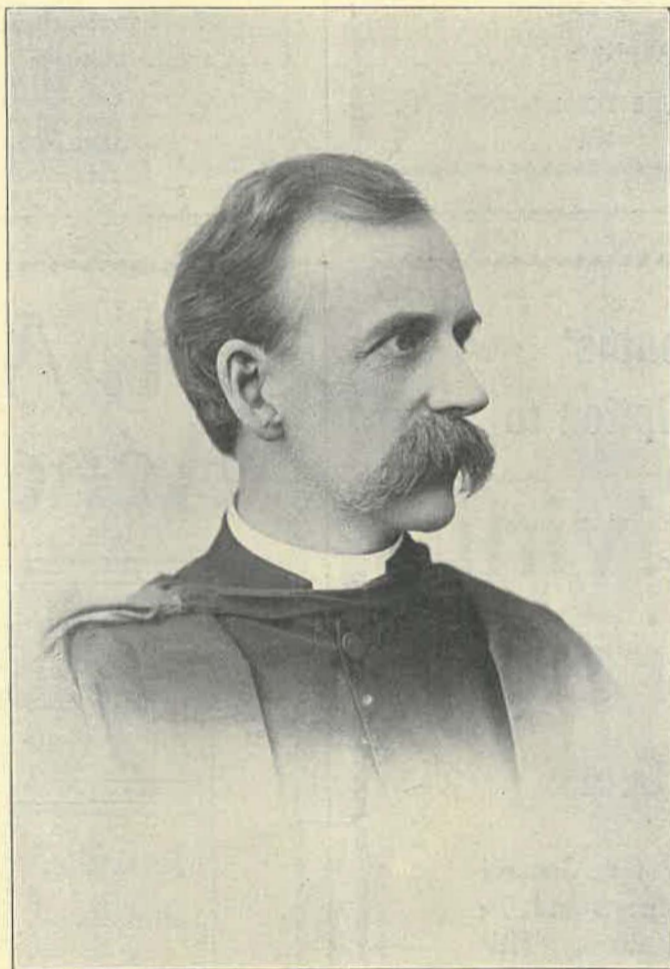


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SEPTEMBER 24, 1898

The Living Church



The Rev. Edward Huntington Rudd, S.T.D.,
Chaplain of St. Mary's, Knoxville, Illinois.

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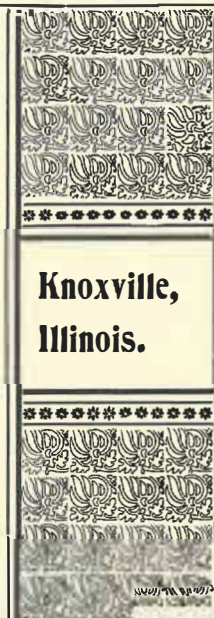
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The Living Church

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

CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER 24, 1898

News and Notes

DISPATCHES from correspondents with the Anglo-Egyptian forces in Soudan confirm reports of the occupation of Fashoda, on the White Nile south of Khartum, by the French expedition under Major Marchand, assisted by 10,000 Abyssinians, under Ras Makonnen, the principal general of Emperor Menelek. As France will not court an armed conflict with Great Britain, there is little likelihood of an engagement in the African interior, but the settlement will be left to diplomats of London and Paris. General Kitchener, wishing to be unhampered by influences which could have an effect on public sentiment at home, ordered all correspondents with the expedition to return to Cairo, and will take matters into his own hands. This is in line with the method of procedure adopted by Admiral Dewey who, on his arrival off Manila, destroyed cable communication, then settled the preliminaries of the Philippine question to the entire satisfaction of his country and himself. An expedition dispatched from Omdurman to Fashoda is expected to achieve important results.

THE extension of British influence to the Soudan is a great step in the advance of African civilization, and one which will be far-reaching in its effects. A comparison of former and present conditions of the colonies of England bear out this assumption. In Egypt the beneficent influence of England is apparent. Since the introduction of reforms, there has been a decided change in social and economical conditions. The affairs of the country are efficiently administered, courts have been established, and taxes greatly reduced. From a country of insignificant commercial importance, it has grown with astonishing rapidity. The opening of the Soudan will give a great impetus to trade, which, to a certain extent, will be sought after by the United States. The imports of Egypt have reached the sum of \$50,000,000, of which less than one-half of one per cent. is from the United States. England gets 35 per cent of Egypt's exports, while the United States takes nothing from Egypt but cotton, the value in 1896 having amounted to \$4,632,000. Ten years ago Egyptian cotton was first introduced to the United States, and the trade is growing rapidly. Our exports to Egypt have been confined to agricultural implements, iron, steel, machinery, woods, oil, and distilled spirits. The trade in iron, steel, tin, and similar merchandise, is in the hands of Syrians and Arabs who bring their stock from Belgium and England. Almost all the cotton piece goods trade is monopolized by German and French firms.

HAVANA does not take kindly to Spain's surrender. While the authorities are not openly placing obstacles in the path of the United States commission, much is being done to cause great embarrassment to the final settlement of affairs. There is likely to be a dispute over the ownership and disposition of crown property, which includes a good part of the most valuable water front, as well as public buildings, also the forts and splendid modern military equipment. Since the fall of Santiago, there has been a great depreciation in the extent of these holdings. It is authentically reported that numerous fraudulent transfers and mortgages have been placed on record, and it will be difficult for the commission to demand the surrender of such property and avoid injustice. Added to the difficulty of the situa-

tion, is a prevalent belief that Spain's surrender was unnecessary, which leads Havana officials to pose as unconquered. Sickness is general among the Spanish troops. It is estimated that fully 27,000 are incapacitated for duty, while there are 70,000 regulars and volunteers available for defense of the city. Some officials profess to believe the negotiations at Paris will fall through, in which event active hostilities would be resumed. Cuban insurgents are still under the ban of police surveillance. No meetings are permitted, and any demonstrations are promptly checked. The Red Cross society has not been permitted to relieve suffering.

IN arranging final terms of peace, the commissioners appointed by this government have to deal with a number of perplexing questions. The Spanish Cortes has granted the government the right to cede territory, thus conferring power on the commission which Spain will appoint to accede to whatever demands the United States may formulate. The Sagasta government has kept the reins well in hand, prouging the Cortes when debate and agitation assumed a threatening juncture. It is believed that the danger point has been passed, and that Sagasta will successfully cope with whatever crisis may arise. Opinion is varied as to the disposition of the Philippines. Owing to conflicting attitudes assumed by the islanders, whatever stand is taken by the commission is likely to be followed by some trouble. The United States representatives will largely decide the matter, taking into consideration the benefits to be derived by permanent possession of Manila, Luzon, or the entire group. Colonel Charles Denby, for thirteen years minister to China, and well versed in the situation, believes the entire group should be retained, thus affording the United States an opportunity to take a leading part in the commercial development of the Orient. This would, however, necessitate military occupation, to which conservatives are opposed. A delegation of native Philipinos will be allowed voice when the question is reached by the joint commission.

CHINA seems to be awakening to the advantages of a new order of civilization. One by one the bars of exclusiveness are being taken down, and the closed door is being opened to innovations. Whether or not the awakening has taken place soon enough to preserve the integrity of the empire is a question. Both the Emperor and Empress dowager have embraced liberal views, and where they lead, there 700,000,000 subjects will, in time, follow. It is related that not long since the Emperor sent to a Peking book store for samples of all the books in stock. As he did not fancy the smell of them, he ordered copyists to reproduce them for his perusal. He has lately offered encouragement to newspapers, relaxed the censorship, and is issuing proclamations, and inaugurating measures to bring about a new era. In order to spread the advantages of education, branches of the university of Peking have been established in several provinces. Naturally, there is considerable opposition to the adoption of Western ideas, but as commerce extends its influence, progress will naturally follow. Achievements in the Philippines have greatly increased respect for American institutions. A recent concession to the Peking Syndicate, of London, cedes it the sole right to open and work the coal and iron deposits of central and southern Shansi, and the petroleum deposits of the entire province; also the right to construct and operate all necessary railways

to main trunk lines and navigable waters for exporting the mining products. The agreement was signed by orders issued in an imperial edict, stamped with the seal of the tsung-li-yamen as a visible sign of imperial sanction and authority, and the whole proceedings were verified and ratified by the British and Italian ministers to China. The signing of this contract marks the most important epoch in the industrial policy of China. The precedent has been established of allowing foreigners, for commercial purposes, to own real estate in the interior of China, open and operate mines, and construct and maintain railways.

OUR late minister to Turkey, Mr. Angell, has returned to this country, and in an interview clearly depicts Cretan conditions. He says:

When I left Constantinople it was clear that the situation in Crete was becoming desperate. Its development and the recent slaughter prove how serious the position is. It requires special and extreme remedies. It is not easy to discern the wisest course to take to restore permanent order, but the action of the Powers must be vigorous. It is certain Turkey cannot easily be induced to withdraw. The present lawlessness is deplorable, but Turkey doesn't care. The sacrifice of life is not much to the Turks. Every action of the Sultan who is an absolute monarch, in defying the Powers and refusing to pay recent claims, has met with the approval of the people. He is incensed at the refusal of the admirals to allow him to increase the Turkish garrison in Crete. The settlement of the question now becomes absolutely necessary from every standpoint, but Turkey will offer resistance through the Sultan who has gained great prestige with the people since the Greek war, which strengthened his hand. The whole question is full of anxiety. It may lead to serious complications. America has no interest in Crete save humanity.

HOW to effectually suppress anarchy is one of the most difficult of European questions. Within the past few weeks abortive attempts to assassinate Queen Wilhelmina and the Czar have been made, and the Empress of Austria, a friend of the people, has fallen victim to a stiletto. The latter crime was committed by Luigini, an Italian, at Geneva, Switzerland, who admits he is a member of a society having as its avowed object the assassination of royalty. This event has caused a thrill of horror, deplored the more because of the love and esteem in which the Empress was held throughout Austro-Hungary. It is announced that all preparations for observing the jubilee of Emperor Francis Joseph have been discontinued. The terrible occurrence has excited proposals of concertive action against this hideous form of righting imaginary wrongs, which it is sincerely to be hoped will result in effectual suppression. Bowed by his weight of sorrow, Emperor Francis Joseph has gone into retirement, and rumors are rife that he will shortly abdicate the throne. Should this action be taken, fears are entertained that complications would follow, as none in the line of succession seems fitted to hold peaceful sway over the turbulent forces of the provinces which compose the dual monarchy.

RESPONDING to an appeal from the Friends' Union for Philanthropic Labor, presented by a delegation of representative members of the Society of Friends, President McKinley freely stated his views on current matters. The appeal urged general disarmament, arbitration, and suppression of the military spirit. As to general disarmament, the President responded that if territory in the Philippines be retained, a large standing army would be required. Fully 50,000 men would be needed in Cuba and from

12,000 to 15,000 in Porto Rico. As to the Czar's proposition, he has already officially communicated his intention of having the United States represented at the international peace conference. He expressed his sympathy with the Society of Friends in the belief that peace is the proper condition of nations.

Church News

The United Offering of 1901

At the monthly conference of general and diocesan officers of the Woman's Auxiliary, held at the Church Missions House, on Sept. 15th, a letter was read from Mrs. Tuttle, president of the Missouri branch, in which she referred as follows to the object of the United Offering of 1901:

May I also suggest to the conference that many of us feel that it would be wise to have the suggested objects for the next United Offering made known in the Church papers, with statements *pro* and *con*, so that they may be discussed and advised about with those whose words will be wise and helpful, before we come to the conference in Washington.

Acting upon Mrs. Tuttle's request, the presiding officer called upon the officers, when reporting from their respective branches, to mention any suggestions they had to make on this subject. The objects suggested in this informal way were:

The Church's work among the colored people of the South.

The division of the offering among missionary bishops to meet present needs.

The relief of the aged and infirm clergy, and of the widows and orphans of clergymen.

The continuance of the present object; namely, the training and support of women as missionaries.

"An object which those opposed to endowments can work for."

Educational work.

The completion of the Enrollment Fund.

An undesignated gift to the Board of Missions. In connection with these propositions, the secretary desires to name the aims proposed to the Woman's Auxiliary by the Committee on Woman's Work, in their report presented to the Board of Missions in 1871: (a) The increase of the funds of the Board; (b) the circulation of missionary publications; (c) the education of missionaries; (d) the making, collecting, and distributing of articles of clothing for missionaries and their families; (e) the education of missionaries' children. (Proceedings of 1871, page 15). She also adds the resolution adopted by the Board of Missions in 1886:

Resolved: That this Board desires to place on record its entire approval of the purpose of the Woman's Auxiliaries, not only to assist the Board in meeting its regular appropriations, but also to aid all missionary work of the Church in any direction and in any way that may be recommended by this Board, or endorsed by the several bishops. (Journal of Convention, 1886, page 580.)

Daughters of the King

The Daughters of the King of the dioceses of Ohio and Southern Ohio met in semi-annual convention at St. Paul's church, East Cleveland, Sept. 1st. Among the cities represented were Akron, Elyria, Kent, Zanesville, Warren, Mt. Vernon, Youngstown, and Cuyahoga Falls. The meeting was well attended, and, despite the great heat, the interest of the delegates in the day's programme was marked. Matins and Holy Communion were celebrated at 10 o'clock, after which the Rev. Robert Kell, chaplain of the order, preached. At noon a dainty luncheon was served in the beautiful dining-room of the parish house, after which the Daughters adjourned to the chapel, where the business meeting was held. Delegates from eight chapters answered the roll call, there being 40 present. Reports from all chapters represented were read, and all showed good, earnest work.

The introductory address by the president, Miss Lettie Brenneman, of Cuyahoga Falls, was one of much strength. It showed the need of developing good traits of character and making

one's nature sweet and wholesome. It also brought out the need of getting hold of the children and gathering them into churches, always putting self aside in the performance of duty.

In the election of officers, Miss Brenneman, the present president, was re-elected, also Miss Elizabeth Jewett, of Elyria, as secretary and treasurer; vice-president, Miss Conzett, of Warren. The treasurer's report showed a small deficit after all expenses had been paid.

Appropriate mention was made of the death of the Rev. Dr. Edward Bradley, of New York. An invitation for the next meeting was made by the Warren chapter, which, after some discussion, was accepted. Questions in the box were answered by the Rev. Mr. Kell.

Miss Mabel Higgs, of Cuyahoga Falls, read an interesting paper, on "Individual Responsibility," and Miss Caswall, of Akron, on the vows of the order. Mrs. Stetson, of Grace church, read a paper on "Symbolism," and defined in an instructive manner, the use and meaning of the symbols of the Church. Miss Lucy Cross, of Elyria, gave a concise paper on "Our Relations to Foreign Missions."

New York

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

CITY.—The Bloomingdale Clinic, under the control of the church of St. Michael, the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, rector, treated during the year 1,437 cases, of which 1,004 were new, and 433 return cases.

The pro-cathedral is to have a new vicar, in the person of the Rev. Robert L. Paddock, succeeding the present vicar who will spend the winter abroad. The Rev. Mr. Paddock is a son of the late Bishop Paddock, of Olympia, and nephew of the late Bishop Paddock, of Massachusetts. He is curate of St. Paul's church, Cleveland, Ohio.

The American Church Missionary Society, auxiliary to the Board of Missions, has elected to its secretaryship, made vacant by the resignation of the Rev. J. Thompson Cole, the Rev. Wm. Dudley Powers, D.D., of Montgomery, Ala. Dr. Powers has had charge of parishes in Kentucky, Maryland, Georgia, and Alabama. In 1894 he accepted the rectorship of St. John's church, Montgomery, one of the largest and most influential in the diocese of Alabama.

Street services have been held by the vicar of the historic parish of St. Mark's during the past summer. Feeling the need of bringing the chapel into closer touch with the poor, he secured an instrumentalist formerly belonging to the Church Army, and with his assistance and that of the choir, he began a service of invitation and exhortation every Sunday evening 20 minutes before the regular service. Results have warranted the effort, and increased life and attendance attest its success. It is hoped it may become a permanent institution.

