

# The Living Church

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A Weekly Record of the News, the Work, and the Thought  
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# The Living Church

Rev. Charles Wesley Leffingwell, Editor and Proprietor

## Notes of the World's Progress

**O**F CONSIDERABLE INFLUENCE on Cuban political conditions will be the announcement by General Maximo Gomez of his determination to support an American protectorate until such time as a stable, independent government can be formed. It is reported the declaration will include a recital of the personal views of the Cuban Commander-in-chief regarding the \$3,000,000. On this point he will say he favors buying plantations and factories in which soldiers can hold stock, drawing wages and dividends, but as the soldiers need clothes and shoes and something to tide over immediate necessities, the money should be paid out now. He thinks the rural police should be one body, so that detachments living in one part of the island might be sent on emergency into districts where they would not be affected by local influences. Annexation sentiment is growing in Cuba, being now advocated by five Havana newspapers. The work of insular reconstruction is proceeding as rapidly as conditions will permit. Puerto Ricans are advocating the cessation of the military government, in order to be declared a territory, believing this the only solution of political, social, and economic problems. On the arrival of the Colonial Commission, an address was presented by a committee of bankers, merchants, and planters, setting forth the needs of the island. It is anticipated the report of the commission will favor an immediate introduction of American laws and customs. The policy of General Henry has been to introduce American methods and principles into the island as fast as circumstances would permit. His idea is to colonize gradually, not to Americanize at once, in the hope that before many years the Puerto Ricans, who are extremely sensitive and jealous of their prerogatives, will be in possession of a territorial form of government.

**A**NOTHER SERIES OF ATROCITIES, at this time in the State of Georgia, have shocked the nation. Some four weeks ago negroes attempted to burn the town of Palmetto, were pursued by an armed mob, and five were shot; some of the guilty escaped, while it is probable some killed were guiltless. A few days later a farmer living in the locality was killed by a negro, and after committing other offenses, the criminal took to the swamps, where he was captured. He made a confession, implicating a negro preacher, and was burned at a stake. The negro preacher was subsequently hanged, also another negro who expressed sentiments against the whites. Palmetto is in a sparsely settled locality where there is practically no police protection, and this fact may afford some excuse for men to band themselves together to suppress and punish crime, but there is no excuse for the infliction of punishment which savors of mediævalism and is a reproach to civilization. The section of the South in which these crimes were perpetrated which met with summary vengeance, is agitated to its very foundations, and while deploring the method of punishment, a means is being sought to prevent causes arising which lead to mob violence. *The Atlanta Constitution* publishes a page of opinions from prominent Southerners as to the best means of protecting homes from the vicious negro element. Some advocate the organization of rural militia or police, while others, more radical, urge that women be taught the use of fire arms, and be permitted to carry them. It is likely legislative action will be taken.

**I**N THE LIGHT OF RECENT STATEMENTS by General Lawton, as to the force required in the Philippines, comfort can be found in the more recent utterance of General Otis, that no more troops will be needed, and that volunteers at Manila are to be mustered out and sent home as expeditiously as possible. Dispatches indicate that discord has divided the Filipinos, many being in favor of making terms with the United States. Mr. John Barrett, former minister to Siam, who has arrived in London from Manila, declares that "The United States naval and military authorities have done everything possible in the difficult and exceptional circumstances, and the united support of all parties in the United States at the present juncture will enable them to bring matters in the Philippines to a quick and lasting settlement, honorable to the motherland. Should the Filipinos, however, who are kept well informed, acquire the idea that a prolongation of hostilities would affect politics in the United States advantageously to them, the war would be more prolonged." In the opinion of Mr. Barrett, the Filipino, as soon as he has had time to digest the recent successes of General Otis and General Lawton, and to become convinced of American superiority, will settle down to a life of peaceful and progressive citizenship.

**N**EWSPAPERS OF CALIFORNIA ARE IN arms against a law enacted by the legislature of that State, requiring, among other things, that all articles bear the signature of their writers. A provision forbids cartooning without permission of the individual. This, the papers are ignoring, being advised it is unconstitutional. The power of the press unjustly exercised is undoubtedly an evil to be legally restricted, but it may be questioned if such radical legislation as that of California may not work a hardship on those editors who have a high ideal in journalism, and would not lend their aid or influence toward furthering any matter, political or otherwise, which would not be right or just. Influential journals are a power for good, and their value in moulding sentiment is universally recognized. It is the pariahs, those which pander to the vicious and sensational, attack character by innuendo, and at the same time skillfully evade actual libel, that should come under the ban of restrictive legislation.

**S**AMOAN AFFAIRS ARE LIKELY NEARING a settlement. The commissioners, one for each government, have sailed from San Francisco, and it is expected their report, based on a searching investigation into the causes of the present complication, will result in a satisfactory adjustment. Fortunately, the whole matter is not of sufficient importance to lead to serious difficulty between the nations involved. The instructions of the commissioners confer authority to bring about an immediate state of peace, but whatever action is taken must be unanimous. It would seem the first step must be to supersede, temporarily at least, the authority of the consuls now in Samoa, as it appears impossible for them to act in harmony. Doubt is expressed in some quarters as to the result of this visit of the joint commission, owing to the requirement of unanimous action. Utterances of German officials are pacific, and all attempts towards inciting hostilities in all three countries have been disapproved. The only solution may be a dissolution of the tripartite protectorate, although this is open to serious objection.

**O**F UNUSUAL INTEREST IS THE ANNOUNCED retirement of Thomas Brackett Reed. Since 1878 Mr. Reed has been prominent in Congress, and as speaker, a position which he made unique in congressional annals, he has probably been subjected to more alternate abuse and applause, than any other man in his party. Possessed of all the essential qualities of leadership, and backed by an unbending will where he believed himself to be in the right, Mr. Reed has ruled even the majority with an iron rod. The adoption of new rules soon after his first election as speaker, gave him the opportunity of exerting a powerful influence on legislation, and unless the latter flowed in channels he had marked for it, obstructive tactics which Congress could not overcome were called into play. Nor can anything be said against his rugged honesty and sincerity. While at times apparently just criticism has been directed against him, his so-styled "despotism" has been the death of many profligate Bills which were aimed at the United States Treasury. His object was to get results from Congress, and this he may be said to have achieved. As the senior member of a New York legal firm, Mr. Reed will still be in the public eye. Conjectures are now in order as to whether or not his retirement is in any way connected with a recent visit in Georgia, the guest with President McKinley at the winter home of Senator Hanna.

**S**ENATOR QUAY, OF PENNSYLVANIA, has been "vindicated," in so far as acquittal on the charge of misuse of State funds can be construed as a vindication. The result of the trial was immediately followed by his appointment to the senatorship, which he had failed to secure by election. Inasmuch as the Legislature adjourned without an election, the Governor assumed the right, under certain provisions of the State constitution. Should the Legislature convene in special session, balloting for United States senator will be resumed, otherwise the appointment must be confirmed by the Senate. The outcome of the trial, and subsequent appointment of Mr. Quay call forth bitter comment from factions opposed to "machine" politics, while friends of the Senator exult in the triumph of their political chieftain. The trial was remarkable in some respects. Evidence seemed to connect Senator Quay with speculations in which State funds were used, but no testimony was introduced for the defence. From the first ballot, ten of the jury favored acquittal. For the time the Quay element seems to be victorious.

**I**N REPORTING ON COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS in the Hawaiian Islands, Consul General Hatwood says: "Few persons who have not lived here can fully appreciate how much the general prosperity of these islands depends on the sugar market. Excepting the transients, everyone makes or loses, according to the profits of the plantations. With annexation came a feeling of security, and when you add to this an abnormally large crop, with high prices, it is not surprising that new plantations should be promoted. These plantations are capitalized for amounts varying from \$1,000,000 to \$3,500,000, every cent of which will be expended before anything is received from the sale of sugar. A great part of this money goes toward the purchase of machinery and supplies. Of this money I should say that 75 per cent. is spent in the United States. In round numbers, probably \$25,000,000 is invested in sugar here."



# The News of the Church

## Chicago

**Wm. Edward McLaren, D.D., D.C.L., Bishop**

The Bishop announces that after May 1st his private residence will be at 1825 Roscoe st; telephone number, "Belmont, 862," and that, ordinarily, he will be at his business office, in the rooms of the Church Club, on Mondays from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

A remarkably fine program of sacred music was rendered by the choir of Trinity, on the evening of the 20th, under the direction of Dr. Rudge, choirmaster, with a large attendance, after shortened Evensong by the rector, who gave brief addresses.

The newly organized chapter of the Daughters of the King in the church of the Redeemer, Elgin, meets once a week for systematic study of the Holy Scriptures, under the guidance of the rector.

The Rev. Alf Lealtad, of St. Thomas' church, is taking a much needed rest in Cleveland, his troubles being augmented by the death last week of a loved sister.

A tablet to the memory of the late Miss Lett has been placed in St. Luke's hospital, by the alumnae of the Training School for Nurses, of which she was for many years superintendent, and on which she left the imprint of her lovely Christian character, which has been maintained by her successors.

At St. George's church, Grand Crossing, Mr. Harry Kerstetter, who has been assisting the Rev. T. J. O. Curran as lay-reader, leaves this week to do missionary work, while candidate for Orders, in North Dakota.

The offshoot of Christ church, Woodlawn, which is rapidly developing into a mission, now domiciled in a store at 67th St. and South Chicago av., will have a monthly Celebration by the Rev. A. W. Williams, while the Sunday school will be conducted by Mr. Hoag.

Bishop McLaren confirmed one of the members of All Angels' deaf-mute mission, at Trinity church, Chicago, on Sunday morning, April 16th, the Rev. A. W. Mann interpreting. Following this, was a celebration of the Holy Communion in the church adjoining. The afternoon service was also well attended.

### Petition from Puerto Rico

A petition from San Juan, Puerto Rico, dated at the Easter season, which is destined to be an historical document, not simply in the annals of this diocese, but in those of the American Church, has just been received by the Bishop of Chicago. It bears the signatures of 35 adults, the name of Major-General Henry, Governor of the island, heading the list which includes the chief surgeon of the U. S. Army of Occupation, a colonel, two majors, four captains, and three lieutenants, who promise conformity to the canons of the Church, place themselves under the spiritual direction of the Bishop, ask for the organization of a mission dedicated to St. John the Divine, pledging themselves to give for the support of the same a stipulated sum, which insures the support of a priest-in-charge.

### Confirmations by Bishop White

The Bishop of Indiana, acting for the Bishop of Chicago, laid hands on the following classes: On the morning of the 2d Sunday after Easter, in St. Ansgarius', one of 75 (not 40 as given by mistake in our last issue); in the evening upon one of 11 in the place of worship temporarily used by the congregation of St. Paul's, Kankakee, where, as we are informed by the rector, the Rev. Dr. D. S. Phillips, a selection will this week be made from the seven plans submitted for the new church. In the church of the Holy Communion, Maywood, a class of 19, the largest ever had in the parish, was presented on the 18th by the Rev. John A. Carr, who is continuing his lectures to them as a first Communion class, the members of which will receive in a body on Whitsun Day. On the 19th the Rev. C.

Scadding presented 30 candidates in Emmanuel, La Grange, on which occasion also one was officially received from the Roman Church. On the 21st, the rector of Trinity, Aurora, the Rev. C. A. Holbrook, presented 10 candidates. At Easter he had 52 communicants at the early Celebration, and 96 at the later, out of a total of 185 reported a year ago; the Easter offering was \$150. There was Confirmation at Hinsdale on the 20th, and in Christ church, Joliet, on the 23d. Bishop White visits Waterman Hall, Sycamore, (St. Peter's), and Rockford, this week.

### Visit of the Bishop of Niagara

The Lord Bishop of Niagara, the Rt. Rev. John Philip Du Moulin, at present on a visit to his son, the Rev. Frank Du Moulin, preached twice in St. Peter's last Sunday to large congregations. A pleasing incident at the close of the service was the presentation by the Bishop, on behalf of the congregation, of a medal to Master James Edsall, one of the choir, who is leaving for North Dakota, to the Bishop of which missionary jurisdiction his lordship paid a glowing compliment. The Bishop was to be tendered a reception in St. Peter's parish on Thursday evening, and will preach in the church again on Sunday next.

### The Swedish Conference

The pleasant gathering of 14 of the Swedish clergymen of our Church, held in St. Ansgarius', and extending from the 12th to the 17th, was brought to a close by a business meeting, previous to which, in the morning, the members of this third annual conference paid their respects, in a body, to the Bishop of Chicago, at his rooms in the Church Club. The Rev. H. Lindskog presided all through the conference, and was re-elected President for the ensuing year, by unanimous vote of the delegates. In the daily deliberations, no subject attracted more attention than that of Sunday schools, the chairman of the Committee on Schools, the Rev. Olaf A. Toffteen, rector of St. Ansgarius' parish, Minneapolis, presenting an admirable report. A Swedish ritual was adopted for use in the Sunday schools. A Committee on Publication was appointed for the issuing of Church literature in the Swedish language, and another committee was appointed to make a translation of the Swedish liturgy, for presentation to the House of Bishops. After Bishop White had spoken to the large Confirmation class on the morning of the 16th, addressing himself particularly to the young lads present, the Rev. Gottfried Hammar-skold, of Yonkers, N. Y., preached in Swedish, taking his text from the gospel for the day, in which our blessed Lord emphasizes His position as the Good Shepherd. The rector was assisted in the evening service by the Rev. C. J. Ljunggren, of Providence, R. I., and the Rev. Schurer Verner, of Litchfield, Mass., himself being preacher. The next meeting of this useful "Swedish Church association" is to be held in Boston during Easter week of 1900. The officers, besides the president, are the Rev. A. V. Alfvegreen, secretary, and Eric Forsberg, treasurer. Other members present besides those already named were: The Rev. Messrs. J. E. Almfeldt, of Cokato, Minn.; Carl A. Nybladh, of St. John's, Galesburg, Ill., and A. W. Sundelof, of Boston.

### St. George's Day

The usual annual services of St. George's Day, this year in charge of the Order of the Sons of St. George, were held in the cathedral at 4 P. M., of the 23d. The service was full choral, and the music excellent. The prayers were said by the Rev. Clarence H. Branscombe (who joined the cathedral staff the day before from the diocese of Fond du Lac) and the dean, the Rev. Luther Pardee. The special lessons, Isaiah xlix and I. Peter ii, were read by the Rev. T. D. Phillips, and the sermon, on the importance of "playing the man," by courage and good example, was preached by the Rev. Ernest V. Shayler, of Sandusky, Ohio. The church was densely packed, the nationality

of the congregation being clearly manifested by the heartiness in which all joined in singing the national hymn, "My country's God," so strongly reminding of that "gracious Queen," under whose flag most of them were born. An attractive feature was the orderly procession of the members' Sons and Daughters, of the various lodges of the Order, many of the men being conspicuous as officers of the uniformed rank.

