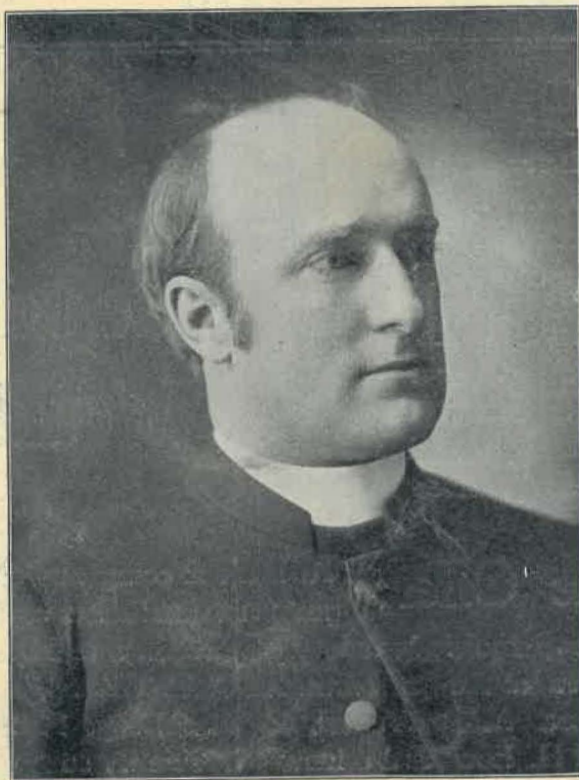


The Living Church

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



The Rt. Rev. S. C. Edsall, D.D.
Bishop of North Dakota.

THIS WILL INTEREST YOU!



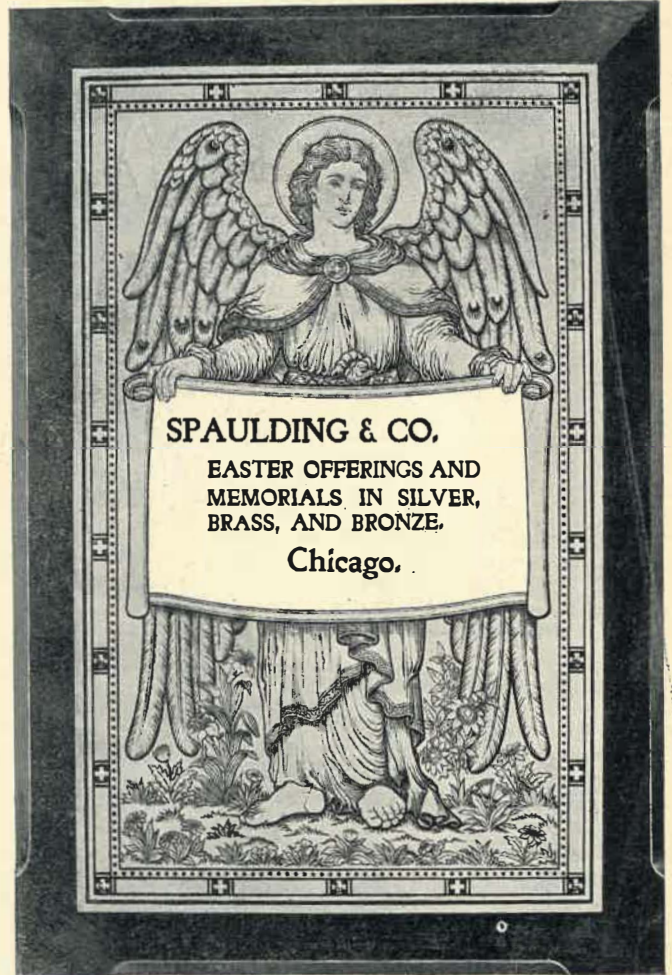
BY special arrangement with a prominent publishing house, we are in a position to distribute a limited number of combination sets of the Prayer Book and Hymnal in connection with subscription work. These sets are

bound in rolled Persian calf, limp, gilt cross round corners, red under gold edges, printed on India paper, and sell at \$5 each.

We Will Send a Set Absolutely Free to Anyone Sending Two New Subscriptions

Plus 20 Cents for Carriage. If you desire the Prayer Book and Hymnal, and are already a subscriber to THE LIVING CHURCH, you can, by presenting the subscriptions to friends, receive a value greater than the amount you have expended.

THE LIVING CHURCH,
55 Dearborn Street, Chicago.



If You Knew

1. What a rich treat is in store for every lover of the 50 very dainty artists' proofs of choicest illustrations by a score of living artists, a few of whom are mentioned below.

2. What a wealth of vital, interesting, and popular reading Scribner's Magazine will contain during 1899 (including Col. Roosevelt's great series of articles.)

You Certainly Would not

deliberately throw aside the remarkable offer mentioned below.

Read it. Accept at once. Your money refunded if you are not satisfied.

(We are sure you will be more than delighted.)

A Remarkable Offer: To meet a constant demand for artists' proofs the publishers of Scribner's Magazine have just issued in an exquisitely dainty portfolio, some fifty proofs on heavy plate paper, 13x9¾ inches, of the finest work of C. D. Gibson, A. B. Frost, Howard Pyle, C. S. Reinhart, A. B. Wenzel, E. A. Abbey, F. S. Church, W. J. Baer, Robert Blum, Will H. Low, and others. Ordinarily such proofs have never been sold for less than 50 cents each. Eminently suitable for framing. Here is a \$25 collection at the astonishingly low price of \$5, including a Full Year to SCRIBNER'S, or with a full year to THE LIVING CHURCH also \$6.00.

DO NOT DELAY. The edition is strictly a limited one.

Order of THE LIVING CHURCH, 55 Dearborn St., Chicago,
or CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, 153-157 Fifth Ave., New York.



The Living Church

Rev. C. W. Leffingwell, Editor and Proprietor

CHICAGO, JANUARY 28, 1899

Notes of the World's Progress

AFTER DISCUSSING THE MATTER FOR several years, the Senate has passed a Nicaraguan Canal Bill. This action cannot be construed as more than indicating a sentiment favorable to the project, as the Bill stands little chance of becoming a law. It will now go to the House of Representatives for action, and will likely be returned to the Upper House mutilated and amended almost beyond recognition. Then, in case features incorporated by the House are not concurred in, it will go to a joint committee for further conference and possible revision, ultimately emerging as a measure satisfactory so far as general results are concerned. As it stands at present, the Bill provides for the acquisition by the United States of 92½ per cent. of the one hundred millions of capital stock of the Maritime Canal Company. By the terms of the concession to the canal company by the two Central American republics interested, Nicaragua is to have 6 per cent. of the stock, and Costa Rica is to have 1½ per cent. Each of those republics is to appoint a member of the Board of Directors. The President of the United States is to appoint five. Not to exceed five million dollars is to be paid to the canal company for its rights and plants. A contract is authorized for the construction of the canal, the total cost not exceed one hundred and fifteen millions, and the annual payments not to exceed twenty millions. By the terms of its concession, the Maritime Canal company cannot transfer its rights to any other government than Nicaragua or Costa Rica, and to prevent forfeiture, a provision is embodied in the Bill empowering the President to negotiate for another route in case permission to transfer is refused. Neutrality of the canal is guaranteed. As there exists an opinion that provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty would be infringed should the United States control the proposed waterway, the President is authorized to negotiate for its modification or abrogation, should it be deemed necessary.

— x —

THE CONVENTION OF GREAT BRITAIN and Egypt relative to the government of the Soudan has been made public. After reciting that the provinces were reconquered by the joint military and financial efforts of the British and Khedivial governments, and setting forth the desire to give effect to the claims that have accrued to her Britannic majesty's government by right of conquest, the claim to share in the present settlement and future working and development of the administration of the territories, and pointing out that the territories of Wady Halfa and Suakim may be most effectively administered in conjunction with the reconquered provinces, the convention proceeds to describe geographically the territory known as the Soudan, and declares that the British and Egyptian flags shall be used together on both land and water throughout the Soudan, except in Suakim, where the Egyptian flag alone shall be used. Supreme military and civil command is to be vested in one officer, termed the governor-general, appointed by Khedivial decree, with the consent of Great Britain. Powers given the governor to proclaim laws, the same to be submitted for approval to the British consul at Cairo, and to the president of the Khedivial council. No Egyptian law is to be promulgated without British consent.

— x —

NO SPECIAL PRIVILEGES SHALL BE accorded the subjects of any one or more Powers. Import duties shall not be levied on

goods from Egyptian territory, but they shall be leviable upon goods from elsewhere. In the case of goods entering the Soudan at Suakim or any other Red Sea port, the duties must not exceed the amount leviable upon foreign goods entering Egypt. Duties may be levied upon goods leaving the Soudan, the rates to be prescribed by proclamation. The convention provides that the jurisdiction of mixed tribunals shall apply to no part of the Soudan except Suakim, and the whole Soudan, except Suakim, shall remain under martial law until the governor-general proclaims otherwise. No consular agents shall be accredited to or allowed to reside in the Soudan without the previous consent of Great Britain. It is expected some diplomatic complications will follow, as the Sultan of Turkey is likely to protest against neglect of his suzerain title. It is to be hoped, however, that the Sultan will be ignored, as he has proved himself utterly unworthy the recognition of Christian civilization.

— x —

SINCE THE DEATH OF THE FAMOUS Keeley, and removal of apparatus from the workshop where his operations were carried on so many years, efforts have been made to shed light on his secret. To this end, the workshop has been fairly razed, with the result that discoveries have been made which raise a serious doubt as to whether the late inventor really accomplished anything beyond the complete mystification of those from whom he procured financial assistance in pursuing his investigations. While, of course, discoveries made lead to nothing positive, yet they are of a nature to lead to the conclusion that his "mysterious force" was compressed air. Scientists who assisted in the investigation of the premises, and who are familiar with the machines exhibited by Keeley, assert that the compressed air theory is tenable. Embedded beneath the floor of the shop was found a large steel sphere, which might have been the reservoir in which "power" was stored, while in walls, floors, and in out-of-the-way places were found what would appear to be wires, but in reality were pieces of fine tubing capable of resisting high pressure.

— x —

THE TROUBLE AT SAMOA HAS PASSED into an incident to be investigated and adjusted by diplomacy. These islands, under the joint protectorate of the United States, Great Britain, and Germany, have more than once been the scene of what might have caused serious international complications, were the nations involved less anxious to avoid war. In the present instance, it appears from facts at hand, that the German representative exceeded his authority in using his influence to incite rebellion against conditions declared by the Samoan court to be just. The American and British representatives gained control of the situation before an acute stage was reached, thereby sustaining the legal and civil authorities. From time to time the question of dividing the group between the three powers has been discussed, but no satisfactory conclusion has ever been reached. The interests of the United States are paramount.

— x —

BITTERNESS WHICH HAS CHARACTERIZED senatorial contests the past few weeks will add force to the argument of those who urge the passage of a law providing for the election of United State senators by popular vote. In some Legislatures, disgraceful scenes have

been enacted, and with charges of bribery against one or more candidates. Deadlocks have been a common accompaniment. In three States charges of bribery are now being investigated by grand juries. In California, the speaker of the Assembly has sued a newspaper bringing such charges for damages to the amount of \$250,000. While, unfortunately, charges of bribery are but too frequently true, yet measures calculated to reflect upon the honor of legislators are used in the interest of candidates where there is no foundation in fact. "Rumors" of corruption or bribery are easily set afloat, and wide publicity given them through newspapers controlled by factions. Such methods must eventually meet with universal condemnation. The will of the people, not the will or purse of the politician, should govern.

— x —

THE GREAT SCHEME OF CECIL RHODES for a railway through the heart of Africa to connect Cairo with Cape Town, is meeting with encouragement. Mr. Rhodes is now in London working for its success. The line from Buluwayo, the terminus of the present Cape system, to Khartum, will be more than three thousand miles long, and is estimated to cost forty-seven million dollars. Mr. Rhodes has been assured of ten million dollars for the section from Buluwayo to Lake Tanganyika, and the remainder can be secured when the surveys from Tanganyika to Khartum are made. Germany is said to look with favor on the project, and will give consent for right of way through a strip of German territory. At Khartum it is planned to connect with the Egyptian line which is built up the Nile as far as Atbara. Another railway project which is attracting considerable attention, is that of extending the system of India to Kandahar and Cabul, to connect with the Russian railway. This would make Bombay and Calcutta the outlets for Russian commerce in Asia.

— x —

AUTHORITIES IN HAVANA HAVE DETERMINED to make the city healthy, and a safe habitation at all seasons of the year. Although this is a herculean task, owing to poor facilities for drainage, and an apparent antipathy on the part of the lower classes toward any measures aiming at cleanliness, a good start has been made. Physicians, mostly native Cubans, have been selected to visit every house in the department of Havana, and make a complete report as to its sanitary conditions, number of occupants, etc. Being invested with police powers, they are to enforce whatever recommendations they deem essential to the physical welfare of the individual or the community. One of their most important duties is to see that all inhabitants are properly vaccinated, a necessary precaution owing to the threatened spread of smallpox. Measures have been adopted to prevent cruelty to animals, and other abuses which under Spanish rule were not considered an offence to moral sensibility.

— x —

WASHINGTON OFFICIALS ARE NOT alarmed by the ultimatum of Aguinaldo, the Philippine, insurgent leader, that his envoy will be withdrawn unless the Filipino republic is acknowledged. It is reported that Aguinaldo has made the liberation of Spanish prisoners contingent upon recognition of his government by Spain. Dissatisfaction in their own ranks is apt to accomplish the disintegration of insurgent resistance as effectually as would forcible repression by the United States.

The News of the Church

The Church Abroad

Residence for Archbishop of Canterbury

A contract has just been approved by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England for the building of an archiepiscopal residence in the cathedral precincts at Canterbury, in place of Addington-park, which was sold in the early part of the year. The remnant of the ancient archiepiscopal palace, known as "Old Palace," which is situated close to the west front of the cathedral, will form the nucleus of the new residence. The ancient palace was founded by Archbishop Lanfranc (1070-89), and first abandoned by Archbishop Wareham (1503-33) in consequence of a dispute with the citizens. In Cranmer's time (1533-56) it had fallen into decay, and was further gutted by a disastrous fire. It was restored by Matthew Parker (1559-76), who gave a magnificent entertainment to Queen Elizabeth within its walls, but he appears to have been its last occupant, and the building was after his time again allowed gradually to fall into decay. Some portion of the ruins has been alienated to the use of the King's scholars, and an ungainly red-brick house in Palace street, which incorporates some of the ancient structure and is occupied by the junior school, is still known as "The Palace." The remnant, which will now be incorporated in the new residence, remained the property of the archbishops of Canterbury until about thirty years ago, when it passed to the Dean and Chapter and was transformed into workshops; but it has now been re-acquired.

A Thank Offering

Just before the morning service in Canterbury cathedral on Christmas Day, Canon and Mrs. Rawlinson presented to the dean, on behalf of the cathedral body, a gold chalice and paten, handsomely embossed with scenes from the life of our Lord, and richly studded with diamonds, opals, and amethysts, as a thank-offering for the Canon's recovery from his recent illness. The vessels were used for the first time by the Archbishop at the mid-day celebration of the Holy Communion.

A Window for St. Paul's

The window now being erected in the north-end transept of St. Paul's cathedral is the gift of the Duke of Westminster. Sir W. B. Richmond prepared the design, the subjects being the archbishops and bishops under whom the new faith was introduced or restored during the Saxon Heptarchy. There is a representation of Archbishop Theodore of Canterbury, whose work of organizing Christianity justifies his inclusion in the series. In the south-end transept window, given also by the Duke, are representations of the kings of the several kingdoms of the Saxon Heptarchy, in whose time Christianity was introduced or restored after lapse.

A Strange Interpretation of the Rubric

Liturgical vagaries seem to be endless. The vicar of Great Yarmouth held only one service; viz., at 5 p. m., on Christmas Day. This action he based upon the plea that as Christmas Day fell upon Sunday there was, ecclesiastically, no Sunday, because the Prayer Book contains no provision for services on Sunday when it is also Christmas Day. The fatuity of such an interpretation is almost beyond belief. How could this gentleman ignore the fact that, aside from any question about Sunday, the Prayer Book provides a collect, Epistle, and Gospel for Christmas Day, as well as special lessons and Psalms for Morning and Evening Prayer?

A Protestant Demonstration

A great Protestant demonstration is advertised to take place in the Royal Albert Hall, Kensington, London, Jan. 31st, to "demand the suppression of the Mass and the confessional" in the Established Church. About 30 different organizations are to be represented from Eng-

land, Ireland, and Scotland, and consisting of various denominations. Among others in the list are the Calvinistic Protestant Union, the Evangelical Protestant Union, a number of Scottish societies, the Waldensian Church Missions, the Orange societies, the Congregational Union, the Methodist New Connection, and many other bodies, consisting of Nonconformists, and a mixture of Nonconformists and Churchmen. It is apparently intended to influence Parliament, and there can be little doubt that it will give fresh life to the struggle now going on, which otherwise, considering the general readiness of the High Church clergy to submit to the rulings of the bishops, might soon cease to be important. One "Irish Protestant," as he calls himself, namely, Lord Farnham, while expressing his disgust at ritualistic excesses, declines an invitation to this meeting in which members of the Church of Ireland and Nonconformists are to appear upon the same platform. "On such a question," he says, "I hesitate to place myself side by side with men who, by their action in the past, have despoiled and plundered the Protestant Church of Ireland, and, more recently, have done their best to hand their fellow-Protestants in Ireland, Churchmen and Nonconformists alike, to the tender mercies of the Church of Rome and the enemies of England, and who, I cannot help suspecting, have at this moment as their object the abolition and plunder of the Church of England, rather than her purification and reform."

Very Impartial Liberty

Mr. W. C. Gray, son of the late Sir William Gray, shipbuilder, of Hartlepool, has notified every clergyman and Nonconformist minister of that town and of the neighboring parishes that, as a memorial to his late father, he will liquidate the debts on the churches and chapels, as also those on the recently erected vicarages, and the places of worship in course of erection. The total amount of the benefactions will be many thousands of pounds.

American Church in Paris

Christmas Day was a special festival at the church of the Holy Trinity, avenue de l'Alma. On Sept. 1st last the Rev. Dr. Morgan completed the 25th year of his rectorship of the church. In the month of September many of the congregation are absent from Paris, and accordingly large numbers of Dr. Morgan's friends availed themselves of the Christmas festival to express their esteem and affection in connection with his pastorate during a quarter of a century. Dr. Morgan was the recipient of many valuable presents.

A Remarkable Record

A clergyman with a remarkable record for hard work, as well as adventure, has recently passed away. This was the Rev. Wm. Brown Keer who after working among the poor of Liverpool and in the East end of London, went to India, where he served seven years as Harbor Chaplain at Bombay. In 1892, he undertook a dangerous journey in order to visit the ruins of Nineveh and Babylon. He sailed in a native ship to the Persian Gulf, and purchasing a horse, set out upon his perilous ride. When he encountered robbers who must have known that he had a considerable amount of money about him, he repeated very impressively the texts from the Koran on hospitality to strangers, and in every case escaped without molestation. After making his visit to the sites of the ancient cities, he made his way westward in safety to the Mediterranean Sea.

There is living at Grimsby, Matthew Larking who is believed to be the oldest bell-ringer in England. He is 97 years of age, and until recently resided at Tetney, near Horn Castle. He started ringing at the age of 15 years, and has an unbroken record of 82 years as a ringer in the parish belfry.

Diocese of New York

A Large Offering

At St. Bartholomew's church, the Rev. David H. Greer, rector, offerings have been taken for work in Brazil, in response to appeals from Bishop Kinsolving, recently consecrated in that church. The offerings reached the immense sum of \$16,000.

Children's Missionary Service

At Old Trinity church, the Rev. Morgan Dix, D.D., D.C.L., rector, a special service in the interest of missions was held for the benefit of children, who crowded the great church, on Sunday, Jan. 15th. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. J. Nevett Steele, vicar of the church, and Bishop Potter.

Discussion of Labor Problem

The Church Association for the Improvement of the Conditions of Labor held a meeting last week in the guild room of St. Mark's church. The subject of the diminution of child labor was discussed, and an address was delivered by the Rev. Joseph Reynolds on, "The mission of C. A. I. L. to the Church at large and to the parish."

Secretary for Church Congress

A meeting of the managers of the Church Congress was held at the Bible House, Jan. 16th. The vacancy in the secretaryship caused by the death of the Rev. Dr. John W. Kramer was filled by the election of the Rev. Cornelius B. Smith, D.D. He was one of the original members of the Church Congress, and has always been active in its executive management.

Bishops at Veterans' Dinner

At the ninth annual dinner of Confederate veterans resident in this city, held at the Hotel Windsor, Jan. 19th, in memory of Gen. Robert E. Lee, among those present and taking part were Bishop Potter, of this diocese, and Bishop Cheshire, of North Carolina. One of the toasts of the evening was, "A nation reunited." Special demonstration was given to a toast to the President of the United States; and the President's brother, Mr. Abner McKinley, was a guest of honor.

Colonial Wars' Banquet

The 7th annual dinner of the New York Society of Colonial Wars was held at Delmonico's Jan. 16th, in honor of the members of the society who served in the army and navy during the Spanish War. A large number of officers were present in uniform, Mr. Frederic J. De Peyster, of Trinity parish, presiding, and making an address. Among the guests of honor were three clergymen of the Church, the Rev. Dr. Geo. R. Vandewater and the Rev. Alexander Hamilton, of New York, and the Rev. Dr. C. Ellis Stevens, of Philadelphia, and all took part in the exercises.

Funds for Squirrel Inn

A meeting of the Church Temperance Society was held Jan. 16th, in the Astor Gallery of the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, to appeal for funds to equip the proposed Squirrel Inn, given conditionally rent free, by Mrs. W. H. Bradford. The total amount needed for expenses was reported to be \$15,000. Of this, \$5,500 has been raised, and the balance is needed before Feb. 1st. Addresses were made by Bishop Coleman, of Delaware, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, the newly appointed ambassador to England, Adjutant-General Avery D. Andrews, and Bishop Potter. Subscription papers were circulated.

Cathedral of St. John the Divine

The services at the cathedral of St. John the Divine were crowded Sunday, Jan. 15th. They were conducted by the Rev. Canons Humphreys and Paddock. In the evening the preacher was the Rev. David H. Greer, D.D., of St. Bartholo-

mew's church. The capacity of the crypt chapel is about 500, but as many again stood, or came and went. The crypt was beautifully decorated with evergreens. The three great Barberini tapestries presented by Mrs. William F. Coles, valued at about \$150,000, and dating from 1652, attracted special attention.

Fifty-third Annual Missionary Service

At the church of the Holy Communion, the Rev. Henry Mottet, D. D., rector, the 53d annual missionary Epiphany service was held, on Sunday, June 15th. Addresses were made by the Rev. J. S. Patton, of Japan, Bishop Cheshire, of North Carolina, and Bishop Kinsolving, of Rio Grande, Brazil. The 50th anniversary has just been celebrated of the Employment Society of the church, an organization founded by Dr. Muhlenburg, and which has been exceptionally useful in providing work for poor women.

Brotherhood of St. Andrew

A meeting was held Jan. 13th, of the New York local assembly of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, at the church of the Incarnation. At the afternoon session the subject discussed was: "Can my chapter be made more aggressive?" and the speakers were Messrs. C. E. Jaimeson, R. W. Frost, C. Bliss, and the Rev. L. E. Larned. Supper was supplied to the delegates, after which the subject taken up was, "The Brotherhood in the life of the parish." The speakers were Canon Paddock, of the cathedral, Mr. Silas McBee, and others. The annual report of President Alexander M. Hadden was presented, showing a net growth during the year. Some 36 chapters were represented at this meeting, and over 100 persons were present, great interest being manifested. It is intended hereafter to have the meetings quarterly instead of monthly.

At the parish house of All Saints' church, Prof. E. R. Gould, of Johns Hopkins' University, is co-operating with the chapter of St. Andrew's Brotherhood in conducting a Bible class.