A priest of long standing in this diocese, the Rev. Jesse Ames Spencer, D.D., died Sept. 2nd, at the age of 85 years. He was a native of Hyde Park, N. Y., and graduated from Columbia College in 1837, and from the General Theological Seminary in 1840. After ordination, he took charge of St. James' church, Goschen, N. Y. Later he served at Flushing, N. Y., and at the Wainwright Memorial church, in this city. For many years he was professor of Greek in the College of the City of New York, and was active in literary work. He was author of a "History of the United States," in four volumes, "The Story of the Young Ruler," and "The Five Last Things." At one time he was, by appointment of the General Convention of the Church, the custodian of the Standard Bible.

Trinity parish, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector, accomplished an astonishing aggregate of work during the past year. There were 878 Baptisms, of which 136 were of adults and 742 of infants; 489 persons confirmed; 826 persons married; 435 buried; and there were 7,146 communicants. In the Sunday schools were 332 teachers and 4,216 scholars; in the daily parish

schools, 32 teachers, 629 boys, and 220 girls. The parish night schools had 8 teachers and 265 scholars, and the industrial schools, 90 teachers and 1,237 scholars. Contributions reported to the rector, and additional to the routine income of the parish, were, for Trinity church, \$29,805.06; St. Paul's chapel, \$1,559.42; St. John's chapel, \$3,303.68; Trinity chapel, \$17,591.61; St. Agnes' chapel, \$10,665.06; St. Chrysostom's chapel, \$5,865.33; St. Augustine's chapel, \$1,160.05; St. Luke's chapel, \$1,062.52; St. Cornelius' chapel, at the government fortress on Governor's Island, \$391.50; making a total of \$71,404.23. A grant of \$2,000 per annum is made to St. Luke's Hospital, for which five beds are at the disposal of the corporation of Trinity parish. St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children receives \$400 per annum for two beds for children. A lump sum of \$50,000 was given during the year to the board of trustees of the cathedral of St. John the Divine; a large grant for the post chaplaincy, and grants for nine parish churches, in addition to the chapels of the parish, and also for the Society for Seamen of the City and Port of New York, the City Mission Society, the Italian Mission, the Church German Society, the Church Temperance Society, Hobart College, and other public objects. For Trinity Hospital for the sick poor, a grant was made of \$9,273.48, and one for the House of the Holy Comforter. The appropriations by the vestry for parish purposes, amounted to \$50,700.48, and for purposes outside parishes, \$81,988.03, making a total of \$204,092.74.

WARWICK.—Bishop Potter made a visitation of Christ church on the morning of Sunday, Sept. 11th, and administered Confirmation.

MT. VERNON.—A memorial service was held at the church of the Ascension, Sunday evening, Sept. 18th, in honor of the late Corporal Wm. R. Carmer, of Company E., 71st New York regiment, U. S. volunteers, who died on the troopship "Missouri," and was buried at sea, on his way home to this country with the regiment. The rector, the Rev. F. M. S. Taylor, officiated. A number of organizations of which Corporal Carmer was a member, attended the service.

Pennsylvania

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

PHILADELPHIA.—Bishop Whittaker is expected to return from his vacation on the 24th inst.

Among the bequests in the will of George Allen, probated 16th inst., is one to the House of St. Michael and All Angels of \$300.

There was a meeting of the local council of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, held at the Church House, on Monday evening, 12th inst., to make preparation for the Baltimore Convention to be held on the 28th. There was also a conference on the topics, "What are we to give to the convention?" opened by Alexander M. Hadden, associate secretary of the Brotherhood, and "What do we expect from the convention?" opened by the Rev. John F. Nichols.

Archdeacon Brady, in his capacity as chaplain of the 1st regiment, Penn. infantry, returned with that command on Friday evening, 16th inst. At Industrial Hall, where the regiment was dined, he offered a prayer of thanksgiving for their safe return, and closed with the Lord's Prayer. The entire regiment with uncovered heads, as well as their friends and relatives in the galleries, joined devoutly in the prayer. The sight was an impressive one, and marked the climax of the ovation tendered by the city to her heroic sons.

In the will of Catherine W. Thorn are a number of bequests to charitable institutions, etc. Among these is one of \$5,000 to the Episcopal Hospital. To the corporation of St. Stephen's church, the Rev. Dr. E. Worcester, rector, she gives \$1,000, to be added to the endowment fund of that parish. Her residuary estate she bequeaths to the corporation of St. John's church, Northern Liberties, the same to be held as a permanent or endowment fund, and the income therefrom to be applied equally toward the pay-

ment of the rector's salary and the maintenance of the Sunday school of said church.

Principal Churchmen are associated with other good people in the work of the National Relief Commission. Mr. George C. Thomas is treasurer, and he reported on Saturday morning, 10th inst., that the receipt of cash and stores had passed the \$100,000 mark. The Rev. H. L. Duhring, superintendent of the City mission, is chairman on Family Relief, of the Commission, and devotes considerable time in the performance of the delicate duties devolving on him. It was announced on the 14th inst., that the Kensington Hospital for Women, of which Bishop Whitaker is president, had offered one of its floors, containing 20 beds, for the use of sick soldiers. Although this institution is designed especially for women, yet every arrangement has been made for the treatment of such as may be assigned to it.

Chicago

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

We are glad to report that the Bishop is now in better health. He is no longer suffering from acute disease, and expects shortly to fill his appointments.

Waterman Hall, the diocesan school for girls, entered upon its 10th academic year, on Sept. 15th, with only four vacancies in the boarding department, all of which will soon be taken.

EDGEWATER.—The church of the Atonement, the Rev. J. M. D. Davidson, rector, was reopened last Sunday after an intermission of services for four weeks to permit of thorough renovation. The walls have been re-decorated and brightened up, and an oak floor placed throughout the entire church. At the late service which was a celebration of the Holy Eucharist, a massive brass altar cross and pair of Eucharistic candlesticks, presented by Mr. Albert M. Crane, junior warden, as a memorial of his parents and of his sister and two brothers, were blessed by the rector. The memorials were designed by Spaulding & Co.

ENGLEWOOD.—On Trinity Sunday, June 5th, the Rev. Benjamin F. Matrau celebrated the eighth anniversary of his rectorship of St. Bartholomew's church. A special anniversary service was held, which was attended by an overflowing congregation. The rector read a report of the work accomplished, from which we compile the following data: Baptisms, 308; Confirmations, 320; marriages, 73; burials, 165; parochial and sick calls, an average of 1,200 per annum; cases of want and destitution relieved, about 2,000. During the eight years, without a single person of wealth in the congregation, and amidst great financial depression all over the country, the parish has accumulated the handsome plat of land, 164 feet on Stewart ave., by 135 ft. on North Normal Parkway, and erected thereon a very plain but dignified stone church, seating 800 persons. The parish is steadily growing in numbers and in good works, and the debt incurred in building the church is being reduced each year.

Massachusetts

William Lawrence, S. T. D., Bishop

BOSTON.—The Rev. George J. Prescott has been called to St. Paul's, Newburyport, and will soon enter upon his duties. He has been the rector of the Good Shepherd for over 22 years, and has carried on a noble work. Especially is his name dear to many forlorn and unfortunate souls whom he has lifted up, and they will miss his help and his presence by the breaking up of this rectorship. There is a proposition to unite the Good Shepherd with the church of the Messiah, but nothing definite has been arranged as yet.

ROXBURY.—The Church Temperance Society have opened a rescue mission on Guild Row, and meetings are held regularly every evening. At the opening, Major Mulholland, of the Church Army, the Rev. S. H. Hilliard, and the Rev. A. E. George made addresses.

CAMBRIDGE.—Upon the 13th Sunday after Trinity, the Rev. Edward Abbott, D.D., com-

pleted 20 years of his rectorship of St. James. The services upon this day were memorable in their character, for they brought together a large number of people outside of the parishioners, who have always held Dr. Abbott in the highest esteem. The sacred edifice was decorated with flowers and plants. In front of the chancel were eight large palms, and two were placed by the altar. Cut flowers were entwined around the chancel rail, and the same decorations were placed around the pulpit and font. At the morning service, the Rev. George W. Porter, D.D., assisted the rector. Before the sermon, he stepped forward, and presented to Dr. Abbott a letter from the congregation, which began with this passage from the Holy Bible: "A workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth" (II Tim. ii. 15). The letter contained the congratulations of his congregation upon the completion of 20 years as rector of St. James, and set forth in affectionate terms the appreciation of his valuable services. It called the rectorship "one of the tenderest, kindest, and most pleasant relations between pastor and people, and in material things one of constant and aggressive growth." Dr. Abbott, in the sermons at the morning and evening services, referred to his work, and showed in detail by statistics and other facts, the nature of its progress and development. He has labored incessantly in the interests of the Church in Cambridge, and been the means of attracting towards it many who knew him well when a minister of the Congregational body. In taking a prolonged rest from active duties, he leaves behind him a work placed upon a solid basis, and destined, as it progresses in its new features, to reflect his wise and able ministrations, for he has laid the foundation, and others can enter into his labors with joy and profit. Dr. Abbott next year intends to go abroad, and may be absent for 12 months.

Newark

Thomas Alfred Starkey, D.D., Bishop

JERSEY CITY.—On Tuesday, Sept. 13th, at 4 P. M., ground was broken for the new south and east wings of Christ Hospital. The services were conducted by the Rev. George S. Bennett, president of the institution. Prayers were offered and the earth taken out in the form of a cross; the president taking out the first shovel-full, followed by members of the council, medical board, guilds, and training school for nurses. A wheelbarrow full was thus taken out and after the services taken away by the president. A large company of persons witnessed the ceremony, and all wished the work thus begun every success. The new wings will be L shaped, about 60 ft. south and 75 ft. east. The wings will contain rooms for private patients, dining rooms, kitchen, rooms for house physician, operating rooms, and every convenience to make the buildings models in every way for the uses to which they are adapted. The subscriptions have already reached \$25,000, and it is hoped to finish them without debt. The hospital has already outgrown its present accommodations, and the new wings are greatly needed, better to provide for and extend its usefulness. The work will be pushed forward at once, and it is hoped will be ready for use in the early spring.

Western Michigan

Geo. De N. Gillespie, D.D., Bishop

MUSKEGON.—St. Paul's church was consecrated by Bishop Gillespie, Sunday morning, Sept. 11th. Associated with the Bishop in the service were the Rev. George Forsey, the rector, the Rev. P. W. Mosher, of Niagara Falls, N. Y., and the Rev. John McCarroll, of Detroit. The Instrument of Donation was read and presented by Mr. Thomas Hume, to whom the church is indebted for the payment of its debt of \$25,820. The Sentence of Consecration was read by the rector, and the sermon preached by Mr. Mosher. The vested choir, assisted by an orchestra, rendered excellent music. At the evening service the sermon was preached by the Rev. John McCarroll. Monday evening, Sept. 12th, a parish reunion took place in the Guild Hall,

music and recitations, speeches by the rector and the Rev. Messrs. Mosher and McCarroll, and refreshments served by the ladies of the church, bringing a delightful evening to a close. Thus St. Paul's starts anew upon her work of usefulness, free from pecuniary liability, having a working people, and a property that will compare favorably with any.

Wyoming

The enclosed resolutions were passed unanimously at the convocation held at Cheyenne, Sept. 8th and 9th.

WHEREAS, Our beloved Bishop, the Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, D. D., LL. D., has been transferred to the diocese of Central Pennsylvania; and whereas, this is the last opportunity we shall have of expressing our appreciation of his services to the jurisdiction of Wyoming; therefore be it

Resolved: That this convocation desires to place on record, in the most emphatic manner, our loyal and earnest recognition of his singleness of purpose, purity of life, and noble and cheerful self-sacrifice during the almost 11 years of his oversight of this missionary jurisdiction. We cannot fail to recognize that the Church in this vast State has grown rapidly and, as we believe, been permanently established under Bishop Talbot's care, and that hundreds—perhaps thousands—have received the consolations of the Gospel through his efforts, who otherwise would not have been blessed.

Resolved: That the prayers and blessings of this convocation go with the Bishop in his larger work for God and His Church, and that we sincerely trust his spirit may yet be cheered by seeing much fruit from his past labors.

Resolved: That we, the clergy of Wyoming in convocation assembled, express our deepest gratitude to Mrs. Talbot, the wife of our late Bishop, for her unbounded hospitality and many kindnesses to each one of us at all times. Her home was our home, her table spread for us, and from her large heart and cheerful countenance have ever come to us encouragement and help.

Resolved: That these resolutions be sent to the Bishop, and also given suitable publicity in the Church press.

GEORGE C. RAFTER, }
BERT FOSTER, } Committee,

F. R. BATEMAN, Secretary.

Sept. 9, 1898.

New Jersey

John Scarborough, D.D., Bishop

On Saturday, Sept. 10, the corner-stone of the new church of the Holy Comforter, Rahway, was laid by the Bishop, in the presence of a large gathering of people. The church building was burned to the ground over two years ago; it is now to be replaced by a handsome stone chapel, and plans have been made to include a church as the needs of the parish demand it. At the corner-stone laying the Bishop was assisted by the Rev. H. H. Sleeper, Ph.D., and the Rev. A. M. Sherman, missionary-in-charge. Addresses were made by the Rev. R. P. Cobb and the Rev. Charles Fiske, as well as by the Bishop himself.

Central New York

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

The Bishop of the diocese will return from his ancestral home and summer's rest about Oct. 1st. He will visit the following places in the first or fourth week of October, day and hour to be fixed by correspondence: Champion or Copenhagen; Port Byron and Weedsport; Adams and Frederick's Corners; Mexico; Redwood or Theresa.

The ladies of St. Stephen's, New Hartford, have caused the rectory to be repapered and put in perfect order, in readiness for the new rector soon to be chosen.

The Rev. Joel Davis, one of the older clergy, has resigned the rectorship of Grace church, Earlville, and will rest from active duty indefinitely, residing with his daughter in Schenectady, N. Y.

On Sunday evening, Sept. 11th, in St. Mark's church, Syracuse, the Rev. W. DeL. Wilson, rector, special addresses were made, under the auspices of the parish chapter of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew. The subject was, "Wanted, men for the Brotherhood; how to get them." Mr. J. L. Humphrey, of Rochester, spoke on the first part of the subject, and Mr. W. W. Canfield, of Utica, on the last part.

The parish of St. James', Cleveland, the Rev. E. C. Hoskins, rector, has made thorough repairs in and about the church edifice, and a few needed improvements, during the summer. The latter include a water-motor for the organ, and the enlargement of the choir.

The fall meeting of the third district convocation was held in Emmanuel church, Norwich, the Rev. H. D. Stebbins, rector, Sept. 13th and 14th, Dean Quennell presiding. On Tuesday evening sermons were preached by the Rev. Dr. C. T. Olmsted and the Rev. J. H. La Roche. Addresses were made by the Rev. Messrs. Day, Keable, and Kirkland. After listening to the dean's report and transacting routine business, convocation adjourned.

Michigan

Thomas F. Davies, D.D., LL.D., Bishop

On-Aug. 23d, the Rev. R. H. Weller, Jr., of Steven's Point, Wis., assisted by the rector and the Rev. S. S. Chapin and the Rev. R. C. Wall, laid the corner-stone of a new church building for Christ church parish, Crosswell. Mr. Weller also preached the sermon. In October, 1870, Bishop McCoskry laid the corner stone of the old frame building which is to be superseded by the one now being erected. The new building will cost about \$3,300, without furnishings, and will be finished, it is expected, by Dec. 1st. The rector, the Rev. Francis M. Bacon, was called to the rectorship in 1896, entering upon his duties All Saints' Day, and found a parish of 26 confirmed persons and no Sunday school. To-day, with the help of a Mission conducted by Father Weller, there are 60 confirmed members, and a Sunday school of over 40 scholars enrolled. The parish has connected with it a large number of men, much larger than one finds usually in a country parish, and they have helped towards the results that have been attained.