### Confirmation at the Epiphany

On Sunday morning last, the Bishop confirmed a class of 44, prepared in part by the Rev. E. J. Randall and the Rev. H. L. Cawthorne, and presented by the rector, the Rev. John Henry Hopkins. A supplementary Confirmation will be held at the cathedral on Trinity Sunday, May 28th, the services being at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. The congregations since Easter have been unusually large for this season, and the music fine. A service for young people is announced for next Sunday evening, with special music. An elaborate service for the evening of Ascension Day, is also in preparation. Weekly Sunday school meetings are being held at the close of the Friday evening services. Two new Bible classes, taught by the rector and Mrs. Hopkins, will be commenced next Sunday. Three new members were admitted to the local Brotherhood chapter last Sunday.

### Emmanuel Church, La Grange

The personnel of the last Confirmation class was noticeably strong. On the evening of the 21st, the rector had his annual meeting for instruction of all communicants, attended by 200, and constituting a fine family gathering. The loyalty and devotion of his people to their church and pastor are gratefully acknowledged by the Rev. Mr. Scadding, in whose last Confirmation class were both the managers of the Associated Press.

### Christ Church, Joliet

The rector, the Rev. W. Bohlen Walker, presented a class of 17 at Bishop White's visitation, which was one of unusual interest, from the fact that he was himself for nine years rector of this parish, and during his rectorate the new church, the chapel, and the rectory were built. The Bishop preached both morning and evening to large congregations of his old parishioners. On the afternoon and evening of the preceding day, Col. Fred Bennett, recently elected mayor of the city, and his wife, whose father was for many years senior warden, gave a public reception to Bishop and Mrs. White.

### Clerical Changes

The Rev. Harold Morse resigned as assistant at Trinity on the 17th, having accepted appointment as priest-in-charge of the Mediator, Morgan Park, including All Saints', Pullman. The Rev. J. H. Parsons has moved to Chicago, in charge of St. Ann's, Humboldt Park, succeeding the Rev. J. Mark Ericsson, who is now assistant at Grace. Mr. Parsons' place at St. Paul's, Savanna, is taken by the Rev. J. H. Dennis, for a year attached to the cathedral. Mr. Dennis' place is taken by the Rev. C. H. Branscombe, from Centralia, Wis. The Rev. C. J. Shutt, deacon, will leave St. John's, Naperville, on June 1st, returning to Bishop Seymour's diocese, assuming there the duties of city missionary in Springfield, and those of domestic chaplain to the Bishop.

## New York

**Henry Codman Potter, D.D., LL.D., Bishop**

At a meeting of the New York Churchmen's Association last week, the Rev. Chas. L. Biggs discussed "Burial customs." There was a large attendance.

Through the efforts of the Rev. Robert M. Berkeley, rector of Zion church, Dobbs Ferry, a chapel has been established at Ardsley, and the first service was conducted Sunday, April 23d,



At the recent visitation of Bishop Potter to the church of the Mediator, Kingsbridge, in the upper part of the city, he confirmed and addressed 15 candidates, presented by the rector, the Rev. John Campbell. A movement is making to reduce the parish debt.

The trustees of Columbia University have granted a temporary leave of absence to President Seth Low, LL.D., as commissioner to the coming Peace Conference at the Hague. It is an interesting fact that three of the American commissioners are Columbia alumni.

The congregation of the former chapel of the parish of the Transfiguration, has secured by purchase, a house in 69th st., near Amsterdam ave., on the "West-Side," in which it is proposed to hold services. The building, which is of brick, and three stories in height, will be utilized in the upper portion as a parish house.

#### Memorial to Dr. Langford

On the chancel wall of the chapel in the Church Missions House, a tablet of oak has been placed, bearing the inscription:

To the glory of God, and in loving memory of the Rev. William Spaight Langford, D.D. This tablet is placed by order of the Board of Managers of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to record the fact that to the forethought and energy of the late general secretary are chiefly due the inception and completion of the Church Missions House.

#### Ordination of the Rev. Dr. Briggs

It is announced that Bishop Potter will advance the Rev. Chas. A. Briggs, D.D., deacon, and still professor in the Union Theological Seminary, to the priesthood of the Church, on Sunday, May 14th, at St. Peter's church, Westchester.

#### Bequests of Charles E. Tilford

By the will filed for probate in the Surrogate's Court, April 18th, provision is made that the residue of the estate, which is large, shall go to the Home for Incurables at Fordham, St. John's Guild, the Children's Aid Society, and three hospitals.

#### Memorial for Mr. Hugh N. Camp

At St. James' church, Fordham, the Rev. Chas. J. Holt, rector, a window has lately been added in memory of Mr. Hugh N. Camp, Sr., a former warden of the parish. The design symbolizes the Holy Eucharist, and represents wheat and the grape vine in artistic arrangement in opalescent glass.

#### Brotherhood of St. Andrew

The local assembly has just held its spring meeting at the church of the Holy Sepulchre, the Rev. Dr. Hughes, rector. In the afternoon, the Rev. Everett Smith, of Detroit, discussed "Ways to win," and in the evening an address was made by the Rev. Wm. S. Rainsford, D.D.

#### Hospital Association

From the annual receipts of the Saturday and Sunday Hospital Association has been paid this year: To St. Luke's Hospital, \$5,420.19; to St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, \$2,257.62; to the Home for Incurables, Fordham, \$2,063.51; to the House of the Holy Comforter, \$1,153.87; and to St. John's Guild, for its children's hospital work, \$665.90.

#### Death of the Rev. Edward Kenney

His death occurred in New York city, April 15th. Mr. Kenney was for a time curate of St. John's church, Washington, D. C. In 1870 he went to Cuba to undertake missionary work. Ten years later he resigned, by reason of ill-health; later, becoming rector of St. Peter's church, Port Chester, in this diocese. His last work was connected with the church of the Redeemer, in this city.

#### Legacy for the Pro-Cathedral chapel

The cathedral of St. John the Divine is to receive a legacy from the estate of the late Frederick A. Gaus, the will being filed in the Probate Court April 15th. The eightieth part of the residue of the estate is to be divided between the trustees of the cathedral and of the

Wayside Day Nursery. In the former instance, it is specified that it be expended for the benefit of the pro-cathedral chapel.

#### Service for the Old Guard

The 73d anniversary of the organization of the Old Guard was commemorated April 22d, by a parade of the guardsmen, under the command of Major S. Ellis Briggs, and a memorial service at St. Thomas' church. The sermon was preached by the Rev. John W. Brown, D.D., chaplain of the guard, and rector of the parish. A musical service was rendered under the direction of Mr. Geo. Wm. Warren. The Old Guard band was also present.

#### Gift of Scholarships for Barnard

Barnard College has received from Miss Emily H. Bourne, of New York, \$6,000 for the establishment for two scholarships of \$150 per annum. They are to be known as the Emily James Smith scholarship, in honor of the present dean of the college, and the Anna E. Barnard scholarship, in honor of Mr. John G. Barnard. These scholarships are to be awarded annually at the discretion of the giver in conference with the representatives of the college.

#### Girls' Friendly Society

The annual service for the diocesan branch was held Sunday, April 16th, at Christ church, New York city, when the rector, the Rev. Dr. Jacob L. Shipman, preached the annual sermon. The church was well filled, though the weather was stormy. The society is seeking to enlarge the capacity of its summer home at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., by the purchase of additional property. About \$15,000 is needed. Offerings at the service were devoted to the fresh air work.

#### The Squirrel Inn

The Church Temperance Society has met with a slight hindrance in its effort to put the new Squirrel Inn to use. The funds for support having been sufficiently guaranteed, plans for the reconstruction of the building as a temperance hotel were presented to the Building Department of the city. The latter has disapproved them on a technicality of such doubtful force, that appeal is likely to be made to the civil courts, though it may be possible to overcome the trouble by some modification of the original designs.

#### Death of Robert R. Livingston

The son of the late Robert E. Livingston, of the historic manor of "Clermont," and great grandson of the celebrated Chancellor Robert R. Livingston, whose name he bore, died in New York, April 16th. He was about 40 years of age and had long been active in promoting public good in many ways at Tivoli-on-the-Hudson, where was located his country residence. He was a vestryman of St. Paul's church, Tivoli, and a man of large benevolence. He was an alumnus of Columbia College. The burial service took place April 19th, at the church of the Ascension, New York city, and interment was made at Tivoli.

#### Marriage of the Rev. Herbert Shipman

At St. Bartholomew's church, the Rev. Dr. Greer, rector, took place on April 19th, the marriage of the Rev. Herbert Shipman, chaplain of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, to Miss Julia Fay Bradley, daughter of Edison Bradley, Esq., of New York. The ceremony was performed by the bridegroom's father, the Rev. Dr. Jacob S. Shipman, and Bishop Potter pronounced the nuptial blessing. There was a choral service rendered by the vested choir of the church. Miss Cecilia Miles, daughter of Major-General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., was the maid of honor.

#### Church Work in the Philippines

On Saturday, April 15th, the Rev. Messrs. Hugh Nethescotts and James L. Smiley, accompanied by Mr. John Howe Peyton, army secretary of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, departed for the Philippine Islands, under the auspices of the Board of Missions, and the authority of Bishop Satterlee, of Washington, and bearing a

commission from the Presiding Bishop of the Church in the United States. The immediate purpose of these men will be spiritual work among the American troops now in and around Manila, under the command of Gen. Otis. It is however, intended to utilize any opening that may arise for work among the inhabitants of the islands.

## Pennsylvania

### Ozi William Whitaker, D.D., LL.D., Bishop

Bishop Whitaker has been passing a few days at Atlantic City, N. J., enjoying a well-earned rest. He was to return home on the 24th inst.

On Sunday morning, 16th inst., at Trinity church, Southwark, Phila., the Rev. H. F. Fuller, rector, a handsome silver alms basin was presented and used for the first time; it is a memorial of the late Jonathan May.

George W. Jacobs, treasurer of the Lenten and Easter offering of the Sunday schools, reports that up to the 22d inst. he had received \$8,858.39 from 80 schools. This is less than one-half the total number of Sunday schools.

### Donation to the Sheltering Arms

This institution has just received from the Mannerchor Society of Philadelphia, the sum of \$960, being one-half of the net proceeds realized from the 12th annual German-American ball given last February; the other half was paid to the hospital of the University of Pennsylvania.

### Girls' Friendly Society

On Saturday afternoon and evening, 15th inst., the Girls' Friendly Society held a charming little festival in Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia. It was known as the "Festival of Days," and the booths were appropriately decorated. The proceeds go towards the support of the "G. F. S. Holiday House," Cape May, N. J.

### A Thank-offering

The aisles and chancel of the church of the Good Shepherd, Kensington, Philadelphia, have been tiled, the chancel enlarged and provided with new steps of Tennessee marble, at a cost of over \$1,000. The gift is a thank-offering by Mr. Isaac Schlichter, of Frankford Junction, for the recovery of his daughter from a serious illness about a year ago.

### Board of Missions

At a special meeting held at the Church House on the 18th inst., all the convocations were represented, excepting Norristown. Changes in several of the canons to be recommended at the approaching diocesan convention, were discussed. That of abolishing the office of archdeacon was under consideration, but failed of recommendation by a close vote.

### Archdeacon Brady Resigns

Some little while ago Archdeacon Brady sent his resignation to Bishop Whitaker, to take effect immediately; but the Bishop refused to accept it. The resignation was again sent on the 18th inst., and Bishop Whitaker accepted it, to take effect Sept. 1st. It is generally understood that Mr. Brady will become rector of the new memorial church of St. Paul's, Overbrook, Philadelphia, on Oct. 1st.

### The South-east Convocation

Opened on the 20th inst., at old St. Peter's church, Philadelphia, with a celebration of the Holy Communion. Routine business was transacted. At the public missionary meeting in the evening, an address was made by the Rev. Henry L. Phillips, on "Work among the colored people," and "The solution" was given in another address by the Rev. A. B. Hunter, of St. Augustine's church, Raleigh, N. C.

### St. James' Guild

The different departments of the Girls' Guild connected with St. James' church, Philadelphia, the Rev. Dr. J. N. Blanchard, rector, feel that the past winter has been one of unusual profit and pleasure. The classes have been well attended throughout, especially those in physical culture. In the April number of *The*



*Club Worker*, there is an interesting account of the "Imaginary Trip Abroad," which has throughout the winter been one of the features of St. James' guild work.

#### **The 19th Regiment at Old Christ Church**

The recently re-organized 19th regiment, N. G. P., after a five mile tramp through the rain, on Sunday afternoon, 16th inst., marched into Old Christ church, Philadelphia, completely filling the sittings on the ground floor, the staff officers occupying the "Washington pew." The rector, the Rev. Dr. C. Ellis Stevens, who is also chaplain of the regiment, welcomed the 19th to the old historic church, from which officers and men have gone to every war since its foundations were laid, over two centuries ago. George Washington worshiped there, and Col. Benjamin Franklin was chairman of a committee that procured the funds for the erection of the present building.

#### **The North-east Convocation**

Met on the 20th inst., in the Church House, Philadelphia, the Rev. Dr. H. Richard Harris, dean, in the chair. The sum of \$2,015 was reported as received from the several parishes. The Rev. J. P. Tyler stated that the deaconess of the church of the Advent had made 395 visits. Those in charge of the Galilee mission reported that there is an average attendance nightly from 60 to 70; and at the Sunday school between 40 and 50. Francis A. Lewis stated that the Board of Missions will suggest to the convention the consolidation of the four city convocations. A resolution was passed that it is the sense of convocation that no change should be made in the boundaries of the convocations. The next meeting will be held in St. Stephen's church, May 23d.

#### **The Southwest Convocation**

It met on the 17th inst., in Holy Trinity parish house, Philadelphia. The treasurer reported receipts during the past six months, \$1,371.48. Favorable reports were received from mission stations: At the chapel of St. Simon the Cyrenian, colored congregation, it was stated that regular services have been held, and there is a gradual growth. On the 11th inst., the Bishop confirmed 11 candidates, presented by the Rev. H. L. Phillips, rector of the church of the Crucifixion, with which parish this chapel is included. At the French church of St. Sauveur, the Rev. Dr. C. Miel reported progress. The Rev. Dr. A. G. Mortimer, rector of St. Mark's church, stated that the missionary work at St. Michael's and St. Mary's chapels (the latter a colored congregation) was most encouraging.

