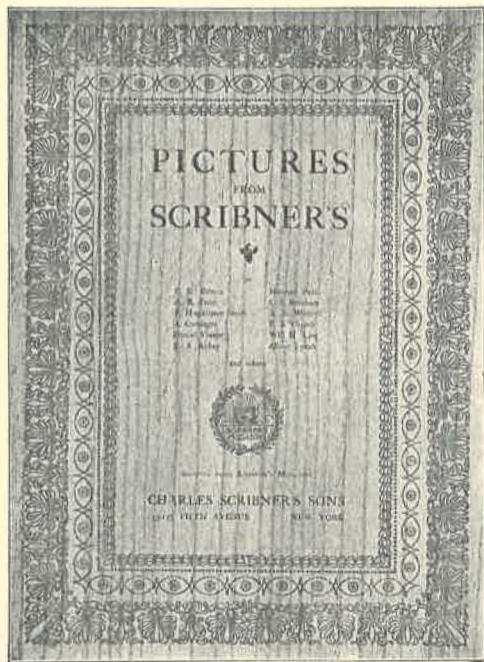
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The Living Church

A Weekly Record of Its News, Its Work, and Its Thought

CHICAGO, NOVEMBER 5, 1898

News and Notes

AFTER exhausting all means of accomplishing the end, announcement is made, although not officially, that the Spanish Peace Commissioners have surrendered the point, and in the final treaty will not stipulate that any part of the debt of Cuba be shouldered by successors to sovereignty of the island. This important matter having been settled, the Commissioners have proceeded to take up the Philippine question. If the report be true that Spain will retain entire responsibility for the Cuban debt, the country will be placed in a hopeless condition financially, with almost certain prospect of an internal crisis. There is no money forthcoming to pay troops in Cuba. As 118,000 regulars are to be transported to Spain, fully twenty million dollars will be needed for this purpose. The declaration of the United States that Spanish control in Cuba must cease absolutely Dec. 1st, may be complied with, but the further declaration that evacuation must be completed by Jan. 1st, will be a more serious and difficult matter. The attitude of Spanish regulars has been against leaving the island until all arrearages of pay are settled, and if orders are received to embark, fears are entertained that riot and pillage may result. In view of present and possible future complications, the evacuation commissioners at Havana asked that war ships be sent to the scene, which request the President thought fit to refuse, on the ground that such action would violate the terms of the protocol.

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VARIOUS plans for disposing of the Philippines are reported to have been presented before the Peace Commissioners, but the final outcome is still a matter of conjecture. It is urged by radical expansionists that having "conquered" the islands, the United States should not surrender them, nor assume any portion of their debt. Conservative students take a different stand, holding that occupation of the city and harbor of Manila, as specified in the protocol, do not constitute conquest of the entire group. Should the United States become possessed of these islands, problems extremely difficult of solution will present themselves. The greater part of the group being peopled by half-savages, who are incapable of comprehending our form of government, it will be difficult to devise a scheme of control which can be administered satisfactorily. The alleged government which has been formed, headed by Aguinaldo, is of doubtful value, in that it is an expression of but a small faction. Many of the islands have never been explored. As any treaty made by the commissioners must be ratified, there will be ample opportunity for congressional discussion of its terms before acceptance.

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RECENT events having demonstrated the necessity of constructing an inter-oceanic canal, considerable agitation has resulted, and this, together with the favorable report of the government commission appointed to look into the project, will likely lead to important results. Numerous plans have been brought forward, and many millions of dollars have been expended toward accomplishing the work. The concession to the Maritime Canal Company from the government of Nicaragua expires in October, 1899, and unless renewed, would result in great financial loss to the promoters. In view of this, considerable interest attaches to a report from Nicaragua that a concession has been granted to New York and Chicago promoters. Under the terms of the concession they are au-

thorized to negotiate with the Maritime Canal Company, whose concession will lapse next October. The form of agreement guarantees a release from the incubus of the old company, while making satisfactory arrangements with all parties. The option requires the concessionaires to commence work immediately after the expiration of the existing concession in October next. They must deposit \$100,000 in gold in the Nicaraguan treasury as a guarantee on signing the option, and \$400,000 more within three months after. They must organize a company within six months, begin the excavation of the canal within twenty-six months, open up some transit route across Nicaragua within three years, and complete the canal within ten years. The option provides, also, that the concessionaires shall give Nicaragua 8 per cent of the stock and net dividends pro ratio annually for 199 years, thereafter dividing the net dividends equally with Nicaragua. Several fines of \$100,000 each are mentioned in the event of a non-compliance with the provisions specified. The option is now before the Nicaraguan Congress.

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EVENTS of the past few days have brought about radical changes in the political complexion of France. One ministry has fallen and another has been formed; the Court of Cassation has decreed a revision of the Dreyfus case, although denying liberty to the prisoner pending the re-opening. The Brisson cabinet was favorable to Dreyfus, and it is believed this attitude led to the refusal of the Chamber to pass the vote of confidence, resulting in the resignation of Brisson and his colleagues. A few days' deliberation, however, accomplishes much in the French public mind, and as sentiment is undergoing a change in favor of Dreyfus, it is thought, by conservative observers, that the resignation of the Cabinet was premature. The Fashoda controversy has, from a *casus belli*, developed into an "incident," to be handled through the medium of diplomatic interchange. Mutual concessions will likely be made, which, while retaining English supremacy in the Nile Valley, will permit connection between the French possessions on the East and West coasts of Africa.

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THOSE London correspondents who draw deductions from outward appearances only, declare there is a feeling of uneasiness caused by active military and naval preparations. It is reported the British emergency squadron is being mobilized at Devonport, and that officers and sailors have been recalled from leaves of absence. At Portsmouth, warlike preparations are being made. The arrest of a supposed Russian spy in the act of endeavoring to secure information regarding the fortifications at Harwich caused something of a sensation. *The Pall Mall Gazette* announces that arrangements have been made to call out reserves and militia, and that plans have been prepared for mobilizing volunteers simultaneously. It is extremely improbable that England has in view any move of a bellicose nature, but the activity indicates preparation for any emergency. It is reported that, having receded in the Fashoda affair, France will re-open the entire Egyptian question, and thereby have defined the actual rights of Great Britain. Although nominally part of the Turkish Empire, Egypt has been, and is, dominated by British influence, and it is likely England would resent any attempts at interference.

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THE Sultan of Turkey is apparently not in sympathy with the movement recently in-

augurated by Jews of prominence, to again constitute the Jews a nation, and make Palestine their future home. It is said that the Turkish authorities in Palestine have received strict orders from Constantinople to see to it that no real estate in Palestine shall pass into the hands of Jews, even if they are Turkish subjects, and that in consequence of this order all transactions in landed property in the name of the colonies projected by Barons Rothschild and Hirsch and the Israelite alliance, have been stopped. The Sultan regards his Province of Palestine as a better asset now than it has ever been. Not only is the selling of land in Palestine to Jews prohibited, but impediments are placed in the way of Jews of different nationalities who may wish to visit Palestine as travelers. This touches the treaty rights of Jewish subjects of various Christian countries. It is, for instance, forbidden to Jews to proceed from Jaffa to Jerusalem, or to other places in Palestine, unless a non-Jewish resident of Jaffa guarantees that the visitors in question will leave Palestine again within thirty days of their arrival. Such guarantees must be paid for, and will in many cases open a way to corruption and blackmailing. Such regulations are in direct violation of treaty rights with European powers, and will lead to a protest.

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FERDINAND W. PECK, of Chicago, Commissioner General of the United States to the Paris Exposition, cables from Paris his success in inducing the authorities to concede 35,000 additional square feet of space for American exhibits. Other concessions obtained are that the exhibits in each department shall be near the centre of the building, and on one of the main aisles. The granting of increased space will bring the total to 210,000 square feet, exclusive of ground room for the government building, for a pavilion in which to display agricultural implements, and space for a complete American vestibuled train with locomotive. In addition to these, there will be an exhibit of heavy machinery at Vincennes, ten miles from Paris. The original space allotted was 108,000 square feet, which the late Moses P. Handy had increased to 175,000 square feet. The increase secured by Commissioner Peck has been accomplished in spite of great obstacles, and is a flattering compliment on the part of the Exposition management toward the United States. Owing to the fact that requests for space are greatly in excess of the allotment, it has been recommended that exhibits be made collective instead of individual. Although much disquiet exists in Paris, hope is expressed that the opening of the Exposition will not be delayed.

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VIENNA is in a state of alarm over bubonic plague. The death of Dr. Mueller, an eminent bacteriologist, and of Barisch, one of the assistants in the Nothnagle Bacteriological Institute, has given rise to fears that the disease may spread. Dr. Mueller recently returned from Bombay, where he studied the plague and brought with him some of the bacilli. He cultivated the bacilli, and Prof. Nothnagle and he had been experimenting with them on lower animals with a view to obtaining a serum with which to inoculate against the plague. The bubonic plague, or "black death," which recently ravaged India, is not a stranger in Europe. In 1348, one hundred thousand died in Vienna, and in the same year sixty thousand died in Florence. The same year the disease made great inroads in England, and in 1720, sixty thousand fell before it in Marseilles. Ten years later the plague reached Moscow, while Egypt was affected in the eighteenth century.

The Pastoral Letter of 1898

To our well-beloved in Christ, the Clergy and Laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America; Grace be unto you, and Peace, from God, our Father, and the Lord Jesus Christ.

One more triennial Convention of the Church has met and concluded its deliberations. Never before, we believe, has a spirit of profounder seriousness pervaded the minds of bishops and deputies; never has a Council of this Church felt more deeply the responsibilities of the hour.

With new and tremendous obligations pressing upon the Church and the Nation; with problems of vast import for the future confronting us; with strong cries for help from the peoples of many lands sounding in our ears, your bishops and your representatives in Convention assembled, have prayed and have labored, reverently, we trust, in the spirit of Christ.

Five new missionary bishops have been elected, and the jurisdictions of the domestic missionary field have been redistributed and, in some instances, renamed. Amendments to our Constitution and Canons have been considered and adopted, to meet the actual needs of the time. Above all, the reports of workers in the mission field have been heard, and every effort has been made to kindle in the hearts of the people an enthusiasm for the extension of the Kingdom of God.

Assembled here, in the capital city of the Republic, welcomed with gracious kindness by the President of the United States, and assured by him of his appreciation of "this ancient Church" and its "new sowing for the Master and for Man," we are mindful of the divine trust committed unto us, and would urge upon our brethren of the clergy and laity a solemn consideration, in humility and with prayer, of the vital issues that we must meet, and for our dealings with which we must give account.

Our attention has been specially called, by a resolution adopted in the House of Deputies, to the fact that next Whitsunday will be the seventh semi-centennial anniversary of the Book of Common Prayer. And we most earnestly ask that the day may be observed in our churches as commemorating an event which, more than any other single gift of God, has reversed the confusion of tongues, by giving to the lips of countless worshippers the one "mouth" in which to show forth God's praise. We hail with satisfaction the wonderful harmony with which this General Convention, by the proposal of an amendment to our Constitution, has, without weakening the use or lowering the value of the Prayer Book, opened the way towards training congregations of Christians unused to our liturgical forms, to accustom themselves, by processes of education, to approach and desire them. Maintaining intact the sacramental services, and the offices which conserve the polity of the Church, we are free to adapt the ordinary forms of Common Prayer to national and racial habits of thought and expression, and so to win them by degrees to the old and better way.

And we are glad, while insisting upon the importance of keeping the public school system of education free from political intrigue or denominational intrusion, to urge, all the more, that it must be complemented and consecrated by more careful and definite training in religious truth in the family and in the Sunday schools, in Church schools and colleges, and in the careful teaching of the clergy of the Church.

We have received with mingled gratitude and concern, the report of the Committee on the State of the Church. We are most thankful for the manifest and manifold tokens of God's blessing upon the faithful labors of the clergy and the consecrated service of the laity during the three years last past.

We gladly recognize the earnest and effectual work of the various organizations in the Church—the Woman's Auxiliary, the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, the Girl's Friendly Society, the Daughters of the King, the devout women who in sisterhoods and as deaconesses are bearing their faithful witness and turning many to Christ. It

is good for us to know that the number of persons confirmed during the last three years is thirty-five hundred more than in the like preceding period; that our list of communicants has grown by 63,145, an increase of ten per cent.; and that the contributions of the last triennium exceed those of the like preceding period by \$1,150,104.70. Yet the record of statistics, spiritual and material, while it encourages us on the one hand, leaves us impressed—almost, we may say, oppressed—with a sense of duties left undone, of open doors into which we have not entered, which must mingle the penitential utterances of confession with the words of thanksgiving and praise. The cry of the colored people who are our wards as Christian citizens of America, for adequate expenditure of labor and money to train them to citizenship of the nation and the Church; the call for means to seize the openings and opportunities in the missionary districts and the huge unoccupied areas in dioceses of the West and South; the claims from our stunted missions in foreign lands; all these are painful evidences of wide indifference and of inadequate support. Meanwhile, we stand confronted with large problems, and with larger possibilities for the preaching of a pure Gospel and the extension of Christ's kingdom among people whom the providence of God, in strange and wonderful ways, has brought within the range of our responsibility, national and ecclesiastical.

We dare not face the future without a recognition of the fact that this Church needs the stirring up of the wills of the faithful to the plenteous bringing forth of the fruit of good works, of the giving of their substance and themselves to further the Master's work. Assured of our apostolic lineage, we need to be filled with apostolic love and zeal. And as the new century opens up before us, we plead with the clergy and lay people to rise to the splendid possibilities of a richer and more real discharge of their stewardship for God who has put us in trust with the treasures of His love and His means of grace, for the salvation of men.

For the salvation of men! This is the very essential characteristic of the Christian Gospel. It is a new regenerating force, applied first to the individual man, and thence to the mass of men, producing in the first instance, Christian character, and in the second, Christian civilization. And that immense energy of spiritual propagation is of the nature of the Church, because it is so nominated in the commission, "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." He who uttered the words called Himself "The Light of the world," and it would be blundering disloyalty to put any limit upon the mission of the Church, or to fail to recognize that, by His command, the question of missions has received the eternal closure.

And the fact, the potent and tremendous fact, for us to realize is, that the same Infinite Force of Leadership which was in command then, is in command now. In that respect the first and the twentieth centuries stand together. This sovereign Headship of Omnipotence is the one imperial truth which puts meaning into the commission, and that elevates the duty of propagation to the front rank of Christian obligation. It is an overwhelming thought that missions get their authority from, and the Church owes her missionary responsibility to, One whose power is infinite, and whose supremacy reaches the soul of the humblest citizen of His kingdom; and that the only honorable response to that One is obedience.

It is well fitted to appall the honest Christian heart to consider that this majestic Power who sits in the seat of authority; and in whose hands are the sceptre and the sword, has subjected His divine intention to win the world to the fluctuations of Christian zeal; so that a halting zeal, though it may not defeat His purpose, may postpone the era of His final triumph, and so that a zeal like that of the first centuries would repeat their victories. If the fact that Christ is the Captain of the missionary hosts were in-

fused into the belief of Christendom, Christendom would revolutionize its Christianity. For our own Church, it would mean less luxury, less extravagance of expenditure on self, less social ambition, less pride of wealth, less self-indulgence of every kind. It would mean more prayer, more unselfishness and self-denial, more sympathy with the poor, the ignorant, the vicious, the outcast, the heathen; more catholicity of evangelism and less ecclesiastical self-sufficiency; more of the power of the Holy Ghost, and, therefore, the transformation of apathy into the spirit of conquest.

For, first of all, and chiefest of all, the man who believes in Christ must believe in missions, must believe in propagating the Gospel. And, if he believe in everything but missions, he may repeat the Creeds, receive the Sacraments, luxuriate in the poetry of worship, addict himself to theological, canonical, or Scriptural knowledge, and still be recreant in his duty to his Lord.

Wherefore, brethren, "we pray that your love may abound yet more and more in knowledge and in all judgment; that ye may approve things that are excellent; that ye may be sincere and without offence till the day of Christ; being filled with the fruits of righteousness, which are by Jesus Christ, unto the glory and praise of God."

That branch of the Church of God to which we belong hath the heritage of a sacred and noble past in the history of the English-speaking race, which must be at once her responsibility and her glory. One year ago, your bishops met at Lambeth by invitation of the great Archbishop who occupies the see of Canterbury, to recall in reverence the ancient traditions of the Church, and to take counsel for the future of her great and growing power throughout the world.

Yet it is of the very nature of the Catholic Church that her spirit is restricted to no particular language, to no one people, to no special age, and to no separate race. She bears upon her no stamp of Italy, or England; no label of the fourth century or of the sixteenth century. Her spirit is a free spirit, and her catholicity identifies her in close affinity with the genius and institutions of the people among whom she dwells.

And we are Americans, proud indeed of our traditions of law and liberty, as Anglo-Saxons, yet with the hopes and convictions, the privileges and responsibilities, of Americans. And our Church is catholic and free, free because she is catholic, and catholic because she is free; an American Church from East to West, from North to South, one in organization and government, yielding to no alien influence, and subject to no foreign control. We have lately visited the scene of her first ministry in this land, at Jamestown, and we rejoice in the record that from that year of our Lord, 1607, nearly three hundred years ago, to the other day, when we raised the Peace Cross upon St. Alban's Hill, overlooking the city of Washington, her children have grown more and more in love and devotion to our country.

To us, therefore, as members of this American Church, must appeal with peculiar force, the great events which, in the providence of God, have carried our nation into the forefront of power among the governments of the earth, and compelled her to accept a larger share of responsibility in the uplifting of mankind.

But most of all, it belongs to us to remind you, brethren beloved in the Lord, of that final court of appeal to which in every opportunity and in every perplexity that to-day confront us, we must carry the questions which at this hour and in this land are of gravest and most urgent import. In the life of the nation, as in the life of the Church, we may not forget that it is not our cleverness, not our wealth, not our numbers, that are to determine these. No genius in statesmanship, no mere bulk in our accumulations, no numerical greatness, constitute enduring strength, whether in those issue

that affect great social problems or great national undertakings. In the increasing complexity of our American life, with its endless varieties of racial traditions, its ever-increasing accentuation of social or commercial rivalries or competitions, its not unnatural disposition to grasp at territorial aggrandizement or imperial expansion, there need forever to be heard the clear notes of those august and simple axioms on which rest integrity of character and righteousness of conduct. It is the perpetual temptation of success, whether it be the success of the individual or the triumphs of the State, to forget these; and to believe, living as we are in the hot glare of our personal or national triumphs, that force and will, and the splendor of illustrious achievement, are the things that make a people great. And yet, forever, through all the clamor and glitter of these, there penetrate the clear tones of that unerring voice which is the voice of conscience and of duty, because it is the Voice of God. To make men pause and hearken for that Voice, the Voice of that Divine Vicar of Christ—which is the Voice of God the Holy Ghost—this is our office, yours and ours, dear brethren, and then to persuade men to obey it. No social reconstructions, no political mechanism, no art of intellectual adroitness, no spell of personal leadership, will suffice to lift men out of those lower airs of greed and corruption and self-seeking, down into which a nation or a man may so easily and so swiftly descend—nothing, in one word, save that one Transcendent Power, which, as it wrought once to change the heart of Hebrew sophist and Roman soldier into the heart of childlike obedience to Jesus Christ, waits to work its kindred miracle to-day. Be students of your age and disciples of all the best learning of your generation, but never forget that God alone can guide, and God the Holy Ghost alone renew, enlighten, and upbuild us!

Let us pray, then, brethren, for the out-pouring of the Spirit of God. May the blessed angels who minister unto the heirs of salvation, waken us all out of sleep, as the prophet of old was wakened, and make clearer to us the vision of the Source of Life, the mission of the Comforter. Could we all look up with simple faith, winging our prayers with our alms, that they might go up as a memorial before God, the windows of Heaven would open, and such a blessing be poured out that there would not be room enough to receive it.

May the Blessed Spirit breathe upon us with His quickening power, and fill our hearts with love and hope, establishing in us that kingdom which is righteousness, and peace, and joy, in the Holy Ghost.

And may the God of Peace who brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus Christ, that great Shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant, make you perfect in every good work to do his will, working in you that which is well pleasing in His sight, through Jesus Christ, to whom be glory, forever and ever. Amen.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24—SIXTEENTH DAY

The House of Deputies met pursuant to adjournment.

The President, the Rev. Dr. Dix, communicated to the House the names of the persons appointed on the Joint Committee on Increased Responsibilities of the Church: Rev. Dr. Greer, of New York; Rev. Dr. Jones, of Central Pennsylvania; Rev. Dr. Mann, of West Missouri; Mr. Morgan, of New York; Mr. Goodwin, of Connecticut, and Mr. Packard, of Maryland.

Dr. Hoffman, of New York, from the Committee on the Consecration of Bishops, to whom was referred Message No. 89 of the House of Bishops, nominating the Rev. Junius Moore Horner a presbyter of the diocese of North Carolina, to exercise episcopal jurisdiction in the missionary district of Asheville, moved that the House go into executive session at 3 o'clock to consider this nomination. Agreed to.

Dr. Egar, from the Committee of Conference on the proposed Article III of the Constitution,

recommended that this House concur in the following:

Resolved: the House of Deputies concurring, that the following changes be made in Article III: Bishops may be consecrated for foreign lands upon due application therefrom, with the approbation of a majority of the bishops of this Church entitled to vote in the House of Bishops, under such conditions as may be prescribed by the canons of the General Convention. Such bishops shall not be entitled to a vote in the House of Bishops, nor shall they perform any act of the episcopal office in any diocese or missionary jurisdiction of this Church unless requested so to do by the ecclesiastical authority of this House.

Dr. Egar explained the necessity for the amendments which had been made. He also made a report upon Message No. 85, respecting Article V on new dioceses. He said the committee recommended concurrence with the House of Bishops in their amendments, which are, to strike out the words, "lying within the boundaries of a single State or Territory"; also, "in the same State"; also strike out the word, "such," and insert the word, "missionary," before the word, "district," so that it will read as follows: "A new diocese may be formed, first, by the erection into a diocese of the whole or of any part of one or more missionary districts; second, by the division of an existing diocese; or, third, by the junction of two or more dioceses, or of parts of two or more dioceses, under such conditions as the General Convention shall prescribe by a general canon or canons."

The question being taken upon the adoption of the recommendations of the Committee of Conference, by dioceses and orders, the vote was announced as follows: Clerical, ayes 51, noes 2, divided 1; lay, ayes 38, noes 2, divided 1. So the report of the Committee of Conference was concurred in by a constitutional majority.

Mr. Biddle, of Pennsylvania, moved the concurrence with the House of Bishops in the appointment of members of the Board of Missions. Agreed to, and the secretary read the names of the persons appointed. [See L. C., Oct. 29th].

The Rev. Dr. Eccleston offered the following:

Resolved, The House of Bishops concurring, that the associate secretary of the Board be, and he hereby is, empowered to call together the newly elected Board of Managers for organization.

Agreed to.

Mr. Earl, of Albany, stated that the House some days ago adopted Article I of the Constitution, and it was sent to the House of Bishops; that House concurred in the Article, with certain amendments, and Dr. Fisk, Mr. Andrews, and himself were appointed as the Committee of Conference. Said committee has agreed to recommend concurrence with the amendments proposed by the House of Bishops, inserting the words, "or by the canons," in the third paragraph. It read as it went from this House, "On any question the vote of a majority of the deputies present shall suffice unless otherwise ordered by this Constitution." The present proposition added: "unless otherwise ordered by this Constitution, or by the canons." The next amendment was to strike out the words in lines 46 and 47, "or by a convocation of the American churches in foreign lands." That section as it was sent to the House of Bishops read as follows: "One clerical and one lay delegate chosen by each missionary district of this Church or by a convocation of the American churches in foreign lands."

Mr. Stetson, of New York, moved that the propositions be divided and considered separately. Agreed to.

Mr. Stiness moved that the subject be re-committed to the committee for the purpose of inserting some explanatory phrase, such as "unless otherwise ordered by the Constitution, or by the canons, in cases not therein provided for." The motion to re-commit was agreed to.

The Chair: The question is on the second section, which the secretary will read. The secretary read as follows: Strike out in lines 46 and 47, "or by a convocation of the American churches in foreign lands."

Mr. Stetson hoped that the House would not concur in the proposed amendment. He said that no one had more respect for the House of Bishops than he, but the House had now reached a most important point, and a matter that required the most serious consideration. "We have proposed here a constitutional amendment that refers solely to the constitution of this House, and in no wise affects the House of Bishops. That amendment was adopted as returned to us by the House of Bishops the other day, and upon reflection this House, upon a large vote, declared that its concurrence had been without due consideration, and asked for a reconsideration of the whole subject, and now our able and learned Committee of Conference are obliged to report to us that the House of Bishops have adhered to a conclusion that the constitution of this House shall be according to the will of the House of Bishops, and not according to the mature judgment of this body. Under the circumstances, it seems that it should require but little argument to induce this House to vote to adhere to its own conclusion in the matter."

Dr. Alsop stated that we asked when the matter was before us a few days ago for some reason why we should refuse to give a seat to a deputy representing the churches of Europe, and we have not had a scintilla of reason, but are simply told that the House does not concur in allowing us to give to these gentlemen seats.