ADRIAN.—A beautiful St. Cecilia window has just been placed in Christ church by the Moreland family, in memory of James H. Moreland and Anna L. Moreland. The window was executed by the Luminous Prism Co., of Chicago.

Washington, D. C.

Henry Yates Satterlee, D.D., Bishop

The Rev. Alexander Crummell, D.D., founder and former rector of St. Luke's church, this city, died in the suburbs of New York city, Sept. 9th. He was one of the oldest and best-known priests of the American Church, of colored race. He was also founder and president of the American Negro Academy. Dr. Crummell was born a freeman in New York city, in 1819. His father, Boston Crummell, was a native of West Africa. He enjoyed in Canaan, N. H., such meagre educational facilities as were accorded even in the North to members of his race in 1835, in company with Highland Garnet, late U. S. minister to Liberia. But they were not permitted to remain there, and subsequently entered the Oneida Institute, where they were allowed to study for three years. Having a desire to take Holy Orders, Dr. Crummell applied in 1837 to be admitted to the General Theological Seminary. There was much opposition in certain circles of the Church, and the application was refused. Many years later, in 1848, Dr. Crummell went to England, and was readily admitted to Queen's College, of the University of Cambridge, from which he graduated in 1853. After receiving Holy Orders, Dr. Crummell was for 20 years a missionary in the negro republic of Liberia, during which time he acted as principal of the Alexandria High school, and president of Liberia College. In 1873 he returned to the United States, and great need for Church work among colored people being felt, he founded and made strong St. Luke's church, in the national capital, of which he remained rector until the end of 1895. In December of the previous year he celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his ministry, with a sermon entitled, "The lights and shadows of a ministry of half a century." He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of Oxford. Since his retirement from active labor he has

busied himself in literary labor, occasionally accepting invitations to speak at college commencements, and contributing from time to time to the journals of the Church. His published works are: "The Future of Africa"; "The Greatness of Christ, and other sermons," and "Africa and America," a series of addresses. In 1897 he organized the American Negro Academy, composed of authors and scholars of African race intent on educational advance. His body was taken to New York city, and the interment took place from St. Philip's church, Sept. 13th.

An important meeting of the trustees of the Cathedral Foundation was recently held, when it was decided to change the proposed site for the future cathedral, and authority was given for the purchase of a tract of land comprising over 30 acres, for the purpose. Some years ago 20 acres of ground were given for this object by two well-known citizens of Washington, but, while the situation is in a very beautiful part of the suburbs, there has always been doubt as to its suitability for the purpose. Bounded on one side by the zoological park, its surroundings are not such as to give promise of a large population in the near future. Bishop Satterlee has long thought the site now secured much more desirable. It stands high, with most picturesque environment, and in a region that is expected soon to develop into one of the most populous of the city suburbs. The Bishop's energy has overcome the difficulty that this had to be purchased, while the former was a gift which would revert to the donors if unused for the buildings, and he has succeeded in raising \$100,000, the cash payment, the whole price being \$245,000. The largest single subscription was \$50,000. One of the buildings in connection with the cathedral—the Hearst school for girls—had been begun, but work was stopped when a change of location became likely. It will be the first erected, as one-fourth of the funds required are in the hands of the trustees.

Connecticut

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

WEST HAVEN.—During the summer the ladies of the parish, besides their active work in behalf of the soldiers, have made cottas and cassocks for the vested choir.

CRESCENT BEACH.—For some years services have been held in this summer resort, at the cottage of the Rev. J. J. McCook. During this time the offerings have amounted to about \$750. A part of this sum has been laid aside as the nucleus for a building fund for a church. Lately a liberal Churchwoman has given \$200 toward the fund, and another has increased it by \$50.

PINE MEADOW.—The Rev. Herbert M. Smith who has so faithfully served this parish for several years, resigned last July. The parish has a neat little church and rectory, the latter the gift of a member of the Chapin family who have always been liberal benefactors of the Church.

STAMFORD.—During the summer, workmen have been busy carving the capitals of the pillars of St. John's church, which was re-opened for divine service the first Sunday in September. The entire indebtedness has been paid, through the liberality of the parishioners, and the consecration will take place shortly. The Rev. L. A. Parsons has resigned the position of curate, and his place has been filled by the Rev. F. A. Wright who graduated last June from the Berkeley Divinity School.

Ohio

Wm. Andrew Leonard, D.D., Bishop

PAINESVILLE.—AUG. 30th, the Rev. Hobart C. Brayton, aged 67 years, passed away at the family home on High st. He was born in Canandaigua, N. Y., and had long been a resident of Painesville. The burial took place from St. James' church, Sept. 1st, the Rev. Frederick Burt Avery officiating. Mr. Brayton was a gentleman of the old-fashioned type, courtly in bearing, and a great friend of the poor. He was veritably "a man who went about doing good." His feeble health prevented his taking active

charge of a parish of late years, but in his early ministry he served the Church, of which he was a devoted minister, faithfully and well in eastern New York State and Florida. Frequently he assisted at St. James' church, of which his father was once the beloved rector. His last ministration in this old parish church was on July 25th of this year, St. James' Day, when he celebrated the Holy Communion.

Pittsburgh

Cortlandt Whitehead, D.D., Bishop

The fall meeting of the Northern convocation took place at St. Luke's church, Smethport, Sept. 13th and 14th. The opening service on Tuesday consisted of choral Evensong and Confirmation, followed by a reception to the Bishop and visiting clergy. Wednesday was observed as the anniversary of the consecration of the present church building, and the services began with an early celebration of the Holy Communion, followed by another at 9:30, the address being delivered by the Bishop. At the conclusion of this service, there was an exegesis of St. John vi, by the Rev. S. M. Holden. The afternoon session was occupied by a discussion on "The first principles of the Gospel," the opening paper being read by the Rev. A. R. Taylor. Evensong at 8 o'clock was followed by a discussion on "The Christian man's duty to society," the topic being introduced by the reading of a paper by the Rev. J. H. B. Brooks. Luncheon was served by the ladies of the congregation, and the clergy were hospitably entertained by members of the parish.

During the summer months, St. Matthew's church, Homestead, was thoroughly repaired and painted, and on Sunday, Sept. 11th, a new vested choir of boys and men was introduced for the first time, much to the gratification of all concerned. The work in this parish is progressing satisfactorily, under the leadership of the rector, the Rev. Wm. J. White.

The Rev. A. E. Clay, of Central City, Colo., has accepted the Bishop's appointment to the charge of Grace church, Miles Grove; Trinity, Conneautville, and St. Matthew's mission, Lundy's Lane; and began work in his new field of labor on the first Sunday in September.

The monthly meeting of the Pittsburgh branch of the Guild of St. Barnabas for Nurses, was held on Friday evening, Sept. 9th, at Emmanuel church, Allegheny. The service was read by the chaplain, the Rev. T. J. Danner, and the music was furnished by the vested choir of the parish. One member and one associate were received into the society by the chaplain-general, Bishop Whitehead. A business meeting was held, at which delegates were elected to represent the branch at the annual council of the guild, which meets at Washington on Oct. 2d-4th.

Kansas

Frank R. Millspaugh, D.D., Bishop

DODGE CITY.—The new church of St. Cornelius' parish was consecrated by the Bishop, Sept. 11th. The Rev. S. E. Busser, rector of St. Andrew's, Emporia, who organized the parish, preached the sermon. This chaste and beautiful stone building is the outcome of many sacrifices on the part of the people and the devoted rector, the Rev. Dr. Krum. The value of the building is estimated at \$2,500, but so much of the work and material was donated, the outlay in cash has been only about \$1,200. The next move will be to build a rectory alongside the church. The successful consummation of these plans will permanently establish the Church in Western Kansas, and Dodge City will be a strategic point from which to work into the sparsely settled Southwest.

Milwaukee

Isaac L. Nicholson, S. T. D., Bishop

All Saints' cathedral will be formally consecrated this coming All Saints' Day, the 25th anniversary of the patronal festival. The Rev. Erastus W. Spalding, D.D., of New Decatur Ala. (for many years dean of the cathedral), has been invited by the Bishop to preach the sermon.

Deputies to General Convention, 1898

Clerical. Lay.

ALABAMA.
 R. W. Barnwell, Jas. H. Fitts.
 J. G. Murray, Daniel Coleman,
 G. J. Bear, D. D., R. N. Rhodes,
 R. H. Cobbs, D. D., A. L. Tyler.

ALBANY.
 W. W. Battershall, D. D., Pomeroy Keese,
 Joseph Carey, S. T. D., F. Streatfield Clarkson,
 Edgar A. Enos, D. D., Robert Earl,
 R. M. Kirby, D. D., Leslie Pell-Clarké.

ARKANSAS.
 C. H. Lockwood, Jos. A. Reeves,
 D. B. Ramsey, P. K. Roots,
 D. I. Hobbs, S. S. Faulkner,
 J. J. Vaulx, Jno. M. Daggett.

CALIFORNIA.
 R. C. Foute, Major W. B. Hooper,
 Edw. B. Spalding, L. A. M. Drown,
 H. D., W. A. M. Van Bokke-
 W. H. Moreland, len,
 John A. Emery, Vincent Neale.

CENTRAL NEW YORK.
 John Brainard, D. D., H. O. Moss,
 C. T. Olmsted, D. D., Geo. C. McWhorten,
 John H. Egar, D. D., Robt. J. Hubbard,
 J. Sanders Reed, D. D., Chas. Andrews.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.
 J. F. Powers, D. D., W. R. Butler,
 H. L. Jones, D. D., R. A. Mercur,
 G. C. Foley, H. M. North, LL. D.,
 Rogers Israel, C. M. Clement.

CHICAGO.
 James S. Stone, D. D., D. B. Lyman,
 Wm. J. Gold, S. T. D., D. R. Brower, M. D.,
 Frederick W. Keator, M. W. Fuller,
 C. P. Anderson, Arthur Ryerson.

COLORADO.
 F. F. Kramer, A. D. Parker,
 C. Y. Grimes, T. S. Wells,
 J. W. Ohl, S. D. Trimble,
 W. O. Cone, J. H. Denison.

CONNECTICUT.
 Edwin S. Lines, D. D., Burton Mansfield,
 Oliver H. Raftery, Jas. J. Goodwin,
 L. W. Saltonstall, Morris W. Seymour,
 Chas. E. Woodcock, Beni. Stark.

DALLAS.
 Hudson Stuck, J. S. Autry,
 Bartow B. Ramage, F. H. Sparrow,
 John B. Gibble, Richard Morgan,
 J. M. V. King, W. S. Simkins.

DELAWARE.
 Geo. C. Hall, Edw. G. Bradford,
 H. Ashton Henry, Horace Burr,
 Kensey J. Hammond, Geo. H. Raymond,
 J. Leighton McKim, S. M. Curtis.

EAST CAROLINA.
 Nathaniel Harding, Wilson G. Lamb,
 Robert Strange, D. D., Geo. H. Roberts,
 Jas. Carmichael, D. D., Wm. Calder,
 T. M. N. George, Wm. L. De Rosset.

EASTON.
 Edw. R. Rich, Philip L. Goldsborough
 T. Carter Page, Edwin H. Brown,
 J. Gibson Ganitt, Wm. S. Walker,
 O. H. Murphy, D. D., Wm. Collins.

FLORIDA.
 V. W. Shields, D. D., Geo. R. Fairbanks,
 P. H. Whaley, F. P. Fleming,
 G. H. Ward, W. W. Hampton,
 C. M. Sturgis, R. D. Knight.

FOND DU LAC.
 Wm. Dafter, D. D., Geo. L. Field,
 Reginald H. Weller, Jr., Edwin R. Herren,
 Walter R. Gardner, D. D., Jas. B. Perry,
 B. Talbot Rogers, L. A. Pradt.

GEORGIA.
 A. G. P. Dodge, Jr., Z. D. Harrison,
 Chas. H. Strong, F. H. Miller,
 F. F. Reese, R. B. Bullock,
 A. W. Knight, Jr., J. H. Estill.

INDIANA.
 A. W. Seabrease, Meredith Nicholson,
 F. O. Granniss, Stuart Mackibbin,
 J. E. Sulger, Lewis B. Martin,
 J. H. McKenzie, John H. Stotsenburg.

IOWA.
 J. Everist Cathell, D. D., Geo. F. Henry,
 Geo. H. Cornell, D. D., Hon. Chas. A. Schaef-
 Thos. E. Green, D. D., fer, LL. D.,
 J. Hollister Lynch, D. D., F. G. Thomas,
 Lieut. Gov. Parrott.

KANSAS.
 Archibald Beatty, D. D., F. E. Stimpson,

T. W. Barry, C. P. Skinner,
 W. W. Ayres, G. A. Rockwell,
 Alfred Brown, S. F. Davison.

KENTUCKY.
 E. T. Ferkins, D. D., — Rankin,
 J. G. Minnigerode, D. D., — Johnson,
 Chas. E. Craig, D. D., — Robinson,
 Benj. E. Reed, — Covington.

LEXINGTON.
 J. N. Lewis, Jr., Gen. Fayette Hewitt,
 D. D. Chapin, Jno. T. Shelby,
 R. G. Noland, Geo. P. Wilshire,
 W. G. McCready, F. P. Wolcott.

LONG ISLAND.
 Reese T. Alsop, D. D., Hon. John A. King,
 E. D. Cooper, D. D., Wm. Nicoll,
 Geo. F. Breed, N. Pendleton Schenck,
 S. D. McConnell, D. D., Henry E. Pierrepont.

LOS ANGELES.
 John D. Easter, D. D., Thos. L. Winder,
 Ph. D., Henry T. Lee,
 A. G. L. Trew, D. D., J. Bakewell Phillips,
 B. W. R. Tayler, Dr. John M. Rade-
 Henry B. Restarick, baugh.

LOUISIANA.
 H. H. Waters, D. D., H. D. Forsyth,
 Herman C. Duncan, S. Jas. McConnell,
 T. D., G. R. Westfeldt,
 John Wm. Moore, Frank N. Butler,
 Beverly Warner, D. D.,

MAINE.
 C. S. Leffingwell, John M. Brown,
 C. M. Sils, G. T. Sewall,
 G. F. Degen, J. M. Glidden,
 I. C. Fortin, M. L. Davenport.

MARQUETTE.
 John E. Curzon, Peter White,
 E. W. Jewell, W. L. Williams,
 Edward Warren, L. J. Hubbard,
 J. W. McCleary, J. W. Stone.

MARYLAND.
 J. H. Eccleston, D. D., Joseph Packard, Jr.,
 J. S. B. Hodges, S. T. D., William Keyser,
 Hall Harrison, D. D., Skipwith Wilmer,
 Wm. F. Brand, D. D., Bernard Carter.

MASSACHUSETTS.
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 Alex. H. Vinton, D. D., Chas. G. Saunders,
 George Hodges, D. D., Arthur C. J. Sowdon,
 Leighton Parks, D. D., Edw. L. Davis.

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 Thos. W. MacLean, Hervey C. Parke,
 Ralph E. Macduff, Sidney D. Miller,
 Wm. Prall, S. T. D., Thos. Cranage,
 John McCarroll, M. D., Theo. H. Eaton.

MILWAUKEE.

MINNESOTA.
 J. J. Faude, E. T. Wilder,
 Harry P. Nichols, W. H. Lightner,
 W. P. Ten Broeck, D. D., Hector Baxter,
 Chas. C. Rollit, Chas. Horton.

MISSISSIPPI.
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 Eben Thompson, G. W. Howard,
 Geo. C. Harris, S. T. D., W. W. Moore,
 W. R. Dye, Marcellus Green.

MISSOURI.
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 Carl N. Moller, John R. Triplett,
 Wm. A. Hatch, Thos. K. Skinker,
 J. D. Ritchey, Hon. A. A. Lesueur.

NEBRASKA.
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 H. Percy Silver, Wm. Collins,
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 Campbell Fair, D. D., B. A. Macallaster.