#### **The Rev. H. S. Getz Resigns**

At the morning services on Sunday, 16th inst., of the church of the Holy Apostles, and the memorial chapel of the Holy Communion, Philadelphia, the resignation of the Rev. Henry S. Getz as rector of the parish, was announced. The vestry in accepting Mr. Getz's resignation, had adopted a resolution which was read at this time, testifying to their sense of the devotion to the interests of the parish which Mr. Getz has shown during the period of his connection with it—curate from January, 1884, assistant rector from January, 1887, and rector since January, 1895. The parish, which dates from January, 1868, has done a noble work, and has always been in the forefront in its missionary zeal; its offerings for this purpose, taking into consideration the means of the people, having been remarkable. The communicants enrolled number 1,318, and the Sunday schools have a membership of over 2,000. At Easter of this year the offerings of the schools were, Holy Apostles, \$4,027.90; Holy Communion, \$684.40.

### **Pittsburgh**

**Cortlandt Whitehead, D.D., Bishop**

On Saturday evening, April 22d, Bishop Whitehead made his annual visitation to St. John's church, Franklin, the Rev. A. H. Judge, rector. The Bishop preached and administered the rite of Confirmation, and after the service in the church, set apart, with a service of bene-

diction, the handsome, commodious, and well-appointed parish house.

On Friday evening, April 21st, the Rev. A. J. Nock was instituted into the rectorship of St. James' memorial church, Titusville, by the Bishop, assisted by the general missionary, the Rev. L. F. Cole, the Rev. A. H. Judge who preached the sermon, and other clergymen from neighboring parishes.

#### **Brotherhood of St. Andrew**

The monthly meeting of the local assembly took place on April 20th, in Calvary church, Pittsburgh. Mr. H. D. W. English gave an account of the labors of Mr. John Peyton, a Brotherhood man, among the soldiers during the war with Spain, and of the work which he hopes to do in the Philippines, whither he has sailed. He carried with him as an outfit for his work, a large tent, an organ, Bible, and Prayer Books, and other necessary equipments, provided by generous Church people within and without the Brotherhood, in the city and diocese of Pittsburgh. The Rev. C. M. Young, of Washington, made an address on "Custom and right," and the Rev. Dr. White spoke on "The importance of good works."

### **Long Island**

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

A fine grand piano has recently been placed in Hall memorial house, of Holy Trinity parish, Brooklyn. It is one of several gifts from a member within the past month.

The church of the Holy Apostles, Windsor Terrace, has been incorporated, and articles have been filed in the office of the county clerk. The incorporators are the vicar, the Rev. C. S. Davidson, F. C. Kinkaid, and Thomas H. Marvin.

#### **Confirmation at Christ Church, E. D.**

At this church, the Rev. Dr. James H. Darlington, rector, a class of 41 was confirmed by the Bishop on the second Sunday after Easter, in the evening. The rector, and the Rev. Messrs. J. E. Elliott, Chas. E. Cragg, and M. Collins, took part in the services.

#### **Gifts to Church Charity Foundation**

A member of Christ church, E. D., Brooklyn, has given the sum of \$8,000 to the Home for the Blind. She herself has imperfect sight, and desired to help in her lifetime those similarly afflicted. The members of St. Elizabeth's Guild, Christ church, Bay Ridge, have given \$100 to St. John's, for the support of a boy in the children's ward for a half year.

#### **St. Luke's Church, Sea Cliff**

This church is cleared of all debt, and the Bishop has designated June 29th as the date for its consecration. At a recent meeting of the vestry it was practically decided to build a parish house on ground adjoining the church. It will contain a large hall on the ground floor, a bowling alley, baths, and other features. The vestry has on hand a considerable sum, and plans are being made to raise more, for the building which it is expected will be erected in the fall.

#### **Memorial Window for Grace, Brooklyn**

On the second Sunday after Easter, at Grace church, on the Heights, the Rev. Frederick Burgess, rector, a memorial window was unveiled. It was placed by Mr. S. Boocock, in memory of his late wife. The subject is our Lord at the home of Mary and Martha at Bethany. Among the striking features of the work, are the extreme beauty of the countenances of the figures represented, and the force with which the subject is portrayed. The window represents the highest type of American art in colored glass work.

#### **St. Thomas' Church, Brooklyn**

Services were held daily throughout Lent, and three services on Good Friday, including the solemn devotion from 12 to 3 p. m. On Easter Day the attendance at all the services, including the Sunday school, aggregated 2,200, of

which number 439 received the Holy Communion. A beautiful new chancel rail of oak and brass was used for the first time, as a gift from a parishioner. The Easter offering amounted to \$800, which, in the absence of any special sums of large amount, indicated the interest and devotion of the members. The Sunday school numbers 933 by a carefully revised roll of regular attendants only. The children's Easter celebration was held on Easter Tuesday, afternoon and evening, the church being inadequate for the accommodation of all at one time. During the year there have been 125 Baptisms, and 50 persons confirmed. The work of the parish is increasing at a ratio far in advance of the facilities. If the means were available to construct a large edifice of brick or stone, the result would be powerful in its influence, not only on the immediate neighborhood, but on the Church at large. The Rev. J. Clarence Jones, Ph. D., is rector, and the Rev. George Henderson, curate.

### **Newark**

**Thomas Alfred Starkey, D.D., Bishop**

The 25th annual convention of the diocese of Newark will be held May 16th, in Grace church, Orange, at 10 A. M.

#### **Trinity Church, Newark**

This church used its new \$9,000 organ on Easter Day, at which time it was blessed by the rector, the Rev. Louis Shreve Osborne. At the annual meeting of the parish, the old vestry was re-elected. The rector reported about \$33,000 raised the past year for all purposes, the largest amount ever raised in the history of this old and prominent parish. Various missions and parishes in the diocese have been assisted by it, and its offerings for foreign missions have been large and generous.

#### **Debts Cleared at Christ Church, Newark**

When the present rector, the Rev. Dean Richmond Babbitt, LL. D., entered on the rectorship of this parish last November, the parish was in debt to the amount of between \$4,000 and \$5,000. This was made up of the accumulations and deficits of many years, including a mortgage on the rectory for \$1,650, and street assessments on its handsome property, aggregating \$1,545, and many smaller floating debts. On Easter Day last, all these debts were cleared off by the Easter offering of \$5,200. One lady gave the rector a check for \$5,000 on Good Friday, to be used at his discretion for the parish. On Wednesday evening in Easter Week, the parishioners thronged the new parish house to celebrate their freedom from debt, and to witness the "burning of the mortgage." The rector called upon Mr. E. W. Bellar, the former clerk of the vestry, who had signed the mortgage, to burn it, which was done amid the plaudits of those present. The blackened ashes of the mortgage were preserved as a warning against all future debt. Christ church is now in a thoroughly prosperous condition—all of its current obligations being met from week to week, with great unity, harmony, and enthusiasm among its members; a fine brown stone church, a property extending from Congress to Prospect st., with 112 ft. frontage on each, and with a comfortable rectory, all recently improved, and the improvements paid for. It will celebrate the 50th anniversary of its founding next February.

### **Maine**

**Rev. Henry Adams Neely, D. D., Bishop**

#### **Trinity Church, Lewiston**

There were nearly as many communicants at the early, as at the later, Celebration on Easter Day. Hitherto, only a very few have attended the early Celebrations; this is a development which promises much for the spiritual life of the parish. The music at the five services was splendidly rendered. The Easter offering was \$328, a large amount for a congregation almost wholly made up of poor mill operatives. At the Sunday school festival service, the superintendent, Mr. Samuel Mottram, gave a report of



the work of the school, which was most satisfactory; 200 potted plants were presented to the children; these they are to care for and bring to church next Easter for decorative purposes. A new carpet has lately been put in the church by the ladies of St. Monica's Guild. The Bishop visited this parish, the Rev. I. C. Fortin, rector, on the 1st Sunday after Easter, and confirmed a class of 31 persons, most of whom were adults, and several from the denominations.

#### Easter at Bar Harbor

At St. Saviour's church the services were rendered specially attractive by the first public appearance of the vested boy choir, which has been in training for the past two months, with Mr. Maurice C. Rumsey, formerly of St. Agnes' chapel, New York. Few of the boys had any previous training, but they acquitted themselves very well indeed, and did honor to their teacher. The Rev. Wm. O. Baker, curate, has had entire charge of the parish during the absence of the rector, the Rev. C. S. Leffingwell.

### Western New York

Wm. D. Walker, D.D., LL.D., Bishop

Bishop Walker made his visitation of St. Luke's parish, Jamestown, on the evening of Thursday, April 20th, and confirmed a class of 31, presented by the rector, the Rev. A. Sidney Dealey.

### Delaware

Leighton Coleman, D.D., LL.D., Bishop

The reports of the Easter services from all parts of the diocese were very encouraging.

#### Confirmations in Wilmington

The Bishop has confirmed the following classes: At St. John's, 32; Trinity, 18; Calvary, 19; St. Andrew's, 11. Calvary is to have a supplementary class confirmed on May 19th.

#### Brotherhood of St. Andrew

The quarterly meeting of the local assembly recently met in Trinity Parish House, when a paper, written by the Rev. W. Jefferis, D. D., was read by Mr. C. M. Curtis, on "Reasons why more men do not attend the Church services." The subject was discussed by the clergy and several of the laymen present.

#### Diocesan Sunday School Institute

The following is the programme of a most interesting and helpful session, held at Newcastle, on April 20th, the Bishop presiding: 10:30 A. M., Holy Communion and address by the Bishop; on the topic, "The live Sunday school," discussion opened by the Rev. Wm. N. Jefferis, D. D. 2:30 P. M., "Sunday school adjuncts: (1) The Library, (2) Music; discussion opened by the Rev. Messrs. H. Ashton Henry (1) and H. Ward Cunningham and Wm. J. Fisher (2). 3:30 P. M., "Two ways of teaching: (1) Word, (2) Example;" discussion by the Rev. Messrs. Francis M. Taitt, John Warnock (1), and Geo. H. Buck, and Messrs. Chas. A. Cook and John S. Grohe (2). 4:45 P. M., The question box. 7:30 P. M., "The Church's care for her children: (1) Past, (2) Present;" discussion was opened by the Rev. Messrs. Kenney J. Hammond (1) and Henry Thomas (2).

### Nebraska

George Worthington, S.T.D., LL.D., Bishop

The missions of St. Paul and St. Andrew, Omaha, have been transferred from the care of the Associate Mission, and placed as cathedral missions, under the care of the zealous and indefatigable dean, Dr. Fair, who has appointed as his assistant one of the deacons ordered a few weeks ago, Mr. Moore.

#### Easter Day in the See City

In spite of snow and storm, the congregations and offerings were very large, the number of communicants at the early services notably so. Several parishes where current expenses had run into arrears, cleared them all off, and left the finances in good shape. At the cathedral the offerings were \$1,500; All Saints', \$500; St. John's, \$450; St. Barnabas', \$150; St. Andrew's,

\$100; the other churches did as well in proportion to their means. At St. Andrew's a new altar, presented by the Rev. L. T. Wattson, was used for the first time on Easter Day. Preparations are being made for repainting the church and parish house.

#### St. John's, Omaha

The church has been greatly improved: the west end has been rebuilt, six handsome memorial windows placed in the new portion of the building, the interior redecorated throughout, and the exterior of church, clergy house, and parish house repainted; all the changes and repairs have been done without leaving any debt. Suburban missions at Florence and Papillion, under the charge of the Rev. W. S. Howard, of St. John's, who has for his assistant, the Rev. Mr. Taylor, recently ordered deacon, are making good progress. The Celebrations are especially well attended. All indebtedness for the extensive repairs and adornments of the church at Papillion executed in the fall, has been discharged.

#### Holy Trinity, Lincoln

Every branch of the work is increasing in numbers and interest, under the Rev. F. W. Eason, rector. The church was well filled with devout worshippers at the Three Hours, on Good Friday. Many were present at the early Celebration, Easter, and the offering of nearly \$1,000 was the largest in many years.

### California

William Ford Nichols, D.D., Bishop

Dr. Wakefield, in consequence of impaired health, has resigned Trinity parish, San Jose, Cal., after a rectorship of 15 years. The Doctor intends spending a year in travel and rest. He has had but two parishes in 44 years; the former, St. Paul's, Richmond, Ind., he was rector of for 29 years.

### Massachusetts

William Lawrence, D. D., Bishop

The Rev. Frank Paradise read an able paper on Bishop Williams before the Monday clericus, April 17th.

St. Andrew's church, Wellesley, at Easter, received an offering of over \$3,000 for a rectory.

The Woman's Guild have raised \$60 for the parish of St. Paul's, Hopkinton.

A new altar, designed by Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson, architects, of Boston, has been placed in St. Luke's church, Hudson. Archdeacon Van Buren visited the parish, April 18th, and held a devotional service.

The 75th anniversary of the laying of the corner-stone of St. Anne's, Lowell, the Rev. A. St. John Chambre, rector, will be celebrated on Whitsun Day, and the two days following.

#### Bishop's Appointments

MAY

- 3-4. Diocesan Convention, Boston.
5. P. M., Trinity church, Great Barrington (Van Deusenville); evening, St. James' church, Great Barrington.
6. A. M., Christ church, Sheffield; P. M., South Lee.
7. A. M., St. Paul's church, Stockbridge; P. M., St. George's church, Lee; evening, Trinity church, Lenox.
11. Evening, St. Mark's church, Southboro'.
14. A. M., St. John's church, Northampton; P. M., St. Philip's church, Easthampton; evening, Grace church, Amherst.
19. Evening, church of the Holy Name, Swampscott.
21. A. M., St. Anne's church, (75th anniversary), Lowell; evening, Christ church, Cambridge.
23. Evening, church of St. John the Evangelist, Boston.

#### Gifts to Various Parishes

Mr. W. H. Lincoln has given 4,000 to St. Mary's church, East Boston, for a parish house. The parish of St. Andrew, Hanover, has received a gift from the widow of E. L. Sylvester of \$1,000, which will be added to the endowment fund. A beautiful set of altar linen has been presented to St. Stephen's mission, Westborough. A beau-

tiful stained glass memorial window was recently unveiled in the church of the Good Shepherd, Cortes st., Boston. It is the gift of Dr. William A. Rolfe, in memory of his uncle, John Polle Rolfe, and represents Christ in the garden of Gethsemane.

#### Rectory for St. John's, East Boston.

There was a happy gathering of the parishioners of St. John's church, April 19th, when the Bishop formally presented to the parish the gift of a rectory from Mrs. C. H. Taggard. It is located at 115 Tremont st., and is a large and commodious house. The Rev. W. D. Roberts, the rector of the parish, thanked the giver, and spoke of the untiring efforts of his people for the completion of the new church. A gift from the choir boys was presented to the curate, the Rev. E. J. Dennen, at the same time.