Dr. McKim hoped that this House would adhere to its resolution which was adopted Saturday, and non-concur with the House of Bishops in regard to the amendment to Section 6.

The question being put on Dr. McKim's motion that this House do non-concur in the report of the Committee of Conference on Section 6, the Chair decided that the ayes had it, and the House agreed to non-concur.

Mr. Brown, of Rhode Island, moved to reconsider the vote by which the House adopted Article I of the Constitution, and the Chair stated that he was informed by the secretary that the vote was taken on the 11th day of the session, and required a two-thirds vote to suspend the rules for that purpose. The Chair thereupon put the question, and it was decided in the negative, there being on a division, ayes 97, noes 118.

Dr. Nelson, of Western New York, offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved: That this House, mindful of yesterday's noble and most impressive service of the unveiling of the cross of peace on the cathedral grounds of St. Peter and St. Paul, give joy to the Bishop of Washington for this formal and felicitous beginning of his great cathedral work, in the success of which the whole Church will share, and in the doing of which the whole Church might well assist, and render thanks to God that through the influence of the Christian Faith, the old war cross, always a sign of woe and desolation, is being more and more supplanted by Christ's blessed cross of peace;

Resolved: That the House recognize with pleasure the presence of the President of the United States at the ceremonies of the unveiling of the cross, and thank him for the kindly and generous words he uttered.

Resolved: That a suitable copy of these resolutions be prepared and sent to the President of the United States and to the Bishop of Washington.

The Chair stated that it was necessary to renew the Committee of Conference, owing to the complicated condition of affairs, and appointed Dr. Fiske, Judge Earl, and Judge Andrews, as such committee on the part of the House.

Dr. Hoffman, of New York, called for the order of the day, and the Chair laid before the House the report of the Joint Commission on the Constitution and Canons, and announced that Dr. Hoffman had the floor.

The Chair announced that at the last session the House had under consideration, and undisposed of, certain amendments to the first subsection of Section 1 of Canon 1, "Of Postulants." The Chair called for any amendments to Subsection 2 of Section 1, Section 2, Section 3, at which point Dr. Mackay-Smith stated that it would be useless for the House to pass any of the proposed canons at this time, as all knew what their fate would be, and simply in the in-

terests of economy of time of the Convention, he desired to propose a substitute referring the body of canons back to the committee to report again at the next Convention. He made the motion to include all the canons except those relating to marriage and divorce.

The Chair ruled the motion out of order, as the House had adopted a resolution introduced by Mr. Stetson at an earlier stage that all matters undisposed of should be re-committed. The question, the President stated, was on the adoption of Canon 1, as amended, which was adopted.

Dr. Hoffman moved that Canons 2 and 3, as reported by the commission, be, and hereby are, enacted, and that Canons 3 and 4 of Title I of the Digest be, and are hereby, repealed, the subject-matter thereof being covered by the canons hereby enacted; but pending further action on the proposed canons, Mr. Packard, of Maryland, moved that the further consideration of this whole matter be postponed indefinitely. He stated as a ground of his motion that it was evidently likely that the House was going to agree to the adoption of the canons, but it would involve a great deal of discussion, and there was not sufficient time left to the Convention in which to act upon it.

Dr. Hoffman said it was very evident from the manner in which the canons had been received, that it would be impossible to pass them before the adjournment to-morrow, and personally he willingly consented to the motion of Mr. Packard, but he asked that as the members of the Convention were now in possession of the printed copies of the canons, they would have time to consider them and make their amendments, which he hoped they would send to him before the next meeting of the General Convention.

The motion to indefinitely postpone was agreed to.

Messages were received from the House of Bishops as follows: No. 99, containing a resolution for the appointment of five bishops, five presbyters, and three laymen, to consider and report at the next meeting as to a permanent place for holding the General Convention. Concurred in.

Message No. 100, informing the House that the House of Bishops had concurred with the House of Deputies in Message No. 70, proposing an amendment to Title I, Canon 7, Section 3.

Message 101, containing a resolution of the House of Bishops as to an amendment of Title III, Canon 7, Article IV.

Message 102, containing a resolution as follows: Strike out Article X of the Constitution, and insert the following as Article III of the Constitution; namely: [This is the substance of the report presented by Dr. Egar, of the Committee of Conference this morning, and not acted on until the message from the House of Bishops should be received.] "Bishops may be consecrated for foreign lands upon due application therefrom, with the approbation of the majority of the bishops of this Church entitled to vote in the House of Bishops, certified to the Presiding Bishop, under such conditions as may be prescribed by canons of the General Convention. Bishops so consecrated shall not be eligible to the office of diocesan or bishop-coadjutor of any diocese in the United States, nor be entitled to vote in the House of Bishops, nor shall they perform any act of the episcopal office in any diocese or missionary district of this Church, unless requested to do so by the ecclesiastical authority thereof."

Dr. Egar moved the immediate consideration of the resolution, and that a vote be taken at once.

The motion was agreed to, and the vote being taken by dioceses and orders, the result was announced: Clerical, ayes 49, no votes in the negative; lay, ayes 42, no votes in the negative; so the resolution was concurred in.

The House thereupon took its noon-day recess.

AFTER RECESS

In executive session at three o'clock, the House elected as Missionary Bishop of Asheville, the Rev. Junius Moore Horner, and signed the customary testimonials.

Dr. Davenport, chairman of the Committee on Canons, presented the following reports:

Report No. 22, relative to the subject of marriage and divorce:

Resolved: That the resolutions offered by deputies on the subject of marriage and divorce, now in the hands of this committee, be referred to the Committee of Thirteen, to be appointed to sit during the recess, and report to the next General Convention.

Agreed to.

Report No. 23. The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred the matter relating to evangelists, reports that the proposed canons are, in their judgment, already provided for by Title 1, Canon 12, and therefore ask to be discharged from the further consideration of this subject. Agreed to.

Dr. Davenport also presented the following: The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred the resolution proposing to pass a canon providing for the election and consecration of bishops suffragan, respectfully offers the following:

Resolved: That this subject be referred to the Joint Commission on the Revision of the Canons.

He stated that the matter had been before previous Conventions, and each time was decided in the negative, and he therefore asked that the committee be discharged, and that the matter be referred to the commission that would sit during the recess.

The Rev. Mr. Faude, of Minnesota, desired to offer a substitute for that resolution, as follows:

Resolved: That the proposed amendment to the canons relating to suffragan bishops be referred to a special committee of five, to report thereon to the next General Convention.

Mr. Faude said he recognized the fact that his resolution was in some respects revolutionary, and for that very reason he asked that it be referred to some other body than one that feels that it ought not to take up a thing revolutionary.

The Chair put the question on the substitute of Mr. Faude, and on a division it was adopted by a vote of, ayes 142, nays 60.

Dr. Davenport made his report No. 35 as follows: The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred Message No. 90 of the House of Bishops, proposing an amendment to Title 1, Canon 18, Section 10, Clause 1, offers the following resolution.

Resolved: That the House of Deputies does not concur with the House of Bishops in their Message No. 90; and second,

Resolved: The House of Bishops concurring, that Title 1, Canon 19, Section 10, Clause 1, be amended so as to read as follows:

"Every bishop of this Church shall visit the churches within his diocese at least once in three years, for the purpose of examining the state of his Church in respect of the behavior of his clergymen, administering the apostolic rite of Confirmation, ministering the Word, and, if he think fit, administering the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper to the people committed to his charge. If a bishop shall fail or neglect for more than three years to visit a parish or congregation, or shall fail or decline to visit a parish or congregation within a reasonable time after receiving from such parish or congregation a formal request in writing to visit the same, or shall in writing at any time, formally notify any parish or congregation his intention, for reasons by him to be stated in such notice, not to visit such parish or congregation, then, and in every such case, the rector or minister and the pastor, or either of them, may apply to the Presiding Bishop to appoint five bishops in charge of dioceses who live nearest to the diocese in which such church or congregation may be situated, to act as a council of conciliation, who shall amicably determine all matters of differences between the parties, and such bishop shall conform to the decisions of the council in the premises. If the Presiding Bishop be the bishop within whose jurisdiction the bishop may be, then the application shall be made to the bishop next in seniority; and in such case as above mentioned, the bishop in whose diocese the congregation may be, may at any time apply himself to the Presiding Bishop for council of conciliation, provided that if by the action of the General Convention any canon shall be hereafter made for the establishment of council or councils of conciliation for the general purpose of amicably reconciling the differences of this, or any other kind, then such a case as is above named shall

be referred to such council of conciliation, and the parties shall abide by its decision.

The question was put on non-concurrence in Message No. 90, and it was decided in the affirmative.

Dr. Davenport then moved the resolution providing for the amendment as stated immediately before, and it was agreed to.

Dr. Alsop offered the following:

Resolved: That the Committee on Marginal Readings be instructed to give, as soon as possible, the authority for all their proposed readings.

He said that he thought that none who had read the report of the work done on the New Testament, could fail to feel that the work was of immense value.

Dr. Huntington hoped that the resolution of Dr. Alsop would prevail. He thought this one of the most important subjects that had come before the House.

The resolution of Dr. Alsop was agreed to.

The Chair communicated a message from the House of Bishops informing the House that it had adopted the following:

Resolved: The House of Deputies concurring, that the title of the Joint Commission on the Revision of the Constitution be changed to Joint Committee on the Revision of Canons,

and had elected the Bishop of East Carolina, the Bishop of North Carolina, and the Bishop of Vermont, to be members of such commission in place of the late Bishop of Western New York, deceased, and the Bishop of Kentucky and the Bishop of Quincy, resigned.

The report was concurred in.

Message No. 104. The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it nominates for election by the House of Deputies as Bishop of the missionary district of Kyoto, the Rev. George Calvin Hall, presbyter of the diocese of Delaware. Referred to the Committee on the Consecration of Bishops.

Dr. Earl, from the Committee of Conference on Article I, reported as follows: The Committee of Conference to whom was reported the disagreeing action on the part of the two Houses of the Convention, beg to report the following resolution and recommend its adoption; that is, the whole of Article I, as amended. The two amendments reported by the Committee of Conference relate to the third paragraph of Section 4, and also to Section 6. In Section 4, after the words, "on any question the vote of the majority of the deputies present shall suffice, unless otherwise ordered by this Constitution," insert, "or by the canons requiring more than a majority in cases not specially provided for by the Constitution." In Section 6, the committee have agreed to amend by leaving out the simple words, "when the vote shall be taken by orders," so that delegates from the missionary districts and also from the churches in Europe, must have seats on the floor of this House with the right to debate, but not the right to vote.

The question being taken by a vote of dioceses and orders, the result was announced as follows: Clerical, ayes 53, noes 3, divided 1; lay, ayes 37, noes 2, divided 3; so the House concurred with the committee by a constitutional majority.

Mr. Lewis, of Pennsylvania, offered the following:

Resolved: That the report of the Committee on the Lambeth Conference be made the special order for to-morrow at half past ten o'clock.

Agreed to by a two-thirds vote as required by the Constitution.

Mr. Brown, of Rhode Island, offered the following, which was agreed to:

Resolved: The House of Bishops concurring, that a joint committee be appointed, consisting of one bishop, one presbyter, and one layman, who with the secretaries of the two Houses, shall examine all action on the proposed Constitution, and shall report before adjournment to-morrow whether the action of the two Houses is in all respects complete and in proper constitutional form.

Resolved: The House of Bishops concurring, that the Joint Commission on the Revision of the Canons be, and they are hereby, instructed to issue their report in print six months before the meeting of the next General Convention:

Mr. Brown subsequently said: Being informed that the Joint Commission on Canons are instructed to report nine months before the next General Convention, I ask leave to withdraw my second resolution.

The first resolution was thereupon agreed to.

The Chair announced several appointments of committees, and at the hour of 5 P. M., the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF BISHOPS

The Bishop of Washington and the Bishop-coadjutor of Connecticut were appointed on the committee to arrange for meetings of the Missionary Council. The bishops appointed on the Joint Committee on the Increased Responsibilities of the Church, are the Bishops of Albany, New York, and Chicago. A committee was appointed to consider the proposal of a permanent place of meeting of the General Convention. The Bishops added to the Commission for the Translation of the Prayer Book into the German Language, the following named: The Rev. Messrs. Roland E. Grueber, C. C. Tiffany, D.D., Johannes Rockstroh, and John P. Peters, D.D., and Mr. Benjamin W. Wells. The Bishops of North Carolina, Vermont, and East Carolina, were appointed upon the Joint Commission for the Revision of the Canons, in place of the late Bishop of Western New York, and of the Bishops of Kentucky and Quincy who have resigned from the Commission. The Rev. Geo. C. Hall, of the diocese of Delaware, was nominated Missionary Bishop of Kyoto, Japan.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25—SEVENTEENTH DAY

The House of Deputies met at 10 A. M. The President, the Rev. Dr. Dix, in the chair.

The Chair announced the members of the Committee on the Standard Bible: the Rev. Dr. Gold, of Chicago; the Rev. Dr. Waterman, of New Hampshire; and Mr. Charles G. Saunders, of Massachusetts.

The House took up the special order, which was the consideration of the report of the committee appointed to consider the resolutions of the last Lambeth Conference, and the invitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury to send representatives to the Consultative Body proposed at the last Conference. The committee reported that it could not recommend any official action upon the resolutions, because the Lambeth Conference was not an organized ecclesiastical body, but a voluntary gathering. The committee, however, favored accepting the invitation, and asked to be discharged from further consideration of the subject, which was done.

The following is the substance of the report: The committee to whom was referred the letter to the Presiding Bishop communicating the resolutions of the last Lambeth Conference, and communicating also the request of the Archbishop of Canterbury that this Church take action on the formation of a Consultative Body, reports that as this Convention is an organized body, and the Lambeth Conference only a voluntary meeting of Bishops of the Church of England and the Churches in communion with her, the committee cannot recommend any formal action upon any of the resolutions.

The committee calls especial attention to certain points contained in the resolutions worthy of consideration, while demanding no action from this Church: The call to more earnest missionary zeal; the suggestion as to treatment to be given to immigrants, and as to our care for them when they come to our shores; the conference of the various legislative bodies of the different portions of the Church with the Consultative Body, in the establishment of foreign missionary jurisdictions, in order to avoid conflict and confusion between bishops of different Communions in the same place; the reform movements in Roman Catholic countries, especially concerning us in Mexico and Brazil; and above all, the recognition of the divine purpose of visible unity as a fact of revelation, and the duty of the unity of the Church in accordance with our Lord's own prayer.

Referring to the proposal of the Archbishop as to the Consultative Body, your committee would report:

1st. That any recognition of the Catholic unity of all portions of the Church of England and of the Churches in union with her, is complimentary, and in no wise antagonistic to the other fact of equal importance; namely, the autonomy of national Churches.

2nd. That although no questions have arisen in the hundred years and more of our national existence as a national Church, when we have had need to ask advice or information about ecclesiastical affairs, the time might come when in some matter connected with the interest of the entire Church, or upon the work which concerns the Church in America, we might gladly avail ourselves of a committee representing the Church which, more than any other Christian body in the world, has had to do with grave questions relating to colonial difficulties.

3d. That inasmuch as the need of such Consultative Body has been deeply felt by the Church of England, it would be ungracious in us not to recognize their need. At a time when these two great English-speaking nations of the world are plainly drawing nearer and nearer to each other in sympathy, and when in the providence of God we are likely to be called upon to have a share in that advance by which the English people, the English language, and English civilization, and the system of law which we hold in common with England, are to be potent factors in the advancement of the human race, it would seem especially unwise not to recognize the spirit of a proposal which is based upon the closeness of our union as a Church with the Church of our mother country.

But inasmuch as the suggestion emanates from a voluntary conference of bishops only, which neither claims nor asks recognition as an organic representative of the Church, the committee thinks that no action of this General Convention should be taken in regard to it, feeling that if the bishops of the Church desire any of their members to be members of this Consultative Body, they will undoubtedly arrange among themselves some method of accepting the courteous invitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Mr. Lewis, of Pennsylvania, opposed the report, and offered a resolution that in the government of its affairs, this Church should preserve its own autonomy. He saw possibilities for much trouble if such a Consultative Body should be authorized.

The Rev. Dr. Harris, of Pennsylvania, said:

"Mr. President: I find myself in a peculiar position this morning in regard to the report. I am in favor of the conclusion, but not in favor of some of the terms of the report, because in the report there is an implication that if this Convention does not officially take action, we admit the right of the bishops to take action on their own part, without reference to the body constituting the General Convention. My point is that it is not competent for us, as a General Convention, to take official action upon the invitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury. I do not agree with my colleague from Pennsylvania in the position which he just now took, that there is no force in the argument that because this is an unofficial invitation that therefore we, as an official body, should not take cognizance of it. I think that, on the other hand, is the very point which is important to consider.

"I will not insult the intelligence of the members of this House by informing them as to the character of the Lambeth Conference. Though an august and imposing body, we know that it has no official ecclesiastical existence; that it has no official ecclesiastical authority whatever. Much as we respect the gentlemen, the episcopal gentlemen, who make up that body, no one of us will assert that that body is so constituted as in any way to represent the Church. It represents only one order in the Church.

"But what are we, Mr. President? We are the officially organized ecclesiastical body of the Church. Our legislation is official legislation. Whatever we pass here carries with it an official sanction, and what we are asked to do in

accepting this invitation is to give an official sanction to something which has not an official character in itself. So far as we can learn anywhere, no ecclesiastical body to which this invitation has thus far been extended has taken any official action which would give any official sanction to the formation of a Consultative Body such as the Lambeth Conference has proposed. Shall we, then, be the first to give it an official air and character by passing here action which can only carry with it official ecclesiastical force? I say it is entirely incompetent, then, for this body to accept an invitation which is given to it simply upon the motion of some gentlemen who are gathered together for voluntary purposes; and for that reason, Mr. President, I beg to offer a substitute for the resolution offered by my colleague from Pennsylvania."

The Rev. Dr. Elliott said: "Mr. President, In a speech made a little while ago, an illustration was brought forward with reference to the invitation of the supreme judiciary of this country by the law lords of the House of Lords, and it seemed to be argued by the speaker that the illustration was an exact one. Mr. President, in the Church of Jesus Christ there is a unity which does not exist between the judiciary of several countries. We form one body under one great Head and what touches one part of that body interests the entire body. And there are relations subsisting between us—relations of love and of comity, and of interest, which cannot subsist between bodies having no corporate union, no vital union, whatever, one with another.

"Mr. President, it seems extraordinary after all the loving talk that we have had and earnestly had, in regard to union in the Church of Christ, that we should not hail every well-meant effort, coming especially from such a high source, to show as far as can be, a unity and oneness in the Church of Christ; and it would seem that we would hardly deal properly with the proposition of the House if we would deal with it in the spirit in which the speech a little while ago was made; that we ought to be acting in a generous and comprehensive spirit, and ought to rise to the loftiness of the position which is here offered, which, if in its details is objectionable, is one which shows a unity and oneness in the Anglican branch of the Church Catholic of Jesus Christ, and so it would seem that we ought to consider whether with national divisions we cannot show a corporate oneness and a oneness of love, wherever it may be possible, without the violation of fundamental principles, and that we ought to grasp such an occasion as this, and if we cannot treat it with acceptance, at least treat it with the utmost courtesy and with brotherly love.

"Mr. President, not only is this Church greatly indebted, as we know, to the Church of England for our foundation in this country and for a hundred years of nursing and care, but in later years the Church of England has shown the utmost readiness to look to what was once her daughter, but is now her sister Church—to look to her for instruction as to some of the fundamental portions of her organic system. The mother Church has looked benignantly upon the acts of her daughter, has been glad to learn from her once daughter Church, has not felt jealous, has not felt that she was to stand upon her proud position, but has looked benignantly and kindly, and for the formation of her dioceses in her immense dominions, has taken this Church as the model.

"Mr. President, whatever may be the action of this House, I must deprecate the passage of any resolution which seems evidently lacking in courtesy. This is a movement looking towards something of a visible unity of the Anglican branch of the Church Catholic; it is a movement away from the divisions and the distractions which have so perplexed the Church and so misrepresented the Church in the eye of the world, a movement in the direction of a oneness in Christ, and I do trust that this House will rise to the dignity and the sacredness of the subject before them, and that if we do not bear our number in that proposed conference,

they will remember who has said: 'It is more blessed to give than to receive.'"

The Rev. Dr. Taylor said: "Mr. President, I most heartily agree with all that the last speaker has said in regard to the courteous treatment which should be given by this General Convention to the invitation extended to this Church by the Archbishop of Canterbury, to come into a consultative council by sanctioning the appointment of two of the bishops of the American Church. But I venture to say, sir, that in the matter of courtesy, the resolutions which have been offered do not fail. And with regard to the point of rising to the dignity of the position and of the occasion which is placed before us, I venture to say, also, that we are not by the very terms of that invitation allowed to rise to the dignity of the occasion. For, Mr. President, the invitation comes to us from the Archbishop of Canterbury alone. My point is, that if the invitation came to us from the Church of England, acting as a corporate body, if it came to us from the Church of England as an organized national Church, it would be a very different thing, and I know that it would be met by this House and by the General Convention with the fairness and with the welcome with which it ought to be met under those circumstances. We are not in position, by the very terms of the invitation, therefore, to rise to what is called the dignity of the occasion. The Church of England has not spoken. The Archbishop of Canterbury has issued an invitation, and let me say, sir, and remind the House of the fact with which I have no doubt you are all familiar, that at the meeting of the Lambeth Conference, at which this invitation was given, there were two subjects before the Conference, under the general term, "Heading of the organization of the Anglican union." The first was the formation of a Consultative. The second was the formation of a tribunal of reference, and when they had discussed the matter in the council, the matter of the tribunal was dropped absolutely, and only that of the Consultative was insisted upon. But, sir, even when they proceeded to the consideration of the question of the consultative body, there were a large number of bishops from the Colonial Churches of the Church of England that were not in favor of the scheme, and as for the bishops of our own Church, I am informed that only a very small minority voted in favor of it.

"Now, sir, it is not a question of whether we are represented on that Consultative Body, if we went into it, by two bishops or by a majority of the bishops. It is a question of a semi-official invitation given to a body whose action is extremely official and legislative. What we do, Mr. President, as has been well said—and I desire merely to enforce the argument—what we do stands as the official action of this Church, and we are bound by it. And therefore I consider that it is extremely hazardous—I will not say dangerous, for we can fly from danger—but that it is extremely hazardous for us to agree to a course of action whose end cannot be foreseen."

Mr. Biddle, of Pennsylvania: Mr. President, I want to ask whether any invitation has been extended by the Archbishop of Canterbury to take action in reference to this matter. I understand the invitation to be a letter to the Presiding Bishop of this Church. If there is no communication to this Convention, I do not see why this Convention should make any response to it. If it be a letter to the Presiding Bishop it needs no action on our part. We do not need to give consent for two bishops to go to England and consult with English bishops. It seems to me it was rather to the Presiding Bishop, and through him to the bishops themselves, that two of them should come over for that purpose. For these reasons, it seems to me that it is improper that we should pass any resolutions at all; that we have nothing from the Archbishop of Canterbury for a reply. The Presiding Bishop will acknowledge the courtesy of his invitation; and therefore I think that the action already taken is complete as far as this Convention is concerned, and that neither of these resolutions need be adopted."

Moved and carried that the whole subject be laid upon the table.

A message from the House of Bishops announced that it had non-concurred in the adoption of Article IX of the Constitution, and recommended the adoption of the present Article VI. The Deputies adhered to their former action, and asked for a committee of conference. Before the committee could meet, however, the Bishops sent down a message receding from their action, and concurring with the Deputies in the adoption of Article IX.

The Bishops amended Article I by striking out Section 6, in which the House of Deputies concurred, in which connection, Judge Andrews, of Central New York, made the following remarks:

"Mr. President, I move the following resolution: *Resolved:* That this House concur with the House of Bishops in its recommendation in Message No. 107; and I beg to say a single word in support of this resolution. This message which has just been read does not concur with the recommendation of the Joint Committee in respect to Article I, but substitutes therefor a recommendation that Section 6 of that Article be wholly omitted. After this House had stricken out from that Article the qualified right to vote given by it, in the form in which it was originally presented, to the delegates from missionary districts and foreign jurisdictions, there was nothing left which was a proper, or at least a necessary, subject for constitutional provision. Since it left the Article then simply to declare that deputies from these jurisdictions might be admitted to the rights of deputies in this Convention without the right to vote, that is a matter which properly belongs to the action of this House through its general order, and for that reason it has no proper place in the organic law."

The House then went into executive session upon the nomination of the Rev. George C. Hall as Missionary Bishop of Kyoto. The nomination failed of confirmation for the reason, as is reported, that while the House recognized the high character of the nominee, it did not think it expedient to elect one who had not the peculiar qualifications for a difficult field, and who had no knowledge of the language or the conditions of the foreign field to which he had been nominated, which even a younger man could with difficulty master.