The church of the Heavenly Rest, the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., rector, has just given \$325 to the hospital work of the city.

At the church of the Redeemer since its union with the church of the Nativity, its indebtedness on mortgage has been reduced to \$16,000.

The incorporators of the Southern Missionary convocation of the diocese, held a meeting Jan. 33d.

Bishop Potter made an address Jan. 29th, at the annual meeting of the New York Consumers League, on "The moral and philosophical side of the labor question, as affected by consumers."

Bishop Potter has rearranged his office hours to the mornings of Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, with provision for personal appointments in special cases.

It is announced that the Rev. Chas. T. Olmsted, D. D., of Grace church, Utica, N. Y., has accepted the appointment of vicar of St. Agnes' chapel, Trinity parish, to take effect April 1st. He has held his present parish about 15 years.

St. Andrew's church, Harlem, the Rev. Geo. R. Van De Water, D. D., rector, has just added to its clergy staff the Rev. D. W. Cameron, rector of Grace church, Nunda, N. Y., who will have special charge of the chapel at Lincoln Park, which is growing from small beginnings into a promising congregation.

Diocese of Pennsylvania

Young Women's Boarding Home

The contributors to the Young Women's Boarding Home Association, in Philadelphia, held their 8th annual meeting on Monday, Jan. 16th. The annual report stated that the homes (Clinton st. and Pine st.) were in a very prosperous condition. The following officers were elected for the current year: President, Miss Coles; directress, Mrs. Markee, of New York; acting directress, Mrs. String; treasurer, Mrs. Josiah M. Bacon; assistant treasurer, Miss

Frances Smith; secretary, Miss Mary Read Fisher, and a board of eleven lady managers.

Death of a Prominent Layman

In Philadelphia, at a late hour on Monday night, Jan. 16th, Mr. William Fraser entered into rest. A native of Edinburgh, Scotland, he came to America when a boy and engaged in mercantile pursuits, retiring from active work at the age of 70, about two years ago. When St. Michael's church, Germantown, was organized, in 1858, he became a vestryman, serving for over 40 years, and for many years past has been rector's warden, and also one of the lay deputies to the diocesan convention. The funeral service took place at his late residence in Germantown, on Tuesday, 19th inst., the Rev. Dr. J. K. Murphy, rector of St. Michael's, officiating; the interment was at Laurel Hill Cemetery.

Contributors to The Lincoln Institution

The 33rd annual meeting was held on Thursday morning, 19th inst., at the institution in Philadelphia. Bishop Whitaker presided, and made a brief address. The report of the board of managers showed that during the 15 years in which the institution has been an Indian school, 940 pupils have been received—463 girls and 477 boys. At the present time there are 101 girls and 104 boys enrolled. During the past year 57 returned home, their time having expired, and 65 were admitted in their places. The treasurer of the Indian department reported receipts (including balance of \$72 45 from last year), \$34,372 54; present balance, \$197.94 The treasurer of the Board of Council reported a balance of \$1,106.29. Officers were elected as follows: Board of Council—President, Bishop Whitaker; vice-president, G. Theo. Roberts; secretary, Sam'l Bell; treasurer, H. L. Geyelin, and 26 members. Board of Managers—directresses, Mrs. J. Bellanger Coxe, Mrs. Thomas K. Conrad, Mrs. Chas. F. Lennig; secretary, Mrs. R. C. H. Brock; treasurer Indian department, Mrs. Charles Wheeler, and 25 members.

The House of Rest

At the annual meeting of the contributors to the House of Rest for Indigent Churchwomen, held at the Church House, Philadelphia, on Monday, January 16th, addresses were made by the Rev. Messrs. T. S. Rumney, D. D., and W. H. Falkner, and L. H. Redner, Esq. Treasurer S. F. Houston reported, receipts, \$2,967; expenses, \$2,754; with an outstanding debt of \$489. At present there are thirteen inmates in the house, and one vacancy. Last year's board of managers were re-elected, who met and chose the following officers: President, Mrs. I. S. Fogg; vice-presidents, Mesdames R. Williams, Jr., Stanley G. Flagg, Dan'l Baugh, E. A. Laudell, and Geo. Woodward; treasurer, Mrs. Mahlon H. Kline; corresponding secretary, Mrs. A. W. Hoopes; recording secretary, Mrs. James A. Bennett.

Home for the Homeless

The annual meeting of the contributors to the Home for the Homeless, Philadelphia, was held on Monday, Jan 16th. The treasurer reported receipts for the year, \$2,113.44; balance Jan. 1, 1899, \$238.12. The secretary's report showed that the home has been a most industrious and helpful place throughout the year, sheltering strangers in the city who had no place to lay their heads, and finding work for the distressed. The Coal Club aims to break up the expensive system among the poor of buying coal by the basketful; 71 women are now members of it, and 132½ tons have been sold in the last year. There are rumors of enlarging the scope of the Home by adding a training school for domestics. The following officers of the board of managers have been elected to serve for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. A. F. Lex; vice-president, Miss Mary Blakiston; secretary, Mrs. R. E. Atmore; treasurer, Mrs. John Trenwith. A board of 12 trustees was also elected—the Rev. H. L. Phillips and 11 laymen.

The Convocation of Germantown

It met in Christ church, Germantown, Jan. 17th. At the morning service the Rt. Rev. Dr. B. W. Morris, of Oregon, preached the sermon.

and also celebrated the Holy Communion. In the afternoon a business meeting was held, the Rev. Dr. J. De W. Perry, dean, in the chair. The treasurer, Mr. Orlando Crease, presented his report, showing receipts, \$1,981.08; disbursements, \$1,608.39. Convocation voted \$50 to the Rev. T. J. Taylor, to be used, in addition to a sum previously appropriated, for the purpose of finding more commodious quarters in which the congregation of St. Ambrose's mission, at Coopersville, may worship. The committee on boundaries of mission work in parishes under the jurisdiction of convocation, presented its report, to which was appended a map showing the boundaries. These, it was stated, included only parishes in the city, and not those in Buck's Co. The report caused considerable discussion. Finally, it was resolved to recommit the report, with a request that, in returning the report to convocation, the committee make written statements of the boundaries, so that they may be more comprehensible. A request from St. Nathanael's mission for admittance to convocation was granted. This offshoot from the Episcopal Hospital mission is located in its own parish house, 65 x 40 ft., which was opened Nov. 22nd, 1897; has now 525 children in its Sunday School, and 75 or 80 communicants, which number, it is expected, will be increased by the next Confirmation class to about 125. The convocation was invited to hold its April meeting at Grace church, Mt. Airy, and its May meeting at Trinity church, Oxford. In the evening there was a public missionary meeting, at which addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Henry Anstice and the Rev. Wm. Groton, D. D., professor in the Divinity School. There was full choral service, rendered by the vested choir of the parish.

A Notable Sunday School Meeting

On Monday, 16th inst., at the church of the Holy Apostles, Philadelphia, the 29th annual meeting of the diocesan Sunday School Association and Teachers' Institute was held. Of 180 schools, with 3,500 teachers and 41,000 scholars, 100 schools were represented. Bishop Whitaker presided. At 10 A. M., the Holy Communion was celebrated, and the address to the Sunday school teachers was delivered by the Rev. John B. Harding. At a conference in the parish building, the topic, "Missions—the field, domestic, foreign," was discussed by George C. Thomas, Major Moses Veale, the Rev. Messrs. H. L. Duhring, S. R. Colladay, and W. H. Burk. In the afternoon the annual meeting of the Sunday School Association was held. The annual report, read by Mr. Ewing L. Miller, secretary, stated that the Lenten offerings of the Sunday schools in the diocese for 1898, amounted to \$16,402.52, and in the whole country, \$82,069.52. The Advent offering of 1897 was \$1,063.02; that of 1898, from 32 Sunday schools to date, amounts to \$649.22. The treasurer reported the association to be in a sound financial condition: balance, \$13 08. By a resolution offered by George C. Thomas, and adopted, the association extended to its corresponding secretary, the Rev. Herman L. Duhring, its most cordial and best wishes for the service in which he is about to engage—that of visiting the schools of the Church throughout the country, with a view of increasing their interest in the Lenten offering—and extended through him its fraternal greetings to the bishops, clergy, and Sunday school workers whom he may visit, with the earnest hope that his labors may be crowned with the most abundant success. The following officers were elected: President, Bishop Whitaker; vice-presidents, George C. Thomas, Orlando Crease; corresponding secretary, the Rev. H. L. Duhring; recording secretary, Clarence K. Klink; treasurer, Washington J. Peale, and an executive board of six clergymen and six laymen. A conference ensued on "Best methods for promoting missionary interest in the Sunday schools," and remarks were made as follows: "The Advent offering," the Rev. Messrs. H. L. Duhring and S. C. Hill; "The Lenten offering," the Rev. J. Thompson Cole, Mr. O. W. Whitaker, the Rev. Messrs. E. Cope, and H. J. Beagen, Major Veale; "The Junior Auxiliary to

the Woman's Auxiliary," by Mrs. Neilson. George C. Thomas spoke on "The Sunday school Auxiliary to the Board of Missions." The question box was opened and answers given by Mr. Thomas. In the evening, three addresses were made. Burton Mansfield, Esq., of New Haven, Conn., spoke on "The importance of missions." The cause of missions is the cause of Christ. Christianity elevates, humanizes, and adapts itself to all classes and conditions of men the world over. It has a universality which Buddhism and Mohammedanism have not. The Rev. J. Lindsay Patton, of Japan, spoke on "Responsibility for missions." The Church was not calculated to remain in one place, even if the people in that one place had not all been reached, but it must spread on and on through all the world till the mass had all been leavened. "Consecration to missions," was the subject of Bishop L. L. Kinsolving, of Brazil, who said that a new consecration was needed in the Church; that much of the force of the Church was lost because of this lack. The members of the Church were too content to give the leavings of their time and thought to missions, when a consecration of the best thought was needed.

In accordance with the resolution adopted by the General Convention in October last, the 2d Sunday after the Epiphany was very generally observed in our churches by one or more missionary services, with addresses on missionary topics.

Diocese of Chicago

Official Acts of the Bishop

The Bishop officiated in the cathedral on Wednesday, the 18th, at the funeral of the Rev. H. G. Perry; visited St. Mary's, Park Ridge, on the 22d, confirming a class, and preaching; and was present at the luncheon to Bishop-elect Edsall, on the following day.

Presentation to Dr. Edsall

On the 22d, just before the recessional at morning service, in St. Peter's, Chicago, a complete set of bishop's robes was presented in the name of the congregation to the Rev. S. C. Edsall, then officiating on his last Sunday as their rector. A parish reception on the evening after his consecration is to follow.

Funeral of the Rev. Henry G. Perry

The funeral of the late Dr. Henry G. Perry, on the 18th, was largely attended, some 30 of the older clergy being present. With the exception of the lesson, which was read by the Rev. E. A. Larrabee, and the anthem sung by the vested choir, the Bishop read the whole service; at the Celebration, the Rev. P. C. Wolcott, Dr. Rushton, and the Rev. H. J. Dennis participated, the Rev. L. Pardee being director. The following acted as honorary pall bearers: The Rev. Dr. Clinton Locke, the Rev. Messrs. H. C. Kinney, C. H. Bixby, W. E. Toll, E. A. Larrabee, and T. A. Snively, and as active, the Rev. Messrs. J. H. Edwards, W. B. Hamilton, G. W. Knapp, A. E. Lealtad, E. J. Randall, and A. L. Williams. At the close of the Church services, and at the south door, the coffin was entrusted to the representatives (present in large numbers) of the several Masonic Lodges, to which the deceased belonged, and they held the full ritual of their Order at Rose Hill cemetery, in which was the actual interment.

Reception to the Rev. W. C. DeWitt

There was a large gathering in Oakley Hall, Madison st., on the evening of the 18th, of the attendants at St. Andrew's, Chicago, and a few from other parishes; the occasion being a reception tendered to the Rev. W. C. DeWitt, in observation of the 10th anniversary of his rectorate of the church. Refreshments were served, and an informal musical programme rendered. The whole affair was managed by a committee of ladies.

Election of Dr. Morrison Confirmed

The Rev. T. N. Morrison is still at the Alma Sanitarium recruiting. A telegram on the 20th, from Dr. Hollister Lynch, Ottumwa, and subsequent letter, announces that a majority of the

Standing Committees have ratified the election of Dr. Morrison, and that the papers are in the hands of Bishop Doane, assessor for Bishop Williams, the Primate. The consecration will take place in the church of the Epiphany early in February.

Distinguished Preachers in Chicago

On Sunday, Jan. 22d, at the morning service in Christ church, Woodlawn, Dr. W. F. Pierce, president of Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio., was preacher, giving a lucid exposition of the value of higher Christian education; in the evening, he preached in St. Paul's, Kenwood. On the first Sunday in February, Sexagesima, Bishop Rowe, of Alaska, will be in Chicago, preach in St. James in the morning, and in the evening, at Christ church.

Luncheon in Honor of Dr. Edsall

The breakfast given in DeJonghe's, Monroe st., in honor of Dr. Edsall, on Monday last, by his clerical brethren, was remarkably well carried out, 70 of the clergy being present, with the Bishops of Chicago and Fond du Lac; also Dr. Pierce, of Gambier, as guests. Dean Locke presided, having on his right the Bishop-elect of North Dakota and Bishop Grafton, and on his left, Bishop McLaren, and Dean Phillips, of Kankakee. The menu card was an extremely neat one, having on its front page a representation of the seal of the missionary jurisdiction, with its legend, *Colum non animam mutant*; also the quotation, *Nil sine Episcopo*, facetiously supplemented by the words "Not even a breakfast." On the third page were the toasts, with a list of the speakers, prefixed by the words, *Epulas celebrate, pastores, hilare et ampliter*, and having opposite each name an appropriate text from Chaucer, Shakespeare, or Longfellow. The chairmen, whose motto was, "You will find me well accompanied with reverend fathers and well-learned bishops," gave the toasts in his usual happy vein. Bishop McLaren, in speaking to his toast, "Wide was his parish, and houses far asunder," referred gracefully to the mansions in which he had known S. C. Edsall from his boyhood in Dixon, to St. Peter's. Bishop Grafton spoke feelingly of the great work to be done in North Dakota. The Rev. T. A. Snively, in handing to Dr. Edsall an episcopal ring, the parting gift of his brother priests, referred, in a neat address, to Dr. Edsall's popularity as one who

"Preached to all men everywhere,
The Gospel of the Golden Rule,
The new commandment given to men."

Dr. Edsall's response showed that while he regretted the partial severance of ties that bound him to Chicago, he fully appreciated the gravity of the change, *A sedile ad cathedram*. The Rev. W. C. DeWitt's speech was fully illustrative of his subject:

"May he live
Longer than I have time to tell his years;
Ever beloved and loving may his rule be:
And when old Time shall lead him to his end,
Goodness and he fill up one monument."

The dean of the Southern Deanery had for his theme the quotation from "The Tempest":

"Here's my hand.
And mine with my heart in it.
And so farewell."

The Rev. F. W. Keator, as representing the Northern Deanery, and as a friend of the Bishop-elect, knowing him within and without, as he aptly rendered the Latin poet Persius' pithy expression, "*Intus, et in cute, novi hominem*," expressed his indebtedness to the honored guest who had been mainly instrumental in bringing him into the Church. He finished by reading a humorous original poem, the burden of which lay in regret at having to put aside the familiar address "Sam," in deference to the new dignity which his tried friend is acquiring. And thus came to an end a notable gathering, the largest one of clergy outside of convention in many a day, and one whose proceedings are well summed up in the closing quotation of the card: "How blessings brighten as they take their flight."

Committee on Endowment Fund

At 4 P. M., the clergy by special invitation, attended in the Masonic Temple a large and very representative meeting of prominent laymen of the diocese, called to receive the report of a committee, consisting of Messrs. D. B. Lyman, Arthur Ryerson, and Dr. Brower, appointed to confer with the Bishop of Chicago. In this report, printed, and addressed "To the president and trustees of the Endowment Fund of the diocese of Chicago, and the clergy and laity, etc." many extremely interesting facts were given regarding the humble beginning, rapid growth, and wonderful development of the diocese under the "strong, conservative, and vigorous administration" of Bishop McLaren since his election in 1875; the whole tending to prove the absolute necessity of giving him a coadjutor in a work which has, through his energy, outgrown the capability of any one man to carry on. It was resolved to bring the present endowment of \$25,000 up to \$100,000 this year, with a view to reaching a total of \$200,000 as soon as possible. Mr. Peabody presided.

Episcopal Appointments

By the advice of medical friends, the Bishop is required to reduce his own labors, in the way of visitation, to the minimum, and has been fortunate in securing the assistance of his neighbor, the Bishop of Indiana. The Bishop of Springfield also will kindly take three appointments. Initial letters will indicate the episcopal arrangement in the following list:

FEBRUARY

- 5. P. M., Dundee, McL
- 26. A. M., Trinity, Highland Park, McL.

MARCH

- 5. Chicago: A. M., Christ, W.; A. M., St. Thomas', McL.; A. M., Good Shepherd, S.; P. M., Redeemer, W.; P. M., Douglas Pk., S.
- 7. P. M., St. Alban's, Chicago, W.
- 8. P. M., St. Paul's, Chicago, W.
- 9. P. M., Transfiguration, Chicago, W.
- 10. P. M., Riverside, W.
- 12. Chicago: A. M., St. Mark's, W.; A. M., St. Andrew's, McL.; P. M., St. Bartholomew's, W.; P. M., St. Luke's, McL.
- 14. P. M., Kankakee, W.
- 15. P. M., St. Barnabas', Chicago, W.
- 16. P. M., Calvary, Chicago, W.
- 17. P. M., Austin, W.
- 19. A. M., St. James', Chicago, McL.; P. M., St. Mark's, Evanston, McL.
- 26. A. M., Grace, Chicago, McL.
- 29. P. M., Waukegan, McL.

APRIL

- 2. A. M., cathedral, Chicago, McL.
- 9. A. M., St. Chrysostom's, Chicago, McL.; A. M., Edgewater, S.; P. M., Ascension, Chicago, McL.
- 16. Chicago: A. M., Our Saviour, W.; P. M., St. Ansgarius', W.; A. M., Trinity, McL.
- 18. P. M., Maywood, W.
- 19. P. M., LaGrange, W.
- 20. P. M., Hinsdale, W. 21. P. M., Aurora.
- 23. A. M., Joliet, W.; A. M., Epiphany, Chicago.
- 25. A. M., Waterman Hall, W.; P. M., Sycamore, W.
- 26. P. M., Rockford, W.
- 30. A. M., Oak Park, McL.; P. M., Elgin, McL.

Since the last convention the Bishop has confirmed as follows: JUNE—5th, Holy Trinity, 13; 10th, Sterling, five; 12th, Elgin, 12; 19th, Glen Ellyn, 4; 19th, Wheaton, 8. NOVEMBER—13th, Ravenswood, 19; Irving Park 7; Glencoe, 3; 20th, Winnetka, 11; Wilmette, 10; 22d, St. Luke's hospital, 2; 27th, St. Philip's, 10; Momeno, 8; 26th, Seminary, 1; 29th, Pontiac, 7; 30th, Fairbury, 3. DECEMBER—4th, St. Margaret, 12; 18th, N. Evanston, 10; S. Evanston, 25; Rogers Park, 4; 20th, Naperville, 7. JANUARY—1899, 1, Dixon, 21; 2nd, Galena, 7; 3d, Savanna, 7; 8th, St. Ann, 25; 15th, Auburn Park, 6; 22nd, Park Ridge, —.

St. Paul's Parish, Austin

Mr. George W. Kretzinger, one of Chicago's most able lawyers, entertained the rector, the Rev. S. L. Mitchell, and his brother vestrymen at dinner, Tuesday evening, Jan. 16th, at his home on Franklin ave., and a thoroughly enjoyable time was spent by every one present. After dinner, and an hour spent in social intercourse, the wardens and vestry spent some time in the consideration of the advancement of the inter

ests of the parish on several different lines. The work is progressing most favorably under the administration of the new rector, and the outlook is most promising for the future. The Sunday school has greatly increased in numbers, and already needs greater accommodations as to room. Several new families have recently moved into the parish, and much interest is being manifested in the social life of the Church. St. Elizabeth's guild (recently organized by the rector) is doing a most excellent work. St. Mary's guild meets every week, and keeps up faithfully their end of the beam in the parish finances. The Girl's Friendly Society is meeting with a steady growing interest, and St. Andrew's Brotherhood has awakened to a new lease of life. The last-named society is greatly aiding the rector in parochial visiting.

Diocese of Central New York

A Generous Parish Offering

On Christmas Day, in Trinity church, Watertown, the rector, the Rev. J. Sanders Reed, made an appeal for the canonical offering for the Fund for Aged and Infirm Clergymen and the Widows and Orphans of Deceased Clergymen. As an immediate result the offering amounted to \$560, inclusive of the \$250 from one person.

House of the Good Shepherd, Utica

The managers of the House of the Good Shepherd, for homeless children, have issued their annual report. The receipts and expenses amount to \$6,538.38; 71 children have been cared for during the year, and the inmates now number 44. The management has been cheered by recent visits from former inmates who spoke with gratitude of the lessons learned at the House, and the influence of its teachings on their lives. Three of the boys are in the regular army.

Anniversary of St. Peter's, Cazenovia

On Dec. 28th, the 50th anniversary of the consecration of St. Peter's church was modestly and appropriately celebrated. The rector, the Rev. John T. Rose, celebrated the Holy Eucharist, held a short service of thanksgiving, and made an address. Reminiscent and historical papers were read, together with congratulatory letters from Bishop Huntington and the Rev. Messrs. T. G. Jackson and R. H. Neide, former rectors. The establishment of the Church in Cazenovia was largely due to the interest and faith of Mrs. Chas. Stebbins, Sr., and four generations of the family have been faithful members of the parish.

A Good Record

The Rev. Dr. C. T. Olmsted, rector of Grace church, has announced his intention to accept the call tendered him by the rector and vestry of Trinity church, New York City, to succeed the late Dr. Bradley as vicar of St. Agnes' chapel. Dr. Olmsted has been rector of Grace church since June 1st, 1884. His administration has been marked by many changes and improvements within and without the parish church; by wise executive powers; by the exercise of good teaching gifts; the inculcation by the man, as well as the clergyman, of pure lofty principles, and intelligent zeal for missions. He was a deputy from the diocese to the last two General Conventions, and his counsels and judgment will be missed by his brethren in Utica and the diocese.

First Missionary District

The winter convocation was held in Trinity church, Watertown, the Rev. Dr. J. Sanders Reed, rector, Jan. 10th and 11th. Meetings of the Woman's Auxiliary and Junior Auxiliary were also held. The preachers were the Rev. E. B. Doolittle and the Rev. C. H. Mockridge. Owing to the illness of the dean, the Rev. Dr. O. E. Herrick, Dr. Reed presided at the business meeting. A paper entitled, "Are church entertainments necessarily evil," by the Rev. Dr. Mockridge, was read and discussed. At the last session Bishop Brewer, of Montana, was present and made an address. After a vote of sympathy for the dean, adjournment was made *sine die*.

Bishop Walker has recently made visitations for Bishop Huntington at Christ church, Wellsburg, and Emmanuel church, Elmira, administering Confirmation in both parishes.

Diocese of Albany

A Well-known Churchman

Gen. Selden E. Marv died in New York city Jan. 19th. He was born in Jamestown, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1835, served as an officer in the army of Southern Virginia, and the army of the Potomac, resigning in 1864 to become paymaster-general on the staff of Gov. Reuben E. Fenton. In this relation he reimbursed the different committees of the State, for bounties to fill the quotas established by the national government, paying out for this purpose \$27,000,000. He served as adjutant-general of the State till 1868, and then entered upon banking and manufacturing interests, in which he became widely and favorably known. He was at the time of his death a member of the State Board of Charities, president of the City Savings Bank of Albany, and president of the Hudson River Telephone Company. He was an active Churchman, and was the treasurer of All Saint's cathedral, Albany. The burial service took place in the Albany cathedral, Jan. 21st.