### North Dakota

Samuel C. Edsall, D.D., Bishop

#### Bishop's Visit to Devils Lake

From Maundy Thursday until Easter Tuesday, Bishop Edsall was the guest of the Rev. C. Turner. The Bishop preached on Thursday evening, and on Good Friday conducted the Three Hours' service, his addresses on this occasion, and at Evening Prayer, being most helpful. Easter Day, Bishop Edsall delivered sermons both in the morning and evening, and addressed the Sunday school children in the afternoon. The offerings, including the pyramids, exceeded \$140. At the morning service, the Bishop confirmed seven persons who, with 41 other communicants, received their first Communion. On Easter Monday evening, a reception was tendered him at Masonic Hall. Addresses of welcome were made, to which the Bishop responded. The church of the Advent is a beautiful stone structure, built during the administration of Bishop Walker. Additional pews have recently been added, thus completing the seating accommodation. The roof of the church has recently been oiled and varnished, the walls have been skillfully decorated by a member of the Church, and electric lights have been supplied both in church and rectory. The property is out of debt, the rector's salary is paid up, and the building and furniture are covered by insurance. There is a steady increase in church and Sunday school attendance. "The Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad." Under the administration of the Rev. C. Turner, its spiritual growth is developing constantly.

### Indiana

John Hazen White, D.D., Bishop

Three members of St. Alban's deaf-mute mission, Indianapolis, received the rite of Confirmation at the hands of Bishop Tuttle, at Christ church, April 15th. The general missionary, the Rev. A. W. Mann, interpreted and addressed the candidates.

Mrs. Katherine Truesdell, one of the oldest members of St. Paul's church, La Porte, passed away April 7th. She was largely instrumental in securing the erection of the new edifice recently erected for that parish, and will be much missed. The funeral service was conducted by Bishop White and the Rev. T. B. Barlow.

### Western Michigan

George De Normandie Gillespie, D.D., Bishop  
Semi-Annual Missionary Meeting

The 50th of these diocesan meetings assembled in St. Paul's church, Muskegon, April 11th, and was opened with a hearty service, led by the vested choir. The various parochial societies of the Church were considered. "The Girls' Friendly Society" was presented by St. Mark's, Grand Rapids; the Woman's Auxiliary was the subject of a paper furnished by St. Mark's, Coldwater and a paper from St. John's, Grand Haven, spoke of the good work done by the Daughters of the King. After Morning Prayer, on Wednesday, a paper was read on "Methods of Church support," and duly discussed. Bishop Gillespie



was celebrant at 10:30 o'clock, and the Rev. T. H. Cuthbert preached the sermon *ad clerum*. In the afternoon, "Doctrinal preaching," was the title of an admirable paper, presented by the Rev. John Sword. "Life at Akeley Institute," by one of the pupils, showed the daily life of work and pleasure of a happy school girl. The afternoon closed with an address to the children by the Rev. M. S. Woodruff. Topics of interest for the evening session were as follows: "The education of the deaf," Miss Titus; "Church observation abroad," C. R. Wilkes; "The missionary jurisdictions," the Rev. Wm. Lucas. These all elicited discussion. The paper read by the Rev. C. T. Stout, entitled "How to make the Church influential in the community," was filled with good suggestions. After a visit to the high school, and the Hackley Manual Training School, the clergy gathered in the chapel to listen to words of counsel from the Bishop. His subject was "Prayer." Resolutions were presented congratulating the Bishop on the provision made for the clergy, in the Semi-Annuals, during the past 25 years; congratulating the rector of St. Paul's on having the parish church free of debt, and thanking the parishoners for their generous hospitality.

### West Missouri

E. R. Atwill, D.D., Bishop

#### St. George's Church, Kansas City

A very blessed and helpful Lent has been spent by this parish, and it is to be largely attributed to the eight days' Mission, preached by the Rev. John Molineux, immediately before the commencement of the solemn season. Although Kansas City was visited with the coldest weather in 50 years during the Mission, 26 below zero, the attendance, all things considered, was marvelous. During Lent a daily Eucharist was maintained by the rector, the Rev. P. Gavan Duffy, with an encouraging attendance. On Palm Sunday palms were blessed and distributed at the mid-day Eucharist, and a procession followed. On Good Friday, services were held from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., with short intervals between. In addition to the Three Hours, Mr. Duffy preached the Way of the Cross, at night, which attracted a large crowd of people. There were three Celebrations on Easter Day; the number of Communion at the early services were large. Mozart's "Seventh Mass" was splendidly rendered by an excellent choir. Since the advent of the present rector, St. George's has seen great changes and progress in the direction of ritual. Altar lights, Eucharistic and vesper, have been given to the church, and vestments, wafer bread, mixed chalice, eastward position, and processional cross introduced; a new organ has been bought; \$300 has been relinquished from the Missionary Board, and the parish made self-supporting. Each year shows an increase in the income of the church.

### Southern Ohio

Thomas A. Jaggard, D.D., Bishop  
Boyd Vincent, D.D., Bishop Coadjutor

A farewell dinner was given to the Rev. F. W. Baker, D. D., on the evening of April 19th, at the Grand Hotel, Cincinnati, under the auspices of the Church Club. Dr. Baker is soon to remove to New Haven, Conn., having accepted the rectorship of Trinity church of that city. It was a very representative gathering of over 70 that assembled to wish him farewell.

#### Church of the Good Shepherd, Columbus

Although the Rev. W. Bedford-Jones has only been rector a few months, the good work he has done is already manifest, as was shown by 235 communing on Easter Day, which was at least 100 more than ever communed before on one day. The pledges for the support of the parish have increased \$400 per year. The offering on Easter was \$380, no amount being given by any one person of more than \$10.

#### A Cathedral for Bishop Vincent

On Sunday, April 9th, Bishop Vincent was tendered the use and occupancy of St. Paul's

church, Cincinnati, for cathedral purposes, and accepted the same, and inducted the Rev. Frank Woods Baker, D. D., into the office of Dean. The Bishop preached on the subject of "The place of the cathedral in American Church life," showing first of all that it is the bishop's church, and stands in the community as the visible expression of his office. At the expiration of six months the sittings will all be made free. A generous friend of the diocese has already pledged \$5,000 a year for the cathedral work. The parish has an endowment of \$65,000, which yields \$2,500 a year. Heretofore the income from other sources has been about \$6,000, so the new cathedral will start off with an income of at least \$13,000 a year. Before the close of the service, Bishop Vincent confirmed a class of 21, presented by the Rev. F. W. Baker, D. D.

#### Christ Church, Cincinnati

The offering on Easter was \$11,760. This amount will be used toward the erection of a parish house, to cost about \$20,000. On Sunday, April 16th, the rector, the Rev. A. W. Stein, presented a class of 32, which was confirmed by the Rt. Rev. Robert A. Gibson, D. D., of Virginia, who was the former rector of Christ church.

### Ohio

Wm. Andrew Leonard, D.D., Bishop

The Rev. W. C. Clapp, rector of St. John's church, Toledo, was married April 12th, to Miss Charlotte Kern, at St. Andrew's church, West Philadelphia.

#### Easter in Toledo

Lent brought its usual frequent services, which, especially in Holy Week, showed an increase of interest in several parishes. At the noon-day services in Trinity church, the city clergy made 10-minute addresses. The Easter offerings were in round numbers as follows: Trinity received \$2,500; St. Mark's, \$1,000; Grace, \$250; Calvary, \$110; St. Paul's, \$105; St. Andrew's, \$100; St. John's, \$120. Last year St. Paul's Easter collection was but \$35.

The Rev. Also Leffingwell held his first service as rector of Trinity church on Easter Day. The music of this church has reached an unprecedented degree of excellence for this region. Stainer's "Crucifixion" drew large congregations in Lent, especially on Good Friday evening.

#### The Woman's Auxiliary

The spring quarterly meeting was held on April 5th in St. Paul's church, Toledo. The attendance was larger than usual, and reports from all the branches were for the year. Trinity, with 38 members and frequent meetings, gave in money and boxes, \$284.79; the Daughters of Trinity, \$18; the Junior branch, \$10. St. Mark's, vacant for part of the winter, gave \$50; Grace, \$22; Calvary and St. Paul's, in work about \$8; St. John's, \$7. The missionary supply room in Trinity parish building, has received and sent out a goodly number of boxes and barrels. An able paper was read by Mrs. Jay Becker, on Indian missions.

### Arkansas

Henry Niles Pierce, D.D., LL.D., Bishop  
Wm. M. Brown, D.D., Bishop-Coadjutor

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Brown visited Morrilton on the 4th inst., preached, and confirmed nine persons. On Easter Day he visited Fort Smith, and Van Buren, and preached at both places.

#### Little Rock Convocation

The spring meeting was held at Searcy on the 5th and 6th inst. It opened with Evening Prayer at 3 o'clock, Wednesday, the Rev. Caleb B. K. Weed preaching. At night, the Rev. R. W. Rhames preached. Thursday morning the Holy Communion was celebrated, and the Rev. Ivan M. Merlinjones preached. The report of the committee on by-laws was adopted with a few amendments, and the permanent organization of the convocation was effected. Thursday afternoon after Evening Prayer, the sacrament of

Baptism was administered, the candidate being an adult. Thursday night, the Rev. Mr. Weed preached, and short but stirring addresses were made by the Rev. Messrs. Merlinjones, Rhames, and Dean Hobbs. The Church people at Searcy are taking steps to build a church edifice. They feel very grateful to Dean Hobbs for his faithful work and assistance, without which a church at Searcy would have been impossible. The members of the convocation, as well as the people of Searcy, learned with deep regret of the intended departure of the dean from the diocese. Judge Hicks, in an eloquent address, voiced the sentiment of the convocation and diocese in referring to the splendid work of the dean at Searcy and Little Rock. The convocation passed resolutions of sincere regret in losing his valuable services.

#### Easter at the Cathedral, Little Rock

The Very Rev. Douglas I. Hobbs officiated, together with the venerable Bishop of the diocese, the Rt. Rev. Henry Niles Pierce, D. D., LL. D. The congregations were large, many making a special effort to be present, as it was the last Easter for Dean Hobbs who after five years of faithful and successful work, has accepted a call from the diocese of Nebraska. The offerings were generous, one lady giving \$200 as a token of her appreciation of the work accomplished by the dean. A large class was confirmed. Dean Hobbs has been closely identified with this diocese, and has accomplished much in the development and extension of the Church in the State.

### Rhode Island

Thomas March Clark, D.D., LL.D., Bishop

A new church is to be built in Centredale, and work on it has been begun. The Centredale mill management has given \$1,000 towards the building fund.

### Iowa

Theodore Nevin Morrison, D.D., Bishop

MUSCATINE.—A farewell reception was held at the rectory on Tuesday, the 18th, when parishioners and other citizens visited the rector, Dr. Paget, and his sister, to bid them farewell on their departure for British Columbia. The long residence of both in the parish have made them a part of the community, and the regret at parting is mutual and deep. The parish of Revelstoke, B. C., to which Dr. Paget removes, is the home of his brother and family, and is a growing town.

#### The Bishop's Visit to Des Moines

From April 15-19th inclusive, Bishop Morrison made his primary visit to the churches of this city, all of which have been for eight months last past under the care of the Rev. Dr. J. Everist Cathell, rector of St. Paul's parish, the Rev. A. C. Stilson, honorary curate, and an efficient corps of lay-readers. On Saturday evening a public reception was given to the Bishop, attended by more than 600 persons, including Governor Shaw, the judges of the Supreme Court, other State officers and their wives, the pastors of leading Roman and Protestant congregations, etc. On Sunday, 16th, at St. Paul's church, Bishop Morrison preached a sermon of great impressiveness and power, and the rector presented a class of 47 persons for Confirmation. The Bishop also preached at Evensong. At 2 P. M., the Bishop visited St. Luke's church, in the northern section of the city, organized within the year, and addressed a Sunday school of 80 scholars, besides officers and teachers. On Tuesday evening Bishop Morrison preached at the church of the Good Shepherd, and confirmed a class of six persons. On other days of this visitation the Bishop met each of the six parochial societies of St. Paul's parish.

#### St. Paul's, Creston

April 14th, the Bishop visited this mission, Mr. F. A. Joseph, lay-reader in charge. In the afternoon the members and friends, as well as a number of the pastors in the city, gathered at an informal reception to pay their respects to



the Bishop. The service at 7:30 P. M. was conducted by the Rev. Allen Judd, the general missionary, and the Rev. J. A. Russell. A class of six was confirmed. This mission, which has one of the prettiest mission churches in the diocese, is showing new activity, and the Bishop's visit has been productive of renewed interest and energy. It is hoped soon to place a priest in charge of the work here, as Creston is a railroad town of considerable size, a county seat, and well worth holding for the Church.

**Episcopal Visitations**

MAY

2. St. George, Farley.
3. Christ, Dyersville.
4. St. James', Independence.
5. Christ, Waterloo.
7. St. Andrew's, Waverly.
9. St. Luke's, Oelwein.
10. Grace, Decorah.
11. Grace, Cresco.
14. St. Paul's, Marshalltown.
15. Grace, Cedar Rapids.
16. St. John's, Ames.
17. Grace, Boone.
18. Trinity, Carroll.
19. Trinity, Denison.
21. Trinity, Davenport.
- 23-24. Diocesan convention.
28. Christ, Burlington; St. John's, Keokuk.
29. St. Barnabas', Montrose.
31. St. Michael's, Mt. Pleasant.

**St. Paul's, Harlan**

This parish continues its steady growth, under the acceptable ministrations of the Rev. G. Benson Hewetson. At the early service on Easter Day, a new chalice and paten, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Graves, were used for the first time. The Easter offering amounted to \$92. On Wednesday, the 12th, the rector broke ground for the erection of a much-needed church edifice, which, when completed, will fittingly crown his faithful labors. A rectory will, some day in the not very distant future, be erected on the lot adjoining the church. During Lent the parish sustained a severe loss in the death of one of the choir mothers, Mrs. H. A. Dickinson. A rumor has gone abroad that Mr. Hewetson has resigned. This is not so, and it is the desire of the vestry and congregation that the extremely happy relations that have all along existed between himself and this community, where he is esteemed by all, should not be severed.