NEWARK.
 Geo. S. Bennett, Cortlandt Parker,
 Geo. M. Christian, D. D., Alfred Mills,
 Wm. W. Davis, Henry Hayes,
 Wm. W. Holley, D. D., J. B. Van Wagener.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
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 E. A. Renouf, Josiah Carpenter,
 Joseph H. Coit, Simon G. Griffin,
 Ithamar W. Beard, Jas. W. Garvin.

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 Alex. J. Miller, Richard S. Conover,
 Chas. M. Perkins, Edw. R. Shubrick.

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 David H. Greer, D. D., J. Pierpont Morgan,
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 Wm. R. Huntington, Francis L. Stetson,
 D. D.,

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 I. McK. Pittenger, D. D., S. S. Nash,
 Junius M. Horner, Wm. L. London.

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 E. W. Worthington, Samuel Mather,
 C. S. Aves, Thos. M. Sloane,
 C. D. Williams, J. O. Moss,
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 H. Richard Harris, D. D., Francis A. Lewis.

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 Wm. D. Maxon, D. D., Jas. W. Brown,
 Robt. W. Grange, Herbert Du Puy,
 A. R. Kieffer, Jno. W. Reynolds.

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 W. H. Moore, W. H. Boniface,
 S. G. Jeffords, T. B. Martins.

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 Wm. M. Groton, John Nicholas Brown,
 E. H. Porter, Winslow Upton,
 Geo. McC. Fiske, D. D., Geo. Gordon King.

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 T. D. Bratten, Edw. McCready,
 Byron Holley, Jas. Aldrich.

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 Y. Peyton Morgan, John L. Stettinius,
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 Edwin F. Small, John D. Van Deman.

SOUTHERN VIRGINIA.
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 J. J. Lloyd, D. D., W. B. Martin,
 R. J. McBryde, D. D., R. E. Withers,
 M. P. Logan, D. D., C. M. Blackford.

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 D. W. Dresser, Hon. W. J. Allen,
 F. A. De Rossett, Hon. S. A. Foley,
 J. G. Wright, Bluford Wilson.

TENNESSEE.
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 Jas. R. Winchester, D. D., B. L. Wiggins,
 Thos. F. Martin, Geo. M. Darrow.

TEXAS.
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 Geo. L. Crocket, H. D. Nugent,
 Henry D. Aves, Hon. T. S. Maxey,
 B. A. Rogers, Rufus Caze.

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 W. H. Collins, C. E. Parker,
 D. L. Sanford, H. Wells,
 T. B. Foster, G. Briggs.

VIRGINIA.
 G. W. Nelson, Joseph Bryan,
 C. Walker, D. D., L. M. Blackford,
 L. R. Mason, Jno. G. Williams,
 W. M. Clark, Joseph Wilson.

WASHINGTON.
 John H. Elliott, S. T. D., J. C. Bancroft-Davis,
 Alfred Harding, Wm. D. Baldwin,
 R. H. McKim, D. D., A. S. Browne,
 Alex. Mackay-Smith, Chas. H. Stanley,
 D. D.

WEST MISSOURI.
 Cameron Mann, S. T. D., Geo. H. McCann,
 Robert Talbot, John D. Richardson,
 John Henry Hopkins, Henry D. Ashley,
 Jas. Stewart Smith, Benj. W. Zimmerman.

WEST VIRGINIA.
 G. A. Gibbons, Joseph Trapnell,
 S. S. Moore, D. D., W. S. Laidley,
 J. Brittingham, B. M. Ambler,
 B. M. Spurr, G. A. Aschman, M. D.

WESTERN MICHIGAN.
 Lewis Brown, George Willard,
 Wm. H. Van Antwerp, J. Davidson Burns,
 D. D., Horatio B. Lewis,
 Jas. E. Wilkinson, Ph. D., Jacob Kleinhaus,
 Jno. H. Rippey, M. D.

WESTERN NEW YORK.
 H. W. Nelson, D. D., Wm. H. Walker,
 Francis Lobdell, D. D., Rufus A. Sibley,
 W. D. Orville Doty, D. D., W. H. Adams,
 Chas. H. Smith, D. D., Harlow C. Curtiss.

The Living Church

Chicago

Rev. C. W. Leffingwell, Editor and Proprietor

CONSIDERABLE anxiety, and even alarm, has been aroused in England, especially among medical men, by the modification of the Vaccination Act by eliminating the compulsory clauses. This, it seems, is in deference to what are understood to be the conscientious scruples of many parents among the poor against the idea of having their children vaccinated. These scruples are partly, no doubt, superstitious or fanatical, but partly, also, practical. It is charged that other diseases have been transmitted with the lymph and permanently settled upon the constitutions of unfortunate children. There is, it may be, just enough truth in this charge to furnish some justification for opposition. Among the hundreds of humane men who adorn the most humane of secular professions, there are doctors who, in attendance upon the poor, are worse than perfunctory. Any treatment, they seem to think, will serve in such cases. Some sad tales have lately come to light at English inquests, of the neglect and harshness of the parish surgeon. From the impressions thus created comes widespread loss of confidence, and ugly suspicion when it comes to such a matter as vaccination. Much fear is expressed in the English papers that the repeal of the compulsory clauses of the law will lead to such neglect that the result may be a severe epidemic. There is, it is true, a small minority of the medical fraternity who have always disputed the efficacy of vaccination. To most people, however, the broad facts of the case seem to be overwhelmingly in favor of this mode of warding off one of the worst plagues that human flesh is heir to, as among the greatest benefits medical science has conferred upon mankind.

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Proposed Canonical Legislation on Marriage and Divorce

IN the *Church Eclectic* for September will be found an article by the Rev. Walker Gwynne, entitled, "Divorce Legislation and its Results." The writer confines his view to the historical and political, rather than the theological, aspects of the case. His purpose is to show that in proportion as divorce is made easy, unhappy marriages increase and multiply. It is not the existence of intolerable unhappiness which has caused the enactment of loose divorce laws, but the converse of this is true. When divorce is made easy, there is a constant tendency to treat the obligations of marriage with levity. Many difficulties between a married pair which would be smothered and suppressed if the bond was known to be indissoluble, are exaggerated to the utmost when it is known that there is an easy method of obtaining a separation and forming new and more satisfactory relations. Thus it has come to pass that while the "simultaneous polygamy" of Mormonism is forbidden by law, "consecutive polygamy" is encouraged and is growing here in the United States to enormous proportions.

As evidence that the chief cause of the marital misery which leads to multiplied divorces is our vicious divorce legislation, the writer adduces the contrast which the ex-

perience of Canada affords: "While in the twenty years ending 1886, 328,716 divorces were granted in the United States, during the same period in Canada there were just 116! In other words, while in the United States there was one divorce to every 150 of the population, in Canada, there was only one to every 34,000." These figures are taken from the U. S. Report on Marriage and Divorce, issued in 1889. Every one knows that matters have not improved during the last twelve years, but have gone on from bad to worse. The writer forcibly urges that human nature is not radically better north of the lakes and the St. Lawrence, than within our own boundaries; yet there has been no loud outcry from the multitude of wretched homes, which, according to the advocates of divorce, ought to exist there. There can be but one answer to the question, What is the cause of the vast amount of misery and cruelty in family life to which the records of our courts testify, and of the still more indubitable misery which follows the breaking up of thousands of homes? That answer is that our laws have fostered discontent and encouraged vicious passion, and thus have themselves created the evils which they profess to cure. Public sentiment is becoming debauched in this matter, and people may do, without serious detriment to their social position, what would have been viewed with abhorrence a generation ago.

This is the condition which confronts us, and with which the Church has to deal. The difficulty of effective action is enhanced by the fact that some of the leading religious sects have given up any attempt to stem the tide. Some of the principal organs of denominational and of unsectarian religion even scout the idea of any attempt to preserve the ancient stringency of the marriage tie. It is natural enough that they should do so, since in Protestant circles the sacramental character of marriage is explicitly repudiated. Where this is the case, the traditional sanctity of wedded life, while its effects may linger for a long time, cannot stand against a strong adverse tendency. There is enough of this Protestant atmosphere among ourselves to render an attempt at definite legislation and the enforcement of an uncompromising rule constantly more difficult.

The Church has a double duty in this matter. She is set in the world to testify to that which is right and pure. If she does not stand for the highest morality, she fails in her mission to the world. She may not follow or connive at an evil course of secular legislation and allow her moral teaching and practice to be weakly conformed to a low standard, because it has been admitted by the State. Severed, in this country, from all embarrassing relation to the civil government, she is able to pursue her ends untrammelled by any license of civil law. Her office in such a matter as marriage is to show by her own example what legislation should make its end for the preservation of the family and of society.

But the duty of the Church is, first of all, to her own children. It is to preserve them from the false views which are producing such widespread corruption. The engaging idea upon which the changes are rung in certain quarters, that there is no longer any antagonism between the Church and the world, is to be sternly and emphatically denied. The enmity with God is as pronounced now as at any time in history, and

the "spirit of the age" is not Christian, or entitled in any degree to give the law to the Church of Christ.

The marriage service of the Church preserves that pure and perfect ideal of marriage which has been handed down to us from the first ages through the Mother Church of England. Its leading principle is the indissoluble character of the marriage bond, once rightly effected. Our canonical legislation, in which practical regulations are laid down for the guidance of the clergy and laity, can never be right until it is exactly conformed to this primary principle. We may be forced to allow, in extreme cases, a separation, but the point to be maintained, in accordance with the marriage service, is that under no circumstances will the Church admit the idea that the bond can be severed and a new marriage relation entered upon. This principle of the necessity of absolute harmony between the marriage service and all other legislation upon the subject, has been asserted in a declaration recently set forth by a number of the bishops and clergy of highest standing in the Church.

The canon proposed in the report of the Joint Commission, numbered 34, whatever its other deficiencies, has this supreme merit, that it asserts the indissoluble character of the marriage bond. Sec. III. reads as follows: "No minister of this Church shall solemnize the marriage of either party to a divorce during the life time of the other party." Whatever else is done, it becomes this Church to assert that principle. We regret that the commission was not able to make its report unanimous in this particular.

It is very true that to make this legislation properly effective, some things will have to be made more explicit than they appear in this proposed canon. Particularly is it necessary that the matter of impediments shall be made more clear. At the beginning of the Office for the Solemnization of Matrimony, the priest is directed to charge the parties in the most solemn manner, "as they will answer at the dreadful Day of Judgment," if they know any impediment why they may not be lawfully joined together in matrimony, that they shall now confess it, assuring them, moreover, that if they be "joined together otherwise than as God's Word doth allow, their marriage is not lawful." Plainly, therefore, there are cases in which, on account of the presence of such impediments, the marriage rite is null and void, the supposed marriage is no marriage. It is in the highest degree necessary that a knowledge of such impediments should be easily accessible to priests and lay-people. It is in this particular that the proposed canon is seriously defective. Section I. orders that "no minister shall solemnize a marriage the parties to which are within the degrees of consanguinity and affinity defined in the eighteenth chapter of the Book of Leviticus." It is certainly necessary that the sense which the Church has placed upon this chapter should be plainly expressed, and this can be done in no more effective way than by printing in full in this canon the Table of Prohibited Degrees.

It may be that the General Convention, seeing the importance of this point, will deem it wise to remit this canon to a special committee which may cover the necessary particulars, and at last put our legislation on this grave subject into a shape worthy of the Church's claims and of her mission in

the world. But if nothing else be accomplished at present, it seems to us essential that the indissoluble character of the marriage contract, once rightly effected, shall be declared without compromise or exception.

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Five-Minute Talks

BY CLINTON LOCKE

CLXXIII.

I SAW in a newspaper the other day that an old lady, on being asked by her rector how she had always preserved so placid and happy a character, replied: "By having great patience with fools." This was a very sensible old lady; let us see what she meant and what she did, and whether we cannot do likewise. Of course I will be immediately asked: "Whom do you mean by fools?" Now, I do not mean what Carlyle did when he said that Britain was inhabited by thirty-two millions of people, mostly fools. That remark was rather too sweeping. There are many definitions of a fool. I remember how miserable I used to make myself when a boy, from having been taught a false exegesis of the verse, "Whosoever shall say to his brother, thou fool, shall be in danger of hell fire." I thought my chances of future happiness very slim, since I often made use of the objectionable word to my companions. I have learned better since, and when I think proper, I can speak of a man as a fool without the slightest idea that it has anything to do with my home beyond the grave.

We will only consider one definition of a fool now, and that is a person whose acts and words at any particular time seem to you foolish. Ordinarily, you may not consider him so, but just now you do, although he may pass muster very well at the roll-call of his little world. Having patience with a fool is getting on with him (though it is very often "her"), not being moved by him, keeping him out of your temper and out of your consideration. Sometimes we have to live with a real fool, and I mean by that an abnormal person—ill-balanced; not an insane person, but an irresponsible one, perfectly unconscious of the force of words and acts. Now this is a very hard position, and it requires a great deal of grace and self control to fill it well. I once knew a man who had to do it, and did it well, and I asked him how he managed. "Every morning," he said, "I pray that I may have patience with the fool, and every evening I pray that I may be forgiven if I have forgotten myself in regard to him. Then I try never to forget that really he cannot be any different; that great natural laws have been violated in his case without any will of his, and I must not hold him any more accountable than a child. Of course he often 'riles' me, but I put the brakes down hard and keep that unruly engine, my tongue, between my teeth. At first it was desperately hard, but steady work has made it easier, and now I can hear his silly speeches and witness his inconsequent acts without its making even a ripple on the sea of my life." This, however, is an extreme trial, which not one in a thousand has to bear. Perhaps if the old lady had had that, she would not have come out so well. All of us, however, have constantly to hear foolish, trying, disagreeable things, which, unless fenced out, will make our days bitter and take away the joy of life.

Do not forget that you, wise as you think yourself, may be just as much of a fool and just as annoying to others as they are to you. We very seldom see ourselves as others see us. Not long ago I was in company with a woman who in the course of an hour and a half, made at least a dozen assertions, in which I knew, and every one present knew, she was mistaken. I made one attempt at a reply, but it produced about as much effect as the famous attempt on the ocean with a broom, and I said to myself: "Let her alone, what difference can it make to you or any one whether what she says be right or wrong? The subjects are all unimportant. She says the lake is two miles across, and we all know it is five. What matter? Keep still. Put your mind on something else and do not let her wild talk make you uncomfortable." Do not think I am such a saint that I always do this way. This time, however, I did, and the result to my peace of mind was such as to make me resolve I would always try to do the same. Now, this is undoubtedly what our old lady constantly did; she heard fool talk, she listened to a string of things which she knew to be mistakes; she felt the pin points of irritating language and violent assertion, and she just paid no attention to it. She knew that any reply would only increase irritation, and in the end would completely upset her own calm, and so she kept still and possessed her soul in patience. In a very important matter, where it is your duty to prevent injury being done by a false impression, you should reply to a fool even; but how seldom that is the case. The mooted points are generally very trifling, the color of an eye, the number of pages in a book, the difference between sweet and sour, long and short, handsome and homely. The statements made may appear to you, and may really be, the acme of folly, but let them alone. Keep your mouth shut, and shut the whole thing out of your heart. It will not make one cent's worth of difference to anyone in the end. I write lightly about it, but I know about this thing as my Lord said about another: "This kind can come forth by nothing but by prayer and fasting."

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The Church in Hawaii

BY THE REV. HENDERSON JUDD

MUCH is being written calling attention to the claims upon Churchmen, of the territory already annexed, and to others prospectively to be annexed to the United States. The secular papers have taken a hand in telling us what we ought to do in the matter. This has been particularly true in respect to Hawaii. It has already become a living issue, and must require positive action during the approaching General Convention.

Among the Church papers that have already spoken, THE LIVING CHURCH of July 30th quotes, without expressing any opinion of its own, from a denominational paper these pertinent words: "By the annexation of Hawaii, more than one ecclesiastical problem arises. The Episcopal Church of Honolulu is under the jurisdiction of the Established Church of England. The sympathies of the Church adherents generally have been anti-American. Bishop Willis, the present incumbent, has never acknowledged the validity of the Republic, and it is not thought he will be happy as a subject of the United States. The question now arises: Will the see be transferred to the Protes-

tant Episcopal Church of this country? The matter will come before the next triennial Convention."