Diocese of Washington

Sunday School Missionary Service

All the Sunday schools were asked by the executive committee of the Sunday School Institute to join in the missionary service arranged for in the church of the Epiphany on the afternoon of the 2d Sunday after Epiphany. A sufficient number responded to fill the large church, and the service proved a very bright and interesting one. After shortened choral Evensong, the children were catechised by the Rev. Mr. Hilliker, ready answers being given to questions in regard to missions. Addresses on the same subject were made by the Rev. Alfred Harding and the Rev. Dr. McKim, the former speaking specially of the Lenten offering.

The local council of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew held a meeting in Trinity parish hall on the evening of Jan. 16th, when several officers of the Young Men's Christian Association were present, and spoke of work for men. A committee to visit the various parish chapters was appointed.

Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital

The corporation of this hospital held its annual meeting on Jan. 12th. In the absence of the Bishop, the Rev. J. B. Perry presided. The report of Dr. E. Oliver Belt stated that during the past year 1,270 patients have been treated, and 225 operations performed. The treasurer's report showed that the expenditures amounted to \$4,623, while the receipts were \$5,096; of this sum more than \$1,800 were collected by the board of lady managers. The Rev. Drs. Elliott and Aspinwall were elected governors, to fill vacancies.

Grace Church, Georgetown

The building was opened on a recent Sunday afternoon, with special services conducted by the Rev. George H. Johnston, at present in charge of the parish, the continued ill-health of the rector preventing his return to work. Arrangements have been made to conduct a kindergarten in this building, which is in the midst of a very poor population, remote from the public schools. The parish hall was erected during the past summer, at a cost of over \$2,500, all of which has been paid.

Diocese of Central Pennsylvania

A Parochial Record

Bishop Talbot visited St. Barnabas parish, Reading, and confirmed seven adults, making 36 confirmed in a little over six months. The new life in this parish has done much to stir Church circles in this German stronghold; all of the parochial agencies are prospering. The Men's Social and Beneficial Club will have their first

annual dinner just before Lent. Altar and pulpit hangings for the Lenten season have been presented by a parishioner, whose name is withheld. The material is silk brocade of royal purple, trimmed with silk fringe in white, cardinal, and purple. The free kindergarten has flourished from the start. About 50 little ones are on the roll, with an average attendance of 40. The kindergartner is Miss Elizabeth Hemsley, of Philadelphia. The Sunday school has taken a new lease of life, having recently shown a decided growth in numbers and interest. There is a very good attendance at the Brotherhood Bible class for men and women, conducted by the assistant minister, the Rev. J. C. Gallaudet, who also meets the teachers for instruction on the Sunday school lesson after Wednesday evening services. A piano is a recent welcome addition to the Sunday school room. The flowers which adorn the church with unflinching regularity, are provided through a system. Parishioners and others wishing to memorialize a day sacred to the memory of a deceased relative or friend, select a Sunday nearest that day and give notice to one of the clergy of this desire. The expense to the individual is slight, while flowers are systematically furnished by the committee of women without being charged against the church finances. A recent service arranged by the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, was of unusual interest, the following questions being discussed: "Why do not more men go to church?" by the rector, the Rev. John T. Nichols; "Why they ought to go to church," by Wm. McCormick, Esq., editor of the Reading *Herald*; "How can we help to bring them?" by ex-Mayor Thos. P. Merritt.

Diocese of New Jersey

Christ Church, Elizabeth

A most successful missionary service for children was held on the 2nd Sunday after the Epiphany, when the Sunday schools of all the parishes and missions of the city (except the infant departments) united for that purpose. The church was filled to overflowing with a much larger body of children than had been expected, so that the nave and transepts were closely packed, both in seats and alleys, some sitting on the steps of the choir and the pulpit-stairs, and many standing. The service, into which familiar missionary hymns were introduced, consisted of Shortened Evensong, sung by the rector, the Rev. H. H. Oberly, the lesson being read by the Rev. E. B. Smith. After an interesting address of welcome, the rectors of the several parishes made five minute talks on the following subjects; The Rev. Dr. O. A. Glazebrook, on "Missions among colored children"; the Rev. Dr. H. H. Sleeper, on "Indian missions," and the Rev. J. R. Atkinson, on "Missions to the heathen." The chief address of the day was delivered by the Rev. Herman L. Duhring, of Philadelphia, whose cordial manner and effective stories gave great delight to the children, and aroused their interest in the growth of the missions of the Church. The reverence and close attention of the large congregation was complimented by the speaker, and their greetings were taken by him to the Sunday schools of San Francisco, where he would make an address on the following Sunday. At the close of the service, the clergy, preceded by crucifer and acolytes, moved to the west door of the church, remaining there while the entire congregation passed out by them, thus securing order and absence of confusion in the dismissal. The total number present was about 900. Another service is being planned for next year. The offerings at this service were sent to the General Board of Missions.

Diocese of Massachusetts

Bequests in Boston

The will of Annie Robbins leaves \$10,000 to the House of the Good Samaritan. The money is to be held in trust, and the income is to be used in paying Church clergymen for ministering to the needs of inmates, and for conducting funeral services at death. The late Mr. Henry W. Nelson, warden for many years in St. Matthew's,

has given \$1,000 to the trustees of donations to be held in trust, and the income to be given to the authorities of the above parish.

Union Missionary Services

In conformity with the resolution of the Board of Missions a particularly impressive missionary service was held in St. James' church, Roxbury, on the afternoon of the 2d Sunday after Epiphany. The service was in reality a family re-union, for St. James' church has the proud distinction of having been the nursing mother of what are now three vigorous and independent parishes; namely, St. John's church, Roxbury; St. John's church, Jamaica Plain, and St. Ann's church, Roxbury, all of whom were represented by large delegations from their Sunday schools. The Sunday school of St. Mark's mission, Dorchester, was also present, and last, though by no means least, the Sunday school of the mother church. As the vested choir, followed by almost 500 children marched down the centre aisle it made a picture that was very beautiful; and the addresses and hymns were well calculated to inspire children with an intelligent missionary enthusiasm. The clergy present were the Rev. Messrs. Percy Browne, Robt. Codman, Jr., S. U. Shearman, H. M. Saville, W. B. Gilpin, and J. W. Rogers.

In St. Stephen's church the same missionary service was held, with representations from the Sunday schools of St. Matthew's, and church of the Ascension. The Rev. Father Talbot officiated, the address was made by Mr. Anson P. Stokes, Jr. In St. Paul's church, the Sunday schools from St. Paul's, St. John the Evangelist, St. Augustine, Trinity, and St. Andrew's, held a missionary service. The Rev. Fr. Conran, S. S. J. E., spoke on work among the Kaffirs of Cape Town in Africa.

Mr. E. H. Clement read a splendid paper before the Boston clergy on Jan. 16th, upon the topic, "The morbid newspaper." Mr. Clement is the editor of *The Evening Transcript*, and has no sympathy with yellow journalism

Diocese of Pittsburgh

Brotherhood of St. Andrew

A meeting was held at St. Peter's, Pittsburgh, Thursday evening, Jan. 19th, Bishop Whitehead presiding. Addresses were made on "The golden mean," by E. Z. Smith, Esq. of Calvary parish, and on "Expansion," by the Rev. Howard E. Thompson. An offering was made at this time in behalf of a fund being raised by the Brotherhood in Pittsburgh to provide a tent, camp-organ, benches, leaflets, etc., for the chapter just organized in the 15th Regiment Pa. In, which is largely composed of young men from the western part of this State. At the close of the service, an informal reception was held in the lecture room of the church.

A New Church at Homestead

The old church building and lot belonging to St. Matthew's parish have been sold recently for \$5,000, and a new lot, more centrally located, has been purchased for \$4,000. It is now proposed to erect a brick church and rectory, at a cost of \$8,000, and plans have already been prepared. The work has been for a number of years under the charge of the Rev. W. J. White.

The Northern Convocation

The meeting was held in Trinity church, New Castle, Jan. 16th and 17th. The opening service was held on Monday evening. The Bishop gave a talk on "The General Convention," and was followed by Archdeacon Cole who spoke in behalf of "Diocesan missions." On Tuesday morning, there was a celebration of the Holy Communion by Bishop Whitehead, with a sermon by the Rev. E. A. Montgomery. During the morning, a paper was read by the Rev. A. H. Judge, on the topic, "Parochial missions," and a general discussion ensued. After a beautiful luncheon served in the church parlors, the Rev. H. H. Bogert read the opening paper of a discussion on the question, "Are the services of the Prayer Book cold or emotional?" In the

evening, a public reception to the Bishop and clergy was held in the parlors of the church.

St. John's parish has lately had the gift of \$200 from a parishioner, to be applied to the reduction of its bonded indebtedness.

CITY.—By the will of the late Mrs. Mary A. Tschudi, of Trinity parish, and recording secretary of the Woman's Auxilliary for 18 years, Trinity church receives a bequest of \$500, and diocesan missions, \$250.

Diocese of Western New York

At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the diocese, held Jan. 3d, consent was given to the consecration of the Rev. Theodore N. Morrison, D. D., Bishop-elect of Iowa. The Rev. Dr. Converse made formal announcement of the death of their fellow member, Mr. Gilman H. Perkins, of Rochester. A committee was appointed to prepare a suitable minute to be spread upon the records and transmitted to the family of the deceased. Mr. Henry L. Hathaway, of Rochester, was elected a member of the Standing Committee, in the place of the late Mr. Perkins.

Altar for St. Andrew's, Rochester

A handsome altar and reredos have been given to this church to perpetuate the memory of Mrs. S. G. Andrews. The memorial is the work of Geo. Hanshaster, of Boston, and is the gift of Mr. J. Sherlock Andrews. The material is light grey and Sienna marble. In the three panels of the reredos are paintings of rare excellence and beauty. In the centre is a representation of the Holy Family. The Child Jesus is resting in the arms of the Virgin Mother, while at her knee St. John Baptist is holding up to the Holy Child a blossom on a branch of thorn. In the panel to the right is a picture of St. Paul in prison, and in that on the left, St. Andrew is represented kneeling on the shore of the lake, his boat deserted near by, the masts of which form a rude outline of the cross appropriated to this saint. On the feast of the Epiphany the work was unveiled, special music being rendered at the service, and the rector, the Rev. A. S. Crapsey, giving an address suitable to the occasion.

Gifts to St. John's Church, Clyde

Immediately before Advent, St. Hilda's Guild presented to the parish a set of violet hangings, beautifully embroidered by members of the guild. On Christmas Day was presented and used a new altar, in white and gold, in memory of the faithful departed of the parish. At the same time, a brass altar desk was presented, as a thank-offering, by Mrs. Geo. H. Hoyt, Jr., and a sterling silver gold-lined Communion service, by the Misses Stow, in memory of a grandfather. This service is of exquisite workmanship, by the Gorham Mfg. Co., of New York. Memorial service books have also been promised, and the parish hopes soon to have a gift of a brass lectern. The Christmas services began with a midnight celebration, the celebrant being the Rev. W. N. Webbe.

LEWISTON.—St. Paul's church has recently been presented with a beautiful memorial set, consisting of a fine altar cross, two vases, and alms bason, exquisitely wrought and handsomely inscribed. The memorial gifts were from the relatives and friends of the late Maria Scovell Hotchkiss and Thomas Porter Scovell, life-long members of this parish. The several pieces were the work and design of the Luetke Art Works of New York city.

Diocese of Western Michigan

Missionary Service in Grand Rapids

At the Bishop's suggestion, the various parish Sunday schools of the city joined in a union missionary service at St. Mark's, on the 2d Sunday after the Epiphany. The music, led by the vested choir, was hearty, and the service was well attended. The speakers were the Bishop, the Rev. R. H. F. Gairdner, and Mr. J. M. B. Sill, former minister to Korea. The last speaker

surprised the children by saying that more than a hundred years ago, Chinese converts went to Korea as missionaries, enduring great privations and bitter persecutions.

St. Mark's Church, Grand Rapids

Mr. McBride's Bible class has presented St. Mark's church with a beautiful brass pulpit, and the old pulpit does duty in the chapel. Among the improvements in the church may be mentioned the richly decorated walls of the chapel, and an ambulatory connecting it with the vestry. A vested choir of men and boys, trained by the Rev. C. R. Hodge, has been introduced this winter, and is doing good work.

The Rev. Mr. Stearns having given up the work in the parish called "Trinity," the Rev. Sydney Beckwith has taken charge, and the old name, "church of the Good Shepherd," is once more in use.

At a recent meeting of the Standing Committee, consent was given to the consecration of the Rev. T. N. Morrison, D. D., as Bishop of Iowa.

MANCERLONA.—The general missionary, the Rev. Woodford P. Law, held a week's Mission during December in the church of the Nativity, and although the weather was severe, and in consequence attendance smaller than was expected, interest was quickened in the Church.

Diocese of Maryland

The Bishop's Appointments

1. Evening, Epiphany chapel, Baltimore.
3. Service of Choir Guild.
5. Hagerstown.
7. Evening, Holy Cross, Baltimore.
9. Evening, Elkridge.
11. Evening, Mt. Savage.
12. A. M., Frostburg; P. M., Westernport.
13. Cumberland.
16. Evening, Holy Comforter, Baltimore.
17. Evening, Mt. Washington.
19. Annapolis: A. M., St. Ann's; P. M., St. Phillip.
21. Evening, St. Andrew, Baltimore.
22. Evening, Atonement, Baltimore.
23. Evening, Henshaw Memorial, Baltimore.
24. Evening, Hampden.
25. A. M., Walbrook; P. M., Canton.
28. Evening, Our Saviour, Baltimore.

Twenty-third Anniversary

On Sunday, Jan. 8th, the Rev. Peregrine Wroth ended the 23d year of his highly successful rectorship at the church of the Messiah, Baltimore. Dr. Wroth came to the church from Kingston parish, Matthews Co., Va., and during his ministry at the church of the Messiah, under many trying circumstances, has done and is doing an aggressive and blessed work.

Holy Cross church, Baltimore

The Rev. Dr. Foote, formerly a professor at Racine College, Racine, Wis., has accepted the rectorship of Holy Cross church, succeeding the Rev. John I. Yellott, Jr., who recently accepted the rectorship of St. Mark's church, Petersville, Md. The Rev. Mr. Foote is at present pursuing a course in Hebrew at the Johns Hopkins University. For several years past Holy Cross church has been nominally connected with St. Luke's church. It was at first organized as a mission of St. Luke's, but the vestry there apparently lost sight of the chapel in their efforts to build up the mother church, and it was practically left to itself six or seven years ago, since which time the faithful band of worshippers there have been battling against odds at almost every point. On more than one occasion the beautiful little church, which owns and occupies one of the largest and prettiest lots in the city, has been on the very brink of closing its doors. A few families remained steadfast however, and kept the Sunday school going, giving entertainments, lawn parties, etc., and started a building fund. Recently renewed interest was manifested on the part of all. A new pipe organ was purchased, a choir formed, and the new rector called. The Sunday school was re-organized. The Rev. Dr. Foote took hold of the work with a determination to succeed and to make the church independent. If all goes well, a vestry will be elected on Easter Monday, and form-

al application made for admission into the convention as a full-fledged and self-sustaining congregation. As soon as the small balanceremaining on the new organ is paid up, the building fund will be revived, the idea of the congregation and the rector being to erect a new and larger edifice as early as practicable.

Church Improvements

Extensive improvements to St. Timothy's church, Catonsville, the Rev. Percy F. Hall, rector, have just been completed. The organ has been removed from the transept and the space fitted with pews, giving 75 additional sittings. A new and enlarged organ chamber and choir has been built, the latter opening to the main body of the church, with three pointed arches, between which an elaborately carved oak screen has been placed. The organ chamber opens on the chancel by a new archway, also having a handsome oak screen. A new robing-room has been constructed in the rear of the choir. In the transept gable is a large pointed Gothic window, which will be filled with glass by Tiffany, of New York. The entire work has been erected as a memorial of the late Henry James, by members of his family. The parish building has been doubled in size, giving a handsome new room, with open timbered roof, besides class rooms, library, etc. The improvements have been made by Mr. Thomas L. Jones, of Baltimore, from the drawings of Messrs. J. A. and W. T. Wilson, architects, of Baltimore.

WESTMINSTER.—The Rev. B. T. Turner, rector of St. Margaret's parish, is ill, and has been compelled to suspend for the present his work at the mission near Water's Ford. Archdeacon Gray will try to provide in some way for the services.

SYKESVILLE.—St. Barnabas' church of Holy Trinity parish has received some very generous gifts from persons not Churchmen to whom the rector had shown pastoral sympathy.

Diocese of Long Island

St. John's Church, Brooklyn

New choir stalls have been placed in this church, the Rev. George F. Breed, rector. They are "Erected to the glory of God, and in memory of Frederick Roerhler," who was a solo boy of the choir. The plate bearing the inscription is placed on the arm of what was his place in the choir. The offering for parish needs on Christmas Day was \$485. A new chapter of the guild has been organized, to be known as the rector's aid chapter. It is intended to enlist and interest the young ladies of the parish.

The South Side Clericus

At the meeting on the 9th, the Rev. Herbert Glover read a paper on "Some difficulties in parish work," which was followed by a general discussion. The officers were elected for the coming year as follows: The Rev. John C. Stephenson, president; the Rev. George D. Sparks, vice-president; the Rev. William Wiley, secretary and treasurer.

Rev. Edmund D. Cooper, D. D.

The funeral of the Rev. Dr. Cooper, late rector of the church of the Redeemer, Astoria, and archdeacon of the archdeaconry of Suffolk, took place in the church at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon of the 18th. The church was crowded, while fully 500 persons, unable to gain admittance, stood outside during the services. The Bishop read the Office, assisted by several clergymen. An address, prepared at a meeting of the Queen's County Clericus the day previous, was read by the Rev. H. O. Ladd. During the services the surpliced choir rendered Mozart's funeral mass. There were present nearly 100 ministers, representing every denomination in Queens Co. The floral tributes were very elaborate and beautiful. The interment was at Essex, N. J.

Memorial Service

A memorial service in honor of the Rev. Charles R. Baker, who was for 25 years rector

of the Church of the Messiah, Brooklyn, was held on the evening of the 18th. There were present the bishop, the canons of the cathedral of the Incarnation, Garden City, the rectors of nearly all the churches of Brooklyn, and clergymen from Manhattan and New Jersey. The music consisted of the chants and hymns that were favorites of Mr. Baker. The service was conducted by the Rev. E. V. Collins, assistant minister at the church of the Messiah, assisted by the Rev. A. B. Kinsolving. The Rev. Chas. W. Homer read a memorial which he had prepared and read before the Clerical League, of Long Island, upon the occasion of the death of Dr. Baker. The Rev. Mr. Homer added a tribute to the memory of Dr. Baker, and was followed in this by the Rev. Drs. Heary C. Swentzel, Reese F. Alsop, J. G. Bacchus, and the Rev. Spencer S. Roche. Bishop Littlejohn was the last speaker, and spoke most feelingly of Mr. Baker's qualities as a Churchman, of his tireless work in his parish, and of his commanding personality. The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Homer.

The church of the Holy Apostles, Windsor terrace, was founded and has been maintained as a chapel of St. Paul's, Flatbush. Efforts are being made by the new rector, the Rev. Chas. Steele Davidson, to make it self-supporting.

On Sunday, Jan 15th, Bishop Littlejohn administered the rite of Confirmation to a class of six, at Grace church, Jamaica, the Rev. H. O. Ladd, rector.

HOLLIS.—A rectory has recently been built for St. Gabriel's. On Jan. 18th there was a dedication service, Canon Bryan officiating. A blessing was bestowed on each room, and an address sent by Bishop Littlejohn read.

Diocese of Massachusetts

New Chapel at Westborough

The new chapel is now complete, and, though plain, is exceedingly well arranged for divine worship. It measures 54x24 ft. The altar is raised seven steps from the main floor. A red carpet covers the chancel. The interior finish is in hard pine. The roof is left unfinished, and is painted a dark olive green. The pews will seat 134 persons, and are made of oak. The lighting is done by electricity. St. Mark's, Southboro, has presented a lectern, reading desk, brass candlesticks and cross. The morning services are now held at 10:45, by the Rev. W. H. Cambridge.

MARLBOROUGH.—The Rev. G. B. Pine has been in charge of this parish 11 years, and has carried on a most effective work for the church. He has had serious and anxious times in the prolonged strike in the industries of the town.

WORCESTER.—One of the strongest and best equipped parishes in Central Massachusetts is All Saints. The Rev. Dr. Alexander H. Vinton has materially advanced the parish along lines where its strength is felt throughout the whole city. The Christmas Eve service with the children was a happy one. The offering was for the Children's Charity Foundation Fund, and showed a unique way of interesting children in doing good to others.

HUDSON.—New rooms in the Y. M. C. A. building have been leased for three years for Church services. Electric lights have been put in, and the arrangements are more convenient than in the place where services were formerly held.

Diocese of Kansas

Chapel of Christ's Hospital, Topeka

For years a temporary chapel has been used at the hospital, but lately this has been renovated and beautified by the Hospital Guild. The old square windows have been replaced by Gothic windows filled with cathedral colored glass, and the woodwork artistically grained. Two small windows have been placed on either side of the chancel, and the walls colored. An altar of oak, with a well-proportioned reredos of

the same material, has been kindly given by the people of Trinity church, Atchison. One feature of the reredos is an exquisite angel worked skillfully in color on gold-leaf in two of the panels. The Service of Blessing consisted of a celebration of the Holy Communion, preceded by the Psalm xliii and special prayers said by the Bishop, assisted by the Rev. John H. Molineux. Dean Sykes, the chaplain, stated that henceforth the chapel would be used alone for religious services. The Rev. M. J. Bywater presided at the organ and acted as choirmaster. The Rev. Joseph Wayne who has given much time to the spiritual interests of the hospital, was also present.

Coming into the Church

Three ministers of the denominations, all very acceptable men to their late congregations, are looking forward to taking orders in the Church. They have already been confirmed by the Bishop, and accepted by him as postulants.

Service for Medical Students

Students of the Medical College, 125 in number, requested the Bishop to hold a service for them in the cathedral, and address the graduates. This he did gladly, assisted by Dean Sykes who also gave an address. The cathedral choir rendered the music on this occasion.

Baccalaureate for Topeka High School

The cathedral was crowded on the evening of the 2nd Sunday after Epiphany, the occasion being the delivery of the baccalaureate sermon by Bishop Millspaugh for the High School. Thirty-four of the graduates marched in the procession with the clergy and choir and occupied seats next the lecturn. They had been trained in the use of the Evening Prayer, and took part as if it had been their customary mode of worship. The cathedral is doing its proper work in providing services for these occasions.

Diocesan Statistics for 1898

The diocesan Journal for 1898 has been published, giving the following statistics: Baptisms—infant, 409, adult, 273, total, 682; Confirmations—diocesan, 458, extra-diocesan, 12, total, 470; marriages, 97; burials, 197; communicants reported, 4,655, not reported (estimated), 345; total, 5,000.

Diocese of Ohio

Confirmations since the General Convention

St. Timothy's, Massillon, 19; Christ church, Huron, 12; St. Paul, Kenton, 3; St. John's, Toledo, 18; Trinity, Toledo, 5; Cleveland, cathedral, 2; St. Paul's, Elyria, 21; Trinity, Findlay, 8; St. Paul's, Bellefontaine, 5; St. Paul's, Marion, 15; St. John's, Cleveland, 11; St. Paul's, Fremont, 10; Christ church, Hudson, 10; St. Paul's, Bellevue, 6; Grace church, Ashtabula Harbor, 9; St. Peter's, Ashtabula, 4; Christ church, Geneva, 2; Grace church, Ravenna, 4; St. Paul's church, Hicksville, 1; Emmanuel church, Cleveland, 36; St. David's, South Lorain, 9; St. Paul's, Cleveland, 1; Church of the Holy Spirit, Gambier, 4; Ashland, 1; Grace church, Mansfield, 3; St. Michael's church, Unionville, 2. One thousand five hundred dollars of the grand United Offering of the Woman's Auxillary was from an Ohio woman. The money, all gold, and in a purple bag, embroidered "Ohio," in gold, was handed in through the Bishop's wife, Mrs. Leonard.