**Kansas**

Frank Rosebrook Millspaugh, D.D., Bishop

**Calvary Church, Yates Centre**

On April 6th, Calvary church was consecrated by Bishop Millspaugh. The sermon was preached by Dean Hill who, as archdeacon of Eastern Kansas, opened the mission in Yates Centre some three years ago. The small band of communicants forming the mission have been added to from time to time, and under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Coote, succeeded in building one of the prettiest churches in the diocese. The altar and stained glass windows are of excellent workmanship, and add much to the appearance and Churchliness of the building. The convocation of Fort Scott spent two helpful days in Yates Centre, on April 6th and 7th, under the presidency of Dean Bennett. One interesting feature was the reading of a paper on Music, by the Rev. John Wilkinson, of Lebanon, Mo., who is a brother of the senior warden of Calvary church. The clergy who took part in the discussions were the Bishop, the dean, the Rev. Messrs. John Wilkinson, J. J. Purcell, and Martin Damer, Archdeacons Watkins and Crawford.

The mission in Cedarville is very enthusiastic in its new work, and has collected \$350 towards building a church.

**St. John's, Wichita, Debt Cleared**

The Bishop recently visited this church on Sunday, when the congregation welcomed back the rector, the Rev. John F. Von Herrlich from the East, where he has been raising funds to pay off the debt. Bishop Millspaugh preached both morning and evening. He congratulated the church on having the large debt finally cleared off, and he urged them to unite in the grand spiritual and moral work of the city of Wichita. The Bishop announced that the di-

ocesan convention next September, would be held in St. John's church, at which time the beautiful church would be consecrated. It will soon have very material improvements, of which it stands in need. The largest number of people ever confirmed inside of a period of two years, have been confirmed in St. John's church.

**Duluth**

James Dow Morrison, D.D., LL.D., Bishop  
Emmanuel Church, Alexandria

For the first time in the history of the parish, daily Lenten services were maintained, and the average daily attendance was remarkable. Easter Day, a beautiful brass book rest for the altar was presented by Miss Flossie Brown and Miss May Ward, in loving memory of Ellen Venross who fell asleep January, 1899. A sedilia was also placed in the sanctuary, through the kindness of Mr. Frank Dent. The offerings were unusually large. April 12th, Bishop Morrison visited the parish for the third time during the past year, confirming 13 persons, all adults, making a total of 32 confirmed during the year. There were in the class persons from the Norwegian and German-Lutheran, Methodist, and Congregational Churches. After the evening service the Bishop made a short address to the Brotherhood chapter, expressing his pleasure in hearing of their good work. The rector, in behalf of the chapter, presented the Bishop with the gold badge of the order. The next morning the Bishop celebrated the Holy Eucharist, at which a goodly number were present, the majority of whom were men. The rector, the Rev. F. E. Alleyne, in behalf of the ladies of the parish, presented the Bishop with an elegant Trinity stole, beautifully embroidered, as a mark of their love and esteem. The Bishop, in a few well-chosen words, accepted the gift, and blessed the stole at the service following.

**Central New York**

F. D. Huntington, D.D., LL.D., Bishop

April 8th was the 30th anniversary of Bishop Huntington's consecration to the episcopate. He refused any public celebration of the event, preferring that the money and energy should be devoted to other purposes which seem to him more worthy. One of the Syracuse dailies says: "The unostentatious and devout Christianity that the Bishop represents, no less than his untiring devotion and his splendid abilities, are what have won for him the permanent esteem of people of all the Churches and of no church." The Bishop is now 80 years old, but still performs the work of his diocese without assistance.

**Bishop's Appointments**

MAY

1. P. M., Skaneateles.
3. P. M., Marcellus.
16. 4 P. M., Constableville.
17. Copenhagen, Confirmation and Ordination; evening, Lowville.
24. P. M., Theresa, candidates from Redwood; evening, Cape Vincent.
25. A. M., Sackett's Harbor.

Calvary church, Utica, the Rev. E. Huntington Coley, rector, has recently paid off the mortgage upon its parish house, and the whole church property, covering a block on South st., and valued at \$80,000, is free from debt.

**South Carolina**

Ellison Capers, D.D., Bishop

The decorations of Christ church, Greenville, on Easter Day were almost entirely memorial, and designed by the Daughters of the King. One of special notice was a crown of red japonicas, in memory of the late Rev. John Gass. Beautiful solos were rendered by members of the "Governor's Own Quartette," of the 4th New Jersey, encamped in the vicinity. The offertory amounted to \$490.

The Columbia convocation was held in the church of the Redeemer, Orangeburg, April 11, 12, 13, 14. It opened on Tuesday, P. M., with Evening Prayer and sermon by the dean, the Rev. W. B. Gordon. Wednesday, 11 A. M., Morning Prayer and sermon, by the Rev. W. H. Barn-

well, with celebration of Holy Communion; 1 P. M., business meeting; 8 P. M., Evening Prayer and sermon. Thursday, 10 A. M., Morning Prayer and reading of essay, by Archdeacon Joyner, subject, "What is worldliness in the view of the Church?" Afternoon session, discussion of appointed subject, "How can the Church reach the farmer and the tenant?" opened by the Rev. R. W. Barnwell; 8 P. M., missionary service, addresses by the Rev. E. N. Joyner, A. R. Mitchell, and others. Friday, 10 A. M., Morning Prayer and sermon, business session, and adjournment

**Visitations**

MAY

- 2-5. Annual Council, Cheraw.
7. Society Hill.
- 8-13. Columbia.
14. Florence.
16. Woman's Auxiliary, Charleston.
- 17-19. Columbia.
21. Prince Frederick, Pee Dee, Plantersville.
- 23-26. Missions on Waccamaw.
28. All Saint's, Waccamaw, Waverly Mills.

**Albany**

William Crosswell Doane, D. D., LL.D., Bishop

On Easter Even, the Rev. Dr. Carey, the rector of Bethesda church, baptized 45 persons. Easter Day over 700 communicants partook of the Lord's Supper. The vested choir rendered a splendid programme of music. Many beautiful floral memorials were given by members of the congregation.

**Bishop Doane's Visitations for May and June**

MAY

1. Afternoon, Claverack; evening, All Saints', Hudson.
2. A. M., Coxsackie; afternoon, Athens; evening, Stottville.
3. A. M., Stockport; afternoon, Kinderhook.
5. A. M., Granville; afternoon, Cambridge; evening, Salem.
6. A. M., Schuylerville; afternoon, Greenwich.
7. A. M., Hoosick Falls; afternoon, Hoosac.
11. The Ascension, Troy.
16. Evening, Malone.
17. A. M., Brushton; afternoon, Norwood; evening, Potsdam.
18. A. M., Colton; evening, Massena.
19. A. M., Louisville Landing; afternoon, Fort Covington; evening, Hogansburg.
20. A. M., Waddington; afternoon, Lisbon.
21. A. M., Ogdensburg; afternoon, Morristown.
22. A. M., Canton; afternoon, Morley and Gouverneur.
23. Evening, Champlain.
24. A. M., Ellenburg; evening, Rouses Point.
29. A. M. Copake Iron Works; afternoon, Philmont; evening, Chatham.
31. A. M., Charlton; afternoon, Burnt Hills.

**Central Pennsylvania**

Ethelbert Talbot, D.D., LL.D., Bishop

The rector of St. Barnabas' free church, Reading, asked for \$2,000 with which to pay off the parish debt, incurred chiefly in the purchase of the exceptionally good organ. Within a few weeks, nearly \$2,690 has been subscribed. The Bishop confirmed 30, making 63 candidates in a little over a year.

The vestry of Christ cathedral are trying to cancel a deficit of about \$4,500, and have issued an appeal to parishioners.

A special meeting of the Board of Missions of the diocese was held April 12th, in Wood chapel of Christ cathedral, Reading. The following were present: The Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of the diocese; J.P. Buxton, archdeacon of Reading; D. Webster Coxe, archdeacon, Scranton; W. R. Butler, Mauch Chunk; Guy E. Farquhar, Pottsville, and B. F. Myers, Harrisburg. The Board met for the consideration of the financial affairs of the diocesan missionary work and the deaf-mute work, under the charge of the Rev. J. M. Koehler. A lengthy report on the latter subject, showing that there are 1,700 deaf-mutes in the diocese, was read by Archdeacon Coxe, and referred to the new Board of Missions for action. The treasurer's report was read, and the secretary requested to urge upon all the clergy of the diocese the importance of sending in their offerings for diocesan missions to the treasurer as soon as possible.



## Editorials and Contributions

THE meeting of the House of Bishops, which was called for June 15th, in Newport, R. I., has been changed to October, in St. Louis. Meetings of this body ought to be located with reference not only to a quorum, but with reference to centrality. The country is very large, and fifty-one of our eighty bishops in the United States reside west of the Allegheny Mountains. It does not seem quite in the line of equity to put the great burden and expense of travel upon them, and we think the Presiding Bishop may be trusted to prevent such unequal discrimination. He has shown such to be his purpose by the change which he has made, a change which indicates his intention to avoid the seriously mistaken policy of holding the meetings of the bishops at places inconvenient to the majority of his brethren.

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### The Mystery of Evil

MR. JOHN FISKE, in *The Atlantic Monthly* for April, discourses upon the subject of the "Mystery of Evil." He thinks this mystery, which has puzzled the sages of all time, can be solved along the line of the evolution philosophy. While there is nothing new in this, it is here presented with all that charm of style of which Mr. Fiske is so eminent a master. In a magazine of this stamp, moreover, which has a wide circulation among a cultivated, if not too learned a class of people, such an article is likely to have an effect upon many who are not readers of Herbert Spencer, while on the other hand, they would disdain to take their views from the cruder deliverances of the daily newspaper. The sum of the matter, according to Mr. Fiske, is this: "That moral evil is simply the characteristic of the lower state of living, as looked at from the higher state. Its existence is purely relative, yet it is profoundly real, and in a process of perpetual spiritual evolution, its presence in some hideous form throughout a long series of upward stages is indispensable." According to this, the sense of guilt, we suppose, is in reality nothing but the consciousness of the difference between the present condition or stage of spiritual existence and an indefinitely higher ideal toward which the race is tending. Thus, as a sense of guilt, this consciousness is misinterpreted.

WE are bound in such a case as this to have regard to the effect of such teaching upon the minds of people in general. Mr. Fiske considers that without the presence of evil, and of course the consciousness of it in one's self prompting to the struggle after higher and better things, progress would become impossible and evolution would come to a standstill. But what is it that impels, and always has impelled, men to this struggle? Is it not the consciousness of guilt, the ineradicable sense of responsibility, the conviction which cannot be quieted that somewhere and somehow each soul must give an account? Of course we know that these original instincts may be blunted or stifled. But it would be acknowledged that this is deterioration, not progress. How then if we say that these instinctive convictions, while they are real in themselves, have been universally misinterpreted? They have been put into concrete

shape in a way which it cannot be denied has added infinitely to their force, but which, nevertheless, is not in accordance with the actual state of the case. What if we say to the soul laboring under the burden of sin: "This is unreal, there is no such burden; the truth is that you are facing the difference between what you yourself are, the point of progress to which you have attained, and the ideal of perfection to which the race of men is destined to attain at some time in the far future. What lies before you is to do your little part toward this great movement which is going on everywhere and all the time, toward a better state of the world in ages to come." There may be some choice souls who will be inspired to do a good work in the world under the influence of such a sentiment as this, though it is noticeable that even they are more concerned to promote the moral welfare of others than of themselves. But what is likely to be the effect of this teaching upon the mass of people?

WE are forced to conclude that the old distinction between exoteric and esoteric teaching is in the minds of those who hold such views of sin and responsibility. The old philosophers held that the forms and ideas of the popular religions were good for the common people, and ought to be maintained, but that in reality these popular cults concealed and misinterpreted ideas which only the higher class of minds could comprehend, and which it would be in the highest degree injurious to attempt to convey to the common herd. It is to be feared that if we should succeed in convincing the ordinary man that what he feels as positive guilt is only the consciousness of the difference between his present stage of advancement and the possibilities of attainment which await the human race, we might, indeed, relieve him of personal anxiety, but should in most cases fail to supply a motive sufficiently strong to spur him on to any determined effort for self-improvement. There is danger in this tampering with the profoundest instincts of human nature, and this endeavor to give them a philosophic explanation quite different from that which comes to men spontaneously, and which has been the basis of religion, lest we produce the very "stagnation, quiescence, unprogressiveness," which these instincts have in the past so powerfully antagonized.

IT is possible we have not fully understood the position of the article under consideration, for while the reasoning on the whole applies to the evolution of mankind from lower to higher stages of moral achievement, in the latter portion the writer glides by an unexplained transition from this point of view to that of the individual, and appears to refer to the progress of each soul in its upward striving, in such terms as seem to contemplate the idea of immortality and "the eternal joys of heaven." But we feel that there is something wanting of clearness in these passages. The evolution of the human race here on this earth from stage to stage is one thing. It is a process in which the individual only counts as contributing something to the sum of progress. Individuals pass away and are forgotten—they are but stepping stones over which

their fellows press onward and upward. It is the race that lives on and is destined to attain unknown heights of perfection in the remote future. The Christian religion is not directly concerned with this. Undoubtedly religion contributes to this general progress, and that very powerfully; but her primary concern is not with the progress of the race toward some future goal in a world which, after all, is destined ultimately to perish. Her mission is not so much to aid in promoting the progress of the race here on earth, but rather the progress of individual souls from this world to another. She does not lose sight of the individual in the mass, but each soul in itself is the object of her solicitude through life and death, through resurrection and eternity. Great and inspiring to the imagination as the thought may be of the history of mankind from the savage to the civilized state, and onward to unknown degrees of high achievement in time to come, the ideas with which religion brings us face to face, are infinitely higher and more inspiring. Here the world itself, with all its history and the story of its progress, whether for better or for worse, becomes but a brief stage in an eternal order. At the same time, it is the individual human lives which become of more value than the corporate history, and each soul infinitely precious.

TWO further thoughts occur to us in this connection: Much is said of the processes of evolution and the glorious possibilities which are destined to be realized by our remote posterity. Some evolutionists would have us believe that the lofty plane men are destined to attain on this planet, constitutes the true realization of all that is real in the age-long dreams of heaven. Men shall be as angels, or even as gods. But there is in this same number of *The Atlantic* a scientific article which gives a rude shock to such an optimistic view of the earthly destinies of mankind. We hear the voice of the inexorable laws of the universe saying: "Thus far and no further." Professor See, treating of recent discoveries in connection with the solar system, utters the ominous warning that the time is coming when the sun will cease to give forth heat and light, and as a consequence all life upon the earth must perish, and the terrestrial globe will "thenceforth spin in its orbit as a rigid, lifeless mass." It is true, as the astronomer takes care to say, "this will not occur for several hundred thousand years, and perhaps not for several million." But a theory of human destiny such as shall inspire activity, and spur men on to high endeavor, ought to be adapted to the latest period of earth's history as well as to the earliest. The simple fact, according to these astronomical data, is this, that the progress of mankind, however great, is destined to come to an end. Either the results predicted will come as a catastrophe, as Professor See appears to think, in which case the human race will be swept away almost in a day, or they will come on gradually, under conditions which will reduce human life to a mere battle against conditions becoming ever harder and fiercer, a battle without hope. The wildest dreams of the control men may gain over the forces of nature, will hardly reach the point of im-



aging the possibility of contending against such odds. When it was seen that such a period was coming on, there would be no room left to rouse men to moral effort through the thought of higher progress for the race.