On the contrary, one of our most prominent bishops is reported as saying that the House of Bishops at the General Convention will be called on to elect a bishop for the missionary jurisdiction of Hawaii. The good Bishop probably takes the same ground as that American priest who, while lately in Hawaii, by a strange stretch of logic, asserted that "the Bishop, clergy, and laity of the island were already in the American Church, by virtue of the annexation of Hawaii." But the little diocesan paper, *The Church Messenger*, could have informed both Bishop and priest that the "concurrent action of both Houses of the General Convention will be essential to the affiliation of the Hawaiian Church with the American Church." In the absence of any exact precedent, the transfer of jurisdiction from the Church of England to our American Church will require careful study and deliberate consideration by the General Convention.

We suggest that the primary steps toward the solution of the ecclesiastical problem should be the appointment of a commission by the General Convention to consider the case and report to a subsequent General Convention, if possible in 1901, or earlier to some other committee with power to act. It may be a sore trial to the Church in Hawaii to have their case delayed. But at whatever date final action be taken, it should not be until the present condition is most thoroughly investigated. The diocese as at present constituted, evidently ought not to be admitted into union with the American Church.

We beg leave to present from well authenticated reports a few considerations for the attention of the readers of THE LIVING CHURCH.

The Church was planted in Hawaii by the Church of England in 1862—thirty-six years ago. It was done with the sympathy and co-operation of bishops of the American Church, though not by their rendering any financial assistance. It was mainly due to Bishop Kip, of California, who was seconded by the Bishop of New York, that the request of Kamehameha Fourth for planting the Church in Hawaii, met a speedy response. Bishop Kip, while on a visit to England, personally appeared before the Bishops of Oxford and London and urged the importance of their sending a mission of the Church to the islands. From that time onward the Church there had the patronage of the royal family. Kamehameha Fourth himself translated the Prayer Book into the Hawaiian language, for the benefit of his subjects. Large gifts of money came from the king, and munificent donations were received from others friendly to the Church. The S. P. G. early adopted the mission, and has annually sent \$5,000 towards its support, making a total to date of about \$175,000. When Bishop Staley went there in 1862, the natives were in a most favorable condition to be reached by the Church. Bishop Staley succeeded admirably during his administration. But since he left, in 1870, to the present time, there has been but a beggarly growth of the Church in the islands. Some who have been there all these years tell us the Church is no stronger to-day than it was twenty-six years ago.

The official report of 1897 gives in all these islands five priests, two deacons, seven

parishes, two missions, 570 communicants, a possible 1,500 adherents, a boys school, (Iolani College), already thirty-years old, fifty-two pupils, and a girls' school (the Priory), thirty-three years old, 150 scholars. There is to-day just one congregation of native Hawaiian Churchmen, and that hardly deserving the name—only twelve to fifteen souls.

There are numerous points where the Church could be started. Hilo, the second largest city in the islands, has no Church organization, not even a mission. We found several Churchmen there who have been anxious a long time for the services of the Church.

With the royal patronage from the beginning, and the appropriation by the S. P. G., and also the grand opportunity at the outset, the Church should be many times as strong as she is. There ought to be at least 5,000 communicants and 10,000 adherents, instead of the meager number reported. From the day one lands in Hawaii, to his departure, there is somehow a sad, a depressed Churchly feeling weighing him down. He is mortified over the condition, and particularly when he considers what other religious bodies have done and are to-day doing.

The Methodists were there in 1860, but gave up in discouragement; the Church in 1862, we were told, taking even their building for their first place of worship. After thirty-five years, the Methodists returned, and now have their nine meeting houses and Sunday schools. Their minister offered the only prayer mentioned in the annexation service lately held at Honolulu. The Campbellites are there with their one meeting house, a rapidly growing congregation, and a flourishing Sunday school. The Congregationalists have their 64 congregations, of which 55 are made up of natives, besides separate places for Japanese, Chinese, and Portuguese converts. The Romanists have 93 parishes and missions; communicants, native 14,000, others 12,363, total 26,363. The Mormons came about the same time as the Church, and are 4,886 strong.

That the Church might have taken care of herself, latterly, independent of outside assistance, is positively asserted by one who has made the matter a careful study. He says: "Every other religious body in the Islands is self-supporting. The Church could have been so ten years ago and so have wiped out the stigma of being called a missionary diocese. There is no need of pauperizing her." That she could take care of herself without the help of the Board of Missions, is thoroughly believed, if once thrown upon her own resources and allowed to work upon the plan of the American Church.

The rector of the second Cathedral congregation, the largest and strongest in the Hawaii, says in his August parish paper: "Churchmen are all anxious to know what will happen when annexation has formally taken hold in these islands. The S. P. G. will no doubt feel a mixture of sorrow and relief at losing the child it has so carefully nurtured. At the same time, Churchmen will be thrown upon their own resources. The rumors of the wealth hidden in the islands will preclude all idea of help from a country so near as the continent of America."

Painful as the further recital may be, the

following should be more generally known. During the last 26 years, nearly 40 different priests of the British and American Churches have been under the present Ordinary of Honolulu diocese, but only one or two have cared to remain any length of time. What has been true of the Bishop and his clergy, has been equally true of his relations to the laity. From 1882 to 1886, a most unfortunate and disgraceful quarrel—some called it a disgusting one—was kept up over financial matters, which finally resulted in a division of the cathedral congregation. A second congregation was licensed which took nine-tenths of the people and has ever since held them and controlled nearly all the financial strength of the Church in the Capitol City. Although a regular attendant upon the Bishop's congregation, we seldom saw a dozen adults present, aside from those connected with the college and priory schools.

As one serious consequence of the divided condition, the completion of the cathedral building was arrested and it stands, to-day, a monument of religious dissension and disaster. The Bishop was compelled to write to the S. P. G. as early as 1880: "The interest in the movement (completion of the cathedral) both in England and at the islands, has lost life."

The noble and godly Queen Emma whose generous gifts did so much to sustain the services and artistically adorn the building, for several years became thoroughly discouraged, and lost her interest in the Church, and for some time before her death, transferred her sympathy and beneficences to other religious bodies.

The Bishop seems to have in various ways antagonized his own people, British and Americans especially, by refusing to co-operate in any public charities, by refusing to pray for the president of the Republic whose sovereignty was his defence and protection, by opposing annexation to the very last hour, and also by criticising those of his priests who did pray for the Republic and for those in authority, or cherish opinions favorable to annexation.

We visited Hawaii on a vacation trip hoping to find something pleasant to say of the Church, on reaching home. But we had not been on the island of Hawaii two hours, before we began to hear about the Church troubles. In our hotel at the Capitol, among entire strangers, we were asked at our first meal, "If we had heard of the Church scandals at the cathedral." The native Church people frequently referred us to their "Pilikia" (Church trouble). We found the secular press often containing bitter and sarcastic articles about the difficulties the people had with their bishop. Strong and pointed hints as to the propriety of his leaving were repeatedly thrown out. Indeed, in the early nineties, the Bishop was formally asked by the Church people to retire from his jurisdiction in Hawaii.

We heard Churchmen, officials, and others several times say, "they wished their Bishop would never return from the Pan-Anglican Conference to Hawaii." And one of the last remarks made to us by a lay Church official, upon taking our home steamer, was that "they dreaded the moment when he should again put his feet on the islands." The Bishop is unpopular in the Church and outside the Church. The social, political, and religious animus there is rebellious against the present Ordinary.

The Church has lost scores and hundreds

in the past as a consequence, and she will lose many more, unless a bishop of American antecedents and spirit be placed over the reorganized Church, while such a chief pastor would be most cordially welcomed and heartily supported.

Why? we repeat, is the question the General Convention ought to answer, before final steps be taken to affiliate Hawaiian Churchmen with the American Church.

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 6th, 1898.

Letters to the Editor

PROPOSED CHANGE OF NAME

To the Editor of *The Living Church*:

The coming General Convention, it is to be hoped, will give to this Church her proper title. The present one is both cumbersome and inexpressive. We have neither legal nor ecclesiastical right to the term "Protestant." It belongs solely to the "Lutherans"—was originally bestowed upon them by Romanists in derision. We desire nothing of purely Roman origin, and as one branch of Methodism lays claim to the title "Episcopal," we desire not that. But what we do want is a name that will express the true status of the Church and at the same time differentiate us from Sectarianism and Romanism. We recite as an article of the Catholic Faith a belief in "one Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church." The title page of our Prayer Book designates the Church as the "Protestant Episcopal." To outsiders this seems inconsistent—to express a belief in a Catholic and Apostolic Church and at the same time place the name "Protestant Episcopal" on our Standard of Worship. No wonder that Romanists can say, and with some degree of reason, "Your name belies your creed."

In apostolic days the Church took her name from the chief cities where the "episcopate" located their sees; as, for instance, the Church at Jerusalem, at Corinth, Ephesus, Rome, Gaul, Antioch. The early Christians did not deem it necessary to prefix "Episcopal" in order to differentiate their churches from sects that arose even in their days. They knew that wherever the threefold order of ministry prevailed—Christ truly preached and the sacraments duly administered—there was the Catholic and Apostolic Church.

We speak of our mother Church—the one that gave us birth—as the Anglo-Catholic Church, or the Church of England; of the Italian Mission as the Roman Catholic Church; of the various Protestant denominations as "Dissenters." Analogously, the daughter in these United States is the American Catholic Church. I sincerely hope this title will prevail. It is the only correct title that designates her true status. The Roman Church should not object. According to the Council of Trent, she is "The Holy Roman Catholic Church"—a foreign Church, with a foreign mission, to teach Romanism, not the pure Catholic Faith as the American Catholic Church teaches.

Sectarians can find no reasonable fault with the Church for assuming her God-given rights. They make no claim to being the Catholic Church. How could they, seeing that their systems date back but a few hundred years. They are satisfied to be known by the name of their founders and the peculiar tenets which they originated. The name "The American Catholic Church" is no more exclusive than "The Roman Catholic," "The Greek Catholic," "The Baptist," "The Presbyterian," or "The Methodists."

The Church in assuming this title will simply proclaim to the world what she is; namely, a branch of the Catholic Church situated in that portion of the globe designated "America." There can be no doubt whatever but that this Church which we call "The Protestant Episcopal" is destined in course of time, if she is true to her mission, to become the spiritual home of

all English-speaking people domiciled in these United States. If the Convention withholds this title, Churchmen can bring it about by common consent, by simply speaking and writing of her as "The American Catholic Church."

W. L. CULLEN.

St. Paul, Minn.

To the Editor of The Living Church:

I am well pleased to find in THE LIVING CHURCH strong evidences of unabated interest in the title of the Church, and desire now to invite serious consideration of an article by the Rev. J. M. Clarke, published in the August number of *The Church Eclectic*. I hope the ideas of the reverend gentleman may be presented in a separate form, as they supply valuable instruction in respect to the present name of the Church, the reasons why our Church Fathers inflicted upon us the present "incongruous non-Catholic name," and why it should be given up.

My present purpose, however, is to call the attention, especially of my fellow-laymen, to the grounds upon which the Rev. Mr. Clarke bases his preferences. Let me ask attention to the title page of the Book of Common Prayer, and the effective change which might be made by dropping the words "according to the use of the Protestant Episcopal Church," so that the words following, "in the United States of America," may complete the first sentence in the title which will then read as follows: "The Book of Common Prayer and Administration of the Sacrament and other rites and ceremonies of the Church in the United States of America."

In this way, as suggested or approved by the Rev. Mr. Clarke, we shall get rid of the words, "Protestant Episcopal," and perfect the title simply by omission, a more reverent way of dealing with "the Fathers" than by substitution.

There seems to be a liking to the terms "Catholic" and "Apostolic"; objectionable in my judgment, and on like grounds, as the term "Episcopal"; for the Church must be Catholic and Apostolic as well as Episcopal. By introducing the words, "of the Church," or of "Christ's Church," as on the preface of the Ordinal, we shall be Churchmen in name and in truth, and known as such on all sides, and what more lofty and significant title could be desired?

A FELLOW-LAYMAN.

Morrisstown, New Jersey.

To the Editor of The Living Church:

In a late copy of *The Chicago News*, there is an advertisement in which the "Rev. Dr. Dowie," of Zion Temple (faith cure), summons his followers to a general grand meeting, by calling himself "the head of the American Catholic Church." I have seen the same title proposed by many as the proper one to be adopted at Baltimore. The above advertisement would seem to intimate that there is a possibility of the term "Catholic" getting us into no better company than the title "Protestant Episcopal."

HENRY C. KINNEY.

Chicago.

BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW

To the Editor of The Living Church:

It may not be generally known by your readers that the Brotherhood of St. Andrew has a standing committee on "Work in Colleges." It is one of the duties of this committee to gather the names of young men in general, and of Churchmen in particular, who are about to enter, or are returning to, college. So far as practicable, these names are forwarded to Brotherhood men in the several colleges, who will be glad to call upon new-comers, render them any possible assistance in finding suitable lodgings, introduce them to other students, and generally endeavor to be of service.

There are now chapters of the Brotherhood in, or in close touch with, the following colleges: University of the South, Hobart, Kenyon, Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, University of Pennsylvania, Stanford, Roanoke, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the State Universities of Michigan, North Car-

olina, West Virginia, Minnesota, Kansas, and California.

I would, therefore, invite the reverend clergy, and other readers of THE LIVING CHURCH, to send to the committee, if they are so disposed, the following information concerning young men of their parishes or acquaintance who at this time may be entering or returning to college: Name in full, college (with class and local address, if any), whether a Churchman, whether a communicant, whether a member of the Brotherhood; any information which might enable a fellow-student to understand how he could best be of use to the man upon whom he calls.

The committee would prefer to have the privilege of using the names of those from whom the names of students are received, but will not do so if the correspondent objects.

As the first few weeks of a new student's residence in college often determine his friendships and the character of his life for his entire course, it is important that those wishing to communicate with the committee should do so at once.

Address "The College Committee, Brotherhood of St. Andrew, 281 Fourth ave., New York."

GIFFORD PINCHOT, Secretary.

New York, Sept 12th.

Personal Mention

The Rev. Dr. Berry, of Hope church, Fort Madison, Iowa, has returned from his visit to his old home in England, perfectly restored to health and strength.

The Rev. Thomas Bingham has retired from the C. S. S. S., resigned his curacy at St. Elizabeth's church, Philadelphia, and has taken letters dimissory to England.

The Rev. Maurice J. Bywater, of Pittsburg, Kan., has been appointed canon of the cathedral, with residence in the Divinity School, Topeka, Kan. Please address accordingly.

The Rev. John Brann, late rector of St. Matthew's church, Worthington, Ind., has been transferred to the diocese of Milwaukee, and entered upon his duties as rector of St. Matthias, Waukesha. Address 320 East ave., Waukesha, Wis.

The Bishop of Ohio is staying at Newport, R. I.

The address of the Rev. W. Coney is changed from Meyersdale, Pa., to 4609 Woodland ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

The address of the Rev. John Ashley Chapin, curate of Calvary church, is Calvary House, 335 E. 22d st., New York city.

The Rev. Chas. Donohue has changed his street address to 244 Classon Ave., Brooklyn N. Y.

The Rev. John Dows Hills has resigned the associate rectorship of St. Mary's church, Philadelphia.

The Rev. C. N. F. Jeffery is to be addressed at Fort Francis, Ontario, Car.

The Rev. Charles H. McLane has accepted the rectorship of St. James' church, Downingtown, diocese of Pennsylvania.

The postoffice address of the Rev. Ernest McGill is Catoclin, Md., not Catoclin Furnace, Md., as formerly.

The Rev. J. B. Pitman has accepted the charge of St. Luke's church, Mattawan, N. Y.