St. Timothy's church, Massillon, is now one of the important parishes, having finished a beautiful new church, which has been consecrated by the bishop. The work begun under the administration of the Rev. E. L. Kemp has been completed under that of the Rev. C. N. Roberts.

In Elyria, St. Paul's church has a new memorial altar, lately blessed by the Bishop. In Oberlin important repairs and improvements have been made in both church and rectory, the Rev. W. H. G. Lewis, rector.

The Rev. W. C. Corbin, lately of Duluth, has returned to his former charge in East Plymouth.

Editorials and Contributions

Liberalism Starved Out

SOME time ago a Chicago preacher of the "liberal" type withdrew from pulpit exercises and entered upon business life. He fired some parting shots in the way of a letter and an interview or two. The burden of his complaint was that he was starved out, and that, on the whole, liberalism did not pay. If we remember aright, he remarked that it was really hardly to be expected that people would pay much for a religion without definite belief. The case of the Rev. Thomas Dixon, of New York, is parallel to this. Originally a Baptist minister, he has for the last four years been at the head of the "People's Church," a union-denominational body. He has now resigned, on the ground that the results of his work had been disappointing; that he had not been able to raise sufficient money to pay expenses, and that he "had been disillusionized as to the idea of organic Christian union." He has determined, therefore, to return to the regular Baptist ministry. It would seem that here is another instance going to prove that the Gospel of indefiniteness inspires, in the long run, no enthusiasm. The support which it draws depends upon the personality of the preacher—most of all, his power as an orator, which must be greatly above the average, and must be sustained at a very high pitch, in order to maintain the necessary interest and secure continuous support.

—x—

The Prayers of Childhood

A CHICAGO newspaper tells us that Sunday school superintendents and teachers of various denominations in the city have lately been "disturbed" over the question whether children should be taught to pray. It seems kindred to the one recently discussed in some religious periodicals, whether children should be taught religious truth dogmatically, or whether they should be led to discover and reason it out for themselves. It would be a novel kind of Sunday school in which there was no prayer and in which no religious truth was taught as truth. The Sunday school system would soon expire under the influence of such ideas. Its mission would be gone. To a great extent the Christian religion would go by the board also. The innocent child, to whose mind the highest and purest ideas of God and duty are so congenial, would be left without that training at the mother's knee which has been the salvation of thousands.

Christianity aims to form the character, and with this view it claims the soul from the earliest moment of its intelligent existence. Its method is to mould, develop, and strengthen the soul through the influence of divine ideas instilled from the beginning, in their simplest forms and elements, and adapted all along to the successive stages of mental and spiritual development. The method of the Catholic Church always has been to inculcate religious practices from the first dawn of intelligence, to teach infant lips to utter words of prayer to the heavenly Father and the loving Jesus, so soon as articulate speech begins. And it is the method which Christian parents have ever instinctively pursued. The most important and fundamental questions which

may suggest themselves to the mind of the child, and which will furnish a reason for his prayers and make them real, are easily answered by a devout and reverent mother, however humble and illiterate she may be. That there are questions which cannot be so easily answered, suggests to the mind of the normal child no doubt about those which can be answered. It is easily seen that it may be true that the world is round "like an orange," and that it hangs in space, and yet that it cannot be made clear to the untutored mind how it can so hang, contrary to all experience, without tangible means of support. For our part, we have never encountered that sort of child, which certain people are fond of imagining, who demands to have everything difficult made clear to his infant intellect on the instant, or else he will reject all he has been taught as unsatisfactory. If such precocious creatures exist, it is clear that they are but imitating what they have heard from older persons.

When it is said that nothing ought to be taught to a child on the subject of religion, because the complete statements of theology are unintelligible to him, there is really implied a disbelief that the teachings of religion are true, in the same sense that the teachings of science are true. For we do not proceed upon such principles in other departments of what we recognize as knowledge. We teach our children that the world is round, while as yet we are not able to prove to them a fact which seems so contrary to the testimony of their senses. Likewise, we do not refrain from assuring them that the earth turns upon its own axis, and, perhaps, that it is the "attraction of gravitation" which prevents us from falling off, though the whole idea is a complete paradox to the child's mind, and the phrase quoted is as unintelligible as the doctrine of the Trinity. We tell them that the earth goes round the sun, and not the sun round the earth, whereas every child can see that the sun rises and sets every day. What can we say in answer to doubts and questions, except that people older and wiser than they have found out that these astonishing things are true, and that perhaps when they grow older they will be able to understand it better? In fact, thousands of people go through life believing in these scientific truths on no other ground than that they were taught them as facts when they were children, and that everybody else believes them, and this, notwithstanding the fact that they are one and all contrary to the apparent testimony of the senses.

To refuse to allow the case of religion to run parallel to that of science, can imply nothing else than a denial that the truths for which religion stands are truths. It is assumed that they are merely matters of speculation. If the child is not to be taught to address God in prayer, it can only be because the existence of God is regarded as uncertain. After people reach adult age, they may form what opinions they please, and act upon them as they please, but while they are children no mere opinions are to be impressed upon them as truths which must be accepted and become a rule of conduct. Thus religion is ruled out. Such a position is intelligible. When it is

plainly stated, we know where we are, with what we are contending. But no one who accepts Christianity as a religion revealed from God, can accept it as anything else than absolutely true. It demands the assent of all people, and becomes the ruling influence in life from the first dawn of consciousness to the last sigh when death is closing in. It is a monstrous inconsistency when we see, as is sometimes the case, those who claim the Christian name assuming a doubtful attitude in this matter and allowing religion to be relegated to the sphere of mere opinion and æsthetic emotion.

In this connection it is satisfactory to observe that the assertion that the Sunday school superintendents and teachers of the city are "disturbed" over the question of teaching children to pray, is hardly borne out by the facts. The industrious reporter, anxious to produce an article for his paper, has interviewed a large number of representative Sunday school men whose views he reproduces. We fail to find among them any difference of opinion, or any sign that they have experienced any other trouble in relation to the matter, save that of having to be at the pains of supplying the anxious news-gatherer with the material for copy. Any doubts which may exist come from quite another quarter.

—x—

Obedying the Rubric

A CURIOUS instance has just occurred in connection with the present controversy in religious circles in England, of the inability of some men to see any side but their own, or to understand that it is a poor rule that does not work both ways. The Rev. Canon Fleming prides himself upon being the first of the clergy to attack the Ritualists for lawlessness. In his Easter sermon last year he took occasion to ask: "Shall there be thorough discipline in our army and navy, and no discipline in the Church?" He has also enlarged upon the same theme in letters to *The London Times*. It now comes to light that he has been accustomed all along to omit all the first part of the Communion service and to commence with the Offertory. Therefore, on Christmas Eve he received a letter from the Bishop of London reminding him that he had been obliged to rule that the service of Holy Communion is intended to be said in its entirety, and that he has no power to sanction any curtailment of it. He assumes that the Canon had only desired brevity, but decides that the service cannot be modified to suit the convenience of the clergy. Nothing could have been more gentle than the Bishop's way of putting his reproof. He does not in any way hint that people who live in glass houses ought not to throw stones. But Canon Fleming was evidently nettled. Clearly he had not thought that the Bishop's decision had any relation to himself or those of his way of thinking. He seems to have considered that it was understood that they were to be allowed to do as they pleased, as being persons whose motives were above suspicion. He gives notice that he will obey the Bishop's directions, but at the same time he thinks that every thoughtful person must "make a wide difference between unintentional (!) omis-

sions by moderate Evangelical clergymen and intentional additions not found in the Book of Common Prayer, by extreme Ritualistic clergymen." It is a delicious assumption that a bishop is to take into account the party a man belongs to before admonishing him, and that moderate Evangelicals are to have immunity as a matter of course. The Rev. Canon proceeds to utter a warning that "he shall watch with keen interest whether the archbishops and bishops are as prompt in the suppression of all illegal additions as the Bishop of London has been with him on an unintentional omission." The "promptness" of the Bishop of London is illustrated by the fact that he has waited for many months before administering this gentle check. On the other hand, it is a peculiar use of language to speak of the omission of the Lord's Prayer, Prayer for Purity, the Ten Commandments, with Collect, Epistle, Gospel, and Creed, as an "unintentional omission." The Canon, however, has found a way of obeying the Bishop and at the same time encouraging disobedience. It is exceedingly ingenious. He is going to begin the service a quarter of an hour earlier, but advises his people to come in at the hour they have "quietly and peacefully followed for the last twenty years." So does he inculcate reverence!



"Stopped His Paper"

A CLERGYMAN of Iowa signifies his disapproval of THE LIVING CHURCH, in these words: "Please see that your paper does not come to me again. I want it stopped immediately. From your silence I judge you are in favor of the infamous conduct of the late convention of this Church in Iowa. . . . If your paper is afraid to lay the doings of that convention before the whole Church so that they may be properly understood, I don't want your paper in my house." This clergyman was a member of the convention to which he refers, and presumably voted to make the election of Dr. Morrison unanimous; at least, did not vote against it. Moreover, he signed the testimonials of the Bishop-elect; and now he is displeased because THE LIVING CHURCH does not come out and join him in an effort to make the disgrace of his diocese as notorious as possible, and secure the defeat of Dr. Morrison by the standing committees and the bishops. We venture to say that no man elected to the episcopate within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, is more deserving of the hearty "consent" of the whole Church, than the rector of the church of the Epiphany, Chicago, and we hope his election will be confirmed by a large vote, as it surely will be. This vote cannot be construed as an approval of methods employed to defeat Dr. Green. It is not true that THE LIVING CHURCH was afraid to, or failed to, "lay the doings of that convention before the whole Church." At an expense probably four times as great as that incurred by the writer of this querulous letter, in his attendance at the convention, THE LIVING CHURCH sent a special reporter from outside the diocese, that an unprejudiced account of the proceedings might be given; and this account was given without fear or favor. It also published the resolutions of the Omaha cleric and other documents bearing on the case; but it has not joined the hue and cry, editorially, against Iowa, and its bishop-elect, and is not going to, even if every subscriber in Iowa stops his paper.

We briefly refer to this matter, not because the loss of a subscriber is an impressive incident, but because it may serve to enlighten some readers who are wondering why we do not "say something." As a rule, the less said about family quarrels the better. If we believed that the results of the election in Iowa were prejudicial to the interests of the Church at large, we should not hesitate to "lay it before the Church," without asking permission of any one. While it is true that if one member suffers, all the other members suffer with it, it is also true that sometimes the other members had better suffer quietly than to attract the attention of the whole world and make matters worse by kicking and screaming.



The English Church Union--Its Strength or Weakness

IN the (English) *Family Churchman*, there is a significant paragraph on the English Church Union. It is acknowledged that that society has had a large increase in numbers since the beginning of the present agitation. It also acknowledges that "among the lay *communicants* [italics ours] of the Church, it is undoubtedly a strong and perhaps increasing force." But it is reproached with the fact that "to the enormous body of ordinary people commonly classed as Churchmen, it makes no appeal." The significance of this is better understood when we take into account the fact that in England everybody is "classed" as a Churchman who does not label himself something else, and for some purposes even Nonconformists are so classed. Another count against it is that it is an "esoteric" society, which is a curious charge to make against an organization whose principles are all open to the knowledge of everybody who cares to know them, and all of whose meetings are public and regularly reported in the press. Lastly, this society shows conscious weakness because it does not, like the Church Association, enter the arena of politics and appeal to the voters of the country, and hence has no out-and-out supporters in the House of Commons. It might have been added that, unlike the Church Association in another respect, it has never arraigned any of the clergy before the courts, and had them committed to prison for their mode of conducting the services of the Church. We should suppose that our contemporary would be unable to see in that anything else than an evidence of conscious weakness.



Father Austin and His Teachings--IV.

BY THE RT. REV. DR. MCLAREN,
BISHOP OF CHICAGO

(All Rights Reserved.)

FATHER AUSTIN was one day passing the house of a parishioner when he heard the voice of the wife and mother scolding at a terrible rate. He knocked at the door, and a face wreathed with smiles greeted him, and he got the cheeriest of welcomes from the lips that had just now been harsh and strident with anger. The priest smiled as he said: "Sudden changes in the weather to-day, Mrs. —!"

"Ah, sir," she replied, for she took the hint, being as quick in wit as in temper,—

"Ah, sir," she replied, for she was never very much tied to a particular way of addressing the clergy,—

"Ah, sir," she replied, "this temper of mine will be the death of me yet. Here I am with the most patient old man in the world, and a house full of the uncomplainingest children you ever saw (except when they are teething), and the wages are good, and we've a pretty bit laid by for a rainy day, and everybody in the parish kind and good to us, and you, Parson, you always make me think of dear old Priest Worthy in the old church at home, where Tom and I were married, and came away to America while the chimes were still ringing. I have everything to make me happy, but I catch fire like a bit of tow, and the children run away from my tongue, and as for Tom, he just sits patient like in the corner and smokes his pipe and waits—and sometimes he is dreadful long a-waiting—until things get settled down into quiet again. But the strangest thing about my temper, and Tom has noticed it, for he has an observing eye, is that it is always worse after I've been to Communion, and made all sorts of resolutions to bridle my tongue and keep from flying off the handle so often. Tom says he always has a few extra chores to 'tend to the day after my Communion, and I've noticed the lodge always keeps in late that week. But for all that, I don't feel like giving up my resolutions. Making resolutions is the one thing I've heard you preach about that sticks to me. Tom says resolutions are good enough, but it is a better thing to keep them; but I ask him how is he going to keep them unless he makes them. I have great faith in resolutions, your Reverence, but I can't understand why they are always so weak after Communion, and won't you tell me? Had I better give up the Communion?"

"No, my good woman, what you need to give up is your bad temper. But don't think it can be done by resolutions. I am pleased to know that the Blessed Sacrament arouses your conscience, leads you to feel uncomfortable about that infirmity which God and all your friends know so well, and stirs up your will to promise amendment. All this is good as far as it goes. But right at this point you make your serious mistake. It is well to resolve, as you have heard me say many a time yonder; but resolving carries with it no magical power to secure its results. On the contrary, it only makes matters worse with you if you trust in resolutions rather than in God. Resolutions are no stronger than the will which makes them, and in your case the will that makes is not so strong a the will that breaks them. You make and break over and over again, and one of these days if you keep on at this rate, you will get discouraged and forsake the altar. After that happens, let me warn you that your temper will not trouble you as much as it now does, but it will trouble everybody else much more. Their feelings will not become less sensitive because your conscience has grown numb."

"God help me, Reverend, you frighten me!"

"It is God who makes you tremble. You have displeased Him by trusting in yourself, for that is what your resolutions amount to, and you will get no help until you learn to trust in Him. It is a dishonor to offer Him any place but the first place in trust and prayer. And why should you trust in your poor puny will when you have Omnipotent love to lean upon? Have at least as much respect for God as you have for me. When I knocked at the door your tongue

lost its harshness in an instant, and gave me amiable welcome. But God has been knocking long at the door of your heart, knocked loudly when you made your Communions, and you have dared to keep Him standing there, while you staid inside on your knees before your idolized resolutions."

"Yes, Father, it's all true, every word that you say, and I shall try to do what you tell me. Oh, what a happy house it will be when I change my tune!"

"But you will not be able to change it in a day. Harsh and jarring have been the notes, year after year, and it takes long to replace old habits by new, but the sooner you begin, the sooner will you learn to sing the new song. Think less of yourself, Mrs. ———, and more of God, more and more, and little by little a great change will come."

The priest's voice—so full of peace and love it was—died into silence, and not a word was said for some moments. Then the good woman burst into tears, for it seemed to her as if the words of the Psalter came to her like a voice from God:

"So when they cry unto the Lord in their trouble, He delivered them out of their distress.

"For He maketh the storm to cease; so that the waves thereof are still.

"Then are they glad, because they are at rest; and so He bringeth them unto the haven where they would be."

— x —

North Dakota Divorce

BY THE REV. ANTHON T. GESNER

EVER since North Dakota received Statehood, in 1889, and adopted the territorial laws on divorce which require a residence period of only ninety days prior to bringing action, the State has suffered unceasing invasion by hordes of unfortunates and swarms of unholy men and women bent on breaking the marriage tie. These miseries have been confined to no one nationality nor special social scale. The foul rumor of "easy divorce" proclaimed in law offices at New York and London, and advertised with bold capitals by the public press, has succeeded admirably for nearly ten years in giving an unholy notoriety to this fair State, and bringing into our midst from nearly every State in the Union, and from every nation under heaven, a vile brood, titled and untitled, but in nearly every case stained, or to be stained, with sin. Whether their cause is lawful in the eyes of the Church or not, the very first act of these people in court is that of perjury. Their oaths of *bona fide* residence are almost without an exception false. Bishops and clergy have spoken against this thing with the eloquence of a Walker and the fervidness of a Morrison. Righteous men and women have uttered their voice apparently in vain. The same unclean traffic has gone steadily on, and proposed legislation has been steadily defeated.

Something, however, now at last betokens the longed-for change. On the 21st of December, four Protestant clergymen of Grand Forks met in the rector's study of St. Paul's church, and there effected an organization which, to prevent undue antagonism, was modestly entitled the Divorce Reform Movement of North Dakota. Its object was not only to educate the people, but also to direct and organize the strong sentiment towards righteous legislation already existent in the State, and to carry through the Legislature about to be seated, a law which

would at least extend the necessary residence period to a year instead of three months.

Subscriptions were readily collected in Grand Forks to sustain the movement, and all the clergy and ministers in the State were communicated with, inviting co-operation. Circulars were mailed, accompanied by a printed address delivered by the Rev. W. P. MacVey, Methodist Episcopal pastor, Grand Forks, who was made chairman of the local executive committee, the rector of St. Paul's church acting as secretary. The co-operation of the ministers at Fargo was especially invited, that city being the seat of the largest divorce "colony," and the residence of Bishop John Shanley (R. C.) whose efforts have long been put forth in the direction of reform.

While the committee were preparing to have a bill draughted amending the present law, Legislature organized and, to the surprise, as well as the satisfaction of all, Senator La Moure presented in the Senate its first Bill, a Bill concerning divorce, which provides for a year's residence. This Bill has passed the Senate unanimously, and has had at this date two readings in the House.

In anticipation of some opposition at this point, the executive committee of the Divorce Reform Movement have caused to be printed a brief statement, signed by several of the most prominent ministers in Grand Forks, enumerating the evil effects of the old law, and setting forth in strong terms the necessity for amendment. This statement, reinforced by expressions favorable to reform from clergy living in different parts of the State, and from prominent business men and a number of well-known lawyers, has been printed and mailed to every member of the State Legislature, in the hope that the arguments it contains, as well as the public expression of opinion, may not lack in weight in deciding the members for the right. The present week, or at latest, next week, will see the termination of the struggle. Under the blessing of God we look for the accomplishing of this step in the direction of social purity.

Grand Forks, Jan. 10, 1899.

— x —

Our Differences From Rome

BY BISHOP GRAFTON

WE differ from Rome in five particulars: In Church government, in our rule of faith, in doctrine, in Church discipline, and worship. We hold in respect to Church government, that the Apostles and their successors, the bishops, are possessed of equal authority; and while acknowledging the primacy given by Canon Law of the Church to the See of Rome, along with the Eastern Church, we repudiate its claim to a supremacy, and to be the sole source of jurisdiction, and that communion with it is the test of orthodoxy. We believe in the Holy Catholic Apostolic Church as the appointed guardian and teacher of the Faith once delivered, verified as it is by Holy Scripture, safeguarded by the Creeds, set forth in the Sacraments; but deny that the Pope's dogmatic utterances, apart from any council and by virtue of his supposed infallibility, are to be received and believed under peril of damnation. We accept all the doctrines, believe in all the means of grace, the Church in her oecumenical Councils has ever declared or borne witness to by her common consent; but we do not accept those modern dogmas which were not put forth

by Oecumenical authority and cannot be proved by the Scriptures and Fathers; viz., the infallibility of the Pope, or the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. In our Church discipline we follow that of the ancient Church in this, that we allow the marriage of the clergy, and do not make confession of sin to a priest obligatory before Communion. In our worship we continue the apostolic order of having the service in a tongue understood by the people, and according to the command of the Lord and the practice of the undivided and ancient Church, give the Blessed Sacrament to the laity in both kinds. Admitting our defects, we have inherited the ancient order of Church government, and the Catholic faith sacraments, and worship; and believe that the strongest bulwark against foreign ecclesiasticism is to be found in their maintenance. And we thank God that in the maintenance of this worship and faith in our Communion, the laity, by virtue of their share in the priesthood, as well as the clergy, have their duty to perform, and can be depended upon to do it.

— x —

Letters to the Editor

NOTE BY THE EDITOR

The subject of "Restlessness of the Clergy" has perhaps been sufficiently discussed for the present. It will break out from time to time, and we do not mean to debar it altogether, for the Church ought occasionally to be reminded of a real trouble for which no remedy as yet appears, or has been suggested. The clamor for the bishops to cure the evil is vain. They have neither the power to send or spend. If the incomes and incumbencies of the parishes were at their disposal, they should be held responsible for the support of the clergy.

THE RESTLESSNESS OF CLERGY

To the Editor of *The Living Church*:

I much enjoyed the article of Mr. A. L. Byron-Curtiss, because of its frankness. But if the gentleman had ever accompanied me to some places which were almost intolerable, he would not suppose me to be a supporter of nabobs in the ministry. The pictures were drawn from my own experience, having lived in the ministry under both conditions, and having consequently concluded that the latter is the best for the Church. It is altogether possible that this may enter into the matter under consideration; there is nothing so bad but it may be worse, so there is nothing so good but it may be better; it may be, therefore, that if these early sons of the Church had had more time to read and to look after the interests of mankind, the Church would have been the gainer. I think the gentleman misunderstood my motive; his sense of refinement will, no doubt, accept an explanation. The fact, I think, still remains patent, that the more men in the ministry who devote themselves to their particular work, and leave housework and other occupations for some one else, the better for the Church.

MARTIN DAMER.

Fort Scott, Kan.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE

To the Editor of *The Living Church*:

During the past year, time and again I have been asked (as doubtless most of the clergy have been) to join some movement or sign some document regarding the disgraceful laxity and uncertainty of the marriage and divorce laws of the United States; it appears to me that not only in our own Church, but among all those who long for improvement, there is a lack of unity of action, and consequently most excellent scattered endeavors are productive of but little, if any, result.

At the late General Convention, if I remember rightly, a resolution was passed to urge on

the government at Washington, the strong advisability of a general law to rule the whole country in this all important matter. President McKinley has always shown himself most ready to comply with the voice of the nation, and his best advisers are just as laudably constitutional; then why do not all who long for reform (there should be a preconcerted movement in every diocese and missionary jurisdiction), direct their efforts toward Washington, and the enforcement of an identical law for the whole length and breadth of the land? Most assuredly until this is done, all State efforts will be more or less futile.

In some parts where the laws are most pernicious, there are good signs; some two years ago (I think) the length of residence for filing an application for divorce (mainly through the untiring efforts of the few of which Bishop Hare was the head) was increased in South Dakota, and immediately North Dakota grasped the bulk of this wretched business, by lessening the length of residence in that State; many there are so thoroughly disgusted with the result, that a strong movement is on foot to increase qualifying residence to twelve months.

W. WALTON,
Rector of St. John's.
Moorhead, Minn.

A QUATRAIN CORRECTED

To the Editor of The Living Church:

In the second of those excellent articles on ecclesiology, the learned writer quotes a satiric quatrain to point his just strictures upon the two-story church system. But if I may be permitted to say so, his memory has failed him in reference to its correct form, and so has impaired its effect. Years ago I found the quatrain reading:

'There is a spirit above and a spirit below,
A spirit of joy and a spirit of woe;
'The spirit above is a spirit divine,
The spirit below is the spirit of wine.'