IF what we call the sense of sin is only the consciousness of the difference between the actual moral condition and a higher stage, an ideal state yet to be achieved, it would cease to have any significance. If such convictions constituted the only barrier against evil, the only incentive to good, their power would be gone, and the mind recoils from the contemplation of the moral condition of the latest generation of mankind. But our holy religion, interpreting the language of the human heart according to its own convictions, and offering remedies and supplying motives of action which are adapted to the state of the soul, as defined by its own instincts, makes the progress of the world or its retrogression, its perpetuity or its destruction, matters of comparative indifference. In the hardest and most hopeless conditions of earthly life, the serenity of the soul thus trained remains undisturbed, and its benevolence toward all fellow creatures would be only quickened by adversity, or even by the expectation of impending destruction. Such, at any rate, is the ideal which Christianity sets before us, and it has the transcendent advantage of remaining unshaken under all imaginable circumstances. This earth has not been thought of as a permanent abode, and, therefore, what may in the end become of it has only a secondary bearing on human destiny.

THE other thought which rises in the mind upon reading Mr. Fiske's interesting paper, is connected with the thesis that we could not have good without evil. We have no thought of denying the general validity of the reasoning by which this thesis is supported. We have never seen it maintained more forcibly than in this paper. We may admit that according to human experience we cannot know anything except by knowing its opposite. Yet we cannot but doubt whether this can be pressed so far as to insist that no particular virtue can exist in a person, unless he is familiar with the opposite vice, or that no one can be good in a certain respect unless he has been bad in that respect. But perhaps conclusions would not be pushed so far as that. Nevertheless, it seems necessary to the author's position that evil should be present, not simply as a possibility, but as an actual fact, that good and evil must exist, side by side. It seems to us that this touches a mysterious ground which cannot be fully explored. We cannot estimate goodness, as it exists in God, after this fashion. Mr. Fiske himself seems to contemplate a stage in evolution when evil shall cease to be. "In the process of evolution," he says, "evil must needs be present. But the nature of evolution also requires that it should be evanescent." The question naturally occurs, how in keeping with the previous reasoning, can goodness continue if evil ceases to exist? In answer to this, it is said that that which is worse than the best need no longer be positively bad. In the highest stages, then, there will continue to be something inferior to the best. But does not "the nature of evolution" require that this relation also should at length pass away?

THE further point is made, that while positive evil will be a thing of the past, the memory of it will abide, "in which the shadowed past shall serve as a background for the realized glory of the present." According to the original thesis that we cannot have good without evil, it would seem to follow that there must be a certain proportion, and thus that for the greatest good we must have the greatest evil. But the idea finally presented is, that when good has reached its highest development, evil will have lapsed into a mere memory. Again, if the memory that evil once existed is sufficient to secure the perpetuity of good, and to satisfy the requirement that good cannot exist without evil, why may not the idea of the possibility of evil perform the same office? This was present to our first parents in Eden, according to the narrative in Genesis, which Mr. Fiske so easily dismisses as a Persian legend. They are not represented to us as living in a state of unconscious innocence, hardly worthy of the name of goodness, because the very idea of evil is unknown, but as in a state of probation, emphasized by the existence of a positive rule. Under such circumstances, to maintain goodness becomes a matter of effort. There is a task to be performed. The possibility of evil is present. It would seem, then, that life under such conditions possesses the requisites for a moral character in at least as high a degree as that in which evil has become merely a dim reminiscence of the past. On the whole, we are not convinced that the plain, straightforward teachings of the Christian Faith are yet obsolete. The mystery of evil remains a mystery still, and no good can come to human souls from the denial, in whatever attractive forms, that sin is sin, and that the burden of guilt upon the conscience of the sinner is a real burden.

### Father Austin and His Teachings--XVII.

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

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IT was a fateful day, that never-to-be-forgotten day, when the Merwyn Block was burned, and three brave lads of the Fire Department lost their lives. They were fighting the flames from the roof of an adjoining building, a two-story structure, when the entire west wall of the block fell and buried them. Not one escaped. Two of them left wives and children, and one was the sole support of an aged mother. It took place on a Friday, and on the following Lord's Day Father Austin appealed for help to aid the bereaved households.

On the alms bason was a crisp new \$100 note, fresh from Washington, enclosed in an envelope with the card of a parishioner.

By the next morning's delivery, the donor received a letter from Father Austin, returning the bill and saying: "Dear Martene, you know why I cannot accept this."

It is rather unusual for clergymen to refuse means to help them in "charity's sweet uses never ceasing." But in this instance it was wisely done; to demonstrate which it will be necessary to give some account of a conversation which took place about a fortnight before the fire between this parishioner and his rector. They met one afternoon on the smooth green top of a hill, to which the name of "The Dome" had

been given, because of its symmetrical shape, its rise of sixty feet above the river, and its rounded summit.

John Martene was a man of forty, rich by inheritance, with a charming wife, four interesting children, a beautiful home, in which good taste vied successfully with a tendency to show and luxury. The home was not magnificently palatial, simply because they had quite as large a supply of sense as of dollars. It was almost a happy home. The madame and her children were happy enough, but John Martene did not fully share their content. The truth is, he was surfeited with success, and pleasures palled upon his appetite. He not only had means, but he had no anxiety about the care of them, nor did the risk of loss keep him awake of nights, for his investments were most secure. If his lot seemed enviable in the eyes of men, it was to him as the crater of Vesuvius was to Lord Dundreary, "there's nothing in it!"

Which wholly unreasonable state of mind was the theme of their conversation as they sat on the summit of the Dome and watched the steamers and keel-boats go by, far below them.

Father Austin called attention to the keel-boats which could go one way only, and that was the way of the river's current. "You, John, are nothing but a keel-boat. You can do nothing but float along on the bosom of your prosperity, and it is not any wonder that your pulse beats slow and your strength is sapped by *ennui*. There is no stern demand of necessity to compel you to exert yourself, and so you have surrendered to a passive existence, and the things that please you for a moment soon pall, and you get wretched on that which, better distributed, would make three-score men happy. The fact is, as I honestly believe, if I had one cent for every one of your dollars, I could supply the wants of more than that many score of my fellow-men, and I do not think you will ever pass out of your blues and become a happy man until you make it a part of your business to make others happy by supplying their wants."

"How can you say that, Father? Have I not given you hundreds of dollars for your charities? Have you ever called for help and I have not responded? Why, it is only the other day that I remitted a cheque for \$550 for your orphanage. And yet you chide me as though I had shut you off with a growl and a five dollar bill, as old ——— did!"

"More than a thousand thanks for the more than a thousand dollars you have given me since last summer, my dear John, and I wish (here the parson's voice began to tremble), I wish that you could have seen with your eyes, as I have with mine, the good you have done through my agency. I am without words to tell of the joy of my heart when, for example, I was able, by your generosity, to move that afflicted family of Huguses out of the hovel where two of them died of typhoid, and put them in a clean little flat, and pay the rent till H. himself found work, which he did as soon as the two other sick children began to mend. I never knew before there was so much room for joy in this calm old heart of mine, and I must say that nothing makes me more happy than my personal work among the needy. There are many things I could give up, but I do want to stand by my poor until all their wants are supplied."

"What do I hear you say? 'Till all their



wants are supplied?' Why, that would be the greatest possible misfortune! Do you not see that such is my sad fate? I have not a want that is unsupplied, not a desire unsatisfied, not a whim dishonored, and I am the most unhappy of mortals."

"I stand corrected, John. Your point is well taken. You want nothing, and therefore you are bored, and *blase*, and as weary of life as Faust. You remind me of Rasselas, Prince of Abyssinia, who had your complaint. The symptoms were identical. He bewailed the breaking of the day, because it put an end to unconscious sleep. He longed to have the days again seem as short as in his childhood, those halcyon days when everything interested him. He had all that heart could desire, but had no heart to enjoy them. Martene, you are another Rasselas."

"I have not read the story. Tell me, did he find relief from his malady?"

"His aged teacher said to him that if he had known the miseries of the world he would have known how to value his present state. To this the prince quickly replied that, if the sight of the miseries of the world would give him happiness, he longed to see them. And I think, my good Rasselas of the New World, that this is precisely the antidote which you need to swallow in large doses. No more cheques, but a new era of personal ministration to God's beloved poor and sick and needy children. Go take up their burdens with those soft, idle hands of yours, and minister to their wants, making those wants your own, and you shall no longer have reason to play the part of the melancholy Dane, and no longer bemoan your fate because you have not a want unsupplied. Adopt their wants, call them your own, feel pain with their pains, and poverty because they are poor, and my word for it, the iron ingots of *ennui* that now bend you to the dust will be transformed into wings by which you may soar into the presence of Him who is infinitely happy."

"Upon my word, this looks reasonable, and I think I will test this method of cure. There is just one difficulty. It may sound cowardly to you; indeed, I think it is cowardly, but I am perfectly certain that my friends in the directors' room of the Tenth National will laugh at me if I take to the slums. They all agree that the only way for a gentleman to go to those parts is by cheque."

"Then am I to infer that your rector is not a gentleman?"

"No, no! I do not mean that. But——"

"But you mean that you need just a little more courage to do your manly duty in the face of these imagined sneers of your fellow-millionaires?"

"Well, anything to get rid of this frightful feeling that there are no lemons left to squeeze—this deadliness in my heart which tells me there is nothing in life worth living for."

"God help you, John; but I must leave you, for it is four o'clock, and I have three sick calls to make, and there is poor old John Thompson paralyzed and ready to die—I must see him first. Martene, what would you say if—I—if I should ask you to go with me to the house of your old gardener?"

"I—I? Oh, I could not do him any good. He is well cared for in your hands."

"But perhaps the visit might do you some good."

"Well, I scarcely agree to that. It's getting late, and I ought to be going home.

But I'll think over what you have said to me to-day."

Nothing more was heard from Martene. Day after day passed, and Father Austin trembled, although he did not lose hope. Then came the fateful day of the fire, and the Sunday appeal, and the \$100 cheque on the Tenth National from John Martene. It was Father Austine's opportunity. He returned it by the next mail.

And now I have come to the last chapter of my story.

Before the week was out, John Martene walked to the rectory with a firm step and entered the reception-room. Half an hour passed, and then the priest and the parishioner came out and went directly to John Thompson's house, where they gave and got blessings suited to the needs of all three. Then they saw the sad old woman whose only son was killed at the fire, and she a widow. They left much to make her joyful and hopeful, and they took away more than they left. Nor did they forget the families of the other firemen. Martene told his wife the trip cost him \$100 in groceries, but he got \$1,000 worth of pleasure out of it. A few days afterwards, they went to the slum district of the city. It was the first, but not the last, visit to that odorous region, of the person John Martene. He had often been there by cheque, by charity organizations, and by paid agents, but to-day, and always after, he was there in person. And the person who had not a want unsupplied was transformed into one who had a thousand wants. Within a few weeks he was sick, he was out of work, he was hurt on the railroad, he lost a child by croup, he was in prison, he had "roomatiz" and "neurology," and ever so many other diseases, and he had no one who would sit down and let him tell the long story of all his trials and tribulations.

But the directors of the Tenth National did not laugh, for they saw that the person was also transformed into a bright, cheery, delightful man whose ever-smiling face was a joy to see, and whose happiness was a blessed contagion. They say, too, that the home where Mrs. Martene presided so graciously was transformed in like manner, and glowed with the light and warmth of love as never before. It reminded one of a mansion whose every window is brightly illuminated, casting radiance on the cold snows of the wintry night without.

As for Father Austin, one morning after the early Eucharist, he was seen to put his head on the table in the sacristy and tremble with emotion. It was also seen that he was weeping. An altar boy went to him and said: "Father, has something happened to you?"

"Yes, my boy, but nothing to be sorry for!"

(To be continued)

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### The English Church Missionary Society

THE centenary of the English Church Missionary Society marks an era in Protestant foreign missions. It was on the 12th of April, 1799, that sixteen Evangelical clergy met at the Castle and Falcon in Aldersgate street, London, and founded what was at first called "The Society for Missions to Africa and the East"; a designation which was changed in 1812 to its present form, "The Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East."

Among the sixteen ministers who originated this great missionary society, was John Newton, the author of the well-known hymn, "How sweet the name of Jesus sounds"; Thomas Scott, the commentator, and John Venn, the author of the "Whole Duty of Man." The first secretary was Josiah Pratt whose son afterwards became Archdeacon of Calcutta. Among other active promoters of the scheme were Charles Simeon, of Cambridge, William Wilberforce, the emancipator of the slave, and Edward Bickersteth father of the present Bishop of Exeter.

The plan for the conversion of the heathen was submitted to the Archdeacon of Canterbury and two other bishops, but no answer was returned from any of them for more than a year, and the whole project was regarded with suspicion. At length Mr. Wilberforce wrote to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and reported that "his Grace had expressed himself in as favorable a way as could be well expected!" Fifteen years elapsed before the society received any Episcopal sanction, and it was not until the year 1841 that the Archbishop of Canterbury allowed his name to stand as its vice patron.

The most serious obstacle to the early progress of the society was the difficulty of obtaining missionaries, and at the end of the third year the committee felt themselves obliged to look to Protestant Germany for agents, and to employ ministers of the Lutheran Church. It was not until the year 1815, that the first two English clergymen went out as ordained missionaries.

Thus, under the most unfavorable conditions, this society began its noble work. It now encircles the globe with its missionaries. In Western and Eastern Africa, Central Africa, Persia, India, Japan, China, New Zealand, and among the North-west American Indians, as well as among the Jews of the Holy Land, and the Arabs of the Soudan, its missionaries preach Christ. Its income is more than a million dollars a year. Its English clergy number very nearly four hundred, of whom a considerable portion are laboring at their own cost. Its native clergy exceed three hundred in number, whilst the total number of laborers supported by its funds are at least six thousand. Its converts may be numbered at a quarter million of souls. Its missionary work is now held in such good report that every archbishop and bishop of the English Church is found among its patrons and presidents. Its management has been conducted with such consummate ability as to be regarded as a perfect model of organization. Its publications, *The Intelligencer* and *The Gleaner*, have a very large circulation, and occupy a very high literary standard.