The Rev. Thomas James Purdue has accepted work at De Witt, Neb.

The Rev. Henry Quimby, of Richmond Hill, will enter on his duties as assistant to the Rev. W. D. Waller, rector of St. George's church, Flushing, on Oct. 1st

The Rev. W. C. Richardson, a special preacher in St. Mary's church, West Philadelphia, has accepted a call to Trinity church, Chicago.

The Rev. Dr. Stone returns to Chicago from Europe for the fourth Sunday in September. After two Sundays at St. James' church, he will go to Washington, to attend the General Convention.

The Rev. John A. Staunton, Jr., senior curate of the church of St. Mary the Virgin, New York city, has accepted the rectorship of St. James' church, Cleveland, diocese of Ohio, and will enter upon his new duties at the end of the present month.

The address of the Rev. Christopher Smith Sargent, M. A., is 2128 North Pennsylvania st., Indianapolis, Ind.

The Rev. George T. Thomas has accepted the curacy of St. Mark's church, Minneapolis, Minn.

The address of the Rev. Frederick T. Webb, D.D., is changed from 24 W. Grant st., to 155 Linden ave. Minneapolis, Minn.

The Rev. Dr. F. C. H. Wendel, in charge of Grace mission, at Hadlyme, Conn. (which he founded), for the summer, has removed to Middletown, Conn.

The Rev. James R. Winchester, late rector of Christ church, Nashville, Tenn., has become rector of the parish of the Ascension, St. Louis, Mo. Address 5726 Vernon ave., St. Louis, Mo.

The Rev. T. H. Yardley has resigned his position as diocesan missionary of Indiana. Address Newport, R. I.

Official

ALL communications to the secretary of the diocese of Mississippi should be sent to the Rev. Peter G. Sears, Holly Springs, Miss.

DIocese of MASSACHUSETTS

At a meeting of the Standing Committee held Tuesday, Sept. 13, 1898, consent was given to certain changes in the by-laws of Christ church parish, Cambridge. Action was postponed on the request of the committee of the annual council of the diocese of West Virginia for consent to the election of a bishop-coadjutor for that diocese. Applications were received from Robert E. Cheney and Smith Owen Dexter to be recommended to the Bishop as candidates for Holy Orders, and the same were laid over, under the rule. The next meeting of the Committee will be held Monday, Oct. 3d.

Died

JONES.—Entered into life eternal, at Philadelphia, on Saturday morning, Sept. 10th, Susan Deanning Jones, widow of George W. Jones, aged 89 years.

TATE.—Entered into life eternal, on Monday, Sept. 5th, at 1:30 P. M., at his home, Bolivar, Tenn., Mr. Mallory Dickson Tate, aged 28, for several years a communicant and vestryman of St. James' church.

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.)

BOARD OF MISSIONS

The triennial session of the Board of Missions will begin in the church of the Epiphany, Washington, D. C., on Friday morning, October 7th. On the morning of the second day the completion of twenty-five years of the Episcopate of Dr. Hare as missionary bishop will be especially marked. Sermon before the Board by the Bishop of California, in the church of the Epiphany, on the evening of Sunday, Oct. 9th. Children's missionary mass meeting in the church of the Ascension, Sunday afternoon, October 16th. Missionary rally in the same church that evening.

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.

If any church is about to put in a new font, would they kindly donate the old one to St. Mary's parish, Blair, Neb. Beginning in October, the rector proposes to hold a cottage service in an addition called Deklerville, among the poor and colored folks; in order to make the service attractive, he desires to obtain an organ; however old, it will be thankfully received.

ANNESLEY THOMAS YOUNG, Rector.

Church and Parish

RARE COPIES of Convention Journals and files of Church papers are for sale, with the collection of theological and historical works of the late Bishop of Iowa. Address Miss PERRY, Bishop's House, Davenport, Iowa.

AN elderly lady of experience, ability, and good health, would like a position as matron, assistant matron, managing housekeeper, or companion to an invalid lady or gentleman. Recompense more for a home with a small remuneration. Can furnish the best of testimonials. Address Box 421, Deposit, New York.

THE Woman's Auxiliary, diocese of Marquette, wishes cancelled stamps, postage or revenue, foreign or domestic. The domestic stamps should be any denomination except ones and twos. They can be sorted and sold for the benefit of missions, to regular collectors and dealers. Hawaiian, Porto Rico, and Cuban stamps especially desired. Address Miss NINA STONE, Marquette, Mich.

APARTMENTS DURING GENERAL CONVENTION may be rented in the house where the Church Press headquarters are located, near Epiphany church. Address Business Manager, LIVING CHURCH, Chicago.

The Editor's Table

Kalendar, September, 1898

4	13th Sunday after Trinity.	Green.
11.	14th Sunday after Trinity.	Green.
18.	15th Sunday after Trinity.	Green.
21.	ST. MATTHEW.	Red.
25.	16th Sunday after Trinity.	Green.
29.	ST. MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS.	White.

St. Matthew's Day

"Four denarii make a stater;
Put the shekels safe aside:
These are gold, these only silver,
This one fails—uncertified.
This is Cæsar's tribute money
In the leathern bag secure
Here's King Herod's copper coinage—
Nay, this silver is not pure."

"Follow Me."

"See those Pharisees who passing,
Draw their brodered robes aside,
Full with plenty, preaching, fasting—
What care I for all their pride?
Better is my moneyed ce,
Better business, rush, and stir,
Than with fringed and blue-rimmed garments,
Pace, a lying worshiper."

"Follow Me."

"Wide and fair the upland meadows,
O live garden, fountain cool,
Where the great house, with its roses,
Mirrors in the quiet pool.
Half is paid the purchase money,
Half is nearly made, I ween.
Then the summer days shall find me
Resting 'neath the leafy screen."

"Follow Me."

Who is speaking? Who is calling?
What a crowding! What a throng!
But—Who pauses by my table,
With that whisper, low but strong?
Rabb? Nay! my hands are shaking.
Who is this? His eyes on mine
Thrill, bewilder. What, my Master,
Wilt Thou? All my heart is Thine."

"Follow Me."

"Push aside the hindering table!
Get the money bags away!
Debtors, let me pass, entreat you!
Lest I lose Him in the way.
Jostled in the roadside dusty,
By the beggars, healing fain,
Let me follow, nearer, closer,
Miss no word of His again."

"Follow Me."

"Yes, I follow, Lord and Master!
Let all thought of wealth go past,
Love of pleasure, land, and homestead,
Life itself from me I cast.
Need no promise of a kingdom,
Need no throne in Israel,
Only ask to hear Thee speaking,
Only ask Thy words to tell."

"Follow Me."

"Lord and God! O King Messiah!
I have preached through many lands;
Now the grave is dug to take me,
Fetters bind my feet and hands.
Let me hear Thine own voice calling,
As the life blood gushes fast,
See Thy Resurrection glory,
Be with Thee again at last."

"Follow Me."

Milton, Mass., 1898.

DR. SAMUEL ELIOT, a former president of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., died Sept. 15th, aged seventy-eight. He was graduated from Harvard at the remarkably early age of 18, and for two years engaged in mercantile pursuits in Boston. After travel abroad, he became interested in the work of rescuing children from the street. This gave him a start as an educator. He was professor of history and political economy from 1856 to 1864 in Trinity, and was president from 1860 to 1864. He

has contributed largely to literature, his first published work being "Passages from the History of Liberty." Mr. Eliot also published a "Manual of United States History" and the "Life and Times of Savonarola," and had written articles for various periodicals. He was the prime mover in a number of Boston literary and charitable enterprises. In 1863 he received the degree of LL.D. from Columbia College. His grandfather was the Samuel Eliot who founded the Eliot professorship in Harvard University, and the present president is his cousin.

— x —

A RECENT tragic event adds interest to the celebrations which took place last month through Austro-Hungary, in honor of the sixty-eighth birthday anniversary of the Emperor, Francis Joseph, who also completes this year the fiftieth year of his reign. Among the crowned heads of the world, there is none more admirable than this eminent and high-minded man. His conception of the duties and responsibilities of a ruler has been of a lofty type, and his humanity and public spirit are everywhere celebrated. It was characteristic of him to discourage lavish display and luxurious expenditure during the recent celebration, and to announce his desire that the gifts of his people should take the form of contributions to charitable institutions and the aid of the poor and unfortunate among his subjects. During his reign, in spite of his ill success in the war with the Prussians, great things have been achieved. Much progress has been made in welding together the incongruous elements under his sway. A strong nation has been wrought out of these various races and nationalities, with their differing languages and discordant aspirations, and it only requires good statesmanship to carry out what has been so well begun. Besides this great political task, Francis Joseph has constantly encouraged the progress of science and education. The Austrian Empire is now second to none in these respects. Under the Emperor's fostering care, Vienna has become one of the greatest centres of the fine arts, and possesses some of the finest museums and the best equipped hospitals and charitable institutions to be found in Europe. It is not wonderful that such a monarch has won the enthusiastic affection of his people. Enlightened men throughout the world cannot but wish that the life of such a prince might be prolonged indefinitely.

— x —

Poetic or Prosaic

BY THE REV. CYRUS MENDENHALL

THE Bible is full of poetic material. Sometimes in our interpretations we overlook the symbols and similes. We wish to explain its singular recordings, and reduce its poetry in such a manner that there shall be no clashing with prosaic notions.

It is possible so to magnify the letter as to lose much of the spirit. To make allegory and metaphor strictly literal, whether in Genesis, Job, or Revelation, in Dante, Milton, or Bunyan, is to introduce discord where harmony was designed.

"Like sweetbells jangled out of tune, and harsh."

In some instances our poets are finer interpreters than our theologians, and true and trustful hearts in all ages are the highest authorities and the safest guides.

"And simple trust can find the ways
We miss with chart of creeds."

Some place we must have in these materialistic surroundings and utilitarian tendencies for the ideal and the poetic.

"The picture-writing of the world's gray seers,
The myths and parables of the primal years,"
have suffered much at the hands of commentators.

It is said "nothing is made in vain." I suppose this to be true. The ornamental, the beautiful, is not useless. The pleasant things which gratify the eye, the ear, the mind, are not superfluous. Beauty in nature, in man or maid, in song, story, or sermon, is not in vain. In very good company indeed St. Paul puts "whatsoever things are lovely." Sweet souls naturally suggest the "beauty of holiness."

I said something of Biblical poetry. Take your concordance and see how much mention is made of gardens, groves, grasses, orchards;

"The lights and shades, the purple strains,
And golden hues of bloom,"

all telling of a God who is not unmindful of beautiful accessories. And how many lakes there are, like diamonds set in emerald; and babbling brooks, singing and flashing onward to the rivers, and thus to the sea. Rivers flow through all the Bible from Genesis to Revelation, through Eden, and out from under the throne of the Eternal. One may hear the winds sighing among the cedar branches and pine boughs of Lebanon. There are palms, flowers, fruits; snow, hail, hoar frost, rain, dew, sunshine, shade, rocks, hills, valleys, sun, moon, stars; "through every grade of being runs," in history, prophecy, psalm, New Testament and older Covenant, from the wilderness to the promised land, "the stuff" out of which poets weave their songs.

"It leaps in leaves, in grass, in flowers."

Pluck the flowers from the Bible and you sadly mutilate the "garden of the Lord." See not the poetry in written word and inward suggestion—you are blind indeed. A lily becomes a missal, a seed holds the kingdom of God, a bird reveals a Father's care.

"He calleth me who calleth ye;
Would that I might as trusting be."

"The beauty of flowers, the song of birds, the smile of infants," the flowery song or sermon, are these meaningless, can they be sinful?

Fanatics have battered statuary, burned paintings, demolished architecture, denounced poetry and song. No harsh thought have we for them. They have lost so much, sufficient has been their punishment. Around, above, beneath, wherever we "look or listen,"

"Be it organ pealing,
Be it some mountain high,
Be it swell of ocean,
Or calm of starlit sky;

"Be it grace of childhood,
Or look of human love,
All love of good is worship
That lifts toward God above."

Plato connected the beautiful with the good in his philosophy. God sets his approval upon it, in that he has given it in such abundance in his creation, and hath put it into men's hearts to word their thoughts in musical numbers and rhythmic measure.

Dear Father, we would have our lives harmonious, like "some sweet song." We fain would be "lifted to every lofty mood." Give us of Thy Spirit; and

"Thou, dear Christ, deep strike,
Thy roots, on Heavenly Vine,
Within our earthly sod,
Most human and yet most divine,
The Flower of Man and God."

Book Reviews and Notices

The Gray House of the Quarries. By Mary Harriott Morris. Boston, New York, and London: Lamson, Wolfe & Co. Price, \$1.50

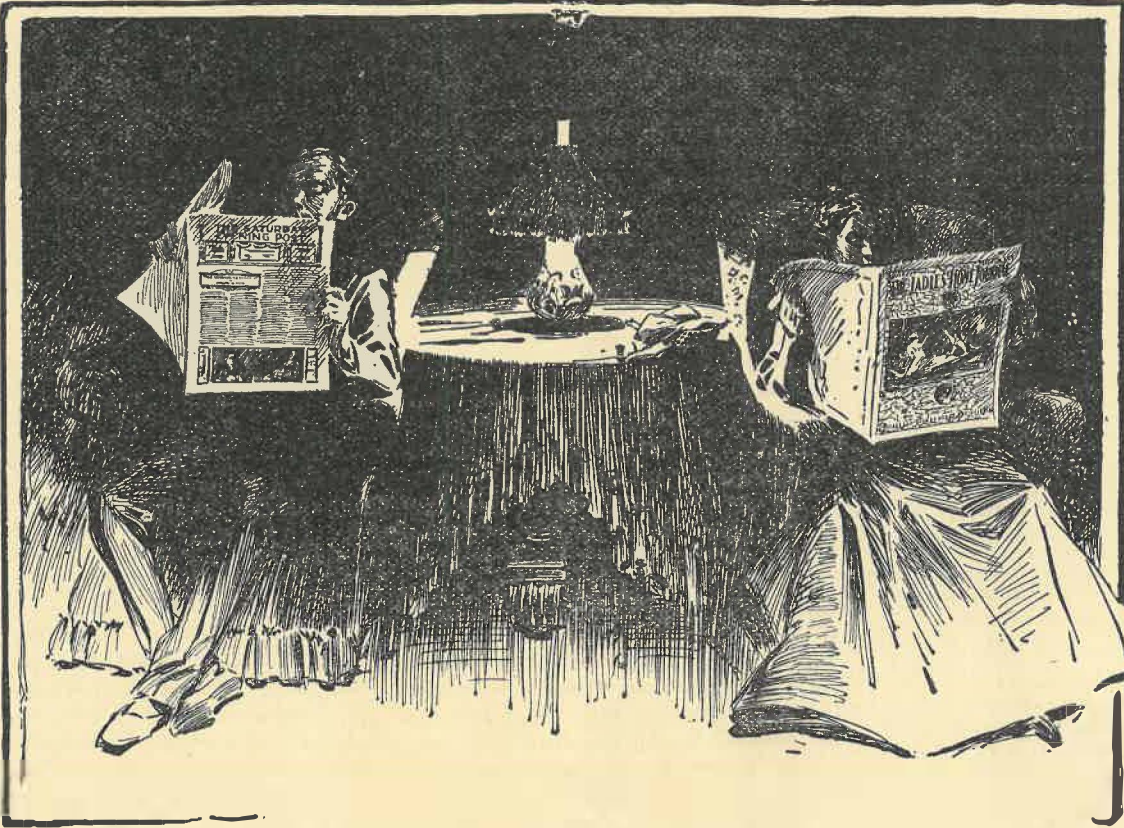
Here is a well-printed and well-bound book, big with five hundred pages. Like the first line of the old song, "Flow gently, sweet Afton," it ripples softly and gracefully along from the first page to the last. An old farmer does commit suicide in it, and a will is found in an old desk, but as we are used to those things in novels, they do not move us much. The heroine grows up and marries a Presbyterian minister. She is rather "advanced," and she soon has

him under control. They both read books on the Higher Criticism, and he preaches after that manner. The book of course ends with the probability of his resigning his pastorate over a church which is beautifully named "The Calvin Memorial." The book somehow or other reminds us of "Queechy" and "The Wide, Wide World," and doubtless will be read with pleasure by those who took delight in those once famous volumes.