AFTER RECESS

Dr. Stetson stated, that in the message which came from the House of Bishops this morning, advising the House of the non concurrence of the House of Bishops in the resolutions embodying Article IX of the Constitution—the proposed new Constitution—there was also a notification that the House of Bishops had adopted as Article IX, another Article, and this morning, the question not seeming to some deputies, at least, to be understood, the vote for non-concurrence prevailed, and he wished to make a brief statement of the facts upon which the vote will operate. Article IX as adopted by this House, he said, and communicated to the House of Bishops, contains a provision for an appellate court. The House of Bishops has advised this House that the gravity of the subject was such that the House of Bishops was not willing or able at this time to pass upon that question, and therefore they have adopted, instead of the Article IX that we had proposed—and which was a substitute for Article VI of the present Constitution—they have adopted Article VI exactly as it stands in the present Constitution, in the place of Article IX, which we had intended to substitute therefor. Therefore, if we do not concur with the House of Bishops, this will result, and this only: The appellate court will not be provided for, for it is inconceivable that after the deliberate report of this morning the House of Bishops will this afternoon take new action, and we will therefore have two Articles No. VI and no Article No. IX. The substance of the law will be exactly the same, and therefore he moved to concur with the House of Bishops in adopting Article VI of the present Constitution as Article IX of the proposed Constitution.

Dr. Hoffman hoped that the motion for concur-

rence would not prevail, as he had reasons for saying that the committee of conference of the two Houses would come together this afternoon, and he therefore moved that the House do not concur, and that the committee of conference be appointed.

Mr. Stetson thereupon agreed that a postponement should be had of his motion for the present.

The Chair stated that the question then was, that the House request a committee of conference with the House of Bishops on their Message No. 114. The motion was agreed to, and the Chair appointed Dr. Egar, Mr. Earl, and Dr. Hoffman, as such committee.

Dr. Egar thereupon offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved: The House of Bishops concurring, that with the approval of the presiding officer of each of the two Houses of the General Convention of 1898, the secretaries of the two Houses jointly correct and supply any errors or omissions which in their judgment are merely clerical or formal, in the several resolutions amendatory of the Constitution, adopted by the final and concurrent action of the two Houses of the General Convention of 1898.

Dr. Egar also offered the following resolution bearing upon the same subject.

Resolved: The House of Bishops concurring, that the presiding officer and the secretaries of each of the two Houses of the General Convention of 1898 be, and hereby they are, authorized and directed to certify the final and concurrent action of the two Houses of this Convention, in respect of each of the Articles of the Constitution to be proposed for ratification by the General Convention of 1901, and any alteration, amendment, or repeal of any Article of the present Constitution, and that such certification shall be conclusive evidence that the action so certified is the final and concurrent action in the premises of both of the Houses of the General Convention of 1898.

The resolution was agreed to.

Dr. Taylor, of Illinois, offered a resolution of thanks to Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan for two special gifts of a number of Prayer Books of rare edition, and also other items of manuscript relating to the Gospel of the Assyrian Church. Agreed to.

Dr. Knight, of Georgia, offered a resolution to amend Section 1, Page 147 of the Digest, eighth line from the bottom, by striking out the word "three," and inserting the word, "four," so that it will read: "The secretary may, with the approbation of the House, appoint four assistant secretaries." Agreed to.

The next order was the resolution looking to the setting forth of a Book of Special Offices.

Dr. Lines, of Connecticut, stated that his only reason for not accepting the substitute of Dr. Huntington was that if his motion should fail, he would lose the privilege of a vote upon his (Dr. Lines') motion. He said he would vote for Dr. Huntington's amendment, and if it should be carried he would be quite content; but if not, he would like to have a vote upon his motion. He thought that such a Prayer Book as he had in mind would be the right one for service in this Church. The resolution suggested by Dr. Lines, was as follows:

Resolved: That the House of Bishops be directed to take into consideration and to set forth for use where it may be duly licensed, if in their judgment it be for the best interests of the Church, a book of offices containing services and prayers for special occasions for which the Book of Common Prayer does not make provision.

The amendment proposed by Dr. Huntington was as follows:

Resolved: That the House of Bishops be requested to prepare and to report to the next General Convention, a brief collection of household and other prayers for special occasions, to be bound up with the Book of Common Prayer, after the said collection shall have been approved by two successive General Conventions, in accordance with Article VIII of the Constitution.

A division of the propositions was asked for and granted, and the Chair put the first question as follows:

Resolved: That the House of Bishops be requested to prepare and report to the next General Convention a brief collection of household and other prayers for special occasions.

Mr. Biddle, of Pennsylvania, moved to amend,

by adding after the words, "General Convention," the words, "for their approval." and the question being put, the Chair declared the amendment rejected. Mr. Biddle thereupon moved to lay the amendment of Dr. Huntington on the table, which was agreed to, and the question being put on the adoption of the resolution of Dr. Lines, the Chair declared that the noes prevailed, and the resolution was lost.

The resolution to appoint a committee on the orders of the Reformed Episcopal Church was carried. The members on the part of the deputies were not announced.

Mr. McConnell, of Louisiana, said: "Mr. President and gentlemen of the Convention, it is with very great pleasure that I rise to offer the resolution that I hold in my hands, which is to enable this Convention to give some expression of its appreciation of its presiding officer:

Resolved: That the thanks of this House be, and are hereby, tendered to the Rev. Morgan Dix, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L., for the uniform dignity, courtesy, and impartiality with which he has presided over its deliberations.

Resolved: That the House desires also to record its deep regret that according to the announcement of the Rev. Dr. Dix at the opening of the session, it may not hope for a continuance of his services as President in the future Conventions.

"I ask that the secretary put the question on the adoption of the resolutions, and I would suggest that in order to emphasize the appreciation of this Convention, that the House vote standing."

Dr. Hodges, of Maryland, suggested that the wording of the resolutions be changed so that instead of expressing only regret that we may not have Dr. Dix as the Presiding officer in future, the Convention express the hope that in spite of the expression of the president at the opening of the Convention, we shall have the pleasure of his continuing in that office, and he moved that amendment, which was accepted, and the resolutions were adopted by a standing unanimous vote of the House.

The Rev. Dr. Dix thereupon said: "I can only say, my dear brethren of the clergy and dear brethren of the laity, that, as you all know, this expression of your confidence and regard is very valuable to me, very precious. I shall not say anything more than that. I would not for a moment detain the House, but I would simply add that in looking back to this, probably the last Convention over which I shall be permitted to preside, I shall retain the most delightful memories of a session which it appears to me has been without exception the most charming, the most courteous, and the most kindly that I have ever known. Some persons expressed to me surprise that it should be so. I said: 'There is nothing to surprise you whatever. This body is not like other bodies that might be named. It is composed of Christian communicants at the same altar, brethren in Christ, all gentlemen, accustomed to deal with one another as gentlemen, with a high sense of Christian courtesy, and I cannot conceive how a presiding officer should ever find his task difficult in presiding over assemblages such as that which I see before me.' Dear brethren, accept my most cordial thanks, and believe me that this expression of your esteem is one of the most grateful gifts that I have received during my life."

Message No. 115 from the House of Bishops was received, informing the House of Deputies that it had receded from its action communicated in its Message No. 114, and had concurred with the House of Deputies in adopting the resolution contained in its Message No. 75, adopting Article IX of the Constitution.

The Chair stated that it would be proper to recall Message No. 75 referred to in the message just received.

Mr. Thomas, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution that this House tender to the secretary and his assistants its thanks for their official service, and also their unflinching efforts to enable the members to properly carry on the work of the Convention.

Dr. Egar made a report from the joint committee appointed to examine the action on the

proposed Constitution and report whether the action of the two Houses is in all respects complete and in proper constitutional form. The committee reported that it had found that the action of the two Houses was in all respects complete and in constitutional form, and sufficient so far as concerned this General Convention, for the repeal of the title, and of each and every Article of the present Constitution, and for the adoption of a new title for each and every of the Articles of the proposed Constitution.

Dr. Lindsay offered a resolution of thanks to the Churchman's League of Washington on the matter of the preservation of Virginia, antiquities. Agreed to.

Mr. Old, of Virginia, offered a resolution of thanks to Mr. Joseph Packard and Mr. Stiness for the fair and impartial manner with which they had presided over the House during the present session, when called upon by its President.

Dr. Alsop offered a resolution of thanks to the rector, wardens, and vestrymen of Epiphany church for the admirable arrangement for the accommodation of the House.

Mr. Fairbanks, of Florida, offered a resolution that all matters undisposed of at this Convention be referred to the next General Convention.

The Chair announced the names of the six clergy and six laity appointed to serve on the committee of thirteen on the subject of Canons of Marriage and Divorce, of which the President of the House was made chairman, as follows: The Rev. Drs. Hoffman, Davenport, Mann, Fulton, Eccleston, and Lobdell; Messrs. Lewis, Stetson, Miller, Stanley, Lightner, and Bradford.

Dr. Davenport offered a resolution that a committee of nine be appointed to present to the House of Deputies at the next General Convention, a body of canons establishing courts of appeal as provided for in Article IX of the proposed Constitution. Their report to be published nine months before the meeting of the next General Convention. Agreed to.

The House thereupon, on motion, adjourned *sine die*, after the reading of the Pastoral Letter at 8 o'clock.

HOUSE OF BISHOPS

The House acted upon Article IX as proposed by the Deputies, the ultimate disposal of which will be found in the proceedings of the House of Deputies. It also struck out Section 6 of Article I. Consent was given to the consecration of the Missionary Bishops of Boise, Sacramento, North Dakota, and Asheville. The bishops on the Committee on the Orders of the Reformed Episcopal Church are the Bishops of Pennsylvania, New York, Minnesota, and Western Michigan.

OUTSIDE MEETINGS

KENYON COLLEGE

On Wednesday evening, Oct. 19th, the alumni and friends of Kenyon College held their reunion and banquet at the Ebbitt House. About forty men were present, among them, Bishop Kendrick, of Arizona; Bishop Brooke, of Oklahoma; Bishop White, of Indiana; Bishop Burton, of Lexington, and Bishop Browne, of Arkansas. Bishop Leonard, of Ohio, and Bishop Vincent, of Southern Ohio, the presidents of Kenyon's Board of Trustees, and Bishop Gibson, of Virginia, who was for seventeen years a member of the Board, were also present. The invited guests of the association were Bishop Peterkin, of West Virginia, and Vice-Chancellor Wiggins, of the University of the South. Addresses were made by the Bishops of Ohio, Indiana, and Arkansas, the Rev. James C. Wheat, of Lynwood, Va., a member of the class of 1831, who is the senior alumnus of Kenyon; the Rev. Jno. Aspinwall, of Washington; Vice-Chancellor Wiggins, of Sewanee; the Rev. President Peirce, of Kenyon, and the Rev. Dr. H. W. Jones, dean of the theological department. Bishop Brooke acted as toast master. Vice-Chancellor Wiggins spoke with especial felicity of the very cordial feeling subsisting

between Sewanee and Kenyon, of their mutual interest, and of the magnificent opportunity which the development of the West affords them. Bishop Leonard dwelt especially upon the recent changes in the constitution of the college and the large field of influence opened thereby, the new life evidenced in the present administration, and the high standing of the college faculty as a whole. Bishop White recalled with pleasure and force his experience at Gambier during the last Commencement week, and made a strong appeal to Kenyon men to stand together and work out the future of the college. The evening closed with the singing of the old song "Old Kenyon, Mother Dear."

PHILADELPHIA DIVINITY SCHOOL

The Alumni Association held, Oct. 18th, a successful reunion in Washington, at the Ebbitt House. Fifty gentlemen were present, including a few specially invited guests, the school being well represented in both Houses of the Convention. After supper, the president, the Rev. H. A. F. Hoyt, late chaplain United States Volunteers, in the chair, a number of speeches were made, which kept the unflagging attention of the guests until a late hour. Special reference was paid to the fact that Bishop Whitaker was just celebrating his 30th episcopal anniversary. The Bishop, in a genial response, said that the fact was news to him, as he had not been keeping track of the years. Bishop Hare, the senior alumnus, whose long episcopal term has just been honored by the Convention, was also called upon. The other speakers were Bishops Potter, Kinsolving, and Burton, the Rev. Dean Bartlett, the newly elected Professor Groton, the Rev. Messrs. H. L. Phillips and W.S. Baer, and Mr. Francis A. Lewis. The Dean spoke of the auspicious opening of the school year. Bishops Whitehead and Brooke were also present. The occasion was altogether a most happy event.

THE REVISED CONSTITUTION AS ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION OF 1898

ARTICLE I

SECTION 1. There shall be a General Convention of this Church, consisting of the House of Bishops and the House of Deputies, which Houses shall sit and deliberate separately; and in all deliberations, freedom of debate shall be allowed. Either House may originate and propose legislation, and all acts of the Convention shall be adopted and authenticated by both Houses.

SEC. 2. Every bishop of this Church, having jurisdiction, every bishop-coadjutor, and every bishop who has resigned his jurisdiction by reason of advanced age and bodily infirmity arising therefrom, shall have a seat and a vote in the House of Bishops. A majority of all bishops entitled to vote, exclusive of foreign missionary bishops and bishops who have resigned their jurisdictions, shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 3. The senior bishop of this Church, in the order of consecration, having jurisdiction within the United States, shall be the presiding bishop of the Church. He shall discharge such duties as may be prescribed by the Constitution and Canons of the General Convention. But if the presiding bishop shall resign his office as such, or if he shall resign his episcopal jurisdiction, or if he shall become disabled by reason of infirmity, the bishop next in seniority by consecration, having jurisdiction within the United States, shall thereupon become the presiding bishop.

SEC. 4. The Church in each diocese which has been admitted to union with the General Convention shall be entitled to representation in the House of Deputies by not more than four presbyters, canonically resident in the diocese, and not more than four laymen, communicants of this Church, having domicile in the diocese; but the General Convention may by canon reduce the representation to not less than two deputies in each order. Each diocese shall pre-

scribe the manner in which its deputies shall be chosen.

To constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, the clerical order shall be represented by at least one deputy in each of a majority of the dioceses entitled to representation, and the lay order shall likewise be represented by at least one deputy in each of a majority of the dioceses entitled to representation.

On any question, the vote of the majority of the deputies present shall suffice, unless otherwise ordered by this Constitution, or by the canons requiring more than a majority in cases not specially provided for by the Constitution, or unless the clerical or lay representation from any diocese require that the vote be taken by orders; and in all cases of a vote by orders, the two orders shall vote separately, each diocese having one vote in the clerical order and one in the lay order; and the concurrence of the votes of the two orders, by not less than a majority in each order of all the dioceses represented in that order at the time of the vote, shall be necessary to constitute a vote of the House.

SEC. 5. In either House any number less than a quorum may adjourn from day to day. Neither House shall adjourn without the consent of the other for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the Convention shall be sitting.

SEC. 6. The General Convention shall meet in every third year on the first Wednesday in October, unless a different day be appointed by the preceding Convention, and at the place designated by such Convention; and if there shall appear to the Presiding Bishop of the Church sufficient cause for changing the place so appointed, he may appoint another place for such meeting. Special meetings may be provided for by canon.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. In every diocese the bishop or bishop coadjutor shall be chosen agreeably to rules prescribed by the convention of that diocese. Missionary bishops shall be chosen in accordance with the Canons of the General Convention.

SEC. 2. No one shall be ordained and consecrated bishop until he shall be thirty years of age; nor without the consent of the majority of the bishops of this Church, exercising jurisdiction in the United States, and the further consent of a majority of the Standing Committees of all the dioceses. But if the election have taken place within three months next before the meeting of the General Convention, the consent of the House of Deputies shall be required in place of that of a majority of the Standing Committees. No one shall be ordained and consecrated bishop by less than three bishops.

SEC. 3. A bishop shall confine the exercise of his office to his own diocese or missionary district, unless requested to perform episcopal acts in another diocese or in a missionary district by the ecclesiastical authority thereof, or unless authorized and appointed by the House of Bishops to act temporarily, in case of need, beyond the territorial limits of the United States.

SEC. 4. A bishop may not resign his jurisdiction without the consent of the House of Bishops.

ARTICLE III.

Bishops may be consecrated for foreign lands, upon due application therefrom, with the approbation of a majority of the bishops of this Church entitled to vote in the House of Bishops, certified to the presiding bishop, under such conditions as may be prescribed by canons of the General Convention. Bishops so consecrated shall not be eligible to the office of diocesan or bishop-coadjutor of any diocese in the United States, nor be entitled to vote in the House of Bishops, nor shall they perform any act of the episcopal office in any diocese or missionary district of this Church, unless requested to do so by the ecclesiastical authority thereof.

ARTICLE IV.

In every diocese a Standing Committee shall be appointed by the convention thereof. When

there is a bishop in charge of the diocese, the Committee shall be his council of advice, and when there is no such bishop, it shall be the ecclesiastical authority of the diocese, for all purposes declared by the General Convention, and the rights and duties of the Standing Committee, except as provided in the Constitution and Canons of the General Convention, may be prescribed by the canons of the respective dioceses.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. A new diocese may be formed (1) by the erection into a diocese of the whole or of any part of one or more missionary districts; (2) by the division of an existing diocese; or (3) by the junction of two or more dioceses, or of parts of two or more dioceses, under such conditions as the General Convention shall prescribe by a general canon or canons. The proceedings shall originate in a convocation of the clergy and laity of the missionary district called by the bishop for that purpose; or, with the approval of the bishop, in the convention of the diocese to be divided; or (when it is proposed to form a new diocese by the junction of two or more dioceses, or of parts of two or more dioceses) by mutual agreement of the conventions of the dioceses concerned, with the approval of the respective bishops or the ecclesiastical authority of each diocese. In case the episcopate of a diocese be vacant, no proceedings towards its division shall be taken until the vacancy is filled. During a vacancy in a missionary district, the consent of the presiding bishop must be had before proceedings to erect it into a diocese be taken. When it shall appear to the satisfaction of the General Convention, by a certified copy of the proceedings, and other documents and papers laid before it, that all the conditions for the formation of the new diocese have been complied with, and that it has acceded to the Constitution of this Church, and the General Convention shall have so declared, and shall have ratified such proceedings, the formation of the new diocese shall be complete, and it shall thereupon be admitted to union with the General Convention.

SEC. 2. In case one diocese shall be divided into two or more dioceses, the bishop of the diocese divided may elect the one to which he will be attached, and he shall thereupon become the bishop thereof; and the bishop-coadjutor, if there be one, may elect the one to which he will be attached; and if it be not the one elected by the bishop, he shall be the bishop thereof.

SEC. 3. In case a diocese shall be formed out of parts of two or more dioceses, each of the bishops and bishops-coadjutor of the several dioceses out of which the new diocese has been formed, shall be entitled in the order of seniority of consecration to the choice between his own diocese and the new diocese so formed. In case the new diocese shall not be so chosen, it shall have the right to choose its own bishop.

SEC. 4. Whenever a new diocese is formed and erected out of an existing diocese, it shall be subject to the Constitution and Canons of the diocese out of which it was formed, except as local circumstances may prevent, until the same be altered in accordance with such Constitution and Canons by the convention of the new diocese. And whenever a diocese is formed out of two or more existing dioceses, it shall be subject to the Constitution and Canons of that one of the said existing dioceses to which the greater number of clergymen shall have belonged prior to the erection of such new diocese, except as local circumstances may prevent, until the same be altered in accordance with such Constitution and Canons by the convention of the new diocese.

SEC. 5. A diocese formed out of a missionary district shall be subject to the Constitution and Canons to which the missionary district was subject, until the same be altered in accordance with such Constitution and Canons by the convention of the new diocese.

SEC. 6. No new diocese shall be formed which shall contain fewer than six self-supporting parishes, and six presbyters who have been for at least one year canonically resident within the bounds of such new diocese, regularly settled in

a parish or congregation, and qualified to vote for a bishop. Nor shall such new diocese be formed if thereby any existing diocese shall be so reduced as to contain fewer than twelve self-supporting parishes and twelve presbyters who have been residing therein and settled and qualified as above mentioned.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. The House of Bishops may establish missionary districts in States or Territories or parts thereof not organized into dioceses. It may also from time to time change, increase, or diminish, the territory included in such missionary districts, in such manner as may be prescribed by canon.

SEC. 2. The General Convention may accept a cession of the territorial jurisdiction of a part of a diocese when the bishop and convention of such diocese shall propose such cession, and three-fourths of the parishes in the ceded territory and also the same proportion of the parishes within the remaining territory, shall consent thereto.

SEC. 3. Missionary districts shall be organized as may be prescribed by canon of the General Convention.

ARTICLE VII.

Dioceses and missionary districts may be united into provinces in such manner, under such conditions, and with such powers as shall be provided by canons of the General Convention, but no diocese shall be included in a province without its own consent.

ARTICLE VIII.

No person shall be ordered priest or deacon until he shall have been examined by the bishop and by two priests, and shall have exhibited such testimonials and other requisites as the canons in that case provided may direct. No person shall be consecrated bishop, or ordered priest or deacon, unless he shall at the time subscribe and make, in the presence of the ordering bishop or bishops, the following declaration.

"I do believe the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments to be the Word of God, and to contain all things necessary to salvation; and I do solemnly engage to conform to the doctrine, discipline, and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America."

No person ordained by a foreign bishop, or by a bishop not in communion with this Church, shall be permitted to officiate as a minister of this Church, until he shall have complied with the canon or canons in that case provided, and shall have also subscribed the foresaid declaration.

ARTICLE IX.

The General Convention may, by canon, establish a court for the trial of bishops, which shall be composed of bishops only.

Presbyters and deacons shall be tried by a court instituted by the convention of the diocese to which they belong.

The General Convention may, in like manner, establish or provide for the establishment of, courts of review of the determinations of diocesan or other trial courts.

The court for the review of the determination of the trial court, on the trial of a bishop, shall be composed of bishops only.

The General Convention may, in like manner, establish an ultimate court of appeal, for the review only, of the determination of any court of review on questions of doctrine, faith, or worship.

None but a bishop shall pronounce sentence of admonition, or of suspension, deposition, or degradation from the ministry, on any bishop, presbyter, or deacon.

A sentence of suspension shall specify on what terms or conditions and at what time the suspension shall cease.

ARTICLE X.

The Book of Common Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, together with the Psalter, or Psalms of David, the Form and Manner of Making, Ordaining, and Consecrating Bish-

ops, Priests, and Deacons, the Form of Consecration of a Church or Chapel, the Office of Institution of Ministers, and Articles of Religion, as now established or hereafter amended by the authority of this Church, shall be in use in all the dioceses and missionary districts of this Church. No alteration thereof, or addition thereto, shall be made unless the same shall be first proposed in one triennial meeting of the General Convention, and, by a resolve thereof, sent within six months to the secretary of the convention of every diocese, to be made known to the diocesan convention at its next meeting, and adopted by the General Convention at its next succeeding triennial meeting by a majority of the whole number of bishops entitled to votes in the House of Bishops, and by a majority of the clerical and lay deputies in all the dioceses entitled to representation in the House of Deputies, voting by orders. *Provided, however,* that the General Convention shall have power at any meeting to amend the Tables of Lessons, by a majority of the whole number of bishops entitled to votes in the House of Bishops, and by a majority of the clerical and lay deputies of all the dioceses entitled to representation in the House of Deputies, voting by orders. But provision may be made by canon for the temporary use of other forms and directories of worship, by congregations not in union with this Church, who are willing to accept the spiritual oversight of the bishop of the diocese or missionary district.

ARTICLE XI.

No alteration or amendment of this Constitution shall be made unless the same shall be first proposed in one triennial meeting of the General Convention, and by a resolve thereof sent to the secretary of the convention of every diocese, to be made known to the diocesan convention at its next meeting, and adopted by the General Convention at its next succeeding triennial meeting by a majority of the whole number of bishops entitled to vote in the House of Bishops, and by a majority of the clerical and lay deputies of all the dioceses entitled to representation in the House of Deputies, voting by orders.

Church News

Canada

There was a very large attendance at the convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew which opened Sept. 22d, in Hamilton, diocese of Niagara. Very stirring addresses were given by the Bishop of Nova Scotia, Dr. Courtney, and Bishop Du Moulin, of Niagara. The address of Bishop Dudley, of Kentucky, was said to be one of the most striking of the session. The address of Mr. James L. Houghteling, president of the Brotherhood in the United States, was very interesting. The anniversary sermon was preached by Bishop Courtney in Christ church cathedral, Hamilton, on the 16th Sunday after Trinity. The thoughtful and earnest spirit which pervaded the meetings of the convention, seems to have impressed all who were present. There are 139 chapters of the Brotherhood at work in Canada; 19 new ones were formed during the year, and eight revived. Five boys' chapters were organized. There is an acting membership of 12,000. T. R. Clougher and N. F. Davidson, of Toronto, and A. P. Tippet, of Montreal, were appointed Canadian representatives on the International Committee formed at the Buffalo convention.

The Alumni Association of Wycliffe held its 15th annual meeting in the college, Toronto, beginning Oct. 4th. Bishop Baldwin, of Huron, conducted a Quiet Day on the 5th. On the 6th, a business session was held in the afternoon only. On the 7th, the annual meeting of the Gleaners' Union took place, when addresses were given by two ladies forming the C. M. S. deputation sent out from London, England, to make a tour through Canada on behalf of the society's work, Miss Gollock and Miss Bird, the latter a cousin of the celebrated traveler, Mrs. Bishop. The quarterly meeting of the Church Boys' Brigade was held Oct. 11th, in the synod office,

Toronto. A meeting of the Canadian Church Missionary Association was held in Toronto to bid farewell to Miss M. E. Allworth, a graduate of the Church of England Deaconess Missionary Training House, who is going out as missionary to Japan. Miss Allworth was set apart last spring by the Bishop of Toronto. The offerings at the Harvest Thanksgiving service at St. Thomas' church, Allanwood, were so large that the debt on the new building was considerably reduced.