As the writer gives the last two lines—

'The spirit above is a spirit sublime,
What the spirit is below we cannot divine.'

It makes the last line mar the metre, and the other mars the sense and mangles the rhyme. He will, I trust, pardon me for suggesting the correction.

FRED'K. S. JEWELL.

A story is told of Lord Beaconsfield, which relates to the period when he was a parliamentary candidate. His opponent, a man of county family and influence, declared that he stood for Parliament upon the constitution of the country, upon the broad acres of his fathers, upon law and order and property. A man in the crowd cried out: "What does Mr. Disraeli stand on?" "Oh," said Mr. Disraeli, "I stand on my head."

Personal Mention

The address of the Rev. G. B. Clarke has been changed from Bethel, Vt., to 25 North Union St., Burlington, Vt.

The Rev. D. W. Cameron assumed the duties of assistant rector in St. Andrew's Memorial church, Yonkers, N. Y., last week.

The Rev. Alexander G. Cummings, Jr., will be in temporary charge of the church of the Holy Trinity, Harlem, New York city, during the absence of the rector on account of ill-health.

The Rev. J. Morris Coerr has just entered upon his duties as curate at St. James' church, New York city, the Rev. E. Walpole Warren, D. D., rector.

The Rev. J. M. Foster began his rectorship of the church of the Messiah, Boston, Jan. 22d.

The Rev. David Howard has accepted the vicarship of Grace chapel, Philadelphia.

The Rev. Norman Van Pelt Lewis has resigned the curacy of St. John's church, Elizabeth, N. J., to accept the rectorship of Christ church, Westerly, R. I.

The Rev. G. W. Lamb has accepted the position as curate under the Rev. R. E. Dennison, rector St. Timothy's, Roxborough, Philadelphia, and will enter upon the duties Feb. 1st.

The Rev. J. H. Perkins, formerly missionary of the Buffalo Archdeaconry, has taken charge of St. Mark's church, Penn Yan, W. N. Y.

The Rev. Wm. A. Smith has accepted the curacy of St. John's church, Providence, R. I.

Ordinations

On Jan. 11th, in the church of the Saviour, Syracuse, C. N. Y., Bishop Huntington advanced the Rev. Leonard J. Christler to the priesthood. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Robert Hudson, Ph. D. Mr. Christler has made "full proof of his ministry" in charge of Calvary church, Homer, C. N. Y.

Married

CANFIELD-NORTON.—On Thursday, December 29, 1898, at All Saints' cathedral, Albany, N. Y., by the Rt. Rev. A. C. A. Hall, D. D., Bishop of Vermont, Elizabeth, daughter of John W. Norton, of this city, to Thomas Hawley Canfield, of Lake Park, Minn.

Died

ADAMS.—Entered into rest, at Towanda, N. Y., on Jan. 5th, 1899, Mrs. Frank Adams, of Tioga, Penn.

BURR.—On Tuesday, Jan. 10th, at his residence, "Sunnyside," Wilmington, Del., Horace Burr, M. D., in his 82nd year.

CAPEHART.—On Thursday, Jan. 5th, at his residence in Raleigh, N. C., Baldy Ashburn Capehart, in the 66th year of his age. For 30 years he was senior warden of St. James' parish, Kittrell, N. C.

CHAPLIN.—At Beaufort, S. C., Jan. 9th, Mrs. Ellen Chaplin, a native of Bristol, England, and for many years the devoted and beloved matron of the Church Home in Charleston, S. C., aged 83 years.

"Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

COX.—Entered into rest, on Jan. 5th, at her home, 307 N. Front st., Harrisburg, Pa., Rebecca E. Cox, widow of the late John Bows Cox, in her 82nd year.

"Her children rise up and call her blessed."

CRAIGMILES.—At his home in Cleveland, Tenn., Jan. 7th, John H. Craigmiles, in the 74th year of his age.

"His works do follow him."

DENISON.—Entered into rest, from the residence of her son, Henry H. Denison, St. Louis, Mo., on Jan. 2d, Janett D. Denison, widow of the late Rev. George Denison, of the diocese of Iowa, in the 88th year of her age. Interment at Keokuk, Ia.

HUNTER.—On Monday, Jan. 9, 1899, at La Plata, Charles Co., Md., the Rev. Moses Hoge Hunter, formerly of Detroit, Mich., in the 85th year of his age.

HIBBARD.—Departed this life, Jan. 5, 1899, at Lisle, Ill., Thomas M. Hibbard, aged 72 years. He was one of the founders of the parish of the Holy Communion, Chicago; and for many years vestryman and warden of the church of the Ascension, Chicago. R. I. P.

LATHROP.—At the St. Helena Sanitarium, California, Nov. 29th, the Rev. Henry Durant Lathrop, aged 69 years.

"Numbered with Thy saints in glory everlasting."

NELSON.—At Trinity rectory, Geneva, N. Y., Jan. 11th, Henry Wells Nelson, formerly of Boston, Mass., in the 88th year of his age.

"Do well, O Lord, unto those that are good and true of heart."

SHAW.—Entered into rest, at Elmira, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1899, in the 76th year of her age, Mrs. Delinda McCormick Shaw.

"She was ripe for the garden of God."

W. E. W.

STOCKING.—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Marvin Belden, Jamaica, N. Y., on Dec. 30th, Mrs. Juliana B. Stocking, mother of the Rev. Dr. C. H. W. Stocking, and grandmother of the Rev. C. M. Belden, of Astoria, N. Y., in the 90th year of her age. Interment at Wilton, Conn.

WARNER.—On Jan. 3d, James Hobart Warner, 63 years old, senior warden of St. John's parish, Sandy Hook, Conn., from its organization, June 1, 1880, to the time of his decease.

WHITEMORE.—Entered into rest, on Jan. 4th, after a long illness, patiently borne, C. H. Whittemore, junior warden of Grace church, Sheldon, Vt., in the 66th year of his age.

Obituary

WELLS.—Entered into life eternal, in the early morning of Jan. 14, 1899, Walter Morgan Wells, senior warden of Christ church, Delavan, Wis.

A special committee of the vestry of Christ church, Delavan, Wis., appointed for the purpose, have prepared the following, touching the death of the late senior warden of the parish:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His wise providence to take out of this world the soul of our deceased brother, Walter Morgan Wells, for eleven years vestryman, for eight years junior warden, and for twenty-one years senior warden of this parish, and since childhood a member of the Church;

and while we bow in submission to His Blessed Will, be it

Resolved: That in the death of Walter Morgan Wells, Christ church, Delavan, has sustained an almost irreparable loss.

Resolved; That the community has lost an exemplary, upright, and honorable citizen.

Resolved: That in simplicity and benevolence of character, in zeal for, and attachment to, the Church, Mr. Wells set a rare and beautiful Christian example.

Resolved: That we extend to his afflicted family our tenderest sympathy, and mingle our tears with theirs.

Resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be printed in the city papers, in *The Church Times*, and *THE LIVING CHURCH*, and a copy be delivered to the family of our deceased brother.

C. L. MALLORY, A. H. ALLYN,
W. W. BRADLEY, C. B. SUMNER,
Committee.

Delavan, Wis., Jan. 18, 1899.

THE Executive Committee of the synod of the Mexican Episcopal Church, at a meeting held on the 5th day of this month, adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved: That in the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Lee Barker, the Mexican Church has suffered an irreparable loss; she was one of its best friends and most generous helpers, and almost in her last hours forgot her own sufferings in lifting up to heaven her prayers in its behalf.

As a mark of special respect to the memory of this noble friend, this resolution was adopted by a rising vote.

Resolved: That this committee, profoundly grateful to the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of New Mexico and Arizona for the interest he has shown in, and the care he has exercised for, this Church during the time he has acted as commissary of its Provisional Bishop, desires to express to the respected Bishop its high appreciation of the valuable services and the wise counsels he has given it, and the generosity which has always characterized his dealings with it.

Resolved: That this committee send a most cordial vote of thanks to the bishops, clergy, and laity, and to the good women of the American Church for the interest they have taken in the Mexican Church, manifesting it, as they have done, by their kind and valuable help in doing the work which, as a national Catholic Church, it is called on to do.

FAUSTO ORIHUELA, Secretary.

City of Mexico, Jan. 12, 1899.

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.)

Domestic missions in seventeen missionary districts and forty-one home dioceses: missions among the colored people; missions among the Indians; foreign missions in China, Japan, Africa, Greece, and Haiti; support of the clergyman of this Church appointed to counsel and guide the presbyters and readers in Mexico.

Provision must be made for the salaries and traveling expenses of twenty-four bishops, and stipends of 1,700 missionary workers, besides the support of schools, orphanages, and hospitals. Contributions are, moreover, asked specifically for the salaries of workers and support of schools in Mexico. One thousand dollars per month is the estimate of such expenses.

Remittances should be made to MR. GEORGE C. THOMAS, treasurer, 281 Fourth ave., New York. At present, please address communications to the REV. JOSHUA KIMBER, associate secretary.

Spirits of Missions, official monthly magazine, \$1 a year.

Church and Parish

A CLERGYMAN in Priests' Orders, aged 40, with excellent testimonials, six years in present charge, desires to make a change in the spring. Address PRESBYTER, care THE LIVING CHURCH, Chicago, Ill.

CHOIRMASTER—boy or mixed choir—seeks re-engagement May 1st. Endorsed by present rector and vestry. Finest testimonials from outside musicians of highest repute. JAMES BAKER, Norwalk, Conn.

YOUNG volunteer chaplain, soon to be mustered out, wishes to correspond with vestry of a vacant parish. Address CHAPLAIN, THE LIVING CHURCH.

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

EXPERIENCED Eastern organist and choirmaster (Churchman) desires a position in a western parish, with a vested male choir. Successful in managing boys, and trains in the thin register. Accustomed to advanced Church service. GREGORIAN, LIVING CHURCH Office

The Editor's Table

Kalendar, January, 1899

1. CIRCUMCISION, Sunday after Christmas.	White.
6. THE EPIPHANY.	White.
8. 1st Sunday after Epiphany.	White.
15. Second Sunday after Epiphany.	Green.
22. 3d Sunday after Epiphany.	Green.
25. CONVERSION OF ST. PAUL.	White.
29. Septuagesima.	Violet.

The Negro Poet of Cuba

MR. EDITOR:—One of your contemporaries gives extracts from translations of the poems of Placido, the negro poet of Cuba. Long years ago I came across a passage finer than any of those referred to above. I send you a copy, written wholly from memory, of verses which, like the battle of Chevy Chase, stir one "like the sound of a trumpet." The lines are specially apt at this time of the evacuation of Cuba by Placido's oppressors.

F. S. JEWELL

ODE TO LIBERTY

WRITTEN IN PRISON BY PLACIDO, THE NEGRO
POET OF CUBA

O Liberty, I wait for thee
To break this chain and dungeon bar;
I hear thy spirit calling me,
Deep in the frozen North afar.
With voice like God's and visage like a star.

Long cradled by the mountain wind,
Thy mate, the eagle and the storm;
Arise, and from thy brow unbind
The wreath that gives it starry form,
And smite the strength that would thy strength de-
form.

Yet, Liberty, thy dawning light,
Obscured by chain and dungeon bar,
Shall cast a splendor on the breaking night,
And tyrants fleeing pale and fast,
Shall tremble at thy gaze and stand aghast.

— x —

EARL NELSON, in his "Home Reunion Notes" in *Church Bells*, just before Christmas, says that the present outcry commenced in defence of episcopacy and the Prayer Book, but since the Ritualists have shown every disposition to submit to the rulings of the bishops, the Protestants are disappointed, and have shifted their ground. The outcry which was begun against unauthorized services, is now directed against the Prayer Book itself. This is seen in the Dissenting papers, and the utterances of the "Council of Free Churches." The determination is expressed to bring the nation back to the narrowness of Puritan rule. This explains the firm language of Lord Halifax in defence of the Catholic position of the Church of England, and the large increase of membership in the English Church Union. "But after all," writes Earl Nelson, "this strife of words is confined to a few extreme Evangelicals who are members of the Church, and to the excited body of political Nonconformists who are seizing the opportunity occasioned by present troubles in the Church to advance the cause of Disendowment and Disestablishment. In the midst of all this tumult, the Church is happily pursuing her even way, consecrating fresh bishops and clergy, holding her usual Advent and missionary services, and quietly winning her way among the masses, and preparing again for her yearly witness, through her round of Christian fast and festival, to bring home to all the foundation doctrines of the Faith."

— x —

A REMARKABLE window has been erected in the church of St. Ignatius the Martyr, Sunderland, in memory of the learned Bishop Lightfoot of Durham. There are nine pictures in all, depicting Dr. Lightfoot's life and work. They are arranged in three tiers, the lowest of which exhibits in

the centre a picture of St. Paul preaching at Athens, with St. Paul's cathedral in the background; while on one side is a scene in King Edward's school, Birmingham, consisting of Dr. Prince Lee and his three famous pupils, Benson, Lightfoot, and Westcott; and on the other we have Lightfoot in his relation to young men, with views of the Cambridge Divinity School and Auckland Castle chapel. The next three medallions represent Bishop Lightfoot addressing a company of miners after a serious accident; the raising of the widow's son at Nain, with a view of St. Peter's church, Bournemouth, to commemorate Bishop Lightfoot's wonderful recovery there, and his subsequent dedication of the church which he built. These are on the sides, while in the centre the scene represents the Bishop addressing the bishops of the Lambeth Conference in his own chapel. The upper tier has on one side the Bishop kneeling in prayer, with a vision of St. Oswald, St. Aidan, and St. Hilda. On the other side is the Bishop writing his commentaries, "bringing forth out of his treasures things new and old." The central figure in this tier is St. Ignatius holding a model of his church. This is in memory of Bishop Lightfoot's great work on the Epistles of St. Ignatius.

— x —

AT St. Ethelburga's, Bishopsgate, London, on a recent Sunday evening, Dr. Cobb made an attempt to instruct the congregation according to the terms of the rubric. In place of the sermon he invited the congregation to answer the questions which he would put to them, without distinction of age or person, and a useful catechetical instruction was conveyed by this old Church method, happily revived.

— x —

CANON Greenwell, of Durham, has just completed an interesting and difficult task. This is nothing less than restoring the coffin of St. Cuthbert, the famous disciple of St. Columba who christianized Northumbria. The coffin was broken into innumerable fragments seventy years ago, when Dean Hall had the body of the saint exhumed, in consequence of some controversy raging at the time, and the pieces have been treasured in the episcopal library at Durham cathedral for years. Canon Greenwell has been engaged upon his self-imposed task for some considerable time, and the result of his patient labor is that it is now possible to decipher rough drawings representing St. Cuthbert, the four Evangelists, the Virgin and Child, St. Michael the Archangel, and the Crucifixion, which were rudely but deeply carved upon the coffin so long ago as the year A. D. 860.

— x —

A PAINFUL shock has been given to the consciences of Churchmen in England by the action of *The Guardian* in advocating the teaching of Mohammedanism in the proposed Gordon Memorial College, which is about to be established at Khartoum with money raised in England. It seemed bad enough that such an institution in such a region should not be positively a Christian seat of learning. Such is the design as announced, and, unsatisfactory as it is, people were persuaded to acquiesce. But when it comes to founding and endowing with Christian money a centre for the propagation of a

false and barbarous religion, a religion, too, which furnished the impulse and developed the stubborn zeal which caused all the long trouble in the Soudan, it is impossible that the idea can be seriously entertained in any influential quarter. Yet it is precisely this which is put forward in *The Guardian*, so long regarded as a staunch organ of the best and soundest opinion in Church of England circles. It is not surprising that "horror and indignation" should be the feelings expressed in other Church papers.

— x —

WE find the following sensible remarks in *The Church Review* (English), a paper which takes rank as an uncompromising organ of the Catholic movement:

We think that a loyal devotion to the Prayer Book on the part of both these parties would prove a way out of their difficulties. Let the Low Churchman accept the teaching of the Prayer Book exactly as it stands, remembering if he pleases that it was bequeathed to him by the Reformers; that it was compiled by wiser heads than his; and that it has stood the test of three centuries and a half. Let him study it, not in the light of the Tractarian movement, but as it appeared to men who gloried in the name "Protestant," and who lived in days when some parts of the Prayer Book were more of a living reality than they have yet been to the present century. Let them study Sparrow's "Rationale," and "Wheatley on the Book of Common Prayer," and learn what is the true mind of the Church of England, and what was the real intention of the Reformers. They cannot fail to modify their antagonism if they do this honestly. Let the advanced Catholic who wants to do everything Roman, simply because it is Roman, remember that the first duty of a Catholic is obedience, and let him learn by a patient study of the Prayer Book, and by a devotional use of all that it contains, to find his Catholic instincts satisfied by what that Book provides for him. There is nothing in it which is like modern Protestantism, and the more it is studied the more marked become its features of true devoted Catholicism.

— x —

Penology

BY THE REV. CYRUS MENDENHALL, CHAPLAIN OF THE
STATE REFORMATORY, IONIA, MICHIGAN

ONE of the encouraging "signs of the times" is found in the fact that thoughtful people are becoming interested in the study of the science of punishment. Penology in its multifarious phases opens up a broad field for the philanthropist and the student. Causes, cure, prevention of crime, what disposition to make of the prisoner, how treat the recidivist, how care for discharged convicts, surely there is something to learn and something to be done.

Optimism modified by common-sense, is better for us than pessimism. The world isn't as good as it might be, nor is it nearly so bad as some picture it. There has been a wonderful improvement over that mythical and movable period known as the "good old times." Whether crime is, or is not, on the increase, efforts to remove its causes and work its cure are being intelligently made. Conferences, conventions, and congresses indicate that some are not indifferent. There are theories, discussions, criticisms, ideals, and ideas, with "hobbies," and patented panaceas, and out of this crude material much good has come. It is a good thing to have a hobby, to show its paces, and to insist that every one shall see its good

points. It is a wrong thing to imagine that because the other fellow's hobby trots and does not gallop, that it isn't moving at all. The aims are one, opinions and methods must needs vary. No one man knows it all; no individual, no society, can afford to antagonize another. No one thing can complete a cure. With all the methods now extant, none are so devised as to be mechanically accurate. You cannot turn young men and young women into a hopper, the meanest and vilest of sinners, taking them out at the spout full-fledged saints, ready for wings and harps.

Perhaps in our philosophies there is too much generalizing, in our methods too much stereotype. It isn't easy, after all, to mass humanity. I find, even in a prison where the most unnatural conditions exist, and a man becomes a cog in a great wheel, that the individuality of the cog will assert itself somehow.

Lombroso has his theory as to physical construction and facial contour, indicating that a man made wrong in physique will go wrong psychologically. There is truth in this school of thought. The physical, mental, and spiritual are closely allied. But at the same time one meets many striking exceptions, and finds other factors to consider in the premises. A young man some years ago graduated from two institutions of higher learning with honors. He was intellectual and conscientious. His chin was noticeably weak. The forehead had a slope toward the occiput, and he had a habit of going about with his mouth open after the manner of an idiot.

Another man I well remember, who looked like a veritable "tough," brawney, coarse, a nose suggesting a bull dog, ears in bad form and set on wrong, and yet he was as harmless and gentle as a pug dog. I was much amused at a prison worker "with a mission," who at our chapel services noticed that out of the 500 men present, only five or six of them had red hair. This she said was the rule in the many prisons she had visited, showing conclusively that very few "red-headed" people go wrong. Not caring to dispute with a woman, nothing was said, but it came to me that this could be accounted for as is affirmed of white horses, "that they eat less oats than the bays" (for the reason that there are fewer white horses than bays).

Hereditry, with another, accounts for all crime. That blood will tell, no observer can dispute. It shows in a horse race and in the human race. There are, however, other conditions. A plug with no pedigree now and then startles the sporting world by crossing the wire ahead. An animal with "no hope of posterity and no pride of ancestry," some years ago made a fine showing at a county fair.

Environment, which is powerful in shaping the destiny of men and women for good or for ill, is the central sun around which some students find all life and light. Nothing else counts. And so we might go on through the well-worn list.

Now, as I said before, I believe in hobbies, the more the better. If it were not thus, some truths would be neglected. All these people are right, and all these things are worthy of careful consideration. These causes are behind the phenomena of wickedness. Some other factors entering into the problem are intemperance, idleness, ignorance, poverty, and imperfect social conditions.

Very sensibly, attention is being given largely to prevention of crime, and in the last fifty years a great deal has been learned, many reforms have been introduced, and there is much less indifferentism than heretofore.

— x —

Ozaki Yukio

Mr. Ozaki Yukio is certainly making his mark. We do not remember that any Cabinet Minister ever before established such a claim on public appreciation in so brief a period. The only measure actually taken by him has been a wholesale revision of rules and regulations issued, from time to time, by his predecessors, for the control and direction of teachers and students. But he has given public expression to opinions which show him to be one of Japan's most liberal and enlightened statesmen. We confess that we did not quite expect this from Mr. Ozaki. As to his brilliant abilities, there never was any doubt. But his very brilliancy inspired a certain measure of distrust, and, while admiring his powerful and sparkling speeches in the Diet, it was impossible not to fear that the consuming fire of partisanship with which all his utterances glowed might be a very dangerous element in a statesman's temperament. Mr. Ozaki, however, as a portfolio-holder, though he evidently retains the courage of Mr. Ozaki, the "Rupert of debate," has developed all the responsible gravity of a Cabinet Minister, and is standing forth as the exponent of precisely the very opinions which were most in need of an able and bold champion in Japan. We may be pardoned if we express our admiration in strong terms, because the reforms advocated by Mr. Ozaki are precisely those which have over and over again been urged in these columns. In the forefront of these reforms, we place the removal of the cruel disabilities under which schools conducted on religious principles have hitherto labored in Japan; disabilities which, as we pointed out at the time, and as Mr. Ozaki now plainly says, were in great part responsible for the Doshisha calamity, which has done incalculable injury to Japan. Nothing could be sounder than the principle that schools receiving aid from the State out of funds contributed by tax-payers of all shades of belief or unbelief, should be conducted on purely secular lines. But to decline altogether to officially recognize the value of graduation certificates given by private schools where religious instruction forms a part of the curriculum, and to withhold from the students of such schools privileges without which they cannot finish their education, is to discriminate with terrible unfairness against the whole religious section of the nation. Mr. Ozaki Yukio is probably not the first among Japanese Ministers of Education to hold that view, but he is certainly the first who has given public expression to it.—*Japan Mail, Aug. 27th.*

— x —

This Wonderful Century

Alfred Russell Wallace who co-operated with Darwin in formulating the doctrine of the survival of the fittest, and who is conspicuous in the foremost rank of writers on natural history, may be accepted as an observer eminently qualified to review from the vantage-ground of science the procession of the passing century, and to record with understanding and with conscientiousness the achievements emblazoned on its banners.

The task he has set himself has been to trace, in compact and forcible sketches, the great material and intellectual results which especially distinguish the nineteenth century from any or all of its predecessors, and to show how fundamental is the change they have effected in our civilization; for the passing century must be held to constitute the beginning of a new era of human progress, and in order to estimate its full importance and its grandeur we must compare it, he declares, not with any preceding century, or even with the last millennium, but with the

whole historic period—perhaps even with the whole period that has elapsed since the Stone Age.

"The one step in material progress that seems to be really comparable in importance with several of the steps we have just made, was when fire first became the servant and the friend of man." Without fire there could have been neither a bronze nor an iron age, and without these there could have been no effective tools or weapons, with the long succession of mechanical discoveries and refinements that have come of them. Without fire there could be no rudiment even of chemistry; without fire much of the earth's surface would be uninhabitable by man, and much of what is now wholesome food would be impossible to him.

By the magic of fire we are led to the locomotive and the ocean-steamer, those overcoming glories of our century. An ancient Greek or Roman, Egyptian or Assyrian, could travel as rapidly and as comfortably as could an Englishman, down to the latter part of the eighteenth century. It was mainly a question of roads; and until the beginning of the nineteenth century, English roads were commonly far inferior to those of the Romans. It is not improbable that during the occupation of Britain by the Romans, the journey from London to York could have been made in less time than in 1750.