Although this society started with absolutely no episcopal countenance or support, it has now on its rolls as paid missionaries not fewer than 16 bishops—Tugwell, of Yoruba; the two native Bishops Phillips and Oluwale; Tucker, of Equatorial Africa; Stuart, of Persia; Hodges, of Travancore; Burdon, of Hong Kong; Moule, of Mid-China; Evington, of Japan; Williams and Hadfield, of New Zealand; Newnham, Young, Reeve, Bombas, and Ridley, of North-west America. There is probably no society or institution in the world which has taken its growth within the century which is now closing, which has established itself more thoroughly in the public confidence than the English Church Missionary Society.



At the first signs of awakening in Protestant Christendom, "The Society for the Promotion of the Gospel in New England" was established in 1649; the "Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge," in 1698, and the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," in 1701; but none of these contemplated the conversion of the heathen. The honor of sending out the first Protestant missionaries to the heathen belongs to Frederick IV., of Denmark, under whose auspices Zeigenblag Plutscho and Swartz were eminent missionaries. In the meanwhile, the Moravians began their noble work in Greenland, and Eliot and Brainard labored with great devotion among the red Indians of America. In 1792 the Baptist Missionary Society was established, and in 1795 the London Missionary Society. The Wesleyan missionaries began earlier, but their society was not organized until 1817.

The establishment of the Church Missionary Society, however, was the first attempt to draw out the sympathies of the Church of England towards heathen lands, and now its vast missionary army is engaged in the work of evangelization among people of every clime and tongue. It has had on its rolls, Johnson, the Evangelist of the West African negro; Bishop Hannington who fell a martyr in Central Africa; Stewart who died a martyr's death in China; Selwyn, the Apostolic Bishop of New Zealand; Thomas Valpy French, the eminent Bishop of Lahore, and many other great names, "of whom the world was not worthy." Its first president was Admiral Lord Gambier, in 1810; its second, the Earl of Chichester, and its third and present president is Sir John H. Kennaway whose father was an eminent Indian civilian. The office of vice-patron is held by the Archbishop of Canterbury, that of patron being reserved for the Queen, or any member of the royal family who may accept the office. It is in this way that the society stands for a great lay organization, although every clergyman of the Church of England who subscribes the sum of half a guinea a year is a member of the society, and may vote at its public meetings. It is one of the principles of the society, "that a friendly intercourse shall be maintained with other Protestant societies engaged in the same benevolent design of propagating the Gospel of Jesus Christ," whilst its laws and regulations secure its loyalty to the order and discipline of the English Church.

Bound up with the history of this society for the last hundred years is the wonderful development of interest in the great Eastern world. When those sixteen clergymen sat in that famous old hostelry in Aldersgate street in 1799, how little did the religious or literary world know of those great Oriental systems of religion with which we are now fully acquainted: Confucianism, Taoism, Shintoism, and Buddhism. But missionary societies have brought us more closely in contact with Oriental thought, and whilst the Christianity of England, Germany, and America has given much to the Orient, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that Oriental thought has exercised very considerable influence on the religious opinions of the West. April 12th was a great day in London, celebrated by large meetings and religious services, but it has passed among us in America almost without notice.

T. P. H.

## Letters to the Editor

RELIGION IN NEW ENGLAND

To the Editor of *The Living Church*:

The Governor of New Hampshire has stirred the religious papers and the preachers at the East to a consideration of his Fast Day arraignment of "the decline of the Christian religion, particularly in our rural communities."

*Zion's Herald*, of April 12th, quotes from three Methodist pastors who sustain the Governor's statement, and then adds editorially, as chief among the causes, "the introduction of a large foreign element and the rivalry of Churches in an effort to magnify denominationalism."

A wail comes from *The Watchman*: "The Baptists of Boston are in danger of losing much they have gained during recent years. Three of our leading churches in the city are now pastorless," etc. And still they will go on defending the divisions of Christendom, and try to keep alive a half dozen sects in our country towns where one building would hold the entire Church-going population.

The Governor suggests that "union meetings be held, made up of all shades of belief." Possibly his words may open some blind or prejudiced minds to the results of sectarianism.

That is a sad picture of the home of the Puritans: "There are towns where no church bell sends forth its solemn call from January to January; there are villages where children grow to manhood unchristened; there are communities where the dead are laid away without the benison of the name of Christ, and where marriages are solemnized only by justices of the peace."

D. B. S.

THE ENVELOPE SYSTEM

To the Editor of *The Living Church*:

Every good thing has its drawback. So has "the envelope system." During my ministry there has nothing met my eyes so unlovely as offertory plates piled high with envelopes, with only here and there a lone nickel striving to appear. What a temptation to use the envelope as an offering from Sunday to Sunday does the envelope system supply! In my zeal, I said one day: "Away with the envelopes! They are not an offering to God, nor their contents. They are the weekly payment for spiritual nourishment (*i. e.*, warmth, light, music, reading, praying, preaching, and sacraments). They prevent many from making an offering to God. I will not permit my congregation to remain without this privilege. I will provide a capacious box at the entrance to the church for the reception of the envelopes, and give the people a clean opportunity to do their duty." I sprang my scheme upon the members of the vestry at the next vestry meeting. They looked doubtful, every man of them, and I fancy they pitied their zealous rector. However, being men of parts, and having learnt long ago to respect him, they unanimously agreed to follow their rector's leading. A box was prepared (a very attractive box, of strict ecclesiastical appearance), nailed to a pillar, the matter explained to the congregation (who took to it like a duck to water), and what has happened? We now have offerings at our services, and the offerings have increased more than fourfold by this one means (simple enough as it is). Brethren, try the scheme. It will work.

FREDERIC E. J. LLOYD, *Mus. Doc.*

*St. Mark's Church, Cleveland, Ohio.*

### Personal Mention

The Rev. A. Sprague Ashley has resigned the rectorship of All Saints' memorial church, Meriden, Conn. and has accepted the curacy of St. Peter's church, Albany, N. Y. Address 9 High st.

The Rev. H. C. Goodman is in charge of the parish of St. John's, Dubuque, Iowa, as *locum tenens*.

The Rev. E. S. Hinks, with his wife, sailed the 15th of April, for a two months' tour in Europe.

The address of the Rev. C. H. Kidder is now 512 Summerfield ave., Asbury Park, N. J.

The residence of the Rt. Rev. Dr. McLaren and his family has been changed from Highland Park to Chicago, 1825 Roscoe st. This will be their fifth

change during his episcopate. The Bishop's office for business will continue to be at 510 Masonic Temple.

The Rev. E. C. Paget, D. D., who has for eleven and a half years been rector of Trinity parish, Muscatine, Iowa, has accepted the parish of St. Peter, Revelstoke, B. C., and will take up the work there in May.

The Rev. Wylls Rede, D. D., has not accepted the archdeaconry of Savannah, as was recently reported, but remains in Atlanta.

The Rev. Edward Riggs, vicar of Christ church chapel, Philadelphia, has resigned, on account of ill-health.

The Rev. Jos. H. Spearing succeeds the Rev. Dr. Dalzell as rector of St. Mark's church, Shreveport, La. Address accordingly.

The Rev. John A. Staunton, Jr., has accepted a call to the rectorship of St. Peter's church, Springfield, Mass.

The Rev. Wm. B. Thorn, formerly rector of Grace church, Menomonie, Wis., has accepted a unanimous call from the vestry of St. Mary's church, Napa, Cal., and will enter upon his duties on the feast of SS. Philip and James.

The Rev. S. L. Tyson's permanent address in Oxford, England, is No. 8 Norham Gardens. Address all letters accordingly.

### To Correspondents

KING JAMES.—The Gospel, from St. John vi: 37-40, read at the reinterment of the remains of Bishop Claggett, as given in the "Peace Cross Book," is not from any version with which we are familiar. The construction is somewhat unusual; the word "he," for example, would be difficult to parse. The selection on the whole closely resembles the Gospel for a funeral in the First Prayer Book of Edward VI., which contains this particular blunder; but in at least one other instance it disagrees with that version as given in such printed copies as we have at hand.

### Official

THE Presiding Bishop directs me to inform the Church newspapers that the date of the consecration of the Rev. Mr. Funsten has been postponed, at his request. WM. CROSWELL DOANE, Assessor.

*Albany, April 22, 1899*

### Married

LAROM—NASH.—On Tuesday, April 18, 1899, at St. Mary's church, Castleton, Staten Island, by the Rev. Thaddeus A. Snively and the rector of the parish, the Rev. Walter H. Larom, of Saranac Lake, N. Y., and Caroline L., daughter of the late Henry Nash, Esq., of Liverpool, England.

### Died

HOOLEY.—Entered into life eternal, on the octave of Easter, April 9, 1899, at her home in Davenport, Ia., Elizabeth Poole, wife of Thomas Hooley, in the 75th year of her age.

"Her children arise up and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her."

FALKNER.—Entered into Paradise, at Philadelphia, Pa., on Friday, April 21, 1899, John Spalding Falkner, only son of the Rev. Wm. Howard Falkner and Mary Spalding Falkner, and grandson of the Rev. John B. Falkner, D. D., and the late Rev. Henry Whitehouse Spalding, D. D., aged one month and twenty-two days.

"Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

### Acknowledgments

The Rev. A. W. Mann thankfully acknowledges the receipt of \$45 from "Anonymous," towards the expenses of the Mid-Western Deaf-Mute Mission.

### 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.

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



# The Editor's Table

## Kalendar, April, 1899

|                                   |                             |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. EASTER EVEN.                   | Violet (White at Evensong). |
| 2. EASTER DAY.                    | White.                      |
| 3. Monday in Easter.              | White.                      |
| 4. Tuesday in Easter.             | White.                      |
| 9. 1st Sunday (Low) after Easter. | White.                      |
| 16. 2d Sunday after Easter.       | White.                      |
| 23. 3d Sunday after Easter.       | White.                      |
| 25. ST. MARK, Evangelist.         | Red.                        |
| 30. 4th Sunday after Easter.      | White.                      |

WITH this issue THE LIVING CHURCH completes its twentieth year under the present management. It was a healthy infant of six months when it came into my hands from Drs. Harris and Fulton, May 1, 1879. The subscription price was then \$3.00 a year, and the amount of reading was about one-half that which is now supplied at \$2.00 a year. There was only one Church journal of national circulation at that time, and THE LIVING CHURCH had a fair field and made a good record of growth. In the early days there were few diocesan and parish papers, and the clergy were generally interested in the circulation of the weekly Church press. It was much easier to secure both subscribers and advertisements, during the eighties, than it has been since.

As to what the paper has done, or has tried to do, during these twenty years, perhaps we may let it speak for itself. The many letters of appreciation received are most encouraging. I trust it may fulfil the expectations of its readers, in the future. It is scarcely possible that I should live to announce the completion of another vicennial period, but as I am permitted to hold my "trick at the wheel" a while longer, I desire to thank all who have aided me or have kindly criticised my course, and to express the hope that the record of the past may show that THE LIVING CHURCH is deserving of the confidence of both clergy and laity. Without their co-operation "their labor is but lost" who seek to establish a Church paper.

C. W. LEFFINGWELL.

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## Pen-and-Ink-lings

NORWEGIAN legislators propose that girls who do not know how to knit, sew, wash, and cook should be refused permission to marry. Daughters of wealthy men are not to be excepted.

FREEDOM of the press does not exist, to any great extent, in Germany. Professor Delbruck who fills the chair of history in the University of Berlin, has been reprimanded and fined five hundred marks for daring, some months ago, to write, in a scholarly journal which he edits, that the recent decree of the German government in expelling Danes from Schleswig-Holstein was a "disgraceful intolerance, unworthy of

nineteenth century civilization, and opposed to all precedents of international law." The authorities, says *The Congregationalist*, hardly dared to remove him from his post or imprison him, but they have made him feel the iron heel of that incarnation of mediæval self-sufficiency who sits on the throne of the Hohenzollerns.

RECENT reports of Church services give us the following intelligent statements: "In many of the churches to-day the rite of Confirmation was administered to classes of catechisms, and services incident to the reception of new members were held." It is presumable that the reporter had in his mind an indefinite impression of the word "catechumens." In a report of a bishop's visitation, the local paper states that "there was an informal gathering, which afforded the Bishop the opportunity of meeting the members of his laity!"

VISITORS to Rome will appreciate what Arthur Symons says of it in *Harper's Monthly*:

Rome, properly apprehended, seems to shut one in, as with its own walls, upon the greatest moments of art, of history, of religion, of humanity. Every road does not lead to Rome, but every road in Rome leads to eternity. It is quietly prodigal of itself, like the air about one which is part of one's breath. In this large Rome one has room for one's self; within these walls one is shut in from others, and from what in one's self is the reflection of their image; one's energies are not torn into little ineffectual pieces, as they are in the rapid drawing this way and that of the daily life of all other great cities. One has time to discover that, while there are many interesting, and even intoxicating, things in the world, there are very few things of primary importance.

OF London, Mr. Symons says:

To will and to receive are, in London, simultaneous. There are too many people, too many books, too many museums, too many theatres; the spectacle of this feverish unslackening life is too absorbing. I cannot escape the newspapers, for even if I do not read them there is always some one to tell me what they have been saying of my own or my friend's last book. . . . And, above all, I have not time to live. Life scatters into waves all over the rocks, falling back broken and dispersed into the seething trouble of the ocean. Yesterday is to-day, and to-day is to-morrow, before I have been alone with myself for an hour.

THE German government has undertaken a remarkable experiment in taxation, in a bill compelling the large shops to contribute a larger proportion than the small ones to Germany's revenue. It divides the branches into five groups, food and drugs, clothing, furniture, glass, and jewelry. Establishments trading in two or more of these groups, and employing more than twenty-five persons, come under the new law. Those engaged in two groups pay ten per cent. of their profits in taxation; three, fifteen per cent.; four, twenty per cent.; five, twenty-five per cent. Shops engaged in three groups and employing twenty-five persons, pay an annual tax of twenty marks for each one of the twenty-five, and ten marks for each additional employe. Stores with branch establishments will be treated

as if all were under the same roof. Co-operative stores will not be taxed under the new law.

IN a review of the Letters of Elizabeth Barrett Browning in *The Quarterly Review*, there is the following fine bit of analysis: "Written out of the heart of a woman to the man she loved, the poet's soul informs them, raising love from 'an emotion to a motive,' changing it from a fire that burns to a light that illumines, subduing the wail of desire to the chant of endurance."

HERE also is a clever distinction between men and women poets:

Sincerity, as it is the prevailing characteristic of women's writings, is also its chief merit. More egotistical in their subject-matter than men, more concrete in the manner and substance of their thought, more impulsively emotional, it is rare to find a woman poet who has not some message to declare, some conviction to lay down or emotion to vent; some distinct thing to say, if not about the world she lives in, then about herself. The men minor poets of the day would seem to spend themselves chiefly in the effort to attain perfection of form. . . . The substance is thin, the thought conventional, and there is little suggestive stirring, alive, behind the dainty utterance, the carefully modeled form.