A very successful meeting of the Perth rural deanery, diocese of Huron, was held at Millbank, Sept. 13th. Listowel was chosen as the place of the May meeting. The Rev. Mr. Roy who was appointed diocesan canvasser for the Huron diocesan debt, is meeting with good success. Plans for the improvement of St. Jude's church, Brantford, have been decided on.

It is found, now, that the election of a coadjutor-bishop for Ontario must be postponed until all the arrangements for the payment of his salary are made. The pledges for the purpose so far are liberal, and it is likely that the fund may soon be complete. The Archbishop of Ontario leaves for England the first week in November, but will return to Canada to arrange for the election and consecration of the coadjutor as soon as the matter of his salary is definitely assured. Bishop Hamilton, of Ottawa, will take charge of the diocese of Ontario in the meantime.

The annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Woman's Missionary Association took place in Halifax, in the middle of September. It has been at work for 29 years endeavoring to strengthen the Bishop's hands by helping the home missionary work, and it raises about \$1,000 annually, which is given to the Bishop to be used, as he sees fit, in grants to needy parishes. In his address, Bishop Courtney expressed his pleasure that the money was always raised in perfectly legitimate methods. Many improvements have been made in Christ church, Dartmouth. The Bishop of Nova Scotia and the rural dean of Halifax were present at the gathering of the Sunday school teachers and officials of St. Paul's church, in that city, to commemorate the jubilee year of one of the lady teachers, Miss Tremaine, who has taught for 50 years in St. Paul's Sunday school, during the incumbency of five rectors, and from a small school in 1848, has seen it grow into one of the largest in the Province, with nearly 700 names on the roll. A very handsome silver bowl, inlaid with gold, was presented to her by the Sunday school staff and teachers.

From the report read at the recent meeting of the synod of the diocese of Qu'Appelle, it appears that there are 19 clergy and 14 lay readers to serve 24 parishes and 72 out stations. A resolution was passed by the synod approving the formation of a branch of the Woman's Auxiliary for the diocese of Qu'Appelle.

The Bishop of Saskatchewan and Calgary went on a vacation tour in September through that region, which would occupy about a month. Work among the Indians at Fort a la Carne and adjoining missions seems to be bearing fruit. A church is being built at Butler's Settlements. The land has been given for two churches in the vicinity.

The 10th annual conference of the Montreal Diocesan Theological College Association began Oct. 12th, with a celebration of the Holy Communion in the college chapel. The Bishop of Montreal and a large number of clergy, many of them graduates of the college, were present. At the close of the service a Quiet Hour was conducted by the Rev. E. Rexford. A series of addresses was also given by Mr. Rexford, on the work and personality of the Holy Spirit. The regular business session of the conference commenced in the afternoon. A number of papers were read on vital questions of the day. The new principal of the college, the Rev. Mr. Hackett, has not yet arrived from Ireland, but is expected in the beginning of November. On the evening of the second day, the graduates' reunion and closing business meeting was held

At the October meeting of the Montreal diocesan board of the Woman's Auxiliary, it was announced that it was greatly desired that two new branches of work should be undertaken by the auxiliary: the support of a missionary in South Africa, at present in training, and the relief of Miss Patterson's Home for Bible Women in Japan. The winter's work in the parishes of the churches in Montreal is being taken up with energy.

New York

Henry C. Potter, D.D., LL.D., Bishop

CITY.—At Columbia University, the official list of students just to be published shows more than 2,000 names, as against 1,841 last year.

The vicar of St. John's chapel, the Rev. Philip A. H. Brown, will celebrate, in January, the quarter century of his connection with the clergy staff of Trinity parish.

At the commencement exercises of the Training School for Nurses of the Post-Graduate Hospital, Oct. 27th, an address was delivered by the Rev. J. Lewis Parks, D.D., of Calvary church.

The City Mission has added to its staff the Rev. David T. Howell, who will labor as chaplain among the institutions on Randalls' Island and Ward's Island. He has been till now rector of St. John's church, Monticello, in this diocese.

At Barnard College, the trustees held their quarterly meeting, Oct. 25th. The associate alumnae met Oct. 29th. Arrangements are making for Christian work among the students during the collegiate year, on more effective methods than ever before.

At the annual meeting of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, held at the United Charities' Building, Oct. 18th, Mr. R. Fulton Cutting was elected president, and the Rev. Dr. Wm. R. Huntington, first vice-president.

At Christ church, the Rev. Dr. Jacob S. Shipman, rector, a new north transept of brick trimmed with terra cotta, has just been constructed at a cost of over \$12,000, and opened for use. It adds considerably to the seating capacity of this fine edifice.

At the East Side House Settlement arrangements have been made for a series of addresses under the auspices of the Fellow-Citizenship Association. The list of speakers includes the Rev. Drs. Wm. R. Huntington, E. Walpole Warren, President Seth Low, LL.D., and Bishop Potter.

St. Philip's church, the Rev. Hutchins C. Bishop, rector, has successfully completed a financial arrangement by which pledges will make good the revenue heretofore derived from pew rentals. The church, which ministers to a large congregation of colored people, has been declared free by the vestry.

The society of St. Johnland has removed its New York business office to the parish house of the church of the Holy Communion, and the superintendent will come up from St. Johnland every Thursday to meet persons interested in this charity, and to give attention to the affairs of the institution centred in this city.

Several of the missionary bishops are making their headquarters at the Church Missions House, before returning to their dioceses from the General Convention, and it is expected that they will take part in the election of the new general secretary of the Board of Missions, which is expected to take place on Nov. 8th.

St. John's church, Tuckahoe, in the suburbs, which was established in 1798 as a branch of St. John's church, Yonkers, and eventually became an independent parish, will celebrate its centennial this month. The rector, the Rev. John W. Buckmaster, will give an historical narrative of parochial events, and Bishop Potter will preach.

At St. James' church, the Rev. E. Walpole Warren, rector, the anniversary of Lord Nelson's victory at Trafalgar was celebrated by a

special service, attended by the members of St. George's Society, the Sons of St. George, the Daughters of St. George, and other organizations composed of English people resident in the metropolis.

At the church of the Incarnation, the Rev. Dr. Grosvenor, rector, the tablet already described in the columns of THE LIVING CHURCH, memorial of the late rector, the Rev. Arthur Brooks, D.D., was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies, on Sunday morning, Oct. 30th. The preacher on the occasion was the brother of Dr. Brooks, the Rev. John Cotton Brooks, of Christ church, Springfield, Mass.

The local assembly of the junior Brotherhood of St. Andrew has just held its first meeting at the parish house of St. George's church. At the afternoon session the subject discussed was, "What can the New York Juniors do to help the work of the Children's Fold?" Refreshments were served, after which, at the night session, addresses were made on the proceedings of the Baltimore convention of the Brotherhood.

At Grace church the new accommodations for the vested choir are so near completion that it is hoped to open them for use in a few days. The structure contains class rooms for the choir school, with gymnasium, and a roof garden for recreation. One individual has given \$10,000 towards the cost of erection, and about \$2,000 more covers the entire expense. As a part of the work of construction, additional space has been provided for the organ.

At the church of the Holy Trinity, Harlem, the Rev. C. DeWitt Bridgman, D.D., rector, the Young People's Association raised during the past year \$2,343.51, and its outlays reached \$1,794.99. Much has been accomplished in visiting the homes of members of the Sunday school, promoting social feeling among the young people, making strangers welcome, and ministering to the sick in hospitals of the city.

At St. Andrew's church, the Rev. Geo. R. Van De Water, D.D., rector, a Church branch of the Young Men's Christian Association has been organized by Chinese Christians of the parish. The Chinese themselves conduct the exercises, which are entirely in their own language, and are of simple character. The aim is study of the Christian religion. A number of Chinese will be presented for Baptism this month as a result of the energies of this organization.

At the church of the Transfiguration, the Rev. Dr. Huntington, rector, arrangements have been made by which the clergy of the parish undertake to look after and throw spiritual influences around young men or women who have come, or are coming, to New York to remain any length of time, and public notice has been issued asking rectors or friends to send the addresses of such young persons to the clergy that they may not be left uncared for, or unwelcomed, by the Church.

One of the curates of St. George's church, the Rev. A. N. Taft, has sailed for Puerto Rico, and will be the first representative there of the Church in the United States. He will make his headquarters at Ponce, and is instructed to care first for the wounded and sick American soldiers in the hospitals, and then to minister to whoever may desire his services. He is responsible to Bishop Potter, and it is understood will establish no settled Church centre until the Board of Missions has had opportunity to act. He speaks Spanish, and appears to be well qualified for his varied duties in this new territorial possession of the United States.

At Calvary chapel, the Rev. S. H. Watkins, vicar, the quartercentenary of its founding was celebrated Sunday, Oct. 30th. In the morning the Holy Eucharist was celebrated, the preacher being the Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins, of Providence, R. I., a former vicar of the chapel. At night choral Evensong was rendered with the cantata, "The Holy City"; the preacher being the Rev. J. Lewis Parks, D.D., rector of Calvary parish. A service was also held All Saints' Eve, at which the preacher was the Rt. Rev. Wm. D. Walker, D.D., LL.D., Bishop

of Western New York, who for the greater part of its history was vicar of this chapel, from which he went forth to his missionary bishopric in the West.

At the third annual dinner of the New York Graduates' Society of McGill University, Montreal, Can., Oct. 25th, the Rev. Edward Krans, LL.D., of St. Matthew's church, the president of the organization, presided, and responded to the toast, "Anglo-Saxon unity, and unity and expansion." Among other toasts and speakers were, "The university as a factor in Anglo-Saxon accord," responded to by the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D.D.; "Theology and Anglo-Saxon unity," by the Rev. Prof. C. W. E. Body, D.D., D.C.L., of the General Theological Seminary; "Sister universities," by Mr. A. Percy Bennet, British Consul in this city, and "Woman's destiny and mission as affected by the university," by the Rev. B. F. DeCosta, D.D. The Rev. Dr. Krans was re-elected president, and the Rev. J. J. Rowan Spong, one of the executive committee.

Columbia University will honor her students and alumni who offered up their lives for their country in the war with Spain, by a memorial gate on Amsterdam ave., which will cost about \$5,000. President Low contributed \$250, personally, to start the necessary fund. The amount already in the hands of the committee exceeds \$1,500. It is hoped to make the subscription general. President McKinley has written a letter commending the enterprise. It is expected that a dining-hall will be erected by the alumni of the University, to add to the college plant. Towards this object, \$59,178.25 has already been subscribed. Mr. Wm. W. Moore, one of the returned student soldiers of the 71st New York Regiment, U. S. V., who saw service at Santiago, has just been honored by election as president of his class.

The church of the Beloved Disciple, the Rev. Henry M. Barbour, rector, celebrated the 25th anniversary of its foundation during the current week. On Sunday morning, Oct. 30th, an historical sermon was preached by the rector. At night the Rt. Rev. Wm. F. Nichols, D.D., Bishop of California, was the preacher. Special sermons have been arranged for every evening of the week; All Saints' eve by the Bishop of the diocese; Tuesday, the Rev. Wm. H. Vibbert, D.D.; Wednesday, Rev. E. Walpole Warren, D.D.; Thursday, the Rev. Prof. Thomas Richey, D.D.; and Friday, by the Ven. Archdeacon Kirkby, D.D., Sunday, Nov. 6th, will complete the octave of services, with a sermon in the morning by the Rt. Rev. Leighton Coleman, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Delaware, followed by a choral celebration of the Holy Eucharist, and a children's service in the afternoon with an address by the Rt. Rev. Abel Leonard, D.D., Bishop of Utah. The night preacher will be the Rev. Wm. M. Grosvenor, D.D.

The fall local assembly of the Daughters of the King in this diocese was held at St. Mary's church, Lawrence st., on Oct. 29th. The Holy Communion was celebrated at 11 A. M., celebrant, the Rev. L. H. Schwab, rector of St. Mary's. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. W. W. Moir. Luncheon was at 12:30, St. Mary's chapter entertaining those present. Sixteen chapters were represented by 64 members. Reports of work and progress were given. The officers elected for the current year are: Mrs. Taft, president, in place of Mrs. Herbert S. Smith; Mrs. J. Reynolds, vice-president, and Miss Minnie D. Ryerson, secretary and treasurer. Resolutions of congratulation on her recent marriage, and of thanks for her faithful work were passed, to be forwarded to Mrs. Smith (nee Galaudet), on behalf of the local assembly. A helpful paper was read by Miss Ryerson, followed by appropriate, brief, addresses made by the Rev. Messrs. Reynolds, Schwab, and Holt. The loss sustained by the Order at large by the recent death of the late Rev. Dr. Bradley was feelingly alluded to, and a resolution for the Daughters in general to unite with St. Agnes' chapter, Trinity parish, in observing a memorial day at St. Agnes' chapel, was unanimously passed. Dr.

Bradley was a firm, kind friend and counselor for the Daughters, ever ready to help them when called upon, and his memory is dear to every member, far and wide. Many chapters will be represented at the sixth annual convention in New Haven, Conn., Nov. 2, 3, and 4th. The winter local assembly will be held at the church of the Beloved Disciple, 89th st. and Madison ave., New York city, early in January, in the evening.

GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—A reception has just been given to the new students by the two upper classes, under the direction of Mr. M. H. Milne, chairman of the committee of arrangements. The following have been elected officers of the senior class: President, Horace T. Owen, of Clinton, N. Y.; vice president, Malcom S. Johnson, of Geneva, N. Y.; treasurer, John C. Ward, of Belmont, N. Y.; secretary, Mark H. Milne, of New York; historian, S. Beasley Innes, of Philadelphia; preceptor, Albert L. Langley, of Albany, N. Y.

TUXEDO.—St. Mary's church has just celebrated the 10th anniversary of its establishment.

WILMOT.—On Oct. 26th, the Rev. Chas. F. Canedy conducted at St. John's church the funeral of Capt. Clark Davis, grandson of Col. John Davis, of the army of the Revolution, and long an officer of the merchant marine, and senior warden of the parish. He was born at Millville, Conn., 84 years ago.

Pennsylvania

Ozi W. Whitaker, D.D., LL.D., Bishop

The school children of Philadelphia contributed their nickels and cents to the Hospital Fund for the care of sick and wounded soldiers, the total amount received being \$2,338.11. This sum was divided among 18 hospitals, where 1,719 soldiers were and are being treated. To the Episcopal Hospital \$115.60 was given toward the care of 85 soldiers. Several hospitals, names not being given, refused to receive their quota.

NEWTON.—The second stated meeting of the convocation of Germantown was held on St. Luke's Day at St. Luke's church. The Holy Eucharist was celebrated at 11 A. M., the sermon being preached by the Rev. Charles C. Edmunds, Jr. The regular business meeting was held in the afternoon, the Rev. Dr. J. DeW. Perry, dean, in the chair. A communication was received from Bishop Whitaker, in which he named the several clergymen re-appointed for the mission churches for the ensuing year. The Rev. T. J. Taylor, of St. Ambrose's mission, at Coopersville, a suburb of Philadelphia, asked for an increase of \$50 in the appropriation for the present year.

Chicago

Wm. E. McLaren, D.D., D.C.L., Bishop

CITY.—The Rev. Dr. Samuel C. Edsall announced to the congregation at St. Peter's church at the morning service on Sunday, that he had decided to accept the appointment of Missionary Bishop of North Dakota. He said he would remain rector of the parish until a date in January, yet to be fixed, when the consecration will take place. Dr. Edsall hopes this ceremony will be held in St. Peter's church. He will make a trip to North Dakota within two weeks to look over the field.

The general assembly of Chicago chapters of The Daughters of the King was held at St. Mark's church and parish house on the morning and afternoon of Oct. 25th. In this diocese there are eight chapters of whom, on account of the weather, but five were represented by delegates. From the life of Naaman's Jewish maid, the preacher, the Rev. Dr. Rushton, drew the lessons of personal character and personal service, which are the fundamental principles of the Order. After luncheon at the parish house, there was an address of welcome by the rector of the parish, the Rev. Wm. Wilson, D.D., followed by several addresses by the visiting clergy. An election of officers for the year closed the meeting.

On the evening of Oct. 25th, what was termed an echo meeting of the Baltimore convention of

the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, was held at St. James' parish house. Capt. Brown was the first speaker; to him had been assigned the topic: "How the convention appeared from the floor. Mr. Selden Delany spoke upon, "Spiritual Impressions of the convention." Mr. James Houghteling, the president of the Brotherhood, took for his theme not only the convention at Baltimore, but also what the Brotherhood stands for in the community, what it had done in its 15 years, and what it was trying to do in 1898. The sole work of the organization was, in his opinion, the promotion of religious work among young men. The representatives sent to Japan, Alaska, and other places, as also to the army, were not missionaries, they were men sent to develop the religious life of young men living in certain portions of the world. This was their sole work—a work in which they could be of help incidentally to others, but a work in which they occupied a position not the same as any other. "The Brotherhood," he said, "calls upon us not to go into a new or strange atmosphere and preach the Gospel. It calls upon him to bear witness to Christ and the Church in that state of life in which God has been pleased to call him." The formal meeting was concluded by a few felicitous remarks by the Rev. Dr. Stone, comparing the Brotherhood convention and the General Convention. After the meeting the gentlemen were entertained in the guild room by the ladies of the parish and the Girls' Friendly Society.

The spread of Church influence in the diocese is demonstrated by the demand for Church literature, which has lately caused the institution of a Church book department at Hayes Cooke & Co. which has been placed in charge of Mr. Fish, formerly with Fleming H. Revell & Co.

At the church of Our Saviour under the direction of the Rev. John Herbert Edwards, the quartette choir which has served up to the present time has given entire satisfaction; but it is felt that the needs of the work at the church of Our Saviour demand a surpliced choir. Therefore at the last meeting of the vestry of the parish it was voted that a change be made from the present choir to a vested choir as soon as the vestry can see their way tolerably clear to make such change.

Long Island

Abram N. Littlejohn, D.D., LL. D., Bishop

The Bishop has returned home after an absence of several months. After a stay in Devonshire, England, he went to Holland, and for a time was at Wiesbaden, convalescing from a troublesome attack of bronchitis. He returns much improved in health.

The first autumnal meeting of the Clerical League of Long Island was held at the Montauk Club, Brooklyn, on Oct. 3d. The Rev. A. B. Kinsolving was elected president, the Rev. Townsend G. Jackson, vice-president, the Rev. Cornelius L. Twing, secretary, and the Rev. George F. Breed, treasurer.

BROOKLYN.—The formal opening of the enlarged St. Thomas' church and parish hall took place on the evening of the 18th ult. The exercises were begun in the church, with a short intoned service. The Rev. Dr. James Clarence Jones, the rector, officiated, assisted by Dean Cox, the Rev. George C. Henderson, the Rev. Cornelius Twing, and the Rev. Andrew F. Underhill. The processional, "Unfold, ye portals everlasting," was finely rendered. After the service the congregation adjourned to the parish hall adjoining, which was decorated with the national colors. An address of welcome was made by the rector, in which he spoke of the encouraging progress being made by the parish. This was followed by addresses from the other clergy present, after which a general reception was held, and refreshments were served. The improvements in the church consist in extending back the rear wall of the chancel 14 feet, and the placing therein enlarged stalls for the choir. This increases the seating capacity 100, making the total over 600. The parish hall was reconstructed and made a com-

paratively new building. Another story has been added to the building, and the walls have been extended. The size is now 40 by 87 ft., and the additional story has a gallery on two sides of it. Two robing-rooms for the choir have been added, a room for the clergy, and a guild kitchen. The cost of the improvements was \$4,000.

Sunday, the 16th, was observed generally in the churches as a day of special intercession on behalf of Sunday school work. The sermons bore on that subject. The attendance was large, and much interest was manifested.

The Rev. St. Clair Hester, the present rector of St. George's church, has accepted a call to the rectorship of the church of the Messiah, left vacant by the death, the past summer, of the Rev. Charles R. Baker. This church is the largest, and one of the wealthiest, in Brooklyn. The new rector graduated from the General Theological Seminary in New York in 1893, and was admitted to the diaconate the same year. He went at once to the church of the Messiah as assistant to Dr. Baker, and the following year was elevated to the priesthood. In 1895 he was called to St. George's church to succeed the Rev. Dr. H. Richard Harris, now rector of Grace church, Philadelphia. When Mr. Hester went to St. George's there was a bonded indebtedness of some \$33,000 on the church, and a floating debt of \$3,000. The latter has been removed, and the bonded indebtedness reduced to \$10,000. In addition, the chancel of the church has been laid with a marble mosaic floor, and the nave with one of Terraza mosaic; other improvements have been made. While serving at the church of the Messiah Mr. Hester married a daughter of Dr. Baker, and it is this fact, together with his former work in the parish, that largely induced the choice of the vestry of the church. Mr. Hester will take charge some time during the month of November.

In *The Parish News* for October, Dr. McConnell says: "Last winter the territory which belongs to Holy Trinity parish was mapped out by a committee of the guilds, and divided into small districts convenient for visiting. These districts were taken by careful and competent visitors, and a house-to-house call made, to find who might be in it to whom the ministrations of the Church might be welcome. The result was an astonishment to all concerned. No one had imagined that there were so many families and people at our door who welcomed the thought of the Church's care for them. It was too near the end of the season to carry out the work thoroughly, so that it remains as a piece of 'unfinished business' for this winter."

Sunday, Oct. 30th, being the Sunday nearest All Saints' Day, a memorial service was held in Christ church, South Brooklyn, the Rev. A. B. Kinsolving, rector, commemorative of the Rev. Drs. John S. Stone, E. H. Canfield, and L. W. Bancroft, former rectors of the parish, two of whom died the past summer. In the morning there was a celebration of the Holy Eucharist, and a memorial sermon by the rector. In the evening there was a special musical service, and the Rev. James H. Darlington was the preacher. A large number of parishioners were present, and several clergymen who had been assistant ministers at Christ church. Among them were the Rev. R. C. Booth, and the Rev. Bishop Falkner.

The local assembly of the Daughters of the King, Long Island chapter, met in Christ church, E. D., on the morning of SS. Simon and Jude's Day. There was a celebration of the Holy Eucharist at 11 o'clock, the Rev. Dr. Darlington being celebrant, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Uriah T. Tracy, S. R. Bailey, and W. E. Cragg. Luncheon was served at 12:30 in the parish hall. After the transaction of business, addresses were made by Mrs. W. H. Barnes, of College Point, on "Dr. Bradley's last words to the Order," and by Mrs. R. M. Edwards, of Long Island City, on "Causes of apathy in the Order." At 6 o'clock supper was served. At 8 o'clock an open service was held in the church, and ad-

resses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. William H. Barnes, Henry B. Bryan, Rodney M. Edwards, and James Clarence Jones. In the absence of Dr. Darlington, the Rev. C. L. Twing presided at the evening exercises.

SOUTHAMPTON.—Services at St. Andrew's Dune church have been discontinued for the season.

HUNTINGTON.—A handsome brass cross, the gift of a parishioner, was blessed and placed on the altar of St. John's church, by the rector. It is a Latin cross. A design of the passion flower is traced on the face, and on the reverse side is the pax. With the candlesticks recently given, this new gift completes the set of altar ornaments.

Maryland

William Paret, D.D., LL.D., Bishop

BALTIMORE.—Special missionary services for children were held Sunday afternoon, Oct. 16th, in three churches, under the auspices of the Junior Auxiliary. The services were held at old St. Paul's, the church of the Messiah, and Emmanuel church. At old St. Paul's, the speakers were Bishop Hugh Miller Thompson, of Mississippi, and Bishop C. Kinloch Nelson, of Georgia. At the church of the Messiah the addresses were made by Bishop Francis R. Brooke, of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, and Bishop Alexander C. Garrett, of Dallas, Tex. At Emmanuel church the speakers were Bishop Henry D. Whipple, of Minnesota, and Bishop Frank R. Millsbaugh, of Kansas. Special musical programmes were rendered by the choirs of each church.

On Thursday evening, Oct. 20th, a number of prominent laymen met at the Hotel Bennett and organized the Churchmen's Club of this diocese. Mr. Skipwith Wilmer presided, with Mr. Howard May, as secretary. The club will be a social and fraternal one, its object being to breakdown congregationalism and parochialism, and to encourage companionship among members of the Church. The project of forming a Churchmen's Club originated some time ago, but no special efforts were taken to organize it until recently. Bishop Paret indorsed the scheme in a charge to the convention of the diocese in 1897, and sent a letter to this meeting further commending the project. To assist in the organization of the club there were present by invitation, Mr. Robert T. Paine, of the Churchmen's club of Boston; Judge John H. Stiness, of the Providence club, and Mr. Francis Lewis, of the Philadelphia club. They, at a collation served before the business meeting of the 75 or more laymen present, explained the purposes and objects of their respective clubs, the distinctive features of each, and the methods of keeping alive the interest in the organization. The chief features of the Maryland club will be its dinner meetings, although its constitution will be broad enough to take in any plans looking to the encouragement of social and fraternal feelings among its members. Its dues will be \$5 a year. It was decided that the organization should have a president, two vice-presidents, secretary, treasurer, executive committee of four members, and a club council, to consist of the club officers and the executive committee. The annual meeting will be held on the second Thursday of November. On Thursday, Nov. 10th, the club will meet to elect its officers for the ensuing year. A committee on nominations for officers was appointed, as follows: Messrs. Daniel M. Murray, John M. Glenn, Morris Tyson, C. Irwin Dunn, and Conway W. Sams. A committee on arrangements to look after preliminary affairs of the organization was appointed as follows: Messrs. Dr. Charles C. Shipper, G. Herbert Boehm, John Glenn, Frank V. Rhodes, and Edward G. Gibson. A letter from Governor Lowndes was read, expressing regret at inability to attend the meeting, and a desire to become a member of the club.