And so of ocean-steamers. Five hundred years ago Vasco de Gama sailed from Portugal, round the Cape of Good Hope, to India, and in the next century Columbus crossed the Atlantic, in its widest part, to the West Indies and Mexico. From that time sailing-ships were gradually improved, until they culminated in formidable frigates of war, and the swift clipper ships of the China and California trades. But during all that period of development there was no change in principle, and the grandest three-decker or the full-rigged clipper was but an inevitable growth from the rudest canoe that ever a primeval savage paddled.

Now we have the bicycle, and the principle is old enough. But in the last century it would not have been possible to construct a first-class bicycle at less cost than seven or eight hundred dollars. And all this wonderful advance in the means and methods of locomotion has been achieved within the memory of a man of three-score and ten.

Then came the sewing-machine, which at first was for embroidering only. About 1790, one was made for stitching shoes; a crocheting-machine was patented in 1834, one for rough basting, somewhat later; but it was not until 1846 that the first effective lock-stitch machine was produced by Elias Howe, of Massachusetts.

Then followed the typewriter, and the wonderful harvesting-machine—reaping, threshing, winnowing, and sacking, ready for the granary or the market. And these were all conceived in the first half, and brought to perfection in the last half, of this wonderful century. Nor must we forget the Jacquard loom, the revolver, the machine-gun, the iron ship, and the screw-propeller.

The invention of writing superseded the slow functions of the messenger, the herald, the ambassador. Henceforth the progress of communication was inseparable from that of locomotion.

Even with good roads and mail-coaches, the actual time taken in the dispatch of a letter to a distant place was hardly less than that required by the runner or the mounted courier. With railways and steamships came activity, regularity, economy to the postal-service—Rowland Hill and penny postage, and the money order.

It was not until 1837 that the efforts of many workers, striving to the same end, overcame the practical difficulties, and the electric telegraph was set up. The first submarine line was laid from Dover to Calais in 1851; and in 1856 a company was formed to lay a cable across the Atlantic; another, more successful, was completed in 1866, and now all the seas are electrically bridged.

And then came the telephone, with its vibrating disks, culminating in a line of a thousand

miles, bringing the ear of Chicago to the lips of New York. At Budapest they have a telephonic newspaper:

At certain hours throughout the day a good reader is employed to send definite classes of news along the wires, which are laid to subscribers' houses and offices, so that each person may have the particular items he desires, without the delay of printing and circulating in successive editions. The news is supplied to subscribers at little more than the cost of a daily paper.

In such facilities of communication the advance made in the present century is not only amazingly greater, but is even more solemnly impressive in its bearing upon human destiny, than all that was achieved in the whole preceding period of history.

About 1827, Mr. John Walker, a chemist of Stockton-on-Tees, invented friction matches, by dipping splints of wood in chlorate of potash and sulphur, mixed with gum; phosphorus was added in 1834, and by 1840 these matches became so cheap as to popularly supersede the old flint and steel; and thus, by a new departure, only sixty years ago, the means of procuring fire, which had remained unchanged over the whole world, were transformed by the magic of a chemist's simple trick.

In the illuminants—beginning with the resinous torches, when link-boys were as common in the streets of London as are the match-peddlers now—we have done some wonderful conjuring. The three modes of obtaining illumination for domestic purposes—the torch, the candle, the lamp—remained unchanged in principle, and but slightly improved, throughout the whole historic period, and down to the end of the eighteenth century; even the Argand lamp did not come into common use until 1830, and candles were used in lighthouses in the first decade of the nineteenth.

A few houses and factories were lighted with gas at the very end of the last century, but its first application to general purposes was in 1813, when Westminster bridge was illuminated.

And now we are examining the larynx with an incandescent (electric) lamp, and even letting it down into the stomach. Says the writer again:

Whether we consider the novelty of the principles involved, or the ingenuity displayed in their application, we can not estimate this advance at less than that effected during the whole preceding period of human history—from that very remote epoch when fire was first taken into the service of mankind, down to the time of men now living among us.

Photography has come to the aid of the arts and sciences in a way that would have been utterly inconceivable a century ago. It has equipped the meteorologist, the physicist, the biologist, with self-registering instruments of extreme delicacy, and enables them to preserve accurate records of the most fleeting natural phenomena. In the field of astronomy its achievements are astounding; by the aid of photography stars are shown which no telescope that has been, or that probably ever will be, constructed, can bring within the field of human vision.

And the photographer's dream has been fulfilled—to obtain pictures which shall reproduce all the colors of nature, without the intervention of the artist's manipulation. Professor Lippmann, of Paris, in a lecture before the Royal Society in 1896, fully described his method, and exhibited many beautiful specimens. The effects are fascinating, the only fault being that the colors are more brilliant than in nature, just as they are when viewed in the camera itself.

And the Roentgen ray, that most recent of all the discoveries in connection with light and photography, discloses curious secrets. This new form of radiant energy opens up so many possibilities, both as to its own nature and as to the illimitable field of research in the properties and powers of the mysterious ether, that it forms a fitting and dramatic climax to the scientific discoveries of the century.

The overwhelming importance of the small things, even of the despised things, of our world, has never, perhaps, been so impressively demonstrated as in the recent investigations into the beneficial influences, widespread and

far-reaching, of atmospheric dust. Few of the fairy tales of science are more marvelous than these recent discoveries as to the important functions and the kaleidoscopic enchantments of dust, in the economy of nature.

To the earlier physicists the blue of sky and ocean seemed but the natural color of pure air and water, so pale as not to be visible when but small quantities were observed, and only seen through vast depths of atmosphere or organic water. We quote again:

But this theory did not explain the familiar facts of the gorgeous tints revealed at sunrise and sunset—not only in the atmosphere and on the clouds near the horizon, but equally resplendent when the invisible sun shines upon Alpine peaks and snow-fields. . . . Every one has seen the floating dust in a sunbeam when sunshine enters a partially darkened room; but it is not commonly known that if there were absolutely no dust in the air, the path of the sunbeam would be totally black and invisible, while if only a very little dust were present in minute particles, the air would be as blue as a summer sky. . . . So, when the great luminary has passed from our direct vision, his light shines on the under sides of all the clouds and air strata of different densities: a new and more brilliant light flushes the western sky, and a display of gorgeous ever-changing tints occurs, which is at once the delight of the beholder and the despair of the artist. And all this glory we owe to—dust.

Thus, it is dust that gives us the pure blue of the empyrean, the glories of the sunrise and the sunset, and all the splendors that are the wonders of high mountain regions. Without dust the sky would appear absolutely black, and the stars would be visible at noonday. Half the beauties of the world would vanish; and diffused daylight, or skylight, that most equable, soothing, and useful of all illuminating agencies, would be no more. From this cause alone the world would be so changed that all vegetable and animal life would be developed in very different forms, and even our own organization must be modified for adjustment to such harsh and violent contrasts. It is barely twenty years since Coulier and Mascart in France, and John Aitken in England, demonstrated that to the presence of dust in the higher atmosphere we owe the formation of mists, clouds, and gentle rains, instead of waterspouts and destructive torrents.

The dawn of history disclosed to us the Arabic numerals; the fourteenth century gave us the mariner's compass; the fifteenth, the art of printing, and to the seventeenth century we owe the telescope. But this wonderful nineteenth century has brought us railways, steamships, electric telegraphs, the telephone, lucifer-matches, gas and electric illumination, photography, the Roentgen ray, spectrum analysis, anaesthetics, and antiseptic surgery. And the demon of greed, and the plunder of the earth, and the arming of the nations!—*The Literary Digest*.

Book Reviews and Notices

The Story of Religions. By the Rev. E. D. Price, F. G. S. New York: M. F. Mansfield. Pp. 227. Cloth boards, 75c.

This handy little volume will be found a thesaurus of all the exact religions the earth contains, and in and by which its peoples worship: Hinduism, Jainism, Buddhism, Zoroastrianism, Confucianism, Taoism, Shintoism, Mohammedanism, and Judaism, of Eastern rites; and in the forms of the Christian religion throughout the world, from the Christian era to the present day, there are to be found compendious treatises upon the Church of the Apostolic Age, the Church of the First Three Centuries, Roman Catholicism, the Anglican Church, the Greek Church, the Lutheran Church, the Protestant Churches, the Nonconformist Churches, Presbyterianism, the Baptists, Congregationalism, Wesleyan Methodists, the Society of Friends, Swedenborgianism, Catholic Apostolic Church (Irvingite sect), Unitarianism; and under title of Other Sects, — the Countess of Huntingdon's Connection, the "Free Church of England," Reformed Episcopal Church, the Brethren (popularly known as Plymouth Brethren), Salvation Army, Theistic Church (Voysey), the Mormon, or the "Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day

Saints," the Shakers, the Agapemore (or "abode of love"), the Jezreelites (or "New and Latter House of Israel"), and last of all (1875), the Theosophical Society—sometimes known as Esoteric Buddhism. The whole work is carefully and well done; even a Churchman will find little of which to complain, and there is an excellent index.

Outlines of Descriptive Psychology. A Text book of Mental Science for Colleges and Normal Schools. By George Trumbull Ladd, Professor of Philosophy in Yale University. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Price, \$1.50.

The name of the author is sufficient guarantee that the work is well done. We find here just what we expect, a conservative, yet thoroughly modern, treatment of the study of mind, combining into one the best results of most recent investigation and a searching criticism of certain vagaries of the so-called new psychology.

This text-book occupies the middle ground between the author's larger psychology and the primer. It avoids the simplicity, almost excessive, of the latter, and as well the elaborate treatment of the former. In fact, it is all that can be desired in a text book. Still further, we believe that it will be acceptable to all those outside of the schools who wish to be abreast of the latest psychological learning.

Professor Ladd defines psychology as "the systematic description and explanation of consciousness as such." The book has two main divisions, the "Processes of Mental Life," and the "Development of Mental Life." It is first an analysis and then a synthesis, or better, a genetic treatment of the factors involved. It is no easy task to stand apart as an observer and student of mental phenomena. Physical science is always more popular, and for the reason that "psychoses" are intangible, and so illusory. But thanks to the leaders, we are becoming more and more at home in this land of the vague. Curiosity may be the first step to all knowledge. In this field curiosity has produced all sorts of vain imaginings. In the face of so many psychological heresies, therefore, we stand in need of just such sane, clear, and concise investigations as are those summed up in this book.

Under such leadership we have come to see that it is not mind itself that we know, only its manifestations. Consequently, the attempt to transmute matter into mind has received a decided check. Psychology has not yet surrendered to physiology. Some enthusiasts may still see by faith the day when they can measure thought and feeling and will with a yard stick, but the time is not yet.

The reader here will clearly see the emphasis placed upon the unity of mind. There are intellect, feeling, and will; but it is always the man thinking, the man feeling, and the man willing. At no time does one or the other of these faculties march out and assume the command—no, not even the will. Particularly to be noted is the chapter upon "Will and Character." Attention is also called to the final discussion on the subject of "Body and Mind." The diagrams are excellent aids to the study of the subject.

The smaller type paragraphs contain many excellent statements, and criticisms as well, of the different schools in this science. The references to other works at the close of each chapter are quite adequate and comprehensive. On the whole, the ideal of clearness, conciseness, and order is attained; and the best in the present state of the study of mind is placed within reach of the student.

The Holy Bible. New York: Oxford University Press. Price, \$1.25.

Bible students both lay and clerical will find this a very desirable edition of the revised version of the Bible. We wish to call particular attention to the revised and amplified references and renderings appended to the English version of 1881-1885. The "Paragraph Bible" of the late Dr. Scrivener has been used as the chief guide in appending the marginal references in this edition. We have examined the references attached to several passages, and have found

them to contain *loci* not given in ordinary reference Bibles. With much satisfaction we note the many references to passages in the Books of the Apocrypha. This is certainly a move in the right direction, and one to be commended. We trust the day is not far distant when all our people will not only possess Bibles with marginal references to the Apocrypha, but will hold in their hands the Church's complete Bible, that is one which contains both the Canonical and the Apocryphal Books—the Bible as read in our churches.

Workers Together With God. A Series of Papers on some of the Church's Works by some of the Church's Workers. Edited by the Rev. Nathaniel Keymer, M. A., Rector of Headon Notts. London: A. R. Mowbray & Co. Price, 5 shillings.

This is an English book by one of the clergy of the Church of England. Its list of subjects embraces every department of Church work, from the choir to the Sunday school, and from guilds to dealings with all classes of people and sects outside the Church. The writers of the papers are clergymen, an army officer, useful laymen, women familiar with all branches of Church work, and members of religious orders in the Church. The subjects written about include servants, factory girls, boys, young men, the poor, the sick, criminals, mothers, children, and, so far as we can judge, every rank of life and station. The names of the writers are a sufficient guarantee of the sound practical good sense of the articles. We commend the book to all the clergy and lay workers of the Church as eminently fitted to help in the solution of parochial problems. The name of the publisher is sufficient evidence of the Churchly tone of the book.

The Ambassador. A comedy. By John Oliver Hobbes. New York: F. A. Stokes Company. Price, \$1.

Of course every one knows that John O. Hobbes wears petticoats and is no mean wielder of the feminine pen. She has done much better work than this. We do not know what its stage success was, but it reads rather "thin." If this is the level of the conversation in vogue with English duchesses, countesses, ambassadors, etc., then Dicken's Count Smortork must have married in England, and his descendants must be widely scattered among the aristocracy. In the preface the author says: "In a comedy life must be presented in a deliberately artificial way." She has succeeded perfectly in doing this, and is therefore, no doubt, perfectly satisfied with her work.

The Post-Apostolic Age. By Lucius Waterman, D.D. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

This is Vol. II. of the already well-known series called the "Ten Epochs of History," edited by Dr. Fulton. Though seven of the other volumes have already been published, there has been great delay in this publication, but now that such a firm as Scribner has taken hold of it, it is sure of speedy completion. The object of this series was to give an interesting and concise view of the principal events in the history of the Church. Interest and conciseness have been greatly neglected by Church historians, and their works have often commanded only a very limited circle of readers. The "Ten Epochs" set out to interest the general public. Some of the volumes fulfilled the pledge, and were bright and readable. Others fall into the old rut, but on the whole, the series has been well carried out. The present volume has a graceful preface by Bishop Potter. The style of the book is hardly dignified enough for a history, but it lights up some very weary tracts of controversy and makes us pardon its carelessness. The account of the imperial persecutions of the Christians is the best we have ever read. From the Roman standpoint the persecutions were perfectly natural. The motives actuating them were purely political. There are most excellent sketches of Origen, Clement, and Tertullian, and a *resumé* of their teachings. Archbishop Benson has enabled the author to give us some very vivid pages about Cyprian. Dr. Waterman shows himself singularly free from what is called "ecclesiasticism." To drop into

his own style, we would say that he has "no axes to grind," but sets forth fairly, plainly, and vividly the arguments for and against every given question. We wish the author had given more space to the worship and ritual of the period. That part of the book is quite meagre, but one cannot put everything into one volume.

The next volume in Dr. W. R. Huntington's series of "Briefs" will be called "The Four Keywords of Religion," and is to be published in a week or ten days by Mr. Thomas Whittaker who also announces the tenth edition of "The Church for Americans," by the Bishop-Coadjutor of Arkansas, the Rt. Rev. W. M. Brown, D.D.

Books Received

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY
The Mediæval Empire. By Herbert Fisher. In two vols. \$7.00.

SIMPKINS MARSHALL, HAMILTON, KENT & CO.,
London
Across Western Waves and Home in a Royal Capital.
By Arthur Giles, F.R.S.G.S.

FLEMING H. REVELL COMPANY, Chicago
Theological Encyclopædia. By R. F. Weidner, D.D.,
LL.D. \$1.50

Korean Sketches. By the Rev. James S. Gale. \$1.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.
The City Wilderness; a Settlement Study. By residents and associates of the South End House.
\$1.50.

HARPER & BROS.
Sundown Lefaire. By Frederic Remington. Illustrated. \$1.25.

Wessex Poems and Other Verses. By Thomas Hardy. Illustrated. \$1.75.

Periodicals

AMONG the attractive features of *Harper's Weekly*, a four-page supplement, with a panoramic view of the city and harbor of Havana, deserves special mention. Cy Warman, whose railroad stories are so well known, contributes a thrilling description of a great transcontinental race between two mail trains, entitled "The Black Fliers." In addition to the four-page supplement, there is a double-page of scenes attending the evacuation of Havana by the Spanish troops. "Golf in the Southland" is the subject discussed in the department of Amateur Sport.

"The Spanish-American War in its Political, Naval, and Military Aspects," is the title of the series by Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, which opens in the February number of *Harper's Monthly*. Another popular article will undoubtedly be Joseph L. Stickney's "With Dewey at Manila." A more valuable paper, touching on live questions, is "A Chapter of Experience," by Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, entitled, "The United States as a World Power." Julian Ralph discusses "Anglo-Saxon Affinities" in an interesting way. There are several short stories in this issue of the average quality.

THE much discussed question of Colonial Expansion of the United States is treated in the February *Atlantic* by Hon. A. Lawrence Lowell, who adopts the view that it is no new departure, but simply a continuance of an existing condition in a new direction. "The Subtle Problems of Charity" is the apt title of a paper by Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago. Pathos and humor mingle with her sensible way of treating the difficulties involved in her subject. We hail with satisfaction any article that calls attention to the wrongs done the Indian, in the belief that when the evil is clearly recognized, it will be speedily remedied. Dr. Grinnell writes hopefully of the future of the race. A singular and touching collection are the "Farewell Letters of the Guillotined," written by victims of the Reign of Terror. Recent investigations have brought them to light.

IN *Blackwood's* for December we find a number of interesting papers, such as the review of a biography of Stonewall Jackson, an account of a journey in Africa, "Buddha's Birthplace," "A Maker of Colonies," "The Ethics of Conquest," and the reflections of "The Looker-on." But our attention has been specially drawn to the unsigned article on "The Primitive Church,"

which for boldness of assertion and inaccuracy of statement goes somewhat beyond what we are entitled to look for in a magazine of this class. By leaving out certain authors, such as St. Ignatius of Antioch, and by a careful selection of quotations suitable to his purpose, neglecting those which would lead to different conclusions, running together quotations from early writers with his own comments and interpretations, so that one cannot be distinguished from the other, and, with all this, laying down the positions of certain modern writers as absolutely settled, he is enabled to assert that "Protestantism is the nearest known approach to the primitive Church." We had been led to suppose hitherto that it was the common opinion of its advocates that Protestantism is far better than the primitive Church.

Opinions of the Press

Harper's Weekly

OUR NEXT POSSESSION.—Wake Island, so-called, no doubt, on the *lucus a non lucendo* principle, because it is a sleepy place, promises to be Uncle Sam's next territorial acquisition. Information about it is scarce, and as much may be said of the island itself. What there is of it lies north of the Marshall Islands, between Hawaii and Guam, and word has been sent to Captain Taussig, of the gunboat "Bennington," now or lately at Honolulu, to stop on his way to Guam and annex it. It is 2,800 miles from Honolulu, and 1,200 from Guam, its nearest neighbors being the Marshall Islands, which are British. If Captain Taussig can find the island, he can probably annex it by merely nailing up a sign to say it is ours, and that no trespassers are allowed; for, so far as is known, no one lives there at present, or claims to own it. It is reported to be three miles long and eight feet high, and is of coral formation. We are taking it because we think it will make a convenient station for the cable which we may want to lay presently between this continent and the Philippines. It will make one of the queerest places to live in in the world, as remote as any place can well be in these days, and yet in hourly communication with the civilized world. Guam is far away and somewhat drowsy, but Guam has eight or ten thousand inhabitants, and is a metropolis compared to Wake. It must be ever so interesting to be a cabinet officer nowadays, and go to sleep with an atlas under your pillow, and wake up with an idea for annexing a new island. It has all the excitement of piracy without goriness, scurvy, wounds, or bad food.

The Standard (Baptist)

TOLERATION OF POLYGAMY.—The indictment against the Mormon Church is not that there have been public polygamous marriages since 1890—though that may be an open question—but that polygamous relations entered into before that time are being openly and constantly continued, contrary to the enabling act and the proclamation of amnesty. On this point, President Snow asks, with an assumption of virtue that is most grotesque, "What were these men to do with their plural families? Cast them off? Repudiate their wives? Bastardize their children? Make them a common charge upon the community? Or take care of them, provide for them, maintain their wives, and support and educate the children?" As everybody knows, the question is not whether a Mormon who had several wives before the date named should support those wives and the children then living, and keep them from becoming "a common charge upon the community." It is whether he should continue in marital relations with those women. Mr. Snow is well aware that this was forbidden by the express terms of the compact with the national government, and is a crime under the Constitution and laws of Utah. The Roberts case will not be hushed up in this manner. Opinions may differ as to the power of Congress to refuse him a seat; but if he cannot be legally punished at Washington, his social ostracism should be so complete as to convince the people of Utah that they have disgraced themselves by his election.

The Household

Hymn

FOR THE MUCH NEGLECTED OFFICE OF THE CHURCHING
OF WOMEN

BY JOHN ANKETELL

Within Thy courts, O Lord,
We joy to sing Thy praise;
With angel choirs in sweet accord
Our grateful songs we raise.

Of old the promised Child
Of holy, heavenly Birth,
Presented by His mother mild,
Once paid the debt of earth.

To-day before Thy throne
Thesethankful mothers bow,
Thy Name to bless, Thy grace to own,
Their gifts to offer now.

Receive them in Thy Love,
Their hallowed offspring bless;
May all within Thy courts above
Eternal life possess.

Her Man of Business

BY MRS. JAMES OTIS LINCOLN

HE looked like a bishop, and, in fact, he had many of the qualities which, to the enlightened mind of the nineteenth century, are considered a *sine qua non* of that office. He was extremely agreeable, with tact intuitive. He also had that happy faculty of making friends everywhere—even among those of whom he did not entirely approve.

Everybody liked him. He had a commanding presence, a handsome countenance, and—a private fortune. Yet with all these requisites he was still a dean (but there are deans and deans), and such might have been to the end of his days had it not been for the divorce laws of his State.

Appache Ford was a thriving town, and the peculiar laws of the State had made the place. The lawyers—their name was legion—lived and flourished on the settling of those matters which required a six months' residence, and the hotel derived two-thirds of its patronage from those "in residence" for the same length of time. The real estate men had for sale small cottages with well-kept gardens. These were purchased by those who wished to be landed proprietors, and so make doubly sure their title. Even the school children discussed the probability of decisions in pending cases, and, tell it not in Gath, the fashionable congregation and generous collections of the cathedral were frequently augmented by the presence and gifts of the fair claimants of freedom. The atmosphere of the whole place was tainted. Among it all walked the Dean, a good man and a clever, yet once his instinct failed him.

It was a very cold, snowy night, and the Dean hurried back to his rooms at the hotel, after posting some important letters. He had just reached his own door when the bell boy handed him a card: "Countess de Marbois." In the corner of the bit of pasteboard was written: "In trouble." Countesses do not usually come to Appache Ford, save for the one purpose of ridding themselves of the bonds matrimonial, and the Dean abhorred divorce. However, he knew that each case must be judged on its own merits, and a woman in trouble never appealed to a kinder heart.

Fifteen minutes later he was ushered into the reception room of the Countess. Some people defy description, and the Countess was one of them. Her costumes, though

quiet, were always absolutely correct. Her large brown eyes had that look of confiding innocence one sees in a collie.

"So kind of you to come," she said, in a low, sweet voice, which was one of the charms of this most charming woman.

The Dean staid two hours, a most unparadonable time, but when he rose to go, the Countess said: You will pardon this long, long story. It has been such a comfort to tell you of my sorrows."

"There is no doubt," said the Dean to himself late that night, "in my mind, but this is a case where a legal separation should be advised; no one could expect a woman to live with such a brute." Then the Dean fell to meditating: "Queer world!" so ran his thoughts; "many a man would have held it an honor to make her happy." These contemplations are not good for a man, and the Dean shaking himself together, hastened his preparations for bed.