Leddy Marget. By L. B. Walford. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. Pp. 233. Price, \$1.50.

Leddy Marget, the high-born heroine of this tale, is a most charming "girl of eighty." Her delightfully feminine qualities lend an irresisti-

ble fascination to every page, and she gains a strong hold upon our hearts long before the end is reached. She is certainly one of the finest old ladies who have ever inhabited the realm of fiction. To know her is to feel an inspiration towards all that is kindest, sweetest, and best in humanity. The closing years of her life are spent in a remote hamlet of the Scottish highlands, whose narrow circle of society she fills with sweetness and light. Each of the characters whom she encounters there has its own peculiar charm, and all stand before us in living reality. Altogether this is a delightfully satisfying book. We hope it may be widely read.



IN THE OCTOBER LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

Mrs. Caroline Atwater Mason, author of "A Minister of the World," begins a new story called "THE MINISTER OF CARTHAGE," depicting a young clergyman's high sense of duty battling with love and something akin to ambition.

Josiah Allen's Wife

Has written another story for the JOURNAL readers. She tells in it about a sickly society girl, and what brought her to her senses and good health.

In Mary E. Wilkins'

Capital new story a metropolitan woman does some very funny things, and in trying to elevate the villagers she learns a thing or two.

IN THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

are to be found the best serial and short stories the world can produce. The handsomest illustrated weekly published

We will mail THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, beginning with the next issue (October number), to January 1, 1899, also THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, every week, from the time subscription is received to January 1, 1899, for Twenty-five Cents, for the purpose of introducing our weekly with our well-known monthly.

The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia

Sermons. By the late Rev. Charles Gutch, of St. Cyprlan's, Marylebone, London. With a Short Memoir of the Author by the Rev. Robert Linklater, D.D. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. Pp. 304. Price, \$2.

This book brings back the memory of an Easter Communion which we made some years ago in one of the most obscure and outwardly unattractive of London churches, when its author broke to us the Bread of Life. For thirty years, in this most hidden and contracted sphere, this devoted priest labored on in patient fortitude. In the early days of the Tractarian Movement he was one of its most famous figures, and so highly approved himself as to be marked out by Dr. Pusey as vicar of the splendid foundation which he had endowed at St. Saviour's, Leeds. Declining this, he entered upon a hidden life of sanctity and poverty in one of the most spiritually destitute parts of London, where he labored to build up a parish upon his own principles. To the end he had but a rambling converted stable in which to minister, and a handful of poor people for his flock. But the work transcended these narrow boundaries, and was a truly great work. Scholar and saint, he reached the hearts of rich and poor alike. His sermons were models of excellence, and are well worthy of being put into print. They have the genuine ring of truth and sincerity. As we have "scanned them with a critic's eye," we have found each of them coming home to our heart as though meant for us, and found ourselves brought down from the critic's stool to the sinner's bench. The first one in the volume is a masterpiece, rightly described by Dr. Linklater as "an utterance worthy of a St. John Baptist, magnificently brave and outspoken, and yet most delicately pure." Those on the condition of the sainted dead are most admirable presentations of the Catholic doctrine of the communion of saints. Each of the others is excellent in its way. We advise our Catholic clergy and laity to get this book, and make the acquaintance of a master of the spiritual life such as is seldom met.

The Man of the Ages. By the Rt. Rev. Thos. A. Jaggar, D.D. New York: James Pott & Co. Price, \$2.

The title is taken from the first of the twenty recent sermons which are comprised in this volume of the Bishop of Southern Ohio's discourses. There is not much to be said about them, except that they are plain and practical, with the emphasis laid on those things which are the common property of all Christian teachers. To our mind, they lack body, but in this they do not differ from much current preaching which is taken up almost exclusively with the ethical side of our religion, while the dogmatic side is ignored or left to take care of itself. The sermons of bishops who are our chief pastors and teachers, should, in our estimation, be strong in doctrinal teaching. Some of the most powerful preachers in past and present days have been strong in the doctrinal fabric of their sermons. Such, for example, are Liddon, Lacordaire, Newbolt, modern preachers. The late Dr. Dale, an eminent English Congregationalist, was a dogmatic preacher; so, also, were the old Puritans here and in England, and they preached with power and conviction, and would have scorned what now pass current as sermons.

Memories of a Rear-Admiral, Who has Served for More than Half a Century in the Navy of the United States. By S. R. Franklin, Rear-Admiral U. S. Navy (Retired). Illustrated. New York: Harper & Brothers. Price, \$3.

As a midshipman, Admiral Franklin served with men who had sailed with Hull and Decatur in 1812, and as a captain he was with Farragut at Mobile Bay. His recollections amount to a history of our naval service in war and peace. Long assignments on foreign stations have made his life full of incident, and his recollections of notable men, places, and events, both at home and abroad, are numerous and varied. From the primitive naval academy he went to Washington in 1848, and engaged in coast survey work until ordered to the Mediterranean squadron. Returning to America in time to distinguish himself in

the Civil War, Admiral Franklin saw the navy change from wood to iron, from sail to steam; he was on the "Roanoke" in Hampton Roads when the little "Monitor" saved the Union fleet from destruction by the "Merrimac"; in charge of the dispatch boat "Dacotah," he witnessed and took part in many stirring scenes; several chapters are devoted to his anecdotes of historical persons and events of the war. During the peaceful days which followed, the author cruised in European, Asiatic, and English waters, and had a variety of experiences worthy of recital, such as escorting an astronomical expedition to Siberia in order to observe an eclipse of the sun. His promotion to the rank of rear-admiral in 1885 was a fitting culmination to his long and honorable service of the country.

The Story of a Play. By W. D. Howells. New York: Harper & Brothers. Price, \$1.50.

W. D. Howells, prolific author as he is, is never commonplace and never uninteresting. The *motif* of the present book is the bringing out of a play. Any one who has ever had one to bring out knows that it is at least as difficult as one of the labors of Hercules. This story turns not so much on the difficulties with managers and actors, as on the troubles which the writing and the producing of the play bring out between the author and his wife. The latter meddles too much and is too exacting. There is love and jealousy, and vulgar ambition, and green-room quarrels in the book, and, upon the whole, while not the best of Mr. Howells' books, and far below the "Landlord of the Lion's Head," it is written strongly and in delightful English, and will take a fair place among the novels of the day.

The Gathered Waifs. By Dr. S. D. Leifsnam. New York.

This is a volume of rhymes, and in a catalogue it would probably come under the head of "Poetry," though it has not a glimmer of that divine art. We presume it is intended only for the perusal of the author's friends and his comrades in the army post. Certainly no one else could care for it. *Ex pede Herculem* (though the author is far from a giant).

"Now Congress moves for war with dread alarms,
While Lincoln calls Columbia to arms;
Soon three-score thousand men confront the foe,
Whom rebel legions strive to overthrow."

There are three hundred pages of the same sort.

A fine library edition of the "Cathedrals of England," in two volumes, octavo, will be published shortly by Mr. Thomas Whittaker. The descriptive text of each chapter is written by the dean or canon of the cathedral described, while the illustrations, of which there are 168 in all, are chiefly by Herbert Railton whose style in sketching is very well known. The set will be richly bound in half vellum, purple and white, with a florentine wrapper for each volume.

Opinions of the Press

St. Andrew's Cross

THE WILL TO BELIEVE.—It is not unusual to hear Christian belief spoken of as though it were a kind of spiritual contagion, to which some men are susceptible and others not. It is assumed that belief is something quite apart from human volition, and that therefore an unbeliever is in no wise responsible for his unbelief. It takes very little psychology to make clear that the change from disbelief to belief in any given proposition calls for a conscious effort of the will. We know of no more gratifying spectacle in the history of human learning than that of modern psychology, verifying and substantiating, as nothing else can do, one after another of the most cherished pronouncements of Christianity. And when some man who has the ability shall take the time to write a really modern work on Biblical psychology, it will be an immensely more practical and helpful contribution to Christian evidences for this age than anything yet written. When the psychologist declares, for instance, that will must antecede

belief, he is only stating from another standpoint, and in different terminology, what Christianity has insisted upon most strenuously from the first.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat

DISARMAMENT.—The attitude of the present potentates of Europe on the disarmament question will probably be like that of some of their predecessors toward liberalism a century ago. Russia's Catherine II., Prussia's Frederick William II., and Austria's Leopold II., and Francis I. began to dabble in democracy and to talk eloquently about the rights of man, at the beginning of the French Revolution. Though Rousseau and Voltaire were dead at this time, their souls were marching on. It was quickly discovered, however, that each of these crowned democrats wanted the revolution to begin somewhere else than in his own dominions. Frederick William and Leopold wanted it to remain in France, or to cross into George III.'s domain, while Catherine would have been delighted to see it rage in the countries of her friends, Leopold and Frederick William, providing it would not extend any farther east. On this disarmament question, the situation is likely to be the same. Nicholas II., William II., Francis Joseph, and President Faure think disarmament is an excellent idea, but each will want the other to do all the disarming. Nevertheless, the United States will be represented in the conference, and it can point to its history for proof that its work for peace has been deeds and not simply words.

American Monthly Review of Reviews

AMERICAN COURAGE.—About one aspect of the Santiago campaign, however, there will be unanimity. Greater personal courage has never been exhibited in warfare than our troops—both the regulars and the volunteers—showed to the full extent of their opportunity for display of valor. The Spaniards fought magnificently; but our men, as the aggressors, charging up steep inclines against a sheltered and entrenched enemy, were the ones whose qualities were put to the full test. There were plenty of men on foot at Santiago, privates as well as officers, who showed that same sort of high spirit that Hobson had shown some days before by his brave act in the harbor. Europe had quite generally believed that Americans were traders and money-makers, and that they were not fighters. The governments and the military authorities of Europe have taken note of Santiago, and revised their opinions. Europe had also supposed that with drill under good officers and with the latest patterns of small arms and equipment, almost any sort of human cattle would do very well in the ranks as food for bullets. This Santiago experience now serves to remind the whole world that the conditions of modern warfare may not, after all, be so different as had been supposed from the conditions of earlier times, where the individual man was of some account.

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The Household

Difficult Rhymes

"You can't," says Tom to lispin' Bill,
 "Find any rhyme for month."
 "A great mithstake," was Bill's reply,
 "I'll find a rhyme at onth."

THERE are certain words in the English language which present almost insuperable difficulties to the would-be poet, and of such words "month" is *facile princeps* and "orange" *proxime accessit*. However, as in the above example, certain of the more inventive have surmounted the difficulty, though, it must be admitted, only by compounding two words, or distorting, splitting, and otherwise spoiling one. Better than most is Christina Rossetti's example, in her "Sing-Song Nursery Rhymes:"

"How many weeks in a month?
 Four as the swift moon runn'th."

This is distinctly better than the efforts of numerous lispers who confess their inability to rhyme to "month," although they could do it "wutth." Less grammatical, but more funny, is the university man's attempt:

"How sweet it is to toil from month to month,
 Working equations from the one-plus-oneth."

Father Prout has left on record a full and frank confession of his inability to find a rhyme for this difficult word. He says in a long poem, which achieves the rhymeless at the end of every verse:

"We parted at the gate in June,
 That soft and balmy month,
 Beneath the sweetly beaming moon
 And (wunth. hunth, bunth, sunth—
 I can't find a rhyme to month)."

Notwithstanding all these failures to find a perfect rhyme, however, there is one example which may be said to hit the mark. It is ascribed to W. S. Gilbert, and includes not only a rhyme to "month," but also to "orange." It runs:

"From the Indus to the Blorange
 Came the rajah in a month,
 Sucking now and then his orange,
 Counting all the while his Grunth."

This is the only perfect instance, and even this is not perfect, for, though the Irish river Blorange is an absolute rhyme to "orange," yet it is a kind of rhymeless blasphemy to pronounce the name of the Hindu's holy book as if it rhymed with "month." Its real pronunciation is "Grunt"; but, lest the poor word under discussion should go for ever unmated, we may all admit that the final "h" is no just cause or impediment, and that this is no time to talk of proper pronunciations.

There are many amusing attempts with regard to "orange." The following is a good example; it also includes the lemon:

"I gave my darling child a lemon
 That lately grew its fragrant stem on,
 And next, to give her pleasure more range,
 I offered her a juicy orange
 And nuts—she cracked them in the door hinge."
 —London Standard.

Poison sat the Soda Fountain

"THE Druggists' League for Shorter Hours" is boldly attacking the sale by druggists of poisons, narcotics, intoxicants, and nerve-destroying stimulants, under the guise of "tonics" or temperance drinks at the soda-water fountain. This is an admirable work of reform. The modern drug store is in many cases as wide open a gate to mental and physical degradation as the lowest groggery of the slums. Calisaya, used by people who think it non-al-

coholic or a safe tonic, is, in fact, intoxicant and poisonous. It causes, say the spokesmen of the Druggists' League, paresis, cirrhosis of the liver, and diabetes. The uncounted preparations of cocoa sold by the "reputable" drug stores are more deadly than South street whiskey. They affect more immediately the mind, and break down more completely the nervous system than even an American cocktail of the kind sold in London—more could not be said.

This is a real evil. One that menaces no single class, no single sex, no single age, but all. The drinker at a bar knows the danger he braves, knows that the utmost caution and self-restraint are essential to protect himself against the effects of an indulgence which may become a habit. The drug store tippler usually imagines that he is doing a virtuous thing. He is eschewing alcohol and adhering to temperance. He is taking a nerve tonic which will "stimulate without any reaction"—a lovely and a lying phrase. He is repairing the physical ravages of overwork with a liquid health food—usually fabricated of materials which bear the same relation to health that poison does. And so, in one way or another, the drug store tippler is lured into a habit which the hardened dipsomaniac might observe with horror.

This evil ought to be corrected by the druggists themselves. Theirs is a calling which necessitates professional training, and should imply professional honor. But if they won't do it, the power of the law must. If the drug store is to be as dangerous to society as the saloon, it must be subjected to like police supervision.—N. Y. Journal.

THOMAS A. EDISON writes as follows to one of the editors of *Popular Science News* who had asked him whether lightning-rods really furnished any security to buildings: "There is no doubt whatever that the lightning-rods are a source of great protection when buildings are properly equipped with them. In doing this it is necessary to have metal of good conductivity, and a perfect connection with the earth at the bottom of the rod. If you will refer to a book published by Sir William Snow Harris who first introduced lightning-rods in the British navy and mercantile marine,

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 Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair

you will find this subject discussed at length. Before the introduction of lightning-rods in the British navy, disasters at sea were quite frequent, and the subject of protecting their ships from this element of danger presented itself in a very serious light to British naval officers. When Harris proposed equipping these ships with lightning-rods, he was almost alone in the belief that they would afford protection such as was desired. After a great deal of trouble, he succeeded in having them adopted, since which I do not think there has been a single serious disaster from lightning in the British navy, which is conclusive that Harris' theory was correct. The same applies to buildings of an inflammable nature erected on land; and when these are properly supplied with a sufficient number of lightning-rods, dependent upon their size and the extent of ground covered by them, I believe they are absolutely safe from all danger."

THE superintendent of Grace Sunday school, of Oswego, recently read the names of pupils who were absent, and when he came to that of "Joe" Powell the whole school broke out into applause. This somewhat unusual action is explained by the fact that "Joe" Powell is better known to the world as Cadet Joseph W. Powell who so pluckily stood by in a launch to aid Hobson at Santiago.

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Children's Hour

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When the night is beginning to lower,
Comes a pause in the day's occupations,
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BY LOUISE M. LEE

I am a healer, a comfort to all,
And I am a father with sons great and small.
Those who would find me towards greatness shall go:
Those who would kill me, deep losses must know.
I pause not, I change not, I never am late.
My tune moves the spheres as they whirl at their rate.
And I have a father who patiently waits
To take God's poor children beyond the great gates.
(The editor will be glad to have the children send answer to this riddle.)