CURTIS BAY.—Bishop Paret visited St. Barnabas' church, the Rev. J. Arthur Evans, rector, on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 16th, made an

address and administered the rite of Confirmation to a class of seven children.

Vermont

Arthur C. A. Hall, D.D., Bishop

THE BISHOP'S APPOINTMENTS

NOVEMBER

- 2-3. Rutland; Diocesan Woman's Auxiliary.
- 4. Wallingford and West Rutland.
- 6. Woodstock.
- 7. Springfield.
- 8. Chester and Proctorsville.
- 13. Montpelier.
- 14. Swanton.
- 15. Highgate.
- 20. Fair Haven, Hydeville, Castleton.
- 21. Poultney.
- 27. Brandon and Forestdale.

DECEMBER

- 4. Middlebury.

Washington, D. C.

Henry Yates Satterlee, D.D., Bishop.

The afternoon Sunday school of the church of the Epiphany celebrated its 19th anniversary on Sunday, Oct. 16th. A short service was conducted by the rector, the Rev. Dr. McKim. Besides the present assistant ministers, the Rev. Messrs. Hilliker and Wood, the following clergy, formerly connected with the school, took part in the service: The Rev. Messrs. Johnstone, Mott, Barr, Cole, and W. R. Turner. The superintendent read a brief account of the work of the school since it was begun in 1879, by the present Bishop of Maryland, then rector of the parish. The school responded readily to questions in the catechism, and on the collects and Church festivals. Bishop Kendrick gave an address upon the essential features of a good Sunday school, and Bishop Talbot and Bishop Walker also spoke to the children.

On St. Luke's Day, Bishop Coleman, of Delaware, celebrated the Holy Communion and commemorated the 10th anniversary of his consecration, at the early service at St. Paul's church. The Delaware delegation to the General Convention, and many other friends of the Bishop were present.

On Sunday, Oct. 16th, the Bishop of Washington instituted the Rev. Owen M. Waller as rector of St. Luke's church, of which the late Rev. Dr. Crummell was rector *emeritus* at the time of his death. The Rev. Mr. Tunnell, warden of King Hall, and Archdeacon Pollard assisted in the service. The sermon was preached by the Bishop.

Newark

Thomas Alfred Starkey, D.D., Bishop

BAYONNE.—A pleasant event, of interest to all Churchmen occurred on Oct. 19th, when Miss Elizabeth Shafter, daughter of the late Rev. Wm. S. Langford, D.D., General Secretary of the Board of Missions, was married to Mr. Chas. John Spencer. The officiating clergy were the Rev. Wm. B. Bodine, D.D., of Philadelphia, and the Rev. F. M. Kirkus.

Western New York

Wm. D. Walker, S.T.D., LL.D., D.C.L., Bishop

GENESEO.—The Feast of St. Michael and All Angels was duly observed in St. Michael's parish, the Rev. Chas. H. Boynton, Ph.D., rector, by a special service of dedication of the parish house and consecration of the chapel, the latter a memorial to her daughter, given by Mrs. N. W. Rogers. The Bishop officiated, assisted by the rector, and the Rev. Drs. Doty, Darnell, and Dooris (of Missouri) and the Rev. Messrs. Hoffman, Sanderson, Wrigley, and Roberts. The name under which the chapel was consecrated is "St. Michael's chapel, the Rogers' Memorial." The beauty and richness of the structure is scarcely to be surpassed in any like buildings in the diocese. Both it and the parish house are of brick with stone trimmings. The architecture is of old English design. The chapel is 16x30 ft., and has a seating capacity of 48, although some 70 persons can be accommodated. The floor is of hard wood and the seats are of oak, stained and highly polished. The side walls are wainscoted in oak panel work to the height of 10 ft. The altar, of the same wood, together with the sedilia, are hand carved. The reredos reaches up nearly to the ceiling, and is rich

in panel work, into which is carved a large cross surmounting the whole, and lower down, is another cross carved in relief. The ceiling, also of oak, is massive in appearance, the supporting timbers resting on handsome corbels. The windows are all of richly stained glass. Beneath the west window is a bronze tablet bearing the inscription:

Erected by Mrs. Nancy Wadsworth Rogers, to the glory of God, and in loving memory of her only daughter, "Rita," who entered into rest April 14th, MDCCCXCII, aged twenty years. "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God."

A broad hallway in the parish house is the entrance to a large room used for general Sunday school purposes. To the north of this is the infant class-room, and west of it, the ladies' parlor. These are provided with movable partitions so that they can be shut off from the main room or thrown into it. The choir room is on the south. Adjoining it and immediately connected with the church, is the clergy robing room. The rooms on the second floor are to be used as guild room, boys' reading room, room for vestry and other business meetings, and an attractive room has been set apart as the rector's study. All these, the study excepted, look out into the large room below, being furnished with moveable partitions.

Spokane

Lemuel H. Wells, D.D., Bishop

St. Stephen's school for boys has been opened in Spokane, under the direction of the Rev. Brian C. Roberts, under most favorable auspices.

The Rev. Francis L. Palmer, and Mr. H. W. Cowles, were elected delegates to the General Convention.

The Rev. J. Nelson Barry, of Palouse, Washington, has been elected secretary of the convocation of Spokane.

Duluth

Jas. Dow Morrison, D.D., LL.D., Bishop

Archdeacon Appleby's monthly report gives evidence of abundance of hard work, long distance, traversed, new mission fields opened where the voice of the Church heretofore has never been heard, lapsed missions restored to life and vigor and placed upon permanent foundations, since Jan. 7. He has visited 26 different parishes and missions in the jurisdiction, mostly once a month, preached 183 times, baptized 18 children and adults, and celebrated the Holy Eucharist 54 times, and traveled 14,791 miles in the performance of his duties.

FERGUS FALLS.—St. James' church has, since the advent of the new rector, the Rev. A. O. Worthing, taken on new life and vigor; the congregations are larger than for many years; all floating debts have been wiped out; correct hangings for the altar and prayer desks have been furnished by the ladies of the parish, the Holy Eucharist is celebrated weekly, and the Litany read Wednesdays and Fridays.

Albany

Wm. Crosswell Doane, D.D., LL.D., Bishop

Christ church, Ballston Spa, has received by the bequest of the late Miss Alice Thompson, the sum of \$10,000, which will be invested as a permanent fund, the interest to be used towards the current expenses of the parish.

Central Pennsylvania

Ethelbert Talbot, DD, LL D, Bishop

Trinity church, Chambersburg, has recently realized a small sum of money from a legacy falling due by the decease of Miss Fanny Otte. At the same time a house was offered the parish, almost adjoining the church, for \$3500, Mr. Robert Coyle, the owner, tendering as well, \$300 toward the purchase. The transfer has accordingly been made, and the parish has become possessed of a neat and commodious little rectory, but recently refinished in oak, with hot-water heating apparatus, and latest water conveniences throughout. Plans will be devised for the early payment of the mortgage, which amounts to half its cost. Altogether,

this is a long step in advance in a parish which has been slowly but steadily making its way in a community foreign to the Church's life. A sum is also rapidly accruing for the replacing of the chalice and paten stolen from the church three years ago.

READING.—An event of deep interest to the Church in Reading, and unusual in the history of parishes, was the celebration on the 17th Sunday after Trinity, of the 25th anniversary of the Rev. W. P. Orrick's rectorship of Christ church. At the morning service the floral decorations were very beautiful, and Dr. Orrick gave an historical *resumé* of his relation to the parish. In the evening there was a choral festival, with a sermon of stirring character by the Rev. John Nicholls, rector of St. Barnabas' free church. At the same time, the Rev. W. F. Burke brought the greetings of St. Luke's parish. On Oct. 31 a reception was tendered to Dr. Orrick by the Woman's Guild, when a purse of \$400 was presented to him.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM.—The church of the Nativity has just celebrated its 25th anniversary.

Louisiana

Davis Sessums, D.D., Bishop

SHREVEPORT.—The Rev. Dr. Dalzell, one of the most honored priests of the diocese, and rector of St. Mark's, is much improved in health from his rest at Sewanee.

WILLIAMSPORT.—The beloved rector of St. Stephens, of this parish, the Rev. Mr. Moreno has had to seek restoration to health at Sewanee.

BOYCE.—The ladies have had the chancel and aisles of St. Philip's church newly carpeted, and propose putting up a belfry and steeple. An iron fence around the church is also in contemplation.

Pittsburgh

Cortianat Whitehead, D.D., Bishop

Special services were held in Trinity church, Pittsburgh, on the 18th Sunday after Trinity, the occasion being the assembling in the city of the 27th Triennial Conclave of Knights Templar, in whose behalf the service was held. The processional was "Onward, Christian soldiers," which was sung with great heartiness, by congregation as well as choir. The services consisted of choral Morning Prayer, with a few special collects, by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Arundel. An able sermon was delivered by the Rev. Cornelius Twing, D.D., of Brooklyn.

The quarterly meeting of the Pittsburgh local assembly of the Daughters of the King, occurred Oct. 21st, at the church of the Epiphany, Bellevue. The business meeting was held in the afternoon, and tea served at 6 o'clock. In the evening the sermon was preached by the Rev. W. R. Watson. The music was furnished for the occasion by the excellent mixed vested choir of the church.

St. Luke's church, Woodville, observed its anniversary on St. Luke's Day, by a celebration of the Holy Communion, by the Rev. Frank Steed, now having the work under his pastoral care. In the evening a second service was held. This is one of the very oldest parishes in the diocese, and for many years the work was intermitted for lack of a sufficient congregation to afford the necessary financial support. It has lately been revived by Mr. Steed, and is carried on by lay-readers under his supervision.

A special service for members and friends of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew was held at Emmanuel church, Allegheny, Oct. 27th, under the supervision of the rector, the Rev. H. E. Thompson. Addresses were made recounting the work and results of the late convention at Baltimore, by the Rev. Messrs. Heffern and Danner, both of whom were in attendance upon it.

The 25th anniversary of the organization of the church of the Nativity, Crafton, fell on Oct. 19th, and was fittingly commemorated by a celebration of the Holy Communion in the morning, by the Rev. Frank Steed, rector, and in the evening by a festival service, with addresses.

The clergy taking part in the service were, the archdeacon of the diocese, the Rev. L. F. Cole, the Rev. Dr. Arundel, and the Rev. Messrs. Thompson, Danner, Henley, Benton, and Watson. An appropriate gift for the silver jubilee of the parish was presented by the von Bonnhorst family, in memory of the late Sydney von Bonnhorst, one of the founders of the parish, and for many years active in its support. It was a handsome silver Communion service, and was set apart for use by a solemn service of benediction. At the conclusion of the service, a reception was given to the congregation at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Barnett, which was numerously attended by the parishioners and their friends. A noteworthy incident was the breaking of jugs which had been distributed among the ladies of the congregation some months since, for the reception of their free-will offerings, in lieu of the money frequently raised in parishes by means of fairs and festivals. The experiment was deemed eminently successful, \$200 being netted from the first ingathering.

Trinity church, New Haven, has been thoroughly renovated and improved. The walls, ceiling, and sanctuary have been decorated afresh, the old pews have been modernized, and new choir stalls have been provided. A handsome eagle lectern of polished brass has been presented by Mrs. Katherine Ruff, as a memorial of her father and mother, Joshua and Ellen Gibson. A vested choir has been inaugurated, and a valuable processional cross presented to it. A more complete system of lighting the church has been adopted. The cost of these improvements has been more than \$400, to which is added in improvements in the shape of gifts received, \$400 more. The reopening service took place Oct. 20th, when the rector, the Rev. Dr. Cartwright, was assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Fidler, Bernbach, and Dawson. The Rev. Mr. Fidler preached the sermon, and an elaborate programme of music was rendered in an acceptable manner by the new vested choir. There seems to be dawning in this old parish a new era of extended service and increasing prosperity.

BROWNSVILLE.—By means of a bequest of the late Mrs. Mary E. McKennan, a handsome wrought-iron fence has been placed along the east side of the churchyard, very much improving the appearance of the property. A chapter of the daughters of the King has been organized in the parish, and the members were admitted into the order on the evening of St. Luke's Day, the sermon on that occasion being preached by the Rev. J. S. Lightbourne.

CARNEGIE.—On Monday evening, Oct. 10th, the annual Harvest Home service and festival were held at the church of the Atonement. The Rev. Howard E. Thompson preached the festival sermon. The offerings in money, amounting to \$10, as also the fruit and vegetables used in the decorations, will be sent to the Red Cross Society, the latter to be used at the Emergency Department, where many sick soldiers are entertained on their way to their homes in the West.

Massachusetts

William Lawrence, S. T. D., Bishop

At the annual meeting of the asylum for discharged female prisoners, the Rev. F. B. Allen presided. The treasurer showed the receipts to be \$12,771, and the balance is \$4,438. The Rev. Robert Walker, chaplain of the House of Correction, East Cambridge, made an address.

Central New York

Frederic D. Huntington, S. T. D., LL. D., Bishop

SYRACUSE.—St. James' church was sold at auction six months ago to satisfy a mortgage of the Onondaga county savings bank. It has so long and so heavily been burdened with financial troubles that hope of redeeming it had been practically given up. Recently, the rector, the Rev. F. W. Webber, resigned, and was appointed general missionary of the diocese. The vestry, also, resigned. A few wealthy Churchmen have now contributed the money necessary to pay the amount of the mortgage in full, and St.

James' church is free from debt. Bishop Huntington will hold services there for the present. The church will continue, as it always has been, a free church. It was organized as a free church, and as a free church now relieved from debt, the Bishop hopes to make it, in the fullest sense, "the people's church." Roswell P. Flower, who built a beautiful church in Watertown, is one of the contributors. The names of the others are not announced, but the contributions are all liberal. The congregation will now be under more favorable conditions than ever before.

Easton

Wm. Forbes Adams, D.C.L., Bishop

THE BISHOP'S APPOINTMENTS

NOVEMBER

- 4. Chestertown.
- 5. St. Paul's and G. U. parishes.
- 6. Church Hill and Sudlersville.
- 8. Centerville.
- 11. 7:30 P. M., Kent Island.
- 13. 11 A. M., Queenstown; 3 P. M. Wye.
- 15. 7:30 P. M., Denton.
- 16. St. John's, Hillsborough.
- 18. St. James', Great Choptank.
- 20. Taylor's Island and Church Creek.
- 22. 7:30 P. M., Vienna.
- 25. 7:30 P. M., Crisfield.
- 27. Coventry parish.
- 30. Grace, Wicomico.

The Southern Convocation, which embraces the counties of Dorchester, Wicomico, Somerset and Worcester, was held in St. Stephen's church, East New Market, Sept 26th and 27th. The opening service on Monday evening consisted of Evening Prayer, and a sermon by the Rev. Oliver H. Murphy, D.D., followed by a short fraternal address by the dean, the Rev. S. J. Morgan. On Tuesday morning St. Stephen's church, which was erected a few years ago to replace the old structure, was consecrated by Bishop Adams. The sermon was preached by the Rev. T. Carter Page. The business session was held in the afternoon. "Self consecration" was the topic for discussion at the evening service, and addresses were made by the Rev. Messrs. F. B. Adkins, George C. Sutton, D.D., the Bishop, and Mr. Breese. The rite of Confirmation was administered to a class of 13 persons.

OXFORD.—The Middle Convocation, the Rev. James A. Mitchell, dean, met in Holy Trinity church, Sept. 26th, 27th and 28th. On Monday night the church was prettily decorated for the Harvest Home service, and the gifts of fruit and vegetables were abundant and tastefully arranged. Dean Mitchell introduced the subject of "Lessons from nature," most appropriately, and the Rev. Leonidas B. Baldwin preached an eloquent sermon. On Tuesday morning the Rev. Charles S. Spencer D.D., preached a sermon on "Temple building." The children's service was held in the evening, when 41 little ones sang their songs, and 100 friends and parents united in joyful service. The dean and the Rev. C. S. Spencer, and the Rev. Algernon Battle, interested and instructed the children wisely and well, and the Rev. Edward R. Rich spoke strongly and lovingly to both teachers and children. On Wednesday morning, after a hearty service, the Rev. Wordsworth Y. Beaven gave a discourse on "The grain of mustard seed," and the closing service that evening was largely attended by a thoughtful and attentive congregation. The dean and the Rev. George S. Fitzhugh, spoke on the subject of "The miraculous draft of fishes," and "The stater in the fishes' mouth," and the rector, the Rev. J. G. Gantt, was called upon to fill the place of the Rev. Mr. Batte, who was taken with a serious indisposition, on the subject of "Stilling the storm."

LONGWOODS.—The Rev. Wordsworth Y. Beaven, in addition to his work in All Saints' parish, which consists of All Saints' church, this place, and the church of the Good Shepherd, at Cordova, opened the mission chapel at Tunis, in Niles River parish.

CENTREVILLE.—In the death of Mrs. A. Sidney Goldsborough, which occurred Oct. 12th, St. Paul's church has lost a devoted member, one

long associated with the work of the parish, and for many years a consistent and devout communicant.

Iowa

The Very Rev. Hamilton Schuyler, dean of the cathedral at Davenport, was married on Oct. 19th, to Miss Irma Chandor, of Paris, France. The ceremony was performed by the father of the bridegroom, the Rev. Anthony Schuyler, D.D., of Grace church, Orange, N.J., assisted by the rector of the parish, the Ven. Archdeacon Kirkby, D.D.

Newark

Thomas Alfred Starkey, D.D., Bishop

EPISCOPAL VISITATIONS

DECEMBER

- 4. Morning, mission of the Epiphany, Alleendale; evening, Christchurch, Ridgewood.
- 11. Morning, Calvary church, Pamrapo; afternoon St. John's church, Bayonne.
- 16. Evening, church of the Mediator, Edgewater.
- 18. Newark: morning, Grace church; afternoon, St. James' church.
- 21. Evening, Trinity church, Irvington.

JANUARY

- 6. Evening, St. Paul's church, Jersey City.
- 8. Newark: morning, St. Thomas' church; evening, St. Alban's mission.

New Jersey

John Scarborough, D.D., Bishop

The Rev. C. A. Brewster, rector of Trinity church, Vineland, has recently been elected a member of the society of "Mayflower Descendants of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts," he being the ninth in direct lineal descent from Elder William Brewster, the spiritual leader and guide of the Pilgrim Fathers.

Connecticut

John Williams, D.D., LL.D., Bishop

A handsome set of service books for the altar and clergy stalls has been presented to Christ church, West Haven, by Mrs. D. T. Welch, widow of the late D. T. Welch, for many years a liberal supporter, and senior warden of the parish.

The local conference of the Brotherhood chapters in the New Haven archdeaconry, met in Trinity church, Branford, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 26th. Owing to a fierce storm only about 15 delegates were present, but the meeting was earnest and interesting. The Rev. W. W. Winkley, the new rector, gave the address of welcome. Mr. Fowler, of Christ church chapter, New Haven, told of the recent convention of the Brotherhood in Baltimore. The boys of Bishop Brewster chapter, of Christ church, New Haven are very active and interested.

The ladies of the Mite Society of St. Andrew's church, Marbledale, the Rev. T. S. Ockford, rector, have earned \$80 the last year, for horse sheds. The "Do What We Can" Society, composed of young people, organized last winter by the rector's wife, had an ice cream festival and sale in August, and made \$27—result, about 80 books in the Sunday school library.

Trinity parish, Milton, the Rev. Hiram Stone, rector, has recently painted the church edifice which was built nearly a century ago. This, with the repairs put upon the old building some months since, give it an improved appearance.

The ladies of St. Paul's parish, Bantam, the Rev. Hiram Stone, rector, have done commendable work for the Red Cross, as also for sundry missionary enterprises. The young peoples' Lend a Hand Club, has contributed for the purchase of an organ for the church. Bishop Brewster visited this parish on Sunday evening, Sept. 25th, and confirmed five persons.

BETHLEHEM.—Since the last of May and until the opening of the seminary, Mr. Wolcut Linsley, a brother of the Rev. J. C. Linsley, of Torrington, has held services in Christ church, the Rev. Mr. Sheffield, of Woodbury, celebrating the Holy Eucharist one Sunday in each month. All the services have been remarkably well attended, and there has been much growth of interest in this old parish. Since Mr. Linsley's departure, the Rev. Mr. Sheffield has officiated each Sunday in the afternoon.

The Living Church

Chicago

Rev. C. W. Leffingwell, Editor and Proprietor

Things Done and Not Done

SOME things were done, and very well done, at the recent Convention. Other things which it was hoped might be done were left undone.

Among the chief things done was the amendment of the Constitution. In 1895 both Houses succeeded in agreeing only upon a single Article. All the other Articles were passed by the House of Bishops, but were either rejected by the House of Deputies, or else, for lack of time, were not considered at all. This time the amendments were originated by the House of Deputies upon the basis of the report of its own committee, and were, in the end, with some readjustments in committees of conference, passed through both Houses. Thus the entire Constitution has been amended and, without doubt, greatly improved. It now awaits ratification in the Convention of 1901. It can hardly be asserted that it is not susceptible of further improvement, and it may well be that some of the Articles will be somewhat changed before they are finally accepted; nevertheless, much more than a beginning has been made.

Among the merits of the amended Constitution is the Article on the Prayer Book, which renders it necessary that there be a majority of the whole number of bishops, and a majority of all the dioceses entitled to representation, in order to bring about any alteration. This measure was first brought forward in 1889, and passed by a very large majority by the House of Deputies, but for some strange reason failed in the House of Bishops; on the other hand, however, it passed the House of Bishops in 1892, but was laid over by the Deputies; now it has secured the vote of both Houses. There can be no reasonable doubt that it will be ratified in the next Convention. Another matter of considerable importance is the provision that the selection and consecration of bishops for foreign countries shall be regulated by canon. Thus the Church in its supreme legislative assembly may claim a part in deciding what shall be done in cases which are likely to be increasingly numerous.

The Articles relating to provincial organization and the establishment of an ecclesiastical judiciary, are among the triumphs of this Convention. In these Articles forward steps have been taken in matters which have engaged the anxious attention of the Church for many years. While the Constitution concerns itself with principles rather than with details, and these Articles, therefore, do not put into operation either a provincial organization or a system of ecclesiastical courts, they make it possible to set in motion both these desirable things, and define the general rules which must be observed in so doing.

The result of a long debate upon the latitudinarian propositions which the Rev. Dr. Huntington endeavored to introduce—the same substantially with those which were defeated in Minneapolis three years ago—was to give authority for providing by canon for some kind of relaxation of the Prayer Book in certain cases. Although this did not reach the measure of the end proposed, it is undoubtedly a step in that

direction, and will be viewed by many with grave apprehension. Coming as a compromise after a long and tiresome debate, this proposal to remit to canonical legislation the subject in dispute, received a very large vote, and many deputies gave it their sanction who will hardly feel enthusiastic over their action when they have had time for sober second thought. We fully agree with those who regard this measure as a very radical one. If it should be ratified by the next Convention, it will, no doubt, as its friends asserted, be the beginning of a new departure in this Church, the consequences of which may be serious indeed. But of this we may speak more at large on another occasion.

It must be a matter of regret to many that advantage was not taken of this work on the Constitution to improve the nomenclature of the Church in certain particulars. The cumbersome title proposed in 1895, wherein mention was made of "that portion of the Catholic Church known in law as the Protestant Episcopal Church," was not ratified, and the Constitution remains without the name of the Church at its head. The ecclesiastical mode of speaking which uses the plural, "Constitutions," and which describes each Article as "a Constitution," was unfortunately, perhaps inadvertently, rejected in favor of the old mode of expression.

Much was done in furtherance of the practical work of the Church. The missionary districts were re-arranged with a view to their more effectual administration, State boundaries being, to a considerable extent, ignored. The vacant missionary jurisdictions were filled by the appointment of new bishops who will shortly be consecrated.

Of things not done, the revision of the body of the canons according to the report of the commission, bulks most largely. If the minute criticism with which the discussion of the Canons on Ordination opened, is destined to be carried through the whole process, the twentieth century will be far advanced before the canons are made over after the fashion of the Constitution.

It had been hoped, with some degree of confidence, that the subject of marriage and divorce would be put in a more satisfactory position under the law of the Church than is the case at present. It was a wonderful, and at the same time a most hopeful, sign of the growing strength of conviction on this subject, that the names of no less than fifteen hundred of the clergy should have been signed to the declaration put forth some months ago, which enunciates the indissoluble nature of (Christian) marriage. But, though it was reported that the Bishops had discussed the subject long and earnestly, the House of Deputies did not reach that number on its calendar, having largely exhausted its energies in a three days' debate on a great panacea for all our ills, unexpectedly brought in and eloquently urged. The great moral questions connected with marriage were therefore left over to the Convention of 1901.