The Countess proved to be a regular attendant upon the services of the cathedral. She employed as her lawyer the Hon. Searles McMay, a leading man, and a friend of the Dean's. Now, Mr. McMay, though a friend, thought it not at all necessary, nor proper, to make all sides of a matter of law clear to the Dean, of whom he was really fond. A few weeks later, when the Dean called upon the Countess, he met there a young man whom she introduced as Mr. Edward Rudebecker, "my man-of-business." The Dean found him an agreeable young person who modestly withdrew after a few moments' conversation. As he closed the door behind him, the Countess said:

"A very clever young man, Dean, and as I am such a poor business woman, I am most fortunate in having such a very thorough man to attend to my financial matters. And that reminds me, Dean," continued the Countess, "Mr. Rudebecker has just brought me word that some investments of my dear father's, which we have always considered worthless, have realized a very good sum. Now, I want to use some of that money in putting a memorial to my father and mother in the cathedral. I notice the windows are all plain. I should be only too happy to replace them with stained glass, if you will assist me in selecting the designs and attend to the ordering of them."

The Dean was charmed. Mr. Rudebecker, man-of-business, was forgotten.

It took much correspondence with the makers, and many interviews with the Countess, before the windows were selected and ordered. The man-of-business was present at most of the interviews, but that was but natural. A woman of the Countess' wealth (her father made it in oil) should have some one to attend to the wearisome details connected with a large fortune.

The weeks and months slipped by. Mr. Rudebecker was not "in residence," but those well-known qualities popularly attributed to angels' visits, could not be said to apply to his re-appearances. It was the evening mail that brought to the Dean the pleasing news that the windows for the cathedral had been shipped from New York, and would arrive at Appache Ford about the same time as the letter. The Dean took the letter to the parlor of the Countess, knowing how glad she would be to see the windows in place before she left town, which he supposed she would do in a few weeks.

Opening the door, in response to permission to enter, the Dean was much surprised to see Mr. Rudebecker, man-of-busi-

ness, leaning back comfortably on the divan, smoking a cigarette, and on the table near the Countess' chair, a dainty smoking set, and—could it be? a lighted cigarette. Instantly there came over the Dean a feeling of repulsion. He was entirely out of harmony with his environment. It was one of those indescribable sensations that come to many of us—a sort of telepathy that we cannot understand. The Dean felt absolutely awkward, and his mission about the windows vanished entirely from his mind.

Mr. Rudebecker came to the rescue: "Ah, Dean! Didn't expect to see me again so soon? Fact is, I came to offer my congratulations to the Countess."

"Ah?" said the Dean.

"Yes, everything is settled to-day, and we start for Cannes to-morrow."

"I had no idea you would go so soon," said the Dean, awkwardly enough.

"Yes," said the Countess, "Mr. Rudebecker tells me that my property in France needs personal supervision, so to-morrow I shall leave."

For his life the Dean could not say the polite thing, and after a few moments' embarrassed conversation, he said "Good night."

Waiting for him in his room, he found Mr. McMay.

Well, McMay, I'm glad to see you. Can you tell me why this Rudebecker has been here so much the past three months?"

"Why, Dean, you seem to be excited! Don't you know, he's the man-of-business for the Countess," returned McMay.

"Man-of-fiddlesticks! Have I been hood-winked?" exclaimed the Dean.

"Well, my dear sir, you make my errand here to-night a little difficult."

"Out with it, McMay!"

"I suppose you know the Countess is a free woman," began Mr. McMay.

"Nothing of the sort, sir. I have heard that she has secured a legal separation from her husband."

"Well, if you must put it that way," said the lawyer, "but she doesn't look at it in that light and," hurrying on, as he saw the Dean ready to speak, "she sent me here with a message for you, thanking you for your many kindnesses during the past months, and also to tender to you her great regret that, knowing your principles and the laws of the Church, she could not ask you to marry her to-morrow to Mr. Rudebecker; but as you know all the ministers in town, if you could recommend one who would perform the ceremony, she would consider that

ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from pure
cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food
against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest
menacers to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

you were adding another to your long list of kindnesses."

The Dean was speechless! Finally, he drew a long breath and said: "McMay, I thought you were my friend."

There was one man in the hotel that night who did not go to bed, and that was the Dean. He wrote letters that fairly blazed with the fire of his indignation, and these, published in Church and secular papers, had two results: The laws of the State now insist on a nine-months' residence; and a certain convention assembled about that time, for the purpose of electing a new ecclesiastical head, decided that, all things considered, they could not do better than have the Dean.

I have been told that the chancel windows of the cathedral are still of plain glass, and it has also been reported that the robes of the new bishop came from Cannes. Both these stories cannot be true.

Can a Dog Reason

BY WILLIAM STEVENS PERRY, LATE
BISHOP OF IOWA.

ELCHO, reddest of red Irish setters, is a dog of high degree. His very name indicates his noble birth. His pedigree is in print and tells of his parentage and earlier descent. Born at the Belmont kennels, his parents were of the famous Lord Elcho strain, known and noted beyond the sea. The register records the "bench" prizes taken by his progenitors here and in their ancestral domain; and Elcho—with whom we have maintained many a one-sided conversation on the well understood principle, recognized by men and dogs alike, and expressed in the phrase "*noblesse oblige*"—looks wise and knowing. When we chat with him of his noble birth, he nods his head and wags his tail with profound respect for his lofty lineage. Lord Elcho is both high born and beautiful. The burnished gold tintings of his fine silken red hair; the exquisite contour of his sharp-cut and expressive face; the love and grave appreciation he throws from time to time into his melting, liquid eyes; his grace of movement; the magnanimity of his treatment of others of his kind; his daintiness of appetite; his consciousness of the possession of every virtue, every intelligence, every requisite for compelling notice and admiration and winning regard and loving care;—all these make him "the observed of all observers." Among his fellows, he walks a king. His master—the Bishop—finds respect in certain quarters of the see city, among sportsmen and with dog-fanciers at least, because of his proprietorship of this prince of Irish setters whom all the children love for his gentleness, and whom adults admire for his beauty and grace. Elcho—the noble and the great—who knows all this and will not abate to any one ought of a due recognition of his dignity and self-respect, quite patronizes the Bishop, and accepts his devotion and that of the family as a tribute well deserved. After an absence on visitation, Elcho's welcome has been a joyous bark, and then, with a leap into the Bishop's arms, he has put his velvety front paws on the Bishop's shoulders, covering his face with kisses and looking into his eyes with a strong, unflinching love. Elcho does not believe with Shakespeare that "parting is such sweet sorrow," and this welcome is in marked contrast with the breaking up of the household at vacation time, when Elcho knows that he is to be left

behind. Elcho's spirits are sorely tried when the robe-case and wraps in the vestibule, or the luggage scattered about the upper hall, indicate the departure of the Bishop or the family for a longer or a shorter absence.

Then Elcho's paws have to be held by the hour. His eyes are filled with tears. He talks—dog-wise, of course—with evident disapprobation of the temporary breaking up of the household. But when he finds that his remonstrances are in vain, he accepts the inevitable; with a merry bark, he speeds the departing ones, and directly re-establishes his connections with his many friends in and around the cathedral close—dropping in at one favorite home for the first breakfast, then calling on the pretty little niece of the family cook, who is always ready to hold his paw, and has always a lunch in store to tempt his appetite. So the days go on. He is never at a loss for a welcome or a meal. At night he finds a lounge on which to sleep the hours of dark away, or else, when the fit is on him, he shares the kennels of some other pampered dogs who are his friends. Sometimes the longing for adventure seizes him, and he takes a trip into the country. Now and then he craves a little sport with some hunting party, and then his thorough training is apparent, and heredity "tells." Everyone has a kind word for Elcho, and the Bishop's red setter is the pet of three cities—connected by ferries, rail, bridges, and now and then by the smooth, firm ice-bridge stretched between Davenport, Rock Island, and Moline.

The fall of a span of the great bridge across the Mississippi during its enlargement last winter, seriously interrupted communication between Rock Island and Moline on the one side, and Davenport on the other. Foot passage was stopped, as well as crossing by carriages or rail, although trains after the first few days, crept slowly across the temporary "false work," a local train running at intervals of an hour to accommodate the residents of the three cities. The steam ferry plied between the Iowa and Illinois banks till the formation of the ice-bridge, over which men walked or drove at will.

One of the Bishop's household had found attractions across the Mississippi, and on his frequent visits to the twin city was generally accompanied by Elcho, who with lordly dignity had from time to time made the acquaintance of other dogs whom he had met across the river. As the young man passed through the streets on the wintry day whose history we propose to recite, Elcho lingered behind. He was evidently feeling the cold keenly—it was a bitter day—and although he had come over the Mississippi well sheltered by the straw on the floor of one of the hacks running between the river on the ice bridge formed the night before, he had evidently in mind the delights of the open fire in the bishop's study, and the comforts he had left behind. To these he now purposed to return, and he dropped behind at the first street corner. He was not missed at first by his companion, whose mind was on other thoughts intent; but when it was time to return, Elcho had disappeared. The Bishop's dog was known to the police, as well as to people generally in the three cities, and his loss was at once reported to the chief, who proposed a "general call," as soon as the dog's loss was fully assured.

The rest of this story can best be told after the manner of Wilkie Collins, by the narratives of two unprejudiced and vera-

A PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Awarded
Highest Honors, World's Fair
Gold Medal. Midwinter Fair

cious observers. The first, a Davenport, testifies as follows: "I have often seen and admired the Bishop's dog, and on the biting afternoon in question had I been crossing to Davenport in place of attending to some important business in Rock Island, I should have taken Elcho over the river, as the dog evidently desired me to do when we met on the bank. The dog looked so wistfully at me that I stopped to watch him as he scanned the faces of the passers-by. Then, as if conscious of his failure to secure an invitation to ride, and having no money to pay his fare, he evidently recalled the comfort he had left behind at home, and turning from the river bank, he disappeared from sight in the direction of the railroad station, some blocks away. This is all I can testify, and but for the manifest disappointment of the dog in finding no one to take him over the ice-bridge, and his evident determination, after reflection, to try another way, I should have forgotten the circumstance."

The Rock Islander at this point takes up the story: "You ask me, Bishop, what I can tell you of your dog's procedure at the Rock Island and Davenport railway stations when we were fellow-passengers by

Profitable Employment

We want to engage the services of an energetic man or woman to represent

The Ladies' Home Journal

To look after renewals and to secure new subscribers. A good agent can earn not only good pay, but will share in the \$11,500 to be divided—April 15th—among the best agents.

The Curtis Publishing Company
Philadelphia, Pa.

train across the 'false work' of the bridge one afternoon last winter.

"I remember the day, bright but chilly—so cold that I did not care to venture over by the ice bridge, but took the train instead. As the single coach for this local service drew up at the station, I noticed your dog. After looking, and with evident disappointment, into the faces of the intending passengers, and finding no one to take him over the river, he seized the last moment when the trainmen were at the further end of the coach helping the people to their places, and with a bound cleared the steps of the platform and disappeared under a seat. I became interested in this episode, knowing that the dog would be put off from the coach if seen. As I passed the seat under which Elcho had concealed himself, I noticed his look of recognition, coupled with a deprecatory request—that I would not 'give him away'—and I did not. The tickets were collected, the trainmen came and went, and I resolved to await at the Davenport station the result of this stratagem of the dog who was 'beating' his way over the frozen river without chilling his dainty feet. At length the passage was made. Elcho did not move at first. The passengers naturally left the coach by the end nearest the street, and farthest from the spot chosen by the dog. Elcho slyly took in the situation, waited until the conductor and brakeman were occupied in handing the women and children out, and then, with a yawn and a stretch, made a leap for the unattended door, sprang from the platform, and sped on his way to the Bishop's house without a glance behind.

"I had seen enough to start a train of thought in my mind. Can dogs reason, plan, forecast contingencies, take risks after deliberation, and in the prosecution of their purposes arrange to hoodwink the higher intelligence of man?"

It was little more than an hour since Lord Elcho had left the Bishop's house. The dog was luxuriously stretched before the study fire when a telephone call was heard: "Is Elcho at home?" "Yes," was the reply, and the chiefs of police of three cities who had been in consultation as to the missing dog and the need of a "general call," concluded that there was no need. The Bishop has since paid the dog's fare across the river.—Our Animal Friends.

The Red Cross in the War

THE grand total of gifts from all parts of the world, including supplies and transportation, was not less than \$3,000,000, and probably not more than \$4,000,000, although the agents in different States say it is very difficult to value the supplies. No such munificence was ever known before in the history of the world. Though the war is practically over, the Red Cross keeps up its good work, and will, as far as it can, bend its energies to ameliorating the condition of the Cubans. In Puerto Rico, little or nothing remains to be done, and in the Philippines, there will be no great need of charitable action; but in the luckless island of Cuba, a very large body of people will require assistance for two or three years before they become prosperous and self-supporting. Not alone are the fields ruined, but the homes, factories, machinery, and live-stock have been destroyed. Many of the nurses, doctors, and agents who served during the war underwent great privation and suffered se-

verely from hunger, thirst, fever, and malarial diseases. Two of the women nurses died, and several have returned with their constitutions impaired, if not ruined, by the deadly climate and the vile surroundings of the Cuban cities.—American Monthly Review of Reviews

A REPORT that the Bishop of London had said that he did not read the newspapers has excited a good deal of comment, not always complimentary, in the press and private circles. The Bishop took occasion to explain, in a genial speech at the Vagabond's Club, that what he did was to advise a friend not to read the newspapers, which, he went on to say, was a very different thing from saying that he did not read the newspapers himself. We suppose if he were asked why he gave advice to another which he did not follow himself, he would probably say that different ailments require different modes of treatment. The Bishop is acquiring a reputation for saying the right thing at the right time, but to the American mind his utterances do not always seem quite happy. Speaking at the City of London College, of the ambition of the English clerk to persuade himself, once outside his office, that he was not a clerk, he paused and said, with a downward sweep of his hands, "Now no one could ever make a mistake about me, and whenever a bishop looks at his legs he must be reminded of his business." But might there not be some doubt whether he was not a cyclist in mourning?

THE final volume of the British Museum catalogue of birds has just been completed. This undertaking, by far the most important of its kind ever attempted, was commenced a quarter of a century ago. The catalogue professes to be a complete list of every bird known at the time of publication. It contains an account of 11,614 species of this class of vertebrates, divided into 2,255 genera and 124 families. The number of specimens referred to in the work cannot fall far short of 400,000, about 350,000 of which are to be found in the cabinets of the British Museum. The catalogue, which is illustrated by innumerable woodcuts, consists altogether of twenty-seven bulky volumes, and for eleven of these Dr. Bowdler Sharpe himself is entirely responsible.—Westminster Gazette.

To be Published this Month.

How to Sing the Choral Service,

A Manual of Intoning for Clergymen.

by

G. EDWARD STUBBS, M.A.

Author of Practical Hints on Training Choir Boys.

CLOTH, \$1.00.

New Service Lists issued every month. Send for catalogue.

NOVELLO, EWER & CO., 21 East 17th Street New York.

PROPER LESSONS FOR THE SUNDAYS AND the Holy Days throughout the Year.

As set forth by the General Convention. This book contains in full those portions of Holy Scripture appointed by the Church in General Convention, to be read at Morning and Evening Prayer. A New and Cheaper Edition. Cloth, 50 cents; leather, from \$1.00 to \$2.50.

E. & J. B. Young & Co., Cooper Union, New York.

Macbeth lamp-chimneys save nine-tenths of the chimney money and all the trouble. But get the right chimney. Go by the Index.

Write Macbeth Pittsburgh Pa

THE CALIFORNIA LIMITED Via Santa Fe Route. is the best and speediest train to California. Chicago to Los Angeles in 2 3/4 days, three times a week. Pullmans, dining car, buffet smoking car with barber shop, and observation car with spacious parlor for ladies and children, vestibuled and electric lighted. Address General Passenger Office, The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R'y. CHICAGO.

Educational

ILLINOIS

St. Mary's School, Knoxville, Ill. Now in its Thirty-First Year.

Prominent families in many states, during a quarter of a century, have been patrons of this institution. Students are received at any time when there is a vacancy. Escort is furnished from Chicago without charge. Address, Rev. C. W. LEFFINGWELL, Rector.

Waterman Hall, Sycamore, Ill.

THE CHICAGO DIOCESAN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS Opened September 18th, 1898. Bishop McLaren, D.D. D.C.L., President of the Board of Trustees. Board and tuition, \$300 per school year. Address the Rev. B. F. FLEETWOOD, S.T.D., Rector, Sycamore, Ill.

St. Alban's Academy, Knoxville, Ill.

A Classical and Military Boarding School for Boys of all ages. Gymnastic training and athletic sports. A. H. NOYES Headmaster.

NEW YORK—STATE

Miss C. E. Mason's School for Girls

The Castle, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. Advantages of N. Y. City. All departments. Graduates students. Prepares for college. Miss C. E. Mason, LL.M., Prin.

St. Agnes School.

Under the direction of Bishop Doane. Preparation for all colleges. Special Studies and Courses of College Study. Special advantages in Music and Art. Gymnasium. Miss ELLEN W. BOYD, Prin., Albany, N. Y.

St. Gabriel's School, Peekskill, N. Y.

A Boarding School for Girls. Under the charge of the Sisters of St. Mary. On an eminence overlooking the Hudson River. Prepares for College. Twenty-seventh year will begin Sept. 28th, 1898. Address THE SISTER-IN-CHARGE

VIRGINIA

Episcopal High School of Virginia.

A Fitting School for Boys. Established in 1880. Easter half opens Monday, Feb. 13, 1899. For illustrated catalogue apply to the principal, L. M. BLACKFORD, M.A. Alexandria, Va.

WISCONSIN

Racine College Grammar School.

A Church preparatory school which fits boys for business or for entrance to any university. For catalogues address Rev. ARTHUR FRER, S.T.D., Warden, Racine, Wis.

Kemper Hall, Kenosha, Wis.

A school for girls, under the care of the Sisters of St. Mary. The twenty-ninth year begins September 21, 1898. References: Rt. Rev. I. L. Nicholson, D.D., Milwaukee; Rt. Rev. W. E. McLaren, D.D., Chicago; Rt. Rev. Geo. F. Seymour, S.T.D., Springfield; David B. Lyman, Esq., Chicago; W. D. Kerfoot, Esq., Chicago. Address, THE SISTER SUPERIOR.

Children's Hour

Between the dark and the daylight,
When the night is beginning to lower,
Comes a pause in the day's occupations,
That is known as the Children's hour.

Hester's Propensity

BY CHARLOTTE WHITCOMB

HESTER CROSBY was twelve years old, and had acquired an unfortunate propensity for making people uncomfortable, or, in other words, for disturbing their peace. Her mother said she was "nervous"; her father said she was "thoughtless"; her great aunt, Phœbe, said she was a "hector"; but her sister Fanny, aged ten, and her brother Will, aged nine, agreed that she was "mean." How many times a day they applied that adjective to her depended on how much time they spent together. If they were preparing to go out for a frolic, you would be sure to hear, if you were within hearing, Faany's timid voice remonstrating:

"O, don't, Hester! Please give me my mittens! Mamma, she has thrown them up on the high shelf. Hester, you are real mean!"

Or perhaps Will would be the victim and, as he had a quick temper, there would sometimes be tears and, perhaps, screams, along with the words: "You've hidden my skates, Hester. You are a mean old thing, and I don't like you!"

Of an evening when the family were gathered in the sitting-room, each occupied in his own way, it might be that one of Hester's elbows would fly back, in a seemingly accidental way, but it would hit Fanny's head, or knock her picture book from her hand, or tip over her box of paints. Perhaps a foot would suddenly extend itself as Will walked past her chair, and he would go sprawling on the carpet.

The grown-up members of the Crosby family each had a theory regarding Hester's propensity, and its cure. Mrs. Crosby said Hester needed iron and a great deal of undisturbed rest. Great-aunt Phœbe said if Hester were left by herself, and her peculiar habit of hectoring were unnoticed, she would outgrow it. Mr. Crosby said she must be made to think and to regard her habit as others regarded it, or it would grow upon her and she would become insufferable.

When Hester's propensity was unusually troublesome, her mother would say: "Hester, why do you not try to control your nervousness? Here, take a spoonful of iron and go into the library and lie down for an hour."

Or perhaps it would be great-aunt Phœbe who would say: "When I was a little girl, if no one minded my 'hectoring,' I would stop it pretty soon." Then Will would reply: "But, Auntie, you never was a little boy, or you would know that you can hardly help minding when some one is mean to you and trips you up, or breaks your toys, or spoils your games."

"Well, come to my sitting-room," great-aunt Phœbe would answer; "come, both you and Fanny, and she won't have any one to hector, and she can study."

Or maybe Mr. Crosby would say: "Hester, I am ashamed of your thoughtless conduct. You may go to your own room for the rest of the evening." So you see the grown people thought prett much alike as to what was

best for Hester, and that was that she should be deprived of society when she made society uncomfortable.

Time passed; the beautiful season of the Epiphany came and went; the school vacation, with its gift making and gladness, was over, and the three Crosby children were expecting to return to school work again, when Mr. Crosby's business demanded that he should go to San Francisco and cross the Pacific as far as Honolulu. The trip would require an absence of three months.

The children were wild with delight, for they remembered a similar trip their father had taken once before, and that after his return he had said he missed his family so much that if he ever went again he should take some of them with him.

Hester was in such spirits over her anticipated pleasure she flew about the room, now tipping Fanny's chair suddenly back, then giving a sly tweak to Will's hair, and saying:

"Oh, think of the long journey in the parlor-car! and of being in San Francisco at Uncle Harry's, and of the voyage in a big steamer, and of sleeping in a pretty closet, and then of the lovely days in Honolulu!"

Fanny and Will were sent out on an errand, and Mrs. Crosby gravely said: "Hester, I think this winter will be a good time to practice the cure for your nervousness. Your father, the children, and I, shall all be away, and you can remain here perfectly undisturbed, with Auntie to look after you and see that you take your iron regularly and have plenty of rest. You will go to school only half a day, and need practice only a half-hour each afternoon. I expect we shall find your nervous system quite restored when we return."

"What, Mamma? Are Fanny and Will to go, and am I to be left at home? O, Papa!"

"Yes, Hester, I cannot have all our comfort spoiled by your thoughtlessness. You will have plenty of time for reflection while we are gone, and perhaps may overcome your propensity before I take another trip."

Poor Hester turned weeping to great-aunt Phœbe.

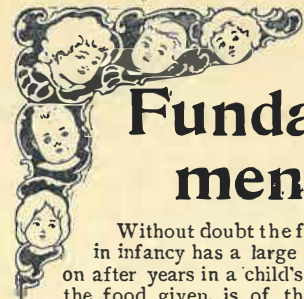
"Never mind, dearie," said that sweet old comforter, "you may hector Auntie all you want to, and I shan't mind it a mite."

"But I don't want to hector you! I want to travel with the rest of the family."

"Yes; well, never mind. Maybe we'll travel while they're gone. I expect we shall have the very nicest kind of a time together."

Hester was obliged to make the best of the situation, and as for her propensity, great-aunt Phœbe's prediction, that if she were left alone she would outgrow it, came true.

YOUNG readers—and it may be old ones—will be interested with the following curiosity of numbers. Write down the digits in reverse order, so—987, 654, 321, and multiply them by 45. Result, all "fours" but the last. Reverse the multiplier, 54. Result, all "threes" but the first and last, and these two make the figures of the multiplier. Take half the same multiplier, 27, and multiply by that, all "sixes," save the first and last, which read together 27. Reverse the 27, and multiply by 72. Result, all "ones" but the first and last, which read "72." Now put the digits in natural order, from 1 to 9, and multiply by 45. Result, all fives but one. Reverse the 45 to 54, and multiply again. All sixes but one. It is



Funda-mental

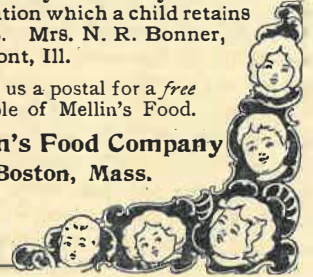
Without doubt the food used in infancy has a large influence on after years in a child's life. If the food given, is of the proper character, the infant builds up a strong, rugged constitution that resists disease and produces healthy, happy childhood.