How Jack Kept His Promise

IT was the writing hour in Master Laird's room, and nothing but the subdued scratch of forty pens, moving swiftly and silently across the two score copy-books, was to be heard. The master looked round over the rows of eager faces before him with evident approval, and when the bell tapped for change of employment, he said quietly:

"Boys, this afternoon is so beautiful, and the ice is in such splendid condition, that I have concluded to give you the half holiday I promised you, and go with you for a turn upon the river. You may put your books aside, and pass in order down the stairs. After which, get your skates ready and wait quietly at the front gate until I join you."

What a merry, light-hearted set of boys they were as they stood around in little groups talking in subdued tones of the pleasures in store for them that bright wintry afternoon.

Presently a lad of thirteen made his appearance, swinging his satchel of books in his right hand, while under his left arm was tucked away a little parcel that looked very much like his skates.

"Why do you trouble with your books, Jack?" asked Dan Harold. "You don't propose to stand still long enough to study a lesson this stinging day, do you?"

"I am not going to the river to-day, Dan," answered Jack cheerily, "but all the same I wish the rest of you a jolly time."

"I thought you would be the first fellow on the ice," said Dan. "You are the best skater in the lot."

"I would enjoy the fun ever so much, but I can't go this afternoon."

"What's the reason you can't?" demanded Dan.

"You intended to stay at school, and you may rest assured the master will not allow us to remain on the ice after four o'clock. You must be sick, Jack Clover."

"I never felt better in my life," responded Jack, "but for all that, I can't stay."

"He's afraid of what his mother will say!" said Joe Morton.

"Jack is none of your 'fraid babies," said Dan patronizingly. "Why, he's within an inch of my height, and mother would be sure I was sick if I ran to her every time I wanted a little fun."

"I am no 'fraid-baby, Dan, but I must admit that Joe has guessed the real reason why I cannot remain. I promised mother

a year ago that I would never go to the river without her permission, and I would be a coward if I broke my word," Jack said firmly.

"But the ice is perfectly safe," urged Dan. "If it had not been, the master would not have given us the privilege of trying it, unasked. Mothers are all scary, but they soon get over their fussing when they find they can't run things to suit themselves. Come right along; have a good time with the rest of us, and your mother will feel easy, because she will know nothing about it until the fun is all over."

"But that would be deceiving her, and then she would lose confidence in me," replied Jack.

"That's the veriest nonsense," laughed Dan. "A fellow's mother is not like any other body. She never goes back on him."

"Then he should never go back on her," insisted Jack. "At any rate I am not going to break my promise."

"What is the trouble, boys?" asked Mr. Laird as he joined the scholars at the gate.

Dan related what had passed between himself and Jack, and then appealed to the teacher for a decision.

"I am quite sure that if Jack's mother understood all the circumstances in the case, she would give ready consent to his afternoon's enjoyment. I think the trouble with mothers is, that boys are usually venturesome, and often risk their lives on the ice when there is actual danger," said Mr. Laird. "If Jack's mother were in reach I would advise him to go and consult her, but as the walk to his home is over a mile, I believe she would excuse him if he went under my care."

"Of course she would," said Dan and Joe in a breath. "I am sure she would not want him to walk three solid miles just to save her from an hour's anxiety," added Joe. "That's all sheer nonsense."

"There need be no anxiety on her part, for she would know nothing of the fancied danger until it was over," urged Dan.

"A promise is a promise, and I shall keep it, especially when made to mother. Years ago, a young brother to whom she was devotedly attached, lost his life while skating on this very river, and she has had a peculiar dread of such accidents ever since. Last winter, just after some of the boys came near being drowned, I promised her that I would not go upon the ice without her sanction, and should I do it now, she could never

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LAUNCHING OF BATTLESHIP 'ILLINOIS,'

Newport News, Va.

October 4th, 1898.

For this occasion, on October 2nd, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will sell excursion tickets, Chicago to Old Point Comfort, Va., and return, via Washington, at rate of \$20.00. Tickets will be good for return leaving Old Point Comfort within ten days, including date of sale, and stopover will be allowed at Washington, D. C., on the return trip. Observation cars and fast trains, with Pullman sleeping and parlor cars, will afford the traveler every comfort and facility for viewing the historic and sublime scenery through the Allegheny mountains. Detailed information at B. & O. City Ticket Office, 193 Clark st., or B. N. AUSTIN, G. P. A., Chicago.

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again be quite sure that I would keep my promise; and so many an anxious hour it would give her. I am quite certain that I would have no trouble in gaining her permission, could I see her and explain in whose care we were going, but as it is I would much rather miss the afternoon's pleasure than give her an hour's uneasiness."

"You are right, Jack. I am glad to see you stand up so unflinchingly for your mother. She is the best friend you have, and deserves such a son," said the teacher, taking both of Jack's hands in his own. "I am ashamed that I uttered one discouraging word. Go home now, and tell your mother that if the skating continues fine, you are invited to meet the boys down at the mill on Saturday afternoon; and you may add, by way of encouragement, that your teacher will be there in charge of the party."

"Thank you," said Jack, as he started off in an opposite direction to the one taken by Mr. Laird and the boys.

"It is very inconvenient to have a touchy conscience, sometimes," remarked Joe, looking after the retreating figure. "Jack is a queer fellow, I tell you."

"It is a pity there are not more queer fellows like him," answered the teacher thoughtfully. "A boy who is so anxious about his mother's comfort, and who keeps his promises in such good faith, is the boy who is wanted, and who will be heard of in the future."—*Canadian Churchman.*

How Many Times

"COME straight home from school, Albert," said mamma, and Albert promised. But he forgot, and went off to play with the boys, coming back very late. His mother talked seriously to him about disobeying, and Albert promised a second time to do better. The next morning mamma said again "come straight home," and Albert obeyed. So he did for several days. Then came an afternoon when he went off with Fred Smith, and was very late in coming home.

"You didn't tell me this morning," Albert said excusingly, when his mamma reproved him.

"How many times must I repeat a rule after I have made it?" mamma asked. "You do not find the arithmetic rule on every page; once writing is enough, the book-maker thinks. When I make a rule I make it for all the days, and you have disobeyed me just as much to-day as if I had told you this morning to come straight home. You must remember that the rule stands, and you must keep it without expecting me to say it over and over. You can repeat it yourself when you are tempted to break it."

This is something that others beside Albert need to remember. It is not fair and it is not right to expect to be told each time what to do, or to have rules repeated every day. Short memories will stay short, if they are never stretched. They must be stretched by using them.

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Puerto Rico

II

"The currency and finances of the island are subjects with which our statesmen will have to deal. The Spanish government in 1895 took up all the Mexican and Spanish coins in circulation and substituted special silver coins struck in the mint of Spain for this purpose. They bear on one side the Spanish coat-of-arms, and the words "Isla de Puerto Rico," and on the other, the face of the boy king and an elaborate inscription in Spanish. The largest of these is the peso, of one hundred centavos, corresponding in appearance with our silver dollars, weighing 385.5 grains, and generally spoken of as a "dollar." There are also smaller silver coins of five, ten, twenty, and forty centavos, the twenty centavo piece being known as the "peseta," also copper coins of one and two centavos. The Spanish government makes no attempt to maintain the standing of these silver coins, and they represent little more than their bullion value, the banks and merchants gladly exchanging \$1.75 in this coin for \$1.00 in our silver or paper, and exchanges being sometimes made at two for one, and even higher. The native drivers, boatmen, and vendors have already learned the superior value of our coins, and a twenty-five cent piece in United States coin is readily accepted at from forty-five to fifty cents in payment for their services. That it will be necessary to take up this fluctuating coin when our permanent measure of value permeates this island is generally conceded, but just what plan should be adopted in fixing the rate at which obligations made in Puerto Rican coin shall be paid in that of the United States, is a matter for statesmen to determine. Another interesting question in this connection, is whether or not the plantation labor, which has in the past been satisfied with fifty to sixty cents per day in Puerto Rican money, will be content to accept twenty-five to thirty cents per day in our coins in its stead. The silver money coined and sent to the island by Spain amounted to \$6,000,000, or pesos, and there has been added about \$1,000,000 in paper by certain of the five banks of the island, some of which stands at par with the silver, and some at a discount but it is seldom seen in ordinary business transactions. The fact that our own government has just sent in a shipment to the island a sum equal in value to one-tenth of the entire currency, and that it will be immediately put into circulation through its payment to the troops scattered over the island, furnishes a suggestion as to the probable increase of the currency, and increased disparity in value.

Statistically the productions and commerce of Puerto Rico have been already discussed. The exports amount to about \$15,000,000 a year, gold value, and the imports, about \$16,000,000. Coffee forms about 60 per cent. of the value of the exports: sugar, 20 per cent.; tobacco, 5, and the remainder made up of cocoa, rum, hides, sponges, cabinet woods, etc. Practically all the coffee goes to Europe, the grocers and dealers asserting that they can obtain higher prices, especially for the fine grades, which rank with Java and Mocha, in France and Spain than in the United States, while the fact that the export duty on coffee, tobacco, and cattle was only one-tenth as much on articles sent to Spain as on those sent to other countries, encouraged exporters to send their goods to Spanish ports. Of the importations, about 50 per cent. are manufactured articles, largely cotton cloths, shoes, fancy goods, and articles of household use, 15 per cent. rice, 10 per cent. fish, 10 per cent. meats and lard, and 7 per cent. flour. Naturally most of this came from Spain, because the duty collected on articles from that country was only one-tenth of that on articles from other countries.

(To be continued.)

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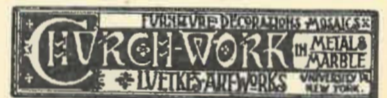
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Finance and Commerce

NOTHING has transpired the past week to dim the brightness of the commercial and finance situation or depress the reasonable hopes of the future. It is now beyond question that in all departments of agriculture labor has been abundantly rewarded. Crops are abundant, while, with the possible exception of cotton, they are not so burdensome as to invite a doubt that farmers will be able to find a market for them. More especially is this true of the two great commodities, wheat and corn. Of the former, wheat, it is unquestionable that the accumulation of all former crops throughout the world, visible and invisible, have been absolutely exhausted. The same is true of flour. Consumption of the 1893 crop, therefore, began everywhere the moment it was harvested. Of corn, both visible and invisible supply are much below last year, while the amount of stock in the hands of farmers and feeders to be fed was probably never greater than now. The returns of the railways reveal a carrying business prosperous to the highest degree. From no section is there a complaint. The statistics of the iron trade, showing that with production almost at a maximum, yet stocks are decreasing, is of itself a guarantee of general activity and general prosperity, which cannot be doubted. These evidences of prosperity are re-inforced by the clearing-house statistics. True there are complaints of dullness in some departments of trade, but there always are. And furthermore, it must be remembered that a "boom" only follows a long period of prosperity. It is a result of it and not an accompaniment. It will come in time. In the financial field conditions seem sound, and all promises well. There are no storms or breakers in sight. The balance of trade with other nations is still to our credit, with no indications of a change, and gold is being imported. The government is accumulating money, principally gold, and now holds 242 millions of the precious metal. Any fears of a stringency in commercial channels from this cause are, however, baseless, with the present Secretary of the Treasury in command. A slight flurry in Wall street, registered by a downward reaction in stocks, has taken place during the week. This reaction was not only the natural sequence of the long and persistent advance in all investment and speculative securities, but was aided to a degree by a so-called unfavorable bank statement, and an advance in the interest rate for money. There is in neither of these the slightest reason for alarm. With our safe but utterly inelastic system of currency issue, the amount is fixed. Bank notes do not come into being when needed, and return to their makers for cancellation when the need for them no longer exists. They are limited in amount and here to stay. In periods of dullness in the West, money seeks a market and finds it in Wall street. When the time comes to move the crops it again moves West. It is now moving in this direction, hence deposits in the New York banks must decrease; hence their loans must be reduced and hence in the efforts of New York banks to equalize and diminish the local effects of the drain upon their own borrowers, they draw upon their reserves. There is nothing alarming in this. In a few weeks what the farmer sells will begin to reach the seaboard, and be exported, the farmer will have paid his debts at the bank and the merchant's, the money will be remitted East to pay the merchant's debts there, and the eastward flow will have begun. Until credits have been expended all along the line to a much greater degree than now, nothing seriously unfavorable can be predicated upon a decrease in deposits, loans, and resources in the New York banks in September.

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On account of the Knight Templar Triennial Conclave at Pittsburgh, October 10th to October 14th, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will sell tickets at one fare for the round trip, from October 8th to 13th inclusive. Tickets good for return passage, leaving Pittsburgh not later than October 17th. Tickets may be extended to October 31st, on payment of 50 cents at time of deposit with Joint Agent at Pittsburgh. See nearest B & O Ticket Agent for full particulars, or address B. N. AUSTIN, G. P. A., Chicago.

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Hints for the Housekeeper

There are various ways of treating wood floors, but the best way is to wax them. Many preparations are sold ready for use, but if one happens to be in a neighborhood where they are not readily procurable, the following polish makes a good substitute: Cut common white beeswax into thin shavings, and pour turpentine over until well covered. Let the preparation stand over night, by which time the beeswax will be soft. Stir it into a smooth paste, and add turpentine until it is the consistency of thin cream; it is then ready for use. Before applying the wax, wipe the floor perfectly clean with a dry cloth, and if there are any spots on it, take them off with turpentine or benzine. Never, under any circumstance, use water on a floor that is to be polished. Apply the wax with a flannel cloth, being careful to put on but little at a time, in order to avoid a surfeit of stickiness. Rub the polish well into the wood with a rough piece of flannel, or a piece of Brussels carpet, until it shines like furniture. Unless the floor suffers rough usage, it will remain bright for six months. Dust it by putting a piece of flannel over the broom and sweeping. Keep a piece of flannel at hand to rub up any little spot where the polish may have become dimmed. If, after long use and many waxings, the floor should seem sticky and dirty, clean it with turpentine. Some people prefer simply to oil a floor. While this does not yield as high a polish as wax, it is satisfactory for a time. An oiled floor should be gone over every week or two; even then the dust sticks to it, and it soon becomes dull. If anything other than wax is desired, it is better to oil and then varnish the floor. Another means of polishing is to apply a coating of size, followed by one of walnut or oak stain, and subsequently by a third coating of varnish. In any case, let the polish harden for twenty-four hours before the floor is used.

COCKROACHES DISLODGED.—First was procured Persian insect powder, a powder blower, and a bottle of Bugine. After favorite haunts of the cockroaches have been located, the insect powder was puffed into the crevices surrounding their camping ground, and when the inhabitants rushed forth in search of a purer atmosphere, they were sprinkled with Bugine. It worked like a charm. Cockroaches that had wandered unharmed through lakes of corrosive sublimate turned on their backs, and with a feeble kick or two of protest, yielded up their sweet young lives. To make assurance doubly sure, one cupful of cornmeal and one ounce of red lead were mixed with sufficient molasses to make a thin paste. This delectable dessert, which appeals to the palate of all cockroachdom, was forced into cracks and dropped in tempting little heaps on chips that were placed beneath the sink. It accomplished the downfall of all who escaped the deadly spray of Bugine.—*Good Housekeeping.*

CEMENT FOR SEALING JAR TOPS, ETC.—Take equal parts of rosin and brick dust, pounded fine, and add a lump of beeswax; stew these together and pour into an old tin, melting the cement as needed. Or, take three parts rosin, one part caustic soda, and five parts water. Mix with half its weight of plaster of Paris. This cement sets in less than an hour, adheres well, is not permeable, like plaster used alone, and is only slightly attacked by water.

M. Potel recommends a cement made from gelatine, glycerine, and tannin for hermetically sealing bottles and flasks. It also forms an artificial marble. Barytes or zinc white may be added to make it opaque, and it may also be colored with vegetable dyes.

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