Other things there were of greater or less importance, which were either not considered at all, or were deferred. It was not always unfortunate that projects and enterprises regarded by their authors as vastly important, should have been "laid upon the table," relegated to the limbo of inexpediency, or deferred to a future more convenient season. Whatever is of real value, and some things which are not so, are sure to

emerge again as time goes on and new Conventions meet.

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Convention Notes

THE failure of the House of Deputies to concur with the Bishops in the election of the Rev. George C. Hall as Bishop of Kyoto, should not be construed as in the least derogatory to that honored priest. The testimony given in executive session, it is no breach of privilege to say, was in the highest degree commendatory, both as to his personal worth and professional career. It was a tribute of admiration and love such as any man might be proud to receive. The decision of the House turned entirely upon special qualifications for a special work.

A SUGGESTION has been made, and it seems to me a good one, that the missionary meetings of the Convention should be held consecutively, during two or three days and evenings of the second week of the session. Every other interest, for the time, would be laid aside, and attention would be concentrated upon the one thing which is of greatest importance. A full attendance of the members of Convention would be assured, and a large number from the Woman's Auxiliary, as well as of visitors and citizens. Under the present arrangement members of all important committees are unable to attend. They cannot spare the time from necessary work.

FEW people realize what an immense amount of work (beside speech-making) is accomplished by the House of Deputies. Even those who appreciate this do not know how much work is done by committees, from whom only the results are announced in brief resolutions. Often it is summed up in one word, "inexpedient," but hours may have been consumed in reaching that familiar word. One hard-worked man "behind the canons" told me, the other day, that he had attended an early Celebration at 7:30, breakfasted at 8:30, gone to committee room at 9, to House of Deputies from 10 to 1, in committee at 2, in the House again, 3 to 5, dinner at 6, and committee again from 8 to 11. He confessed that he was tired!

A DELIGHTFUL episode occurred in the House of Deputies, when Dr. Huntington gracefully apologized for his rebuke of the secretary the day before, and took occasion to express his very great appreciation of that officer. The Chair graciously responded on behalf of the secretary, and the latter smiled his thanks. Mr. Biddle frankly stated that he did not see any need of apology, and went on to say, in effect, that there never was and never could be such a darling secretary; the Chair sustained him, gilding his refined gold. The secretary smiled again, and all went merry as a marriage bell!

AN interesting fact, and at the same time quite creditable to our Board of Managers, was stated in one of the missionary meetings by Mr. Thomas, treasurer of the Board. A Presbyterian layman, name not given, had contributed a considerable sum of money, to be used as the Board thought best, with the explanation that he believed our missionary work was carried on more efficiently and economically than that of any other Christian body.

MUCH discussion has been endured concerning the representation in the Convention of "American churches in foreign lands." No one explained what was meant by "American" churches; if the proposition had been admitted to the Constitution the name would have had a recognition which the champions of dear old "Protestant Episcopal" did not intend. Nevertheless, it is a good sign that "American" is more often used than "P. E.," even if not yet "known in law."

SOME of the speakers on the establishment of a judicial system for the Church in this country, were hardly fair to the clergy in declaring that they were not able to distinguish hearsay from evidence, and were entirely unfit to conduct trials of their own order. They may not be practiced in the clever manipulation of evidence for the protection of the guilty, but I venture to say that as a rule they are level-headed and conscientious and capable. The debates in the House of Deputies show that they can see as far through a mill-stone as the lawyers.

THE General Convention this year has maintained its reputation for making haste slowly. In legislative work it has shown substantial progress in reaching an agreement by the two Houses upon the adoption of the revised Constitution. This will be gone over again in three years. If any Article is changed at all at that time, the whole Article must wait ratification until another Convention.

UNTIL the secretary's work of compilation is complete, for which considerable time must be allowed, no official copy of the Revised Constitution can be published. In this issue appear the results of the work, so far as they can be ascertained by a careful study of the reports, and from notes made in the Lower House. This is doubtless accurate in every point of importance, though some verbal corrections may be needed. It should be remembered that the old Constitution remains in force until the final ratification of the one now proposed.

THE whole subject of canonical revision is postponed. The canons may be adopted by a single Convention. They have been referred back to the old committee to report at the next meeting, excepting the canon relating to marriage and divorce, for which a special committee has been appointed. The question of suffragan bishops has also been referred to a special committee. The effort to re-open the revision of the Hymnal was promptly voted down.

THOUGH not exactly a "Convention Note," it may be stated here that the Rev. A. N. Taft has already been sent to Puerto Rico by the Bishop of New York, to minister in the hospitals, and elsewhere as needed, and to open the way for missionary work when the Board of Managers are ready to enter upon it. Mr. Taft speaks Spanish fluently. He will make his headquarters at Ponce. If he could go as a representative of the American Church, not as a "Protestant Episcopalian," his mission would doubtless have a more hearty welcome from the people of Puerto Rico.

So, the Convention was not closed before the disadvantage of the sect name is apparent in the aggressive work which the Church is more than ever called upon to do

The influence upon the people at home of a national name for a Church which has been shown to be truly national, is not, perhaps, the strongest argument for a change. "Protestant Episcopal" is more repellant and confusing to people of other countries than to those who know something of the Church here. What, for instance, will the Czar of Russia make of it when he receives the memorial of our General Convention?

DURING the last week of the Convention, President McKinley entertained, with the members of his Cabinet, several bishops and deputies. Besides the cabinet, were present Bishop Doane, of Albany; Bishop Potter, of New York; Bishop Leonard, of Ohio; Bishop Satterlee, of Washington; Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan who is a lay deputy at the Convention, and Mr. Samuel Mather, brother-in-law of the Secretary of State. The table was set in the private dining room. Bishop Doane sat at the right and Mr. Morgan at the left of the President. The model of the table was given to Bishop Doane who took it with him as a memento of the occasion.

THE name of the Rev. Junius Moore Horner, Bishop-elect of Asheville, was proposed by Bishop Cheshire of North Carolina, and seconded by Bishop Watson, of East Carolina. He was born at Oxford, N. C., in 1859. His father was James Horner, one of the most eminent educators in the State. He was educated at the University of Virginia, and graduated from Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. He attended the General Theological Seminary. He is now associate principal and instructor in the Horner School. The Rev. Mr. Horner is very popular in his State, and his nomination was received with warm approval. He has a wife and two children.

THE Rev. Lucien Kinsolving was born in Loudoun county, Va., in 1862. He is a brother of the present Bishop of Texas, and of the Rev. Arthur B. Kinsolving, of Brooklyn. He was educated at the Episcopal High school, Alexandria, and graduated with the highest honors. He took a course in the University of Virginia, and then entered the Alexandria Theological Seminary. He was made deacon and priest in 1889, by Bishop Whittle, and at once sailed for the city of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, where he soon had charge of two or three churches. He was president of the last convocation there, and was nominated by it as the choice for Brazil.

THE Rev. James B. Funsten was born in Clarke county, Va.; studied at the Virginia Military Institute, and graduated in 1878 from the University of Virginia. He became a deacon in 1882, and was priested in 1883 by Bishop Whittle. He is rector of Trinity church, Portsmouth, Va., and Missionary Bishop-elect of Boise.

THE Rev. Samuel C. Edsall was born in Dixon, Ill. His father was for many years attorney-general of that State. He graduated from Racine College in 1888, and began the practice of law. He took a course in the Western Theological Seminary, beginning as a lay-reader in a Chicago mission. He built one church and then enlarged it. Since then he has erected a fine stone edifice, St. Peter's church, on the north side of Chicago, and his parish numbers 1,000 com-

municants. He is now to succeed Bishop Walker as Missionary Bishop of North Dakota.

THE Rev. William H. Moreland was born in Charleston, S. C. He was educated at the University of the South, and received high honors and several degrees. Bishop Williams made him a deacon in 1884, and Bishop Howe priested him in 1885. He was assistant rector of Christ church, Hartford, Conn., from 1884 to 1885, and rector of the church of the Good Shepherd, Nashua, N. H., from 1885 to 1893. He is now rector of St. Luke's church, San Francisco, and has been elected Missionary Bishop of Sacramento.

IN conversation with a fellow-pilgrim to Jamestown, I got a good suggestion for a memorial; viz., that a tablet of brass or bronze be affixed to the sycamore tree under which the choir, the speakers, and most of the audience, were gathered. On this should be inscribed a record of the day, and its relation to the history of the place where this notable company were assembled. The tree faces the ruined tower of the old church, and being a young tree, may stand for a century, perhaps, to tell the story of "The Jamestown Pilgrimage."

ANOTHER suggestion from one of the clerical deputies "seems to me" worth noting. He keeps his parish list in type, at a printing office, as newspapers now keep their subscription lists. The name of the family is set in bold face type, followed by that of each individual, with abbreviations to indicate all the facts required. Every change, Baptism, Confirmation, etc., is noted on the proof in his study, and fresh proofs are taken from time to time. In this way, the list is always up-to-date, and can be had in duplicate for various purposes.

IN rooms near the church, the ladies of St. Andrew's parish, Washington, have furnished an excellent lunch, well served, and at moderate charges. With such good fare as all have found in the hotels and by private hospitality, at Washington, a light lunch is quite sufficient. With such coffee and with such charming service as the ladies supplied, little more was needed. Yet there was more than that; if one chose to invest fifteen cents, he could have pie with his sandwich!

THE General Convention of '98 has adjourned, and, as we sometimes say about Congress, "very little harm has been done!" For this we ought indeed to be thankful, for there are great possibilities of harm among so many men of many minds; and some of the best minds and most persuasive speakers are sometimes unwise counsellors. It will be seen, however, in a survey of many sessions of our legislative body, that few, if any, of the harmful or even impracticable measures which have been brought forward, have been approved. Those which have received hasty endorsement have finally been rejected. Within the memory of the oldest members, there has not been a Convention which has not done something needful in the correction of past errors and shown some results in the way of progress.

THE Convention in Washington was fairly up to the average of the record. Some are disappointed because of what it did not do, but much better of it ought to be said

than that it did no harm. Though it was not up to the high-water mark of enthusiasm in its missionary meetings, it did a good deal of practical work for missions, work which will bear fruit. Those who are disappointed in its failure to abolish the sect name, "Protestant Episcopal," have themselves to blame for expecting too much. The sentiment in favor of a change of name is doubtless growing, but it was most wise in those who favor it, not to precipitate a controversy over it. When it comes, as it will come some day, it will come without strife of tongues. While "time and tide wait for no man," all things come to those who wisely wait. The General Convention has "waited" seventy-five years for the establishment of an adequate judicial system, and almost as long for the organization of real provinces, and now both these needful elements of organization have been recognized, and will doubtless be ratified three years hence, in the Constitution.



Five-Minute Talks

BY CLINTON LOCKE

CLXXIX.

LET me give some thoughts on the final overthrow of all evil. They are not all mine. I am indebted to Bishop Magee for some of them. I suppose all men believe in the final overthrow of evil, no matter whether they are Christians or not. It is a general expectation of humanity. We all think there is a "good time coming." Now where do we get this thought from? From nature? No, for we see dreadful suffering everywhere in nature, and not an indication that it is likely to stop. Great families of animals are constantly dying that other families may live—everywhere death and destruction. Perhaps we get it from society, but all that we see in society is a great many people suffering that a few may be happy. Socialists and anarchists say they could help this; but we all feel pretty certain that if, according to their plans, all the money and all the land were distributed equally to-day, before the week was out, some men would have other men's fortunes as well as their own. We all know this is not as it ought to be, and we are constantly trying to alleviate it, but I see no prospect of eradicating it as long as men are men. Does the course of history teach that evil is in process of extinction? I cannot see it. History does indeed show nations getting out of the frying-pan, but in a little while it pictures them getting into the fire. We have, for example, got rid of the evil of slavery, at a frightful cost, and now we have another evil staring us in the face—the moral and social condition of eight millions of negroes. We have got rid of Spanish misgovernment, but we have all the Cubans and the Filipinos on our hands. No, history does not afford one hope that evil will at last be put under the feet of good, nor can you judge from hearts going gradually on to perfection as the individual grows older and more experienced in the Christian warfare. I do not know much about other people's hearts, but I do not find that mine will bear the least let up in the watching. It is just as ready as it ever was to run away. And as for old age, go and ask the matrons of the Old Ladies' Homes whether that state of life is of necessity lovely and without sin. The study of the human heart, my friends, will never lead you to think that there is any end to evil.

Some people will tell you that they know evil must end, because a good and benevolent God could not always permit evil, but we see that a good and benevolent God does permit it, and that it is woven in with his whole scheme of dealing with us from beginning to end. I certainly cannot conclude from God's present action that evil is to be put out of the world. Where, then, do we get this firm persuasion of the final triumph of good, for it is rooted in all our minds? Now I know only one reliable source of this belief, and that is a supernatural source. It is told only in the Bible. It is only known by the revelation of God. The Bible is full of the great doctrine of the final overthrow of evil from Genesis to Revelation. It tells us that a very superior being, far above us, but far below God, is now exercising his free will in doing all he can for our ruin, by influencing our wills to follow him, and that one day, suddenly and unexpectedly, God will remove this evil person from the world. He shall cease troubling us. His dominion will be over. I will not bore you with texts, but there are hundreds of assertions in Scripture to this effect.

Oh, you believe then in the Devil? Why, if I believe in the New Testament, I must believe in him, for he is spoken of constantly in it, not as an abstraction, not as a symbol of evil, but as a real personage, with an individual will, organizing evil, and animated by a malicious desire to do all the harm he can. This is one of the leading ideas of the Gospel, and it is a perfectly natural idea. I see all around me plenty of evil and good men influencing the world, and I naturally conclude that there are plenty of good and evil spirits, superior to men, at work upon us. The testimony is overwhelming that in all human lives experiences come up which cannot logically be accounted for, save as the work of a superior intelligence actuated by evil, by a devil, and a very agreeable devil he often is, whose hoofs are concealed in fashionable shoes and whose horns are hidden in a hat of the latest style. Now we can often balk this devil and keep him at bay—and the Head of our Humanity foiled him completely for our example—but we cannot destroy him, or destroy evil. The Bible alone tells us that there is a time to come when he will be no more and when all his whole machinery will crumble into dust. And the Bible tells us this will be sudden; that just when His kingdom seems most splendid, just when he seems to have got the better of all good, God's Will will strike, and the whole unholy crew, and all their works and all their influences and all their power over weak wills, everything that maketh a lie, everything that spots and stains the universe of God, Satan and all his angels, will disappear forever. Oh, splendid, glorious, sustaining assurance, which nothing else gives us but the Holy Bible!



Letters to the Editor

ANOTHER LAYMAN'S EXPERIENCE

To the Editor of *The Living Church*:

I was very much pleased with the communication signed "Layman" in your issue of Oct. 15th, and believe that he is more nearly correct in judgment than the editor. I have spent much time in Eastern, as well as Western, dioceses, under the indifferent and thoughtless reading of many priests in the Church who would doubtless criticise in others a performance less reprehensible. I believe it is true that in the large cities the average reading of the Church service is in

good taste, and calculated to increase the spirit of devotion in the hearts of the congregation, but in the churches located in the smaller cities and towns, East and West, the average rendering of the service requires constant apology. It is the result of habit, followed thoughtlessly, without the knowledge of its bad effect. You will scarcely find a layman who has the moral courage to tell his priest of his fault, preferring rather to suffer himself and allow the effect and influence of that all inspiring service to be lost, than to take the risk of giving pain to the priest by a word of kindly criticism. Often we hear the Bible lessons read with very little attempt to observe punctuation, and the prayers without any appearance of the spirit of devotion, and frequently the articulation is so indistinct that none but those thoroughly familiar with the Prayer Book can follow them. Again, we hear the words of the Creed repeated with such irreverent speed as to exclude all thoughtful consideration of its importance as an act of worship to Almighty God. It would no doubt astonish many a priest in the Church to know his weakness in this respect; his congregation may not complain, and yet he may be greatly at fault. Would it not be well for every priest to seriously ask himself the question: are you guilty? And if so, make an honest effort to go before his congregation next Sunday morning with a determination, so far as in him lies, to bring each individual into that close relation with his Maker which the ritual of the Church so strongly suggests. LAYMAN.

APPRECIATION

To the Editor of *The Living Church*:

In common with many deputies, I am constrained to express my thanks for the graceful hospitality of THE LIVING CHURCH and *Church Standard* in permitting the free use of the Church press rooms, with stationery, heat, and light, during the recent session of the General Convention in Washington. Without the use of your rooms we should have been greatly cramped in our endeavors at correspondence. DEPUTY.

Washington, D. C.

THE NEED IN MONROVIA

To the Editor of *The Living Church*:

By your generous acts to me while studying medicine in this country a few years ago, I am encouraged again to state to the numerous readers of your widely circulated paper, what has been accomplished towards founding the much-needed training institution for girls in Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, West Africa.

After returning home, nearly three years ago, along with my many clerical and medical duties, I commenced collecting children of different ages, until the number of scholars amounted to sixteen. Several of the girls came to us from heathen parents, with a piece of cloth around their bodies, with ankles and wrists covered with brass rings, and without any knowledge of English or civilization.

To-day they are all tidy in appearance, with suits of clothes, as far as our clothes will go for changes, speaking the English language as correctly as might be expected, and reading the Bible and Prayer Book, keeping up our Church services most beautifully on Sundays and week days; they are becoming efficient in laundry, cooking, sewing, housekeeping, and gardening.

As we all take our meals together, my dear wife at one end of the table and I at the other, they are also taught behavior at the table, as well as in the parlor and church. The results, I am exceedingly thankful to say, are good.

We have two services daily at home, except when those at the church take us there. Rising bell is rung at 5 o'clock in the morning, when every one appears, properly dressed, at their different tasks, until prayer bell at half past seven, when service and Scripture lessons are given. They retire at 9 o'clock.

The rectory of Trinity church being a private dwelling, has become too much crowded for the present number in hand, hence the necessity of a suitable building is very evident and urgent, and numerous applicants had to be refused.

Also when they are sick I am compelled to return some of them home to their parents for want of space, as hygienic precaution forbids my keeping the healthy in the same room and on the same bed with the sick. This distresses me very much, because the poor sick children do not get the care and attention necessary; and it is heart-rending to hear their pleading: "Don't send me from home, I prefer remaining here." Our best singer, a Kroo girl, Sarah Gbey Walker, had to be sent home for the same reason.

Besides the above, we are confronted with the following difficulty: Custom duties on necessary provisions from abroad became such a burden that several efforts were made to lighten the weight by the various religious organizations of different names. Many appeals were sent to our Legislature, but each was laid on the table by that representative assembly. Through my personal efforts, however, said duties have been removed. The law touching the above mentions by name, "the Female Institution of Rev. Dr. Moort, Monrovia."

Being under such obligations—along with five hundred to one thousand acres of farm land granted by our Legislature to the Girls' Training Institution—we received a letter from our President in the interior, telling us to expect from twelve to twenty girls of different ages. Our position, therefore, has become more desperate, our anxiety greater.

The Board of Trustees appointed by our General Convocation in 1896, urged the founder and rector of the institution to put forth some endeavors towards securing the suitable hall for the purpose. By faith in Almighty God, therefore, the undersigned has taken great and manifold risks for the training of the future Churchwomen of that daughter republic of the U. S. A. Every founder and supporter of any institution of learning knows how difficult the tasks, especially when no legacy or regular income is in the hand of the projector.

In addition to the above need, the institution requires books for primary and normal courses, clothing for the girls, and all sorts of utensils and furniture.

Endowments of scholarships, memorial buildings, professorships, books, maps, etc., etc., are most earnestly solicited. Donations in money or merchandise, sewing machines, and material for the various departments, will be gladly received by the treasurer, the Rev. Dr. G. H. Houghton, No. 1 East 29th street, and by the Rev. Dr. Kimber, Church Missions House, 4th avenue and 22d street, New York city; also by the Hon. Henry Hayman, Consul-General of Liberia, 3 Coleman street, London, and by Paulus Moort, M. D., rector of Trinity church, city of Monrovia, Republic of Liberia, West Africa.

[Dr. Moort is personally known to me as an earnest, hard-working, colored priest, who is also well qualified as a physician. His work in Monrovia is highly commended by those who know all about it. He ought to carry home with him substantial evidence of the sympathy of our Church people. His wife is a great help in his educational work, and trains the girls also in domestic duties. C. W. L., Ed. L. C.]

Personal Mention

The Rev. A. Alexander has resigned the rectorship of All Saints' church, Minneapolis, and until further notice may be addressed at Ridgewood, N. J.

The Rev. Frederick M. Brooks has withdrawn, by request, his resignation of the church of the Incarnation, Lynn, Mass.

The address of the Rev. H. P. Chapman is changed from Wagon town, to Holmes, Delaware Co., Pa.

The Rev. W. H. Dean has resigned the charge of St. John's church, North Guilford, and Zion church, North Branford, Conn., and accepted that of St. Mark's church, Bridgewater, in the same diocese.

The address of the Rev. Walton Hall Doggett during the coming winter will be 33 E. 61st st., New York city.

The Rev. Wm. H. Garth has accepted the rectorship of the church of the Ascension, Wakefield, R. I.

The Rev. H. M. Green has accepted the rectorship of the church of the Nativity, San Saba, and the charge of the mission of Llano, missionary district of Western Texas.

The Rev. Wm. Higgs has resigned the rectorship of Calvary church, McDonough, diocese of Central New York, and accepted that of St. Michael's church, Fowler, and St. Luke's church, Selma, diocese of California.

The Rev. L. LeBlanc Lynch has accepted the rectorship of St. James' church, Amesbury, Mass.

The Rev. E. Murphy has accepted charge of the church of the Ascension, Auburn, Neb.

The Rev. Lyman P. Powell has accepted the rectorship of the church of St. John the Evangelist, Lansdowne, Pa.

The Rev. Andrew F. Schultzberg, assistant rector of St. Ann's church on the Heights, Brooklyn, has accepted a call from St. Martin's, Radnor, Pa.

The Rev. Marcus Alden Tolman has returned from Europe, and may now be addressed at St. Mark's Rectory, Mauch Chunk, Pa.

Official

At a meeting of the vestry of St. Andrew's church, North Grafton, Massachusetts, held on Tuesday, the twenty-seventh day of September, 1898, the following minute was adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from the scene of his earthly labors, the Rev. Herbert Brown Trussell, and

WHEREAS, This parish is very deeply sensible of the spiritual benefits which have resulted from his heroic devotion, who was its founder,

Resolved, That we, the rector, wardens and vestry of St. Andrew's parish, do place on record our admiration for the man, and our affection for the priest.

Resolved, That this minute be spread upon the records of the parish, that copies be sent to the family, and that it be published in *The Churchman*, *THE LIVING CHURCH*, and *Southern Churchman*.

Signed,

FRANK L. VERNON, Rector.
 GEORGE B. INCHES,
 ELMER J. ALLEN, } Wardens,
 F. HAYWARD PRENTICE, }
 JOHN SMITH, } Vestry.
 WILLIAM LAMOUR, }
 JOHN NOLAND, }

THE EPISCOPAL PUBLICATION SOCIETY, TRACT BUILDING, NEW YORK

We wish to say through *THE LIVING CHURCH*, to those who are interested, that our dispute regarding the title, etc., has now been amicably settled. The name will remain unchanged.

Oct. 28, 1898. BRADDIN HAMILTON, Supt.

Died

CHAPMAN.—At Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 1st, Caroline Talman, widow of the late Richard Chapman, and daughter of John Talman.

HOLDRIDGE.—At Hudson, N. Y., Oct. 2nd, Emily J. Holdridge, in her 80th year.

HARRISON.—Entered into life eternal, on Thursday morning, Oct. 20, 1898, at seven o'clock, at her late home in Frederick, Maryland, Bettie Harrison Maulsby Ritchie, widow of the late Judge John Ritchie of that city, and daughter of the late Hon. Wm. Pinkney Maulsby, of Westminster, Maryland.

She was a valued woman.
 "Work your work betimes and in His time He will give you your reward,"

Comfort Thou her troubled breast,
 Let her head now sweetly rest;
 Free from care, from toil and pain,
 Our's the loss—her's the gain.

Alleluia!

Obituary

ATKINSON.—At Taco-Taco, province of Pinar del Rio, Cuba, August 4th, 1896, Pearce Atkinson, born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 9th, 1868. Eldest son of G. W. P. and Margaret Pearce Atkinson, of Chicago.

A little more than two years ago, Pearce Atkinson, of Chicago, went to Cuba as a volunteer in the insurgent forces, and was attached to Antonio Maceo's command as engineer. In less than six weeks he was killed in battle. He was one of the bravest, as he was one of the earliest, of the many American youths who have fallen on Cuban soil in a cause dear to American hearts.

Church antecedents belonged to him by allotment. When quite young he was sent to Racine College Grammar School, then at the height of its prosperity under the saintly Dr. DeKoven.

The boy early developed strength of character. He was destined to succeed, for he was determined to succeed, but success of whatever kind must be honorably obtained, for his nature was of noble strain, as his bringing up was gentle, while besides, he had as natural a tendency for the heroic; a tendency that invariably uplifts and restrains. Completing his course in the preparatory department, and entering college, he pursued the course in mechanical engineering at Lehigh University, Pa. Here he took a high standing, and prizes in oratory, delivering the

Tablet Oration when he graduated in 1889. He studied practical mechanics in the railroad shops in Cheyenne, Wyoming, labored assiduously, earned the respect of the workmen by his zeal and sincerity as well as by his evident superiority of mind and body. For a year or two he traveled through the mining regions of the West, visiting California and Mexico, never failing to note the physical features and resources of new lands in their relation to social progress, a subject that deeply interested him.