Mellin's Food

I send you a picture of our youngest son, Nolan Robert Bonner, whom I am raising on Mellin's Food. He has always been very small, but since I have been feeding him Mellin's Food he is gaining rapidly. I cannot speak too highly of Mellin's Food for I raised my OLDEST boy, now 3 years old, on it and he is a perfect type of health and as solid as can be. I really think it lays a solid foundation which a child retains always. Mrs. N. R. Bonner, Altamont, Ill.

Send us a postal for a free sample of Mellin's Food.

Mellin's Food Company
Boston, Mass.



really very wonderful. Equally curious results may be obtained by multiplying these digits, written either way by 9, or by figures composing the multiples of 9, variously in terchanged.

Advice to Choir Boys

1. STRIVE always to remember that you are in the presence of God.
2. When you are assisting in the public worship of God, try to join in it heartily and earnestly, remembering that He sees not only what you do, but how you do it.
3. Sing as well and as carefully as you can; never sing noisily or to attract notice, and think of the meaning of the words you use.
4. Handle gently and with care everything connected with your duties in Church, as your vestments and books.
5. Do not make a noise or run about in church; remember the Church is the House of God.
6. Try to follow the example of the Holy Child Jesus, who was gentle, obedient, and ready to learn.

Good Money

Should Buy Good Medicine That Will Bring Good Health.

The best medicine money can buy is Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine brings good health, because it makes good blood. It cures salt rheum, scrofula, rheumatism, dyspepsia, catarrh, and other diseases that have their origin in bad blood. It prevents colds, fevers, pneumonia, and the grip. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. Price, \$1.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

Religious Newspaper Advertising

IF, then, it be conceded that advertising does pay, why should any doubt exist that religious newspaper advertising pays? These are the papers that go into the homes and hearts of the best people in the country. They mould and influence sentiment in the family for good upon all public questions. They become, in fact, a part of the family. They are not subscribed for, as are other publications, one this year and probably some other the next, but they are taken year after year, the same paper in the same family until the boy grows to be the man, and he in turn begins to rear his boy under the same influences as those which surrounded him as a youth.

Now an advertiser need not necessarily have had this experience to enable him to fully understand how strong is the attachment felt for the religious press by their readers. He has only to reflect, in considering whether the religious papers will pay him, upon the class of people reached by these papers and their ability to purchase. I quote from a recently issued circular very pertinent to the subject:

"The people who read the religious press are almost altogether of the well-to-do, intelligent class—those who have money to spend whether times are good, bad, or indifferent. These people contribute voluntarily each year an average of \$88,000,000 for charitable purposes. Is there any other class of which this can be said? Aren't these the people to reach?"

Then, too, of no other class of publications can it be said that the subscription rates are so high, averaging \$2.50 per year, which must be paid in advance, as good evidence as could be desired of the financial ability of the readers of the religious press to buy and pay for the best.

Not without value in this connection is the opinion of one of the leading magazines which said, referring to religious papers:

"These publications are pre-eminently the home papers of newspaperdom. They are not superficially scanned, while men travel in to business, and then left for the brakeman to gather up. They go directly into homes, and the reading of them is a duty as well as a pleasure. Hence their peculiar value to advertisers, and their rank as molders of opinion."

In the face of such facts as these, unreasoning prejudice must give way, and the advertiser who is alive to his opportunities will not neglect to place himself in touch with the best buying constituency in the world.

Let it not be understood that the idea is advanced that the religious press may be used indiscriminately. There are papers and papers. Of some 25,000 publications in the United States, probably 5,000 have any right or claim to existence, and 300 religious papers published in this country, probably the same percentage of those calculated to benefit advertisers holds good.

Given an article of merit for use in the homes of America's best citizens, and a judicious use of the best of the religious press, and there need be felt no fear as to the result. Other mediums appear from time to time, and have their brief day and pass away, but the religious press keeps right on in the even tenor of its way, bringing business success to those who are bright enough to comprehend that they are building for more than a day—*Advertising Experience.*

Edison's Beginning in Boston

THOMAS EDISON had been in several Western telegraph offices, where he was looked upon as an expert, and was at length ordered to Boston to fill a vacancy. The weather was warm, and he donned linen clothes and a broad-brimmed hat. Before he reached Boston the weather turned cold and stormy, but just as he was, linen duster and all, he reported at the telegraph office.

He walked into the superintendent's room and said: "Here I am."

The superintendent looked the young fellow over with a critical eye, and asked, "Who are you?"

"Tom Edison," was the reply.

"Who's Tom Edison?"

The young operator explained that he had been ordered to report for duty, and the superintendent told him to sit down in the operating room. His advent there created considerable amusement, and the operators geyed him not a little. Edison sat quietly, making no outward sign of disturbance. An hour or more passed, and then a New York sender, noted for his swiftness, signaled the office. There was no one to receive his message, the operators all being otherwise engaged.

"Let the new fellow take him," said the superintendent.

Young Edison sat down at the instrument, and for four hours and a half wrote out messages in a clear, round hand, stuck a date and number on them, and threw them on the floor for the office boy to pick up. The time he took in numbering and dating were the only moments he was not writing out transmitted words.

Faster and faster ticked the instrument, and faster and faster moved Edison's fingers, till the rapidity with which the messages came tumbling out, attracted the attention of other operators, who, when their work was done, gathered around to witness the spectacle. At the close of four hours and a half, and of the New York business, there flashed from New York the salutation:

"Hello!"

"Hello yourself!" ticked back Edison.

"Who are you?" sounded the instrument.

"Tom Edison," was ticked back.

"Tom Edison, I'm glad to know you," came over the wires. "You are the only man that could ever take me at my fastest, and the first man that ever sat at the other end of my wire for over two hours and a half. I congratulate the office in getting you there."

The young man in the limp duster and slouch hat had won his first laurels in the Boston office. He was never geyed after the first day.

MEMORIAL TABLETS AND MONUMENTS.

Correspondence solicited. Send for Photographs of New Designs.

J. & R. LAMB
59 Carmine St., NEW YORK.



NOW IS THE TIME

to place your order for Choir Vestments. We can import them from our London house in ample time for Easter, duty free, thus saving one-third in cost.

The **Cassocks** are carefully cut to fit perfectly about neck and shoulders. Made of stout Russell Cord, the best draping material obtainable; body and sleeves lined with serviceable cambric, buttons sewed on extra strong.

The **Cottas** are made of strong, yet fine, Irish Linen, cut by our approved patterns; hang gracefully and even all around.

Samples, measure forms, and all particulars promptly on application.

J. & R. Lamb

Vestment Makers,

245 Broadway, New York. 908 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

COX SONS & VINING,
70 Fifth Avenue, New York.
CASSOCKS, SURPLICES, STOLES,
CHOIR VESTMENTS,
EMBROIDERIES AND FABRICS.
SUCCESSORS TO
COX SONS, BUCKLEY & CO.



BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY Established 1887.
THE E. W. YANDEZEN CO., Cincinnati, O., U.S.A.
Bells made of Pure Copper and Tin only.
FOR CHURCHES, COURT HOUSES, SCHOOLS, etc.
ALSO CHIMES AND PEALS.
Makers of the Largest Bell in America.

FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826.
HAVE FURNISHED 85,000 **BELLS**
CHURCH, SCHOOL, and other
MENEELY & CO., PUREST, BEST GEN
FINE BELL-METAL
CHIMES, West Troy, N.Y. Catalogues & ETC. Prices Free.

LUMINOUS PRISM CO., Successors to
GEO. E. ANDROVETTE & CO.
STAINED GLASS
27-29 South Clinton Street, - - - Chicago, Ill

BELLS
Steel Alloy Church & School Bells. Send for Catalogue. The C. S. BELL CO., Hillsboro, O.

CHURCH BELLS CHIMES and PEALS
Best quality on earth. Get our price.
McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY, Baltimore, Md.

MENEELY BELL CO.,
CLINTON H. MENEELY, General Manager
Troy, N. Y., and New York City.
Manufacture a Superior Quality of Bell.

FURNITURE
Of All Kinds
FOR
CHURCH AND CHANCEL.
Write for our new catalogue.
Special designs and prices.
made on application.
Correspondence solicited.
PHOENIX M'FG. CO.,
EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

CHURCH WORK
FURNITURE, DECORATIONS, MOSAICS, METALS, MARBLE, IVORIES, ART WORKS, NEW YORK.

Church WINDOWS, FURNITURE.
R. G. GEISSLER, Marble and Metal Work.
124 Clinton Place, bet. 5th and 6th Ave., New York.

Finance and Commerce

The point at which all eyes are focused is Wall street. Conditions there are phenomenal. Records are smashed beyond comparison. Up to the end of the last week prices have continued steadily to advance. There have been for six months nothing greater than fractional reactions to the market as a whole, until at last the buying fever amounts almost to a craze. Nothing is talked of, from one end of the country to the other, but to buy something. If one suggests that prices are high, and a reaction is possibly due, he is regarded with pity. European traders have been feeling for the top, more or less, for some time, but to their cost. If prices hesitated a moment at any advance, it has been only to gather force for a further advance.

Daily transactions are enormous. On Saturday last, in two hours, 761,000 shares were bought and sold, and average daily sales for the week were nearly one million shares. Previous to this period there has never been anything like it known. Of course trouble is awaiting the too sanguine buyer at some point. Over buying at high prices is almost certain to meet a free realizing by conservative holders somewhere. One looks in vain, however, for causes outside of these purely local speculative conditions in the street, that seem likely to turn it into a bear market. The confidence which controls the purse strings and credit everywhere seems unbounded. Bank clearings for the week were \$1,409,245,000. Deposits are \$549,000,000. Reserves are \$246,000,000. All these items are enormously greater than any former period. Money is easy, call loans being made in New York last week as low as 3 per cent.

Rates of interest are also declining in London and Berlin, which in turn favor further importations of gold here. A recent report of the secretary of the treasury shows our exports for 1898 were \$155,000,000 more than those of 1897, with a tendency towards decreasing imports. Our excess of exports over imports (merchandise) in 1898, \$621,000,000, a gratifying percentage of the increased exports being of manufactured articles, agricultural machinery, hardware, iron, etc. The demand for grain, provisions, and cotton still keeps up. The clearance of wheat and flour the last three months of 1898 were the largest for any quarter in our history.

The exports of the leading agriculture products for 1898 were as follows:

- Breadstuffs, \$309,000,000.
- Provisions, \$164,000,000.
- Cattle and hogs, \$82,000,000.
- Cotton, \$232,000,000.
- Petroleum, \$52,000,000.

The confidence in values exhibited in Wall street have not yet found a like expression in other speculative centres. The cotton market more nearly reflects it than any other, and has scored a fair advance, and at the close of the week displayed an encouraging increase in activity. Wheat and corn just held their own. Spasmodic instances of strength have appeared in the wheat market at intervals, but all the world raises wheat, and the importing countries do not yet see that our era of prosperity and advancing prices in Wall street are sufficient reason for a bull campaign in wheat. General merchandising business is satisfactory, with tendency toward a gain in values in leather, iron, etc.

Agricultural Exports

The farmers of the country have been the largest beneficiaries of the marvelous export trade of the year just ended. More than 850 million dollars worth of the year's exports were the products of the farm. Breadstuffs, cotton,

provisions, live animals, tobacco, and fruits supplied the great bulk of the 850 million dollars worth of their products which went abroad during the year, breadstuffs being the largest in value; cotton second, provisions third, animals fourth, and tobacco fifth. In no earlier year in our history has the exportation of products of agriculture been as large, the total for the year surpassing by more than 100 million dollars that of the great export years, 1891 and 1892. Both in quantities and prices received, the exportations of farm productions have been unusually large, and this relates to nearly every class of articles exported. Of breadstuffs alone the exports of the year were 65 million dollars greater than those of 1897, and were more than double in value those of 1895. Of provisions, the year's exports were nearly 25 million dollars in excess of those of last year, while cotton exports were considerably in excess of those of 1897 and 1895, but slightly below those of 1896.

Besides these great classes, the smaller items of fruits and nuts, hay, hops, seeds, vegetables, oil cake and vegetable oils, eggs, feathers, and many other articles of this class, added to the receipts for agricultural articles exported, bringing the grand total up to more than 850 million dollars, against 730 million dollars in 1897, 665 million dollars in 1896, and 546 million dollars in 1895.

All the articles of great agricultural exportation show a marked increase for the year, compared with preceding years. Corn for the first time passes the 200 million bushel line in the calendar year's exportations. Oatmeal, in which the growth of our exportations has rapidly increased during the past few years, shows a total of 85 million pounds, an increase of more than 25 per cent. over last year. Wheat shows a round total of 150 million bushels, against 110 million bushels last year, and 85 million bushels in the preceding year, while the value exported in 1898 exceeds 130 million dollars, against less than 100 million dollars in 1897, and less than 60 million dollars in 1896; thus more than double those of 1896.

Great Britain is the farmer's largest foreign customer, despite the fact that our purchases from her in the past year have greatly decreased. Notwithstanding the fact that we have reduced our purchases from the United Kingdom nearly one-third during 1898, as compared with 1897, our sales to that country have increased more than 50 million dollars, and for the full year will exceed 500 million dollars. Of the more than 200 million bushels of corn which the farmers have sent abroad during the year, over 75 million bushels have gone to the United Kingdom. Wheat exports to the United Kingdom increased nearly 30 per cent., and formed 50 per cent of the total exports of wheat, while flour exports to the United Kingdom increased in a like proportion, and formed more than 50 per cent of the total exports of that article. Cotton exports to the United Kingdom have increased over 40 per cent, and those of provisions and other farm products likewise show a marked increase.

Peter Möller,

who in 1853 revolutionized the whole system of Cod Liver Oil manufacture by the introduction of the "steam process," has now introduced a new method which is superior to the steam process as that was to the old and crude methods. By the new process the Oil is kept free from impurities, and does not come into contact with the atmosphere at any time during the manufacture. Möller's

Cod Liver Oil

is not sold in bulk, but is bottled when manufactured. The Oil is free from any disagreeable taste or odor and causes no eructation.

Inflat, oval bottles only, dated. See that our name appears on bottle as agents. Explanatory pamphlets mailed free. Schieffelin & Co., New York.

Somatose A perfect food for the invalid, the dyspeptic, or the baby. Pamphlets mailed by Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co., 40 Stone St., New York City.

A GOOD PRACTICE.

If You Want a Good Appetite and Perfect Digestion.

After each meal dissolve one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets in the mouth, and, mingling with the food, they constitute a perfect digestive, absolutely safe for the most sensitive stomach.

They digest the food before it has time to ferment, thus preventing the formation of gas, and keeping the blood pure and free from the poisonous products of fermented, half digested food.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets make the complexion clear by keeping the blood pure.

They increase flesh by digesting flesh-forming foods.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the only remedy designed especially for the cure of stomach troubles and nothing else.

One disease, one remedy. The successful physician of to-day is the specialist; the successful medicine is the medicine prepared especially for one disease.

A whole package taken at one time would not hurt you, but would simply be a waste of good material.

Over six thousand men and women in the State of Michigan alone have been cured of indigestion and dyspepsia by the use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Sold by all druggists at 50 cents per package.

Send for Free Book on stomach diseases to F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

The Living Church

C. W. LEFFINGWELL, Proprietor.

Publication Office, 55 Dearborn St., Chicago
\$2.00 a Year, if Paid in Advance;
After 60 Days, \$2.50.

(TO THE CLERGY, \$1.50.)

Entered in the Chicago Post Office as Second-Class Mail Matter.

Single Copies, Five Cents, on sale at the New York Church Book Stores of James Pott & Co., E. & J. B. Youn & Co., Thomas Whittaker, E. P. Dutton & Co., and Crothers & Korth. In Chicago, at A. C. McClurg's. In Philadelphia, at John J. McVey's, 39 N. 13th st., and Geo. W. Jacobs & Co., 103 S. 15th st. In Boston, at Damrell & Upham's, 283 Washington st. In Baltimore, at E. Allen Lyckett's, 9 E. Lexington st. In Brooklyn, at F. H. Johnson's, 15 Flatbush ave. In Washington, D. C., at W. H. Morrison's Son, F st., N. W.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers should name not only the new address, but also the old.

REMITTANCES.—Should be by check, postal, or express order. Currency is sent at sender's risk.

FOREIGN.—To subscribers in the Postal Union, the price is 12 shillings; to the clergy, 10 shillings.

EXCHANGE.—When payment is made by check, except on the banks in the great cities, ten cents must be added for exchange.

RECEIPTS.—No written receipt is needed; if desired, stamp must be sent. Change of label should indicate within two weeks the receipt of remittance.

DISCONTINUANCES.—A subscriber desiring to discontinue the paper, must remit the amount due for the time it has been sent.

ADVERTISING RATES.—Twenty-five cents a line agate measure (14 lines to the inch), without specified position. Notices of Deaths free. Marriage Notices, one dollar; Obituary Notices, Resolutions, Appeals, and similar matter, three cents a word, prepaid. Liberal discounts for continued insertions. No advertisement will be counted less than five lines

Branch Investment and Banking Office,
115 Monroe-st., near Dearborn.

F. G. LOGAN

MEMBER
New York and Chicago
Stock Exchanges and
Chicago Bd. of Trade.

4 B'd Trade, Chicago.
Bonds, Stocks,
Provisions,
Grain.

Wool Soap Purity

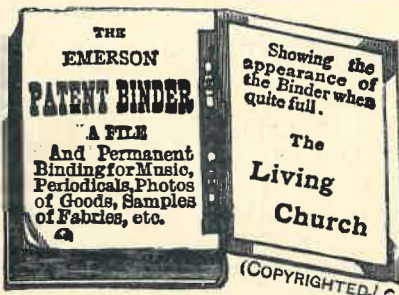
It's safe to use Wool Soap—it keeps the skin well and the woolens from shrinking.

Swift and Company, Chicago



BEST LINE CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS TO DENVER FOUR TRAINS DAILY

A WINTER RESORT
Dry, bracing climate, with best care and medical attention.
The Pennoyer, - Kenosha, Wis.



... Bind Your Copies of ...

THE LIVING CHURCH

By special arrangement we are able to supply the Emerson Binder, cloth, neatly lettered in gold, to our subscribers at the moderate cost of 75 cents. Address all orders to

The Living Church,
55 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Palms and Ferns

To have plants do well and appear to the best advantage, be careful in the arrangement, not setting them here and there in out-of-the-way places. For the popular bouquet table, place the fern or asparagus on the lower shelf, with either *Lautania borbonica*, *Pandanus utilis*, or a fine specimen of dracena on the top. The result will be a thing of beauty far more attractive than the richest and most expensive bric-a-brac.

Of their utility as a dinner table decoration, we cannot say too much; their dainty leaves giving a beautiful lacelike effect over the snowy linen. They will add as much to the appearance of the table as the choicest cut flowers, and there is the advantage of being able to use them at any time without the outlay necessary for decoration in loose flowers, which is no small item, especially at some seasons of the year.

The usually unsightly pots can be covered in various ways, the pretty and cheap gilded paper pot cover, the figured bronze pot, or the china or silver jardiniere, or fern dish answering well. Should neither of these be at hand, wrap the pot loosely with snowy cotton, and tie it about midway with dainty pale green ribbon, or any color that harmonizes well with the other decorations.

Favorites among the palms are the stately *Ereca lutescens* and *Kentia belmoreana*, which, when if not too small a size—say a seven-inch pot or larger—are most effective on or near the floor, in a chimney corner or between windows, where there is not a desirable space for chair or table. The *Lautania borbonica*, or Chinese Fan palm, appears to better advantage on a low plant stand or table. Then the *Aracaria excelsa*, or Norfolk Island pine, reminding one of a miniature Christmas tree, and last and in stature least, though beautiful withal, the tiny *Cocos uelileana*, without which a collection is incomplete. Either is an ornament to the parlor, halls, dining room, or in shaded nooks of the piazza or the lawn in summer, when a daily showering, either from hose or watering pot, will keep them in a nice condition through the hot summer days. As they outgrow their pots, which will not occur as often as one is apt to think, have an experienced florist attend to them, and there will be no difficulty in keeping them in perfect health.—*Good Housekeeping*.

The most satisfactory vessels for flowers where they are used in small quantities are those of glass, either cut or plain. Small bouquets, consisting of sprays in bloom, and a few leaves, are most effective in vases ten or twelve inches tall, having a slightly flaring top. Large flowers, like the Chrysanthemum, are better adapted to use in rose-bowls, if enough can be afforded at one time to avoid the thin effect that a few flowers will have in one of these receptacles. If you have plenty of foliage to use in connection with the flowers, a few of them will produce a satisfactory effect. But if they have to be used with but little foliage, and only few can be cut at a time, it will be found more satisfactory to make use of them in vases.—*Harper's Bazar*.

SUBSTITUTES FOR HORSFORD'S

ACID PHOSPHATE ARE DANGEROUS.

Because they cost less, many substitutes are offered, some of which are dangerous, and none of which will produce the same effect as the genuine. Insist upon having "Horsford's," whether buying a bottle of Acid Phosphate, or "phosphate" in a glass of soda.

From Factory to User.

One small profit added to the actual cost of making.

We're the Largest Manufacturers of Carriages and Harness in the World, selling to the consumer exclusively.

For twenty-six years we have sold on this money saving plan. We ship anywhere for examination. Everything is fully warranted.

Our line consists of Rockaways, Surreys, Traps, Phaetons, Stanhopes, Driving Wagons, Top Buggies, Open and Top Road Wagons, Spring Wagons, Delivery Wagons, Milk Wagons, Wagonettes, and all styles of harness.

Send for our large Free Catalogue.

ELKHART
Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co.,
W. B. PRATT, Sec'y,
ELKHART, INDIANA.

CARMEL SOAP

An absolutely pure olive oil soap.
FOR NURSERY, TOILET AND BATH.

FOR CHOICEST NEW FLOWERS.
Vegetables, and Fruits (Seeds, Bulbs, Plants and Trees), apply (catalogue free) to **JOHN LEWIS CHILDS Floral Park New York.**

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

Aids digestion, clears the head, and increases energy. At all druggists. 50c. and \$1.

The Standard of Excellence.
KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH
SILVER GLOSS for the Laundry. | KINGSFORD'S CORN for the table.

Enameline THE MODERN STOVE POLISH
Paste, Cake or Liquid

Gail Borden BEST INFANT FOOD
Eagle Brand Condensed Milk

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXPOSITION, 1889,
AND THE CHICAGO EXPOSITION AWARD.
THE MOST PERFECT OF PENS.

WABASH LINE

Reduced Rates to Hot Springs, Ark.

The Wabash Line has on sale ninety-day round trip excursion tickets to the famous Hot Springs of Arkansas at very low rates. Through Sleeping Cars to Hot Springs with but one change of cars—in St. Louis Union Station.

Hot Springs is the only health resort endorsed and conducted by the United States Government. Climate like Italy. This is the season to go. Over 300 hotels, and boarding rates to suit all visitors.

Illustrated pamphlets and full information furnished by C. S. CRANE, G. P. and T. A., St. Louis, or F. A. PALMER, Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agt., Wabash Ticket Office, 97 Adams st., Chicago.

LARKIN SOAPS

OUR OFFER FULLY EXPLAINED IN

AND PREMIUMS. FACTORY TO FAMILY
The Larkin Idea fully explained in beautiful free booklet. Free sample soap if mention this publication.
The Larkin Soap Mfg. Co., Larkin St., Buffalo, N.Y.

THE LIVING CHURCH, OCT. 22d, NOV. 19th, 26th

"THE POT CALLED THE KETTLE BLACK,"

Because the housewife didn't use

SAPOLIO