It was inevitable that the Cuban question should stir his imagination and appeal to his sympathies. We need not speculate as to the impelling motive forcing him to espouse the cause of an oppressed people. Doubtless many reasons swayed him, in addition to the ardent love of freedom that extends to the love of freedom for all, but none of these reasons are unworthy. There was little room in his disposition for the mere desire for gain or position. The last was sure to come to such a man, careless though he might be at the outset concerning it.

He was on the staff of General Maceo who thought highly of him. That he was brave and cool as he was efficient is to be expected, though it is the testimony of a companion who saw him in his first and only battle, "He met death heroically." The army of Maceo say: "A braver man never lived."

Helies buried where he fell. In harmony with his chivalrous character was his personal appearance. He was a model of strength and manly beauty. Six feet in height, finely proportioned, a frank, handsome face, an eye that was both soft and commanding, and a noble bearing. He was a noticeable man anywhere. His personal qualities were equally attractive. His devotion to his mother was a beautiful trait in his character. Nature seemed to have marked out young Pearce Atkinson for a great career, and in all but length of days it was great, for he gave up his life for others.

ATKINSON.—June 27, 1898, Jean Donald, twin son of G. W. P. and Margaret Pearce Atkinson. Burial at Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A deplorable accident on the 27th of June has brought deep sorrow upon a Church family of Evanston, and cast its shadow on the parish and community. On that day Jean Donald Atkinson was drowned. The body was recovered, and the Burial Office, with celebration of the Holy Eucharist, was held at St. Mark's church. The dear boy whose passing is thus recorded, may well be numbered among those for whose bright examples we give thanks to God. His brief course of sixteen years has been under the careful training of the Catholic Faith and in that development, as boyhood grew into youth, natural traits became lovely graces of character. In growing manliness and winsome ways, in the association of companions, as well as in the home circle, his face showed the blessedness of the pure in heart. The "Twins" as they were called by all who knew them, were loved by all. They were for years side by side in St. Mark's choir, and were constant in service as acolytes at the altar. They were inseparable, and their unvarying mutual love constituted a great charm and attraction in their lives, and rendered them singularly beautiful in character. That such was the impression upon the community was evidenced by the tearful throng about the white coffin. The cross and lights about it spoke of the unending life, while the offering of the Eucharist brought to stricken hearts the divine comfort in the communion of the saints.

Appeals

(Legal title [for use in making wills]: *THE DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA*.)

UPON application the following reports submitted to the Board of Missions at Washington may be had: The Triennial Report of the Board of Managers (single copies), the Report on Domestic Missions, with reports from the Missionary and Diocesan Bishops receiving appropriations from the society, and the Report of the Commission on work among the Colored People appended, and the Report on Foreign Missions, including the reports of the several Foreign Missionary Bishops and the Bishop of Haiti. The Domestic and Foreign Reports may be had for distribution. Address Secretary, 281 Fourth avenue, New York.

Remittances should be made to MR. GEO. C. THOMAS, treasurer, 281 Fourth Avenue, New York. At present, please address communications to the REV. JOSHUA KIMBER, Associate Secretary.

Spirit of Missions, official monthly magazine, \$1.00 a year.

Church and Parish

EUCCHARISTIC wafers, priests' wafers, one cent; people's wafers, twenty cents a hundred; plain sheets two cents. MISS A. G. BLOOMER, 229 Railroad ave., Mt. Vernon, New York.

The Editor's Table

Kalendar, November, 1898

1. ALL SAINTS' DAY.	White.
6. 22d Sunday after Trinity.	Green.
13. 23d Sunday after Trinity.	Green.
20. Sunday next before Advent.	Green.
27. 1st Sunday in Advent.	Violet.
30. ST. ANDREW, Apostle.	Red

"One All Saints' Day"

BY MRS. FRANCES A. M. JOHNSON

The summer had departed
With all her blithsome train,
And earth's serenest splendor
With autumn's later reign.

All silently on loved graves
The dead leaves wooed decay;
And drearily sobbed the east wind
One dark November day.

From neighboring tower the church bell
Rang through the freezing mist,
And summoned all good Christians
To Holy Eucharist.

My willing heart responding,
Though with sore grief oppressed,
I sped to accept the bidding
To be my Master's guest.

For 'twas the Feast of All Saints,
Dear saints gone from our eyes;
And all the meek and lowly
Who walk in Paradise.

Those blessed ones and holy
Who bore affliction's cross,
Rejoicing to be worthy
For Christ to suffer loss.—

Who their own lives forgetting
While on their pilgrim way,
Filled up with loving service
Each consecrated day.

Within the church all festal
With lights the altar shone;
The white-robed choir sang praises
For those "whose rest is won."

They sang of "sweet communion
And fellowship divine"
Between the saints in warfare
And those who glorious shine.

When the glad hymn was ended,
Upon my knees I fell,
Sweet presences seemed near me,
And voices known so well

Joined in the grand "trialogon";
Then 'round the altar pressed
A "cloud of witnesses" beloved
From the dear Land of Rest.

And oh! the sweet communion.—
From flesh I seemed released,
The saints of God partaking
With us Christ's precious feast!

How my lone heart was strengthened
To walk life's weary way,
The unseen world so near me,
That bleak November day!

Mt. St. Alban, Washington

In the earlier part of the century, Mount St. Alban was owned by Mr. Joseph Nourse, who was appointed by General Washington as the first Registrar of the Treasury. Mr. Nourse was a devout Christian man, and his grandchildren recall that it was a constant practice of his to retire among the trees, where St. Alban's church now stands, for prayer and meditation. He used also frequently to express the hope that a church might some day be built there. It was there, too, that a young and devoted Christian woman, Miss Phoebe Nourse, like her namesake of old, "a faithful servant of the Church," gathered a little Sunday class composed of the members of St. John's school for boys, which stood on this property, and taught it until her health gradually failed. After her death a box was found containing forty gold dollars, the proceeds of her needle work in her last illness, "for a free church on St. Alban's Hill." This was committed by her

to the care of the principal of the school. When sufficient funds were accumulated for the building of the church, her own brother and the boys of the school were the first to dig its foundation. And this is the story of St. Alban's, the first free church in the District of Columbia, henceforth to be used as a cathedral chapel. How little did the simple-hearted builders realize at that early day that this same Mount St. Alban was by and by to become the site of a great cathedral in the capital of the United States.—*The Church Militant.*

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The Unveiling of the Peace Cross

ON the last Sunday of October, the twentieth after Trinity, the "Peace Cross" was unveiled on Mount St. Albans, Washington, D. C. This cross was raised, not only to commemorate the peace with Spain, but to set apart the beautiful spot as the site of the cathedral that, in the capital of the nation, is hereafter for all time, we may hope, to witness to apostolic Faith and Order. That the unveiling took place on the last Sunday of the General Convention, meeting for the first time in the capital of the United States, was more than a happy coincidence. That meeting is also to be commemorated by the historic cross. In the light of these facts, lovers of Church and of country went up to the mount with feelings of exhilaration becoming the makers of history, though makers of history do not always so fully realize that history is making.

An October day of exceeding beauty. Nature had had a clearing up time, worthy of the most notable of housekeepers; and the trees of the wood, some yet in summer green, and others in autumn's burnished splendor, were goodly to look upon after the pouring rain of the previous day. The turf, pressed by thousands of feet, sent forth a pleasant fragrance of "herbs of grace." Thousands, did I say? Well, it is quite time that I tell that the great multitude that thronged the mount must have exceeded ten thousand in number.

The arrangements were admirable. If some failed, from distance, to hear the speakers, they could see the imposing procession as it issued from the wood, passed up the rope-barriered pathway, or ascended the platform. Choir after choir, white-robed, followed the cross, very small boys leading the van of each, who may live to see the completed cathedral. We did not count these choirs; but the diocese of Washington must be singularly rich in tuneful small boys, a material usually very hard to get. The processional was, "Jesus shall reign where'er the sun," sung to the good old "Duke Street." A band of brass instruments kept the long line of choristers in time and tune.

Following the choirs came the clerical members of the House of Deputies, who were vested, and then, preceded by their own cross-bearer, the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America. All were covered, I dare not say by what, lest, in aiming at ecclesiastical phraseology, I meet the fate of some of my guileless fellow-knights of the pen who seat bishops on altars, and suspend crucifers from ceilings. Suffice it to say that "headpieces" seemed to be the correct thing, the President of the United States sustaining the majesty of the State in the only "silk hat" of the great procession. The Bishops—here I am indebted to a Washington reporter—"were dressed in black and white

cassocks and surplices, together with the many-colored robes of their universities." Picture to yourself, gentle reader, your beloved diocesan in his bravery!

The President of the United States was given a seat at the middle front of the great platform, with the Bishops of Washington and Kentucky, and the Rev. Dr. Dix on his right, the Bishops of Albany, Minnesota, and Chicago, on his left. The responsive reading of versicles and psalms, the saying of the Lord's Prayer and the Apostles' Creed by the great multitude, was as the sound of many waters.

"There is one Body and one Spirit, even as ye are called in one hope of your calling; one Lord, one Faith, and one Baptism, one God and Father of all who is above all, and through all and in you all." Thus ended the lesson; and then from choir and congregation came the hymn, dear and familiar: "The Church's One Foundation."

Bishop Satterlee's address of welcome, I quote in part:

One week ago we made our pilgrimage to Jamestown, where we were brought face to face with the past, with the beginnings of the Church in America. To-day we face the glowing future with deep conviction in our hearts that, as this country, North, East, South, and West, was born of God in the beginning of our history, so it has great missions given by God to bear fruit among the nations of the world.

This cross is the outward symbol and token of countless earnest prayers. Last spring, when our hearts were filled with the joys of the Resurrection, they were also torn asunder with fear and visions of impending war. On Easter Monday, when the President sent that memorable message to Congress, a small number of worshipers were assembled at the very hour in the church of St. Alban, kneeling at the altar to receive the Blessed Sacrament, praying with one heart and soul that God would give peace in our time. Since that day the war with Spain has come, and we trust has gone. And our awakened country thrilled to realize that there must be a divine purpose in it all, awakened to hear above the earthly roar of cannon the echo of angel song of peace, good will to man; awakened to the realization that that war was a war for peace. It has been truly said that in one hundred days of warfare God carried this country of ours forward one hundred years. Now our cross is raised to commemorate the great event of this year; to commemorate the peace that has marked this Convention of ours; raised to utter our fervent wish for final peace and enduring amity between America and Spain; raised as a confession of our faith that the only lasting peace for men on earth is the peace that comes from the Cross of Christ. Amen.

This was the close of his formal address. He added: "It is asking too much that the President of the United States, especially after his expressed wish, should respond even by a single word, but I want our Chief Magistrate, for whom we pray every day of our life, to know our unspoken wish."

Upon this hint, our indulgent "Great Father at Washington" spake:

"I appreciate the very great privilege given to me to participate with this ancient Church here, by its bishops and its laymen, in this new sowing for the Master and for man. Every undertaking like this, for the promotion of religion and morality and education, is a positive gain to citizenship, to country, and to civilization. And in this single word I speak, I wish for this sacred enterprise the highest influence and the widest usefulness."

Then followed the unveiling of the cross. Scarcely had the starry flag that enveloped it fluttered to the ground, revealing the

clear-cut outlines of the fair symbol of peace and good-will, than there arose on the air the sweet and holy strain :

"In the cross of Christ I glory,
Towering o'er the wrecks of time.
All the light of sacred story
Gathers round its head sublime."

After the unveiling, followed the address of the Bishop of Albany. He said:

I am speaking, as I stand here, in the name of all Americans. The cross which has here been unveiled stands on a mount which bears a name that is holy to all English-speaking people, the name of St. Alban. It stands where it overlooks the capital of a great nation of free men, the principle of whose political philosophy, as I understand it, is represented by the outstretching arms of the Cross of God. It will stand for years and years to come, where a cathedral church is to be built, and where peace will soon be preached to them that are nigh and to them that are far away.

The Chief Magistrate of our great country has added the dignity of his most welcome presence. An assembly has gathered representative of the Church of Jesus Christ, whose glory it is that it teaches liberty as the religion of the Crucified. I ask you just to take what I may call the symbolic suggestion of the circumstances of the hour. I count it a symbolic suggestion that there is represented to-day in this assembly that only union that can be between the Church and State in this great country; for this country believes in the side-by-sideness of the temporal and spiritual rulers, so that there will be no intrusion of State upon Church and Church upon State, except in the perpetual and prevailing powers of the prayers for the State.

I ask you to think again of this suggestive symbolism. It is called a Peace Cross. You know you used to hear in the old days of men who made a truce and called it a peace, but mere material prosperity does not constitute true peace.

I maintain that it is not an inconsistent thing to put together these two words, the peace and the cross. They belong together in the maintenance and the intimate coherence and ascendancy of Christian truth. This stands as the cross of Him who is our Peace, in the first place, for the redemption of humanity. It stands for that great strife that is going on in all the world between the power of good and evil, not merely of flesh and blood, but the struggle also of the spiritual powers and principalities with the rulers of wickedness. It stands for that incessant battle that is going on in every soul between the higher and the lower nature. But there is no peace until the better nature stands, as in the great statue of St. Michael, the archangel, with Satan under his feet. We say peace has its victories, as well as war. Let us say rather that there is no victory except in concord and peace. Any other is a presentation of Christianity which talks to profane and superficial men of the passing feelings instead of the vigorous faith. Stagnant humanity clothes itself in the purple and fine linen of materialism and mammon worship. Why, I am sure that there is no inconsistency and no contradiction, but absolute harmony, in the use of the words peace and cross. The peace comes through the pardon that the cross procures.

My dear brother, we stand by you and behind you to-day. We glory in this sacred enterprise, and, as all the States of the Union have put their stones into that beautiful obelisk which lifts its majestic head above the capital city and the nation, so I believe all the dioceses of our Church may send a stone to build the cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul. As Bishop of the capital city of the Empire State, I speak to the Bishop of the capital city of the nation, a nation which we dare not call imperial, but which, nevertheless, is a nation, every one of whose subjects is a sovereign. In speaking to the Bishop of the capital city, I venture to pledge a pillar from the diocese of Albany for this cathedral, and shall tender the love and the loyalty of the people of Albany to the cathedral.

May God bless your purpose and your prayers, and may God give to all nations unity, peace, and concord.

The *Gloria in Excelsis* was sung to the old setting, well understood of the people; and then, after the Thanksgiving for Victory, the Prayer for the President, the Prayer for Congress (the Prayer for the Unity of God's People and that for Missions had been earlier said), the people were let depart with the Blessing of Peace.

Let depart! This they seemed to be in no hurry to do. Some were lingering to examine more closely the cross and to read its inscriptions; some to take in the whole beauty of the scene—the distant city, monument, and capitol; the fringe of woodland, rich back-ground for the great white cross; the pretty chapel among the trees; over all, the blue sky of a perfect day. An atmosphere steeped in sunshine was excuse enough for lingering on the hillside. A more prosaic reason was that when the other people had gone, we prudent loiterers would have more room on the cars that were to take us into town.

I have neglected to say that "America" was sung in a way that befitted so illustrious an occasion—an occasion national, I venture to think, in its interest. Few States or Territories were unrepresented in the great assembly that took part in the first service on the site of the cathedral of Washington. Who can foregather what representation there will be when the topmost stone shall be brought, or the majestic fane be consecrated to the worship of the God of nations? May the "Peace Cross," its first-erected stone, be a symbol and an omen of what the growing, the completed cathedral shall be to them that dwell under its shadow, or bless its wider-spread influence, its work for

"Him who died upon a cross of tree."

Y. Y. K.



Book Reviews and Notices

Great Books. By the Very Rev. Frederick W. Farrar, D.D., Dean of Canterbury. New York and Boston: T. Y. Crowell & Co. One vol., 16mo, cloth, gilt top. \$1.25.

Dean Farrar, like many others, overwhelmed at the enormous literary productivity of our time, feels that the average reader needs a guide in the choice of what is best. "Indiscriminate reading," he says, "should be resolutely abjured." But there are certain books that should be made the very foundation of a literary training, and some of these Dean Farrar analyzes with consummate skill and insight. He shows the deep moral meaning of Dante's "Divine Comedy," the splendid fervor and power of Milton's chaste imagination, the lofty teaching that may be found in Shakespeare's plays, particularly "Macbeth," "Othello," and "King Lear," and the simple, but immortal, imagery of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress." Dean Farrar writes with so much enthusiasm, his appreciations are so sensible, and his illustrations are so rich and varied, that no one could fail to be inspired by him to undertake a first-hand acquaintance with the masterpieces he holds up before us.

Home Economics. By Maria Parloa. Fifty-two illustrations. New York: The Century Company. Pp. 378. Price, \$1.50.

"Home Economics" is the latest and most complete addition to that growing library on subjects of housekeeping which does so much to lighten the trials of young housekeepers, and for which old housekeepers find such an increasing use. Miss Parloa's volume is extremely well arranged; the instructions are precise, clear, and given in the exact order of procedure in any and every operation. Every recipe has

been thoroughly tested, and is absolutely reliable. There is a good and practical index. It is up to date in all modern fashions of housekeeping. Among other valuable things, it contains an excellent list of kitchen utensils to purchase when going into housekeeping; complete directions for the care and renovation of all articles found in a well-appointed house; and chapters on oils, stains, varnishes, and woods, that will be of great service in this new departure of fashionable housekeeping. The book also gives an outline of "what is needed to make a comfortable house"; a valuable chapter on food; and offers a compendium of the best and latest methods of laundry work and housecleaning.

Fables for the Frivolous. (With Apologies to La Fontaine.) By Guy Wetmore Carryl. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Brothers. Price, \$1.50.

"Fables for the Frivolous" is a rendering into latter-day nonsense verse of the old fables which La Fontaine has made so familiar; but, while the main idea of each fable has been to a certain extent preserved, by the originality of its treatment the author has made each peculiarly his own. The intention is frankly a frivolous one, as the title shows, and the fables are offered in the name of amusement only. They will, therefore, appeal particularly to those who have an affection for the inimitable creations of Gilbert, Lewis Carrol, and Edward Lear. They are written, it would seem, on the principle that a little nonsense is beneficial to all of us, and with the knowledge that year by year the gentle art of being frivolous is coming to be more widely recognized as a valuable accomplishment. They are characterized by the deft rhyming which is so essential in the best nonsense verse, and by the good-nature which is the essence of wholesome pleasantry. Mr. Peter Newell whose illustrative work is well known for its quaint originality, is seen at his best in the drawings made to accompany these fables. The publishers have done a fine piece of work in the printing. The title-page is a good imitation of the earliest typography, in black and red.

How to Get Strong, and How to Stay So. By William Blaikie, author of "Sound Bodies for Our Boys and Girls," etc. New and Revised Edition from New Plates. New York: Harper & Brothers. Retail price, \$1.75.

The first edition of "How to Get Strong," published in 1879, had an enormous sale; greater, probably, than any other athletic book ever had. This new "How to Get Strong" covers a far more extensive field than the former, calling to its aid all that has been learned in this field in the interim. It aims to show the present state of the art of body-building; and by drawing upon all that ancient Greece and Rome and modern athletic Europe and America have contributed, the author—himself an athlete—has placed before the reader a book that seeks to help him and to do him good; to guard against the dangers, yet to secure most of the benefits accruing from athletic training. Many lessons are drawn from the lives of the famous athletes of to-day and those of the past, which will aid the reader in dealing with his or her own case. The chapter upon "Great Men's Bodies" aims to show that of the most eminent and illustrious men the world has known, a large majority had exceptional bodily vigor; that to outwork others they saw that they must have that vigor or break down, and so they used the means and got it. The book is illustrated with numerous portraits.

Down Durlley Lane. By Virginia Woodward Cloud. Illustrated by Reginald Birch. New York: The Century Company. Square octavo; pp. 100. Price, \$1.50.

"Down Durlley Lane" is a gallery of delightful pictures by Reginald Birch, illustrating a score of ballads by Miss Virginia Woodward Cloud. Miss Cloud's verses are full of quaint humor and are in the old-time spirit, in the vein of Cowper's "John Gilpin" and Goldsmith's "Elegy on a Mad Dog," so that they make equal appeal to children and adults. The author has succeeded in creating distinct characters, not

mere puppets—a difficult accomplishment in verse. The Parson who "went to see," and the Scribe of Durley who routed the robbers of his fruit garden, are very real personages. Mr. Birch has found true inspiration in the verses. While faithful interpretations of the humor of the ballads, the pictures are never without their own shrewd pictorial comment and emphasis. Mr. Birch has the true sympathy with bygone days that marks the illustrations of Hugh Thomson. The book is handsomely printed in two colors.

Pinocchio's Adventures in Wonderland. Translated from the Italian. With an Introduction by Hezekiah Butterworth. Illustrated. Boston: Jordan, Marsh & Co. Pp. 212. Price, postpaid, 30 cts.

No better description of this delightful little book (sold for a delightfully small price) could be given than that which the well-known author and critic gives in the Introduction, from which we quote a few paragraphs:

"'Pinocchio's Adventures in Wonderland' is one of those unique tales of a lively fancy that has its own little world and atmosphere, and that carries with it an especial charm. It has the originality of 'Alice in Wonderland,' and the same verisimilitude. The fancy of the canvas writer makes the wooden puppet live, suffer from the consequences of many amusing pranks, and finally, seeing the errors of all such thoughtless ways, turn into a happy, living, well-behaved, manly boy. The book has these qualities, purpose and uniqueness. It has the curious fascination of a street 'Punch and Judy' show.

"The feet of the lively Pinocchio go astray and get trapped, and into places where follows the rain of tears, but the affections of the miraculous little image are always true and return to the parental bosom again. The book is one to make a child think and live, to laugh and be true; it stands alone; it is something new in the literature of the imagination for children. It is so droll that the boy or girl would be likely to tease his mother to read it over to him many times."

Joel Harford. By James Otis. Three illustrations by Charles Copeland. New York and Boston: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 1 vol. 8vo. Pp. 200. Price, \$1.25.

Joel Harford is a country boy who goes down to New York determined to win his way unaided. In Chambers Street he sits down on a curbstone to eat his supper, and, naturally, attracts the attention of Pippey and Chowder, two newsboys, who at first, seeing how green he is, try to cajole him, but afterwards become his warm friends, and even take him into partnership. The story, which is in Mr. Otis' characteristic vein, relates his varied experiences, and shows how the boy's sterling honesty and common-sense bring him into profitable business. It is a lively story, and will interest and amuse.

Young People's Problems. By the Rev. J. R. Miller, D.D. New York and Boston: T. Y. Crowell & Co., 18mo. pp. 206, cloth. Price, 75 cts.

It is a common observation that old people often forget that they were once young and so show little sympathy with boys and girls in their trials. But Dr. Miller declares that young people's problems cover the whole of life, and life itself depends on finding the right answers. He makes no pretense of considering all these problems but by taking up some of them he believes that others will be more easily answered by those who have to meet them. There are twenty-eight chapters, and among the suggestive titles are these: "The Home Relation," about "Father," "Mother," "Friends," "Beginning a Christian Life," "About Prayer," "Conversation," "Control of Temper," "Social Duties," "The Use of Time," "Honor," "The Blessing of Work," "Learning Contentment." It is a book that ought to be put into the hands of every young person in the land.

Books Received

HARPER & BROTHERS

Roden's Corner. By Henry S. Merriman. \$1.75.
The Red Axe. By S. R. Crockett. \$1.50.

How to get Strong and How to Stay So. By William Blaikie. \$1.75.

Henry Esmond. By W. M. Thackeray. \$1.75.

Bound Volume of Harper's Round Table for 1898. \$2.50.

THE BAKER & TAYLOR COMPANY

In Nature's Image. By W. I. Lincoln Adams. \$2.50.

FREDERICK A. STOKES COMPANY

Baby's Record. By Maud Humphrey. \$2.50.

Autobiographical Reminiscences of Henry Ward Beecher. By T. J. Ellinwood. 75 cts.

Tekla. By Robert Barr. \$1.25.

More Cargoes. By W. W. Jacobs. \$1.

The Town Traveler. By George Gissing. \$1.25.

The Christian Teaching. By Lyof N. Tolstoi. \$1.

Jingle Jangle Rhyme Book. By Henry B. Simmons. \$1.50.

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO.

The Arabian Nights. By Andrew Lang. \$2.

The Golliwogg at the Seaside. By Florence K. Upton.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

The Successors of Homer. By W. C. Lawton. \$1.50.

Philadelphia—the Place and People. By Agnes Repplier. \$2.50.

Buccaneers and Pirates of our Coasts. By Frank R. Stockton. \$1.50.

LEE & SHEPARD, Boston

Stories of the American Revolution. By E. T. Tomlinson. \$1.

John Hancock, His Book. By A. E. Brown. \$2.

The Boys with Old Hickory. By E. T. Tomlinson. \$1.50.

LAMSON, WOLFFE & CO.

A Laboratory Manual of Physiological and Clinical Chemistry and Toxicology. By A. F. Austin, A. D., M. D., and Isador H. Coriat. \$1.25.

The Land of Contrasts. By J. F. Muirhead. \$1.50.

G. BELL & SONS, London

Commentary on Corinthians. By the Rev. M. F. Sadler. \$1.50.

Commentary on Romans. By the Rev. M. F. Sadler. \$1.50.

WM. BRIGGS, Toronto

The Children of Wisdom, and other Sermons. By John DeSoyres, M. A.

HENRY FROWDE

The Gift of Rest. By E. A. D.

T. Y. CROWELL & CO.

The Secret of Achievement. By O. S. Marden. \$1.50.

The Modern Man and Maid. By Sarah Grand. 35 cts.

The Greatest Thing Ever Known. By Ralph Waldo Trine. 35 cts.

Manual History of French Literature. By F. Brunetiere. \$2.

Joel Harford. By James Otis. \$1.25.

TOWER PUBLISHING COMPANY, Allegheny, Pa.

Millennial Dawn.

A. C. MCCLURG & Co.

Three Freshmen. By Jessie Anderson Chase. \$1.

Personal Sketches of Recent Authors. By Hattie Tyng Griswold. \$1.50.

General Nelson's Scout. By Byron A. Dunn. \$1.25.

My Scrap Book of the French Revolution. By Elizabeth W. Latimer. \$2.50.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & Co.

A World of Green Hills. By Bradford Torrey. \$1.25.

The Black Curtain. By Flora Haines Loughhead. \$1.50.

The Battle of the Strong. A Romance of Two Kingdoms. By Gilbert Parker. \$1.50.

The Story of Little Jane and Me. By M. E. \$1.

THOMAS WHITTAKER,

The Cathedrals of England; two volumes. Illustrated edition. First Series, by Frederick W. Farrar, D.D., Dean of Canterbury, and others. Second Series, by W. C. Newbolt, D.D., Canon of St. Paul's, and others. Both volumes royal octavo. \$5.

JOHN D. WATLES & Co., Philadelphia

The Messages of the Earlier Prophets. By F. K. Sanders, Ph.D., and Charles F. Kent, Ph.D. \$1.

PETER PAUL BOOK COMPANY, Buffalo

Folly's Bells. By Anne Gardner Hale.

Periodicals

The Thanksgiving Ladies' Home Journal marks the fifteenth anniversary of that widely read

magazine, which now sells 850,000 copies each month, and its editor reviews its past, under the unique heading, "Fifteen Years of Mistakes," revealing his plans for its improvement and for its greater usefulness in the future. A page of illustrations admirably typifies "Thanksgiving in the Country," and another of photographs is filled with suggestions for decorations, etc., for "Thanksgiving in the Church." "My First Fight in the Jungle," is Henry M. Stanley's narrative of the first of his journeys into Africa. "How Richard Wagner Wrote His Operas," gives an interesting view of the famous composer. In "A Polish Fantasy" is told, in a beautiful and pathetic story, the early career of Paderewski. The first chapters of Mary E. Wilkins' new serial are among the fiction features.

How that part of the world lives that is actually "in the thick of it" in war times, is hardly realized by the "stay-at-homes," despite all the efforts of war correspondents and journalists. Fresh and very vivid light is thrown on the subject by Frederic Remington, both with pen and pencil, in the November issue of *Harper's Magazine*, under the title, "With the Fifth Corps." "On a Torpedo Boat During the War," by Lieut. J. C. Fremont, U. S. N., also describes graphically some generally unknown miseries. Instructive and interesting papers are given on "Our Seaboard Islands in the Pacific," with numerous illustrations, and "Some Recent Explorations," by J. Scott Keltie, L.L.D., Sec. R. G. S. with four maps. Among the stories is No. VIII of "Old Chester Tales," by Margaret Deland.

Harper's Round Table has completed its nineteenth year. The bound volume for 1898—the first volume in its new monthly form—contains three excellent serial stories, graphically illustrated: "The Adventurers," by H. B. Marriott Watson, illustrated by A. I. Keller; "Four for a Fortune," by Albert Lee, illustrated by F. C. Yohn; and "The Copper Princess," by Kirk Munroe, illustrated by W. A. Rogers. There are short stories, articles of travel and exploration, practical and instructive articles, narrative and descriptive articles, articles on hunting, fishing, and sport of every kind, contributed by such well-known authors as H. M. Stanley, Edwin Lord Weeks, Poultney Bigelow, James Barnes, Morgan Robertson, Cyrus C. Adams, Tappan Adney, etc. The great number of bright illustrations (over 500), make the volume very attractive. Price, \$2.50.

Literature, a weekly gazette of criticism, published by Harper & Brothers continues to endear itself more and more to its readers. They find in it criticisms on books which appeal only to a select audience, and that not only English, but French and German. These criticisms are evidently written by no pretence hand. The only jarring note in *Literature* is its inane short stories, so foreign to its aim. We cannot, however, make this complaint against the number before us, Oct. 15th, for it contains a short story or sketch by Sir Walter Scott, unfamiliar to even his closest readers. The same number has a bright leading article on "Reprints," and an equally bright one, "Among My Books," by Joseph Jacobs. There are two admirable short reviews; one of "The Legal Position of the Russian Peasant," by Fur, and a French memoir of the retreat from Moscow by a sergeant of the Imperial Guard, which is full of life. We do not forget the admirable portraits of authors every week appearing.

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Opinions of the Press

The Church

RECORD OF NAMES OF VOTERS.—In connection with the coming General Convention, the question rises, Why is it that in recent numbers of the Convention Journal the votes of individual delegates on important subjects are not recorded? The names and votes of the dioceses are given, but not the names and votes of the delegates. In all the Convention journals from 1835 to 1886, inclusive, the names are given, but in the Journal of 1889 they are omitted, and have been ever since. Why was the change made from a custom of more than fifty years? Was it by the authority of the Convention? If not, by whose authority? And if by the authority of the Convention, was not the change a bad

one? Has not a diocese the right to know how its delegates vote, and would not the record of these votes be a valuable contribution to the history of the Church?

The Washington Post

USE FOR INGERSOLL.—And who is there that believes in special providences who will venture to say that Col. Ingersoll is not an instrument in the hands of the Divine Power for the promotion of religion? Coincident with his assaults on Christianity, the Churches and sects have had their period of maximum prosperity. Opposition is always a wholesome stimulant to good work. While Ingersoll has been going up and down the land hurling his keen shafts of satire at the Churches and their faith, there has been a steady and great increase of interest in religion; more money has been contributed for

the erection of houses of worship and for the spread of the gospel than at any previous time. While Ingersoll has been pointing out "The Mistakes of Moses" and declaring that "An Honest God's the Noblest Work of Man," the young people of the United States have rallied to the standard of the Cross in organizations that number many millions of devoted Christian workers. Would all this have been accomplished had there been no opposition? And what opposition could stimulate religious activity more effectually than such an address as that from which we have quoted above? To hurl epithets at Col. Ingersoll is not to follow the example of the Founder of Christianity; far better to believe that he is but a humble though potential instrument in the hands of Providence for stimulating Christian zeal, and thereby pushing the world on toward the millennium.

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The Household

The Tree Angels

BY MARGARET DOORIS

V.

Mid-summer came, and quickly passed,
Some leaves were turning brown,
And some aglow with autumn tints
And many falling down.

At last I said, "Good Mammy dear,
Through all the summer green,
Each lovely eve, I've sat and watched,—
No angels I have seen.

I long to see their faces bright;
Do help me Mammy dear!
Give me a glimpse of golden wings,
Let me their voices hear."

She shook her head and solemn looked,
And raised her hands in awe,
'De human eyes don't look on dem;
Dat am de bressed land."

"But, Missey, if you come dis night,
Jest close to dis yeah tree,
An shet ye eyes, an think of heaben,
Right in de heart ye'll see."

The sunset faded out of sight,
The silvery moonbeams shone,
And 'neath the tree, as Mammy bid,
I sat when day was gone.

My eyes were closed, yet moon and stars
Around more brightly beamed,
And to my heart a vision came;
Not far away heaven seemed.

I wondering looked on every side,
But nought was strange or new.
The trees, the flowers, familiar were,
The same I always knew.

Yet over all there seemed to be
A wondrous, potent spell,
A deeper meaning, newer light,
But what, I could not tell.

And then, I heard a silvery voice
Near by, that said to me,
'Dear heart, dear heart, why do you seek
The angels of the tree?

"The common things that nearest lie,
Around your very door,
Must every one be understood,
Ere you have strength for more.

"Have you watched the blossoms open,
And heard their leaves unfold?
Learned how the red of the roses,
Comes from the cold, black mould?

"Can you hear the dewdrops falling
Into each sweet, flower cup?
Do you know what the bees are humming,
Tasted of what they sup.

"Followed them through the meadows,
Watched as their combs are filled,
And won the secret from them
How honey is distilled?

"Now listen, dear heart, and tell me,
The breezes softly blow
But never linger a minute,—
Whence do they come or go?

"Summer and winter, heat and cold,
With changing seasons come,—
Dost know aught of their mysteries?
Dear heart, why art thou dumb?

"The frosts of autumn are with us,
Calling with chilly breath,
All of these, dear tree-people,
They are going—is that death?

"The beautiful leaves are fading,
Falling under your feet,
Crushed and trampled into the dust,
Through the summer of all saints sweet.

"Not lost, not dead, for their essence
Is borne from earthly strife,
And garnered in the storehouse,
In the home of eternal life.

"Nothing is lost that has vanished,
Even the dew, and the rain
Are borne above by angel hands,
To glow in the light again."

THE END.

The Leland Mortgage

BY MRS. J. D. H. BROWNE

AUTHOR OF "UNDER THE LIVE OAKS," ETC., ETC.

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CHAPTER V.

WHILE the Captain and Bert were walking silently homeward, an interview of great importance to them was taking place in the private office of Mr. Eli Kenyon, attorney-at-law, where that gentleman, his nephew, and the two "campers" whose disappearance had so disconcerted Herbert Priestly, were closeted together.

The campers had brought news of no little interest to Mr. Kenyon. They were expert land surveyors, and had been employed by the lawyer to investigate the Leland water supply.

The mortgage on the Leland ranch had recently changed hands, Mr. Kenyon having, by a private agreement, purchased it from the man who had held it for several years, and who, as it happened, was in need of ready money; and the Captain was now at the mercy of one even far less liable to be touched by any consideration of sentiment, than the person who had caused the old man so many anxious days and nights.

The surveyors' report was much more favorable than Mr. Kenyon had anticipated, although he had long considered the Leland property a very valuable one, with large possibilities of improvement. The water supply, he was now shown, was unlimited, and might, with sufficient capital, be developed into a "system" which would be worth a large fortune.

"You're a made man, Lawyer Kenyon, that's what you are," said one of the surveyors, as he pocketed the notes which the lawyer handed him. "I say, Charlie, it's worth while having an uncle that can make a deal like that," and he brought down his sinewy, sun-burned hand upon Edgerly's shoulder. "By the way," he continued, "there was a

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youngster inquiring after you in the canyon, a bright kid he was, said he'd come up thinking you might be camping there. I told him I guessed that wasn't just your notion of enjoyment. He said he was a hunter himself, and could show us a deer trail. If Mr. Kenyon here hadn't been in such a hurry to see us, I'd have liked well enough to try some deer-shooting myself."

"That must have been the boy we met up by the bee ranch, uncle," said Edgerly, looking rather interested, "with his sister, you remember?"

"Yes," said the lawyer, "what was the name?"

"Priestly."

When the surveyors had gone, Mr. Kenyon walked up and down the room, jingling the loose change in his pocket, while his nephew, leaning back in his chair, smiled slightly to himself, as though pursuing some pleasant train of thought.

"The date of foreclosure of that Leland mortgage is the first of October," said the lawyer presently, seating himself at his

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desk and untying a bundle of papers. "The notice must be served within this coming week. Davis told me that Leland is the most unbusiness-like, impracticable old fellow possible. The interest has been due for nearly a year."

"Poor old sinner," said Edgerly, carelessly, "what's to become of him? Has he any family?"

"He can remain at the ranch house for a while," said Mr. Kenyon, magnanimously. "I shall be willing to give him employment. Really, in many instances, these sort of men are far better off earning wages than struggling to hold on to their property."

"I guess it's quite a mercy to put them out of pain," said the younger man, without looking at the other, but with a half smile which seemed to irritate his uncle.

"In this case you will be the one to do so," he said rather sharply; "you must ride up and serve the papers on Leland between this and Sunday."

Edgerly made a wry face, but entered no protest. It was not the first time that he had done work of the sort, and, truth to say, each time it had become less difficult. It is wonderful how habit makes easy what at first may have seemed almost impossible.

And there were weighty reasons why the young man should not go counter to his uncle's wishes. Mr. Kenyon was already a man of wealth, without any sons, and with one daughter, a pretty, affectionate girl, who was anything but averse to her handsome cousin's attentions. Marriage with Lucy Kenyon would mean a life of assured prosperity, attained in the pleasantest way.

So Charles Edgerly was, on the whole, a very satisfactory coadjutor to his uncle, and had studied law with as good a grace as the average young man who devotes himself to that calling.

Within a few days of this interview, Edgerly, armed with the official document which was to cut off the last hope of old Captain Leland, rode up into the foot-hills of the San Fernando.

He had determined to combine pleasure with business, and had taken his gun for an afternoon's shooting. But it was really the remembrance of Joan Priestly's face as she stood beside her bee hives in the glow of sunset, that lent an attraction to the region.

He did not connect her with the Leland ranch, but he concluded that she must live in the neighborhood. There were ranch houses scattered through the hollows of the hills, and at the mouths of the canyons, and in one of these the girl must live. A hungry sportsman might well stop anywhere for a meal or a glass of milk.

The morning was glorious; through the night a dense fog had rolled in from the ocean, but had been slowly dispelled by the sun, leaving, however, a delightful freshness in the air.

Edgerly rode on, youth, health, and a vague anticipation of pleasure tingling in his veins. He determined to get over his unpleasant business as soon as possible, and be free to enjoy the day. He would really have chosen "live and let live" as his motto, if such a thing had been possible, and the thought of the old rancher who was to be bereft of his home was not a pleasant one; therefore it was to be put aside as soon as might be.

In riding through the pass into the valley, he had met a farm-wagon with a canvas awning, and drawn by a stout pony. The driver was an old man whose weather-beat-

en face was half concealed by his broad-brimmed hat.

Edgerly called out a cheery "good morning" as he cantered past, to which the old man responded by a nod, glancing in a dull, apathetic manner at the horseman.

Had Edgerly ever seen Captain Leland, he might have saved himself the ride to the ranch house. On the other hand, the Captain never dreamed that the cheery, well-mounted young man, with his gun slung behind him, was carrying what was scarcely better than a death-warrant to the old man. Each had forgotten the other in a few moments; the Captain was once more on his way to the city to make another effort to see Davis about the mortgage. He had insisted on going alone, much to the chagrin of Bert, and leaving his daughter and Joan very anxious on his account.

Joan was picking raspberries. To the south of the old adobe there was a good-sized "berry-patch," and the fruit this year was exceptionally fine and plentiful. Bert was going in to the city at day-break tomorrow with a load of fruit. Early raspberries were sure of a good sale, and the boy had made a hundred or more little "splint" baskets in which to pack them.

The breeze was cool and delightful. Joan's slender fingers deftly and quickly stripped the ripe fruit from the bushes into a couple of large pails standing by. The girl spent few idle hours, and was the happier for it. Being busy helped her to bear the burden of anxiety, which was no light one for her young shoulders, and kept her from dwelling too much in thoughts of Geoffrey Rothwell. Joan's was a healthful nature, simple and sweet as the face which the breeze was kissing so softly that summer day.

The breeze had played, too, so persistently with her hair, that it had gradually loosened the silky coils and framed her face with soft tendrils, in which the sunbeams seemed to play hide-and-seek. A large, coarse blue apron covered her dress from her throat to her little heavy shoes. "Poor old grandfather!" she said softly to herself, "dear old man, the good Lord surely won't let this trouble come upon him."

Just then the sound of horses' hoofs made her turn, startled, and there, almost close beside her, was a horseman whom she recognized as Mr. Edgerly.

In his own eyes there was a somewhat startled look, also, but it was due as much to the exceeding beauty of the girl's face as to the fact that she was here at the Leland ranch.

"Pardon me," he said, lifting his hat, "I have had the pleasure of meeting Miss Priestly before; this is the Leland ranch, is it not?"

"Yes," said Joan, and, like her grandfather, she did not connect this bright, handsome man with any thought of trouble. "Yes, it is my grandfather's place, Captain Leland's."

(To be continued.)

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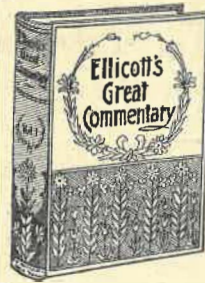
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JOHN GRANT, a strong, healthy boy, eighteen years old, fairly good looking, having an English high-school education, a quick perception of business methods, and one year's experience in a large business establishment, had attained to the wages of four dollars a week, and had no prospect of advance, so far as he could see.

The situation was freely discussed at home. His father was willing that John should make a change if he was convinced that he could do better, so, after reading advertisements, looking about the city for several days and talking with friends, he found an opening in a large retail and wholesale hardware store. The salary would be but two dollars a week for the first six months.

Mr. Williams, the junior member of the firm, said to him: "I cannot promise you anything definite. The business is a good one to learn. You can make yourself a useful man to us by becoming thoroughly acquainted with all the details of the business, and as fast as you prove yourself capable we will recognize your services in some way. We have already several bright young men who have learned the business, and their advancement would naturally come first. If you wish to come under these conditions, the place is open to you."

John accepted the position because it offered him some chance of advancement, and as the complicated details of the business became more and more familiar, he felt that he was making progress. Yet a dozen others in the business were just as bright, and apparently had made the best use of their opportunities. Still he kept looking for some chance to do more.

By watching closely for several weeks every detail, he noticed that large lots of goods were constantly coming from abroad, and that Mr. Williams always attended to the checking of the bills and marking the goods. This seemed to him strange, for Mr. Williams was a very busy man, and had enough to do without looking after such minor matters. John soon found, however, much to his dismay, that these bills were made out in French or in German, and that no one in the store but Mr. Williams could decipher them.

John was not afraid of even two such formidable foes as French and German. He purchased text-books and commenced to study at once. By constant application, he was able at the end of the year to make out a bill of goods in either of the languages. He obtained access to the old bills, and made a special study of them. All this time he was giving his very best work in the store, and often helped Mr. Williams in arranging the foreign goods.

One day a larger assortment than usual came in, much to the dismay of Mr. Williams, who exclaimed: "I don't see how I can spend the time to mark these goods."

"Let me do it," quietly replied John.

"You?"

"Yes, sir; I think I can do it correctly."

"But these bills are in French."

"I know it, and I have been studying

French and German. I think I can read any bill that we have ever had."

"Well, try it, and see how you can make out."

Mr. Williams watched him for awhile, and then said, "You seem to know what you are about. If you can do this, all right. It will relieve me more than I can tell."

John did the work so satisfactorily that at the next importation the bill was handed to him as a matter of course.

One day, a month later, he was called into the office, and interviewed by both the active members of the firm. The senior member said: "In my forty years' experience in this business you are the first boy who has seen this opportunity and improved it. I had to do the work until Mr. Williams came, and one reason why he became a member of the firm was because he could attend to this part of the business. We want you to take charge of the foreign goods. It is an important position; in fact, it is a matter of necessity that we have some one who can do this work. You only of the twenty young men we have here saw the place and fitted yourself for it. We cannot pay you yet as much as we may pay you later, for it is necessary to prove your staying qualities, but we have little doubt they will be shown in due time. For the rest of the year we pay you ten dollars a week. At the end of the year we will consider the matter again."

The result was that after John had been there five years he received eighteen hundred dollars a year, had been sent to France and Germany, and Mr. Williams said to a friend: "John Grant will probably become a member of the firm by the time he is thirty years of age. He saw the opportunity and fitted himself for it at some sacrifice, but it paid. It always pays."—*The Youth's Companion*.

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A most undesirable feature of Naples is the number of lazy mendicants, but they are gradually disappearing as manufactures and schools increase. On another page is shown a Neapolitan woman, in the provincial dress, using a Singer Sewing Machine in corset manufacture.

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Finance and Commerce

Comments upon business in the United States at the present time must necessarily be from week to week, largely repetitions. The current of business is flowing on regularly and undisturbed, but without expansion or innovation. Mainly business continues satisfactory. Bank clearings are up to expectations, railway earnings are at a maximum, and the iron trade is simply flourishing. In cotton manufactures it has been found advisable to curtail the output for the time being, and in the woolen trade there is yet much to be desired. Out of the prosperity of the whole, wished for improvements in these will in time come.

Exports continue large. The foreign buying of wheat was so stimulated by the recent political uneasiness abroad, that it is natural that following more peaceful feeling the demand should be, temporarily at least, less urgent. Clearances for last week were, however, five and one-half millions, and forward purchasing has been so large as to insure large exports for weeks to come. Foreign demand for corn is also good, and as Europe depends almost entirely upon importations for this cereal, and carries but small stock, this demand may be expected to continue, unless our prices advance to a point where substitutes are found to be cheaper. This, in view of our own depleted reserves, small crop and very large consumption, is not, however, an improbable condition of the near future. Financial conditions are easy. Importation of gold is at a standstill, although the balance of trade is largely in our favor. Rates of interest are, however, high abroad, and this country must be at this moment a large holder of European exchange. The high rate for money in Europe is largely due to unsettled financial and commercial conditions in Germany. In Berlin the rate for money the past week has been five per cent. More or less uneasiness is felt regarding the immediate future of financial affairs in the German empire. Its the same old story—speculation, expansion, inflation, and the inevitable distrust and contraction necessary to get back to a healthy, solid basis.

The surface drift of public feeling seems to be working itself into the expectation that the United States will annex the Philippine Islands. Articles in leading papers which are in all probability inspired from the white house, indicate strongly that the President has decided that such shall be the policy of the nation. All this will, no doubt, if effected, tend to increase the feeling of expansion in commercial affairs.

The sentiment expressed in the line, "Commerce follows the flag," has caught the popular ear, and is very generally accepted without thought or analysis as the epigrammatic expression of a great economic truth. It has an element of truth. In so far as the flag represents armed force, and so far as armed force can break down barriers against ourselves, or set up discriminating barriers against our competitors, commerce may in a way follow the flag. But in so far as commerce is a mutually beneficial exchange of commodities, a perfectly friendly contract, sought out of self interest by both the contracting parties to the exchange, force must necessarily be an alien and disturbing factor. A flag may nationally protect an exchange by two parties who desire to make the exchange, but in such case the flag follows commerce. It is not the first instance in economics that general error has placed the cart before the horse.



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Hints for the Toilet

The men and women of ancient Greece, and the famous beauties of every clime always, understood the use of oil in the toilet. When animal oil is used, it clogs up the pores and renders the skin coarse; but vegetable oils, such as the Greeks used, feed the skin. There are many skins that do not need lubrication after a bath; but there are many others which are benefited by the use of fine vegetable oil, such as almond cream, which furnishes food to the skin, and is a powerful aid in the fight against wrinkles.

Cocoonut-oil is a ways good. It is agreeably fragrant, and the pores of the skin absorb it so that it leaves no trace on the clothing, as a cream made of an animal fat certainly would. There is nothing so restful after a long shopping tramp, or a walk in the fields and woodlands, as a thorough rubbing of the stiffened joints and limbs with this fragrant cocoa-butter. It is also good for a lame shoulder or a stiff neck caused by a cold, or for pains caused by bending over, writing, or sewing. For this purpose added a few drops of spirit of camphor to the cocoonut-oil.

When the skin is dry, pure olive oil may be used with the best results. It should be carefully rubbed into joints, and applied in such a manner as to leave no trace on a cambric handkerchief that is afterwards passed over the skin.

Vaseline should not be used on the skin. Because of its tendency to increase the growth of the hair, it is a valuable oil for the scalp; but for this reason it should never be used upon the face or arms. There is little doubt that the improper use of vaseline is the cause of much of the annoying superfluous hair which has in recent years made the business of operating electricians a profitable one.

Glycerine is an oil which is often irritating to the skin, though it is frequently recommended for its healing qualities. It should never be used unless it is mixed with one-half its bulk of rose-water. Even when diluted in this way, there are some complexions that will not bear it.

Almond cream and almond meal are always safe, and are excellent flesh foods, though more expensive than cocoonut oil and olive oil.

French *elegantes* use pistachio meal for the purpose of keeping their complexions soft and their muscles plump.—*New York Tribune.*

A FEW mouthfuls of lime water, or a few drops of tincture of myrrh in a tumbler of water, will sweeten a bad breath, and a small piece of orris root, if chewed, will give a violet odor to the breath. A disagreeable "onion breath" may be gotten rid of by swallowing a mouthful of vinegar, or drinking a half cup of hot water in which a pinch of baking soda has been dissolved. A foul breath may be sweetened by a mouth wash of permanganate of potash, in a teacup of water.

For making a clear complexion, stir two teaspoonfuls of flowers of sulphur into half a pint of new milk. Let it stand awhile, and then rub the face over with it a short time before washing.

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