THE late Henry Reeve, for many years leader-writer of the *London Times*, was dining one night at a house where the other guests included Macaulay and Sydney Smith. Macaulay was at that time laying society waste with his waterspouts of talk. At length, dinner being over, Sydney Smith, Reeve, and a few others went away by themselves, and immediately got on the overpowering subject of Macaulay, "He confounds soliloquy and colloquy," said Reeve. "He is a book in breeches!" Smith declared. "The very worst feature in Macaulay's character is his appalling memory," said Reeve. "Aye, indeed," said Sydney Smith; "why, he could repeat the whole 'History of the Virtuous Blue-Coat Boy,' in three volumes, post 8vo, without a slip." After a pause, as if of consideration, the witty divine added: "He should take two tablespoonfuls of the waters of Lethe every morning to correct his retentive powers!"

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## The Mountain

BY FRANCIS HALLEY NEWTON

Ten thousand weary years have pressed,  
Relentless, o'er my lofty crest,  
And wind and rain and snow have driven  
Against my mighty sides, and striven  
To hurl me downward from my place—  
In vain, for steadfast is my base.  
With turret, battlement, and tower,  
A citadel against Time's power,  
I stand eternal. Far below,  
With noise and tumult, to and fro,  
The petty tribes of mortals run,  
As fleeting as the cloud and sun.

The azure arches of the sky  
Rest lightly on my forehead high.  
Twixt cliff and cliff adventurous trees,  
Clinging, are shaken by the breeze;  
My feet the fretful river laves,  
Chafing and foaming as it raves  
And rushes headlong to the sea.

And if the earth God's footstool be,  
I am the carving, fashioned there  
To make His handiwork more fair.



## Days With the Sisters of St. Mary

BY ABBY STUART MARSH

### II.

IT was my privilege, during the past holidays, to see the interior workings of that noble institution, St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, in New York city. Commodiously housed by the gifts of loving friends, from a hundred to a hundred and twenty sick and suffering children, from the lower walks of life, are here being cared for, with all the skill of which medical science, with its perfect appliances can boast, and with all the tenderness which inspires the heart and makes gentle the hands that work from love for the Master. Children of all creeds and nationalities are here, the open sesame being that of needy suffering.

The wards, St. Mary's and St. Elizabeth's, for the larger and smaller girls; St. Christopher's and St. Raphael's, for the larger and smaller boys, and Holy Innocents, for the babes (they are seldom taken under two years of age) are ideal places for sick children. The pretty tiled floors, marble wainscoting, and white walls; the little white hospital cots, or cribs, each with its white covering, give an attractive air of sanitary perfection. With each ward is connected a quiet room, where a very sick child is placed. Wide windows at either end of the wards, with plants, or a globe of fish, give a bright aspect to the whole. A tiny rocking chair is beside each bed; wheel chairs are for those who need them; while braces and high-soled shoes seem not in the least to impede the motions or dampen the pleasure of these happy-faced children. It is seldom that a child does not regret leaving St. Mary's Hospital; and some of the little ones cling to the kind nurse or Sister, with cries of "mamma, mamma," when the time comes for them to leave. An instance was told me of a mother's not knowing her own child, so greatly had it improved while under the Sister's care. Sisters, nurses, and young ladies who can give an allotted time to the work, care for and amuse the children. Some of New York's finest talent, both in the surgical and the medical line, is freely given. Weekly clinics are here held, in both departments, before the students of Columbia College's medical department; and the little sufferers have every chance that skill, science, and nursing can give to counteract the evils of poor sanitation and heredity.

But to a more attractive side. On Christmas Eve, I had the pleasure of watching the distribution of gifts in St. Mary's ward, by a kind lady who had previously ascertained each girl's wishes. Every motherly little heart was gladdened by dolls with the daintiest belongings. Trunks for the tiny wardrobes, bureaus, beds, and tiny kitchens, with appropriate furniture, were piled upon the children's beds, or on the tables for those who were able to be dressed. Kind friends, in the name of Santa Claus, filled the stockings and remembered the children of every ward with a Christmas tree. One of the pleasantest features was the children's singing of carols. Early on Christmas morning, all who could, came into the hall and sang the sweet old English carols—boys who, many of them, before coming to the hospital, had heard little but the lowest street songs. Canon Knowles who talked to the boys of St. Christopher's ward at their

Christmas celebration, complimented them very much upon their rendering of these old songs. One can hardly estimate the power for good of the lessons that come into the lives of these boys and girls, often from the streets, or the lowest haunts of the city. We know how tender the heart is in sickness; then imagine what, to these children, are the comforts and the care which they receive, the gentle, kindly voices which, perchance, they never hear elsewhere. In the babies' ward, God bless them, one dear little fellow, surfeited with happiness, fell asleep during the distribution of gifts.

It is pitiful indeed to see the patience of these tiny sufferers. One dear little fellow who was wasting away without any apparent disease, opened and closed long-fringed eyelids over the most beautiful brown eyes with evident content, while held in strong and comfortable arms; but the poor, emaciated little face frowned when it became necessary to lay him down, although his one treasure, the woolly dog, was hugged fast in his arms. When we remember how one sick baby oft claims the attention of a household, it seems almost a miracle how these little waifs are cared for in such numbers.

There is no limit, I believe, to their stay, simply till the attending physician pronounces the recovery complete. One bright little girl, Gladys, the daughter of a priest in Newfoundland, is about to leave after a stay of more than two years. In the meantime, all that is possible has been done for her complaint, hip disease, and she steps about very quickly on a high-soled shoe and a brace.

Many of the beds are endowed, or supported; for, indeed, what mother whom God has blessed with means, can visit this hospital and fail to leave a mark of her presence as she thinks of the rosy-cheeked children in her own nursery, or of the jewels that were lent her only for a season?

I must tell you of the appointments of the hospital, although one is tempted to linger with the children. The hospital, besides containing these wards, operating rooms, rooms for the Sisters and nurses, and ample reception rooms, has an exquisite little chapel where many memorial gifts find their appropriate place; as the altar, a fine window, a beautiful statue, and two or three choice oil paintings. Here the life of Sisters and nurses is crowned with the highest act of worship, and here the deeper life which shows itself in such beautiful deeds is forever fed; and here many of the children receive the sacrament of Holy Baptism, as one little white-veiled maiden who was led in after the early Celebration on Epiphany morning.

A few rare gems of art have been given to the hospital, and numerous pictures enliven the walls of the wards. "Our pictures represent the taste of our friends" said the Sister, in reply to my admiration; indeed, the atmosphere of the whole house, from the soft, devotional air of the chapel to that of the exquisitely kept wards, was that of simple and elegant refinement.

On Ninth avenue, is the Wilke's Dispensary. Here sick children are brought for examination, for treatment, for some operations, and here medicines are dispensed—by no means is this a small part of the good done under the hospital auspices. The building is admirably adapted for its purposes; rooms are provided where cases of possible contagion are secluded while waiting examination. Here is the autopsy

room and the mortuary chapel. One can think more pleasantly of the tiny body resting in this spot than in the surroundings of its birth. Upstairs are rooms for resident physicians, when they become necessary, and for a resident priest.

No mention of the Sisterhood of St. Mary can be complete without the name of its venerated foundress, the Rev. Mother Harriet. Of few women can it be so truly said that "her works do follow her." Possessed of rare executive ability, she laid the foundation lines on bold and far-reaching planes, and it was granted to her to see every institution which I have named, save the Home for Mountain Girls, in Sewanee, which has been founded since her death, fairly started and successful. Able hands took the work at the close of her long and well-spent life; no part of which will suffer, if devotion and love can solve the many problems which the changing times bring to perplex. The numerous Orders which have arisen, and the eager calls for workers in new fields, should make more fervent the daily prayer, "Increase, O Lord, their numbers according to their needs," for we know that they are "in their several works, a great blessing to Thy lost and sick and sorrowful ones."

Banded to the Sisters by the tie of sweet sympathy and daily prayer, are associates, ladies living in the world, those whose paths have been so directed, by God's providence, that the full religious life is not for them. Those who have of this world's goods can aid in answering the daily prayer: "Turn the hearts of many to help them by prayer and alms, and grant that the spirit of self-devotion may deepen and widen in the Church, beautifying her," in our Saviour's sight.

In the little graveyard at Peekskill, rest the mortal remains of the Rev. Mother Harriet; the mound marked alone, as all others are, by the nameless wooden cross, while family love has claimed the right to place, in the centre of the enclosure, a monument, a granite cross, to the memory of her to whom the American Church owes so much.

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### Book Reviews and Notices

**The Age of the Maccabees.** With Special Reference to the Religious Literature of the Period. By A. W. Streane, D. D., Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. London and New York: Eyre & Spottiswoode; New York agents, E. & J. B. Young. Price, \$2.50.

Strictly speaking, the period of the Maccabees covers about sixty years, from the revolt of Mattathias, B. C. 168, to the death of John Hyrcanus, B. C. 106. Dr. Streane, however, has wisely included the whole interval, from the return of the Jews from the Babylonish captivity to the accession of Herod the Great, B. C. 538 to B. C. 37. The first part of this period is treated by way of brief retrospect, while from the year 168 onward the narrative is more detailed. Our author nowhere approaches anything like eloquence, or even vividness, of style, even where the subject-matter might have inspired some enthusiasm, but he has succeeded in putting this vexed period of history into intelligible and not unattractive shape, thus making the path of the student somewhat easier. The book contains eighteen chapters, of which nine are devoted to the history, the remainder to the literature. The latter is the best feature of the work. The seventeenth chapter, on the Septuagint version of the Old Testament, gives the facts and the most trustworthy conclusions with great clearness and full appreciation of all that is involved. There is no longer much room for doubt that this translation was the work of various authors of different dates, and that it was accomplished



by Hellenistic Jews to supply their own necessities. Three valuable appendices deal, the first, with the Pharisees; the second, with the succession of Jewish teachers, from Ezra to the destruction of the Temple by the Romans; the third, with the vexed subject of the date of the Book of Daniel. The last is a simple statement of the arguments on both sides, presented with studied impartiality. At the close the author gives his opinion that at the present stage of our knowledge it is not possible to attain positive proof. If such is the case, the presumption is still in favor of the conservative view.

**The Martyrdom of an Empress.** With portraits from photographs. New York: Harper & Bros. 1899. Price, \$2.50.

This anonymous romance of real life is said to be written by one of the ladies of the Austrian court, an intimate friend of the august lady whose death "by an assassin's hand, in Geneva, thrilled the world." One wonders how so much could have been permitted to see the light of day. The whole story has material enough in it for a library of sensational adventure of the Ouida type. There is the youthful heroine, a young fawn in a forest, discovered by the coming prince. The story of Cinderella is reproduced at Possenhoffen castle. The nuptials take place. There is the bitter disillusioning of the young bride, the intrigues of court life are seen, until at last the Empress takes flight from all the incidental wrongs of her wedded life, and flies away to her palace in Algiers. Despite, however, the real tragedy in the narrative, one cannot but smile at much of the contents and style of the recital. In the most harrowing places, the lady writer stops the story to give us details of the costume in which the victim is arrayed. Again and again one is reminded of the reckless prodigality of Ouida. Another curious trait of the production is, that all the sins of the lords of creation are passed over in the most airy way possible, while from the dowager Empress down, all the real evil is ascribed to the meddlesomeness and wickedness of the women. It is a painful history, the story of a misplaced life; but the redeeming feature in it all is the heroism of the Empress in her declining years, her reconciliation with the Emperor, and their mutual dependence on each other. This is human, yes, divine! All the lurid romance of the Archduke Rudolph, and the horrors of the double death at Mayerling, are brought out in hints and coincidents, which the reader is expected to understand and put together. It forms one of the darkest pages in modern history. While one cannot but shudder at the awful scene on the borders of Lake Geneva, when the Italian anarchist cleft the heart of the ill-fated Empress, yet it would seem as if it all were the dramatic and fitting climax of a sad though exalted life.

**Two Men o' Mendip.** By Walter Raymond. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. 1899. Price, \$1.25.

We have here a well-told tale of life in Somersetshire in the sombre days when a man was hanged for stealing a sheep, and the hatred of class for class was intensified by the gross injustice of the law. The story is a tragedy of country life. The characters are firmly drawn, from sturdy John Winterhead and thick-headed Solomon Moggridge to feather-brained Patty, John's daughter, whose sad fate must elicit all the sympathy that one can spare for a misled girl; as her honest father's sacrifice of himself to the demands of conscience and justice when he has avenged her and his own wrongs, will demand the noble sympathy which one cannot withhold from a strong man who suffers for his acts, under a fate as relentless as that of Oedipus.

**Rachel.** By Jane H. Findlater. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. 1899. Price, \$1.25.

This is a strong story, full of interest. The hero is a student for the ministry of the Kirk of Scotland, the incidents of whose life are, to some extent, if not entirely, modeled upon those of the founder of the Irvingite body, Edward Irving. Rachel, the heroine, is a character

altogether attractive and lovable, in spite of some glaring faults—perhaps even because of them. She does not marry her hero, and the pathos of the love story is affecting; but to tell the tale even in outline would be unjust to the reader, as it is a simple tale, without much of a plot, and indeed a plot is not needed, for the simple tragedy of the story is sufficient without it.

**The Conjure Woman.** By Charles W. Chesnutt. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1899. Price, \$1.25.

Seven stories of negro superstitions, and memories of life "befo' de Wah," all held together by the connecting link of the adventures of a gentleman and his wife in their efforts to make a home in the "sunny South," give us telling pictures of slavery days, and evidently truthful delineations of the negro character. There is a great deal of the deeply tragic in much that is told us; told, too, without heat or prejudice, so that one sympathizes with the awful tangle resulting from those, happily, past and gone relations. These stories have also a rich store of genuine folk lore, told in the negro dialect, and glowing with the mysterious, the weird, and the inevitably comic, which is ever near at hand in the childlike souls of the dark race.

**Lights and Shadows of American Life.** By the Rev. A. C. Dixon, D.D. Chicago and New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. Price, \$1.

Dr. Dixon has a pleasant, readable style and a sensible way of looking at the conditions of our various classes of society. The range of subjects treated of in this volume embraces "Our Homes," "Breadwinners," "Amusements," "Politics," "Cities," "Dangers," etc. While we cannot fully agree with the writer in all his opinions, we have found much that is suggestive in his book, and believe that it is a useful addition to the literature on America and its people.

UNDER the title, "The Warden," Henry A. Fairbairn, M.D., will publish, through Mr. Whitaker, a biographical sketch of his father who for many years was head of St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y., and was widely known in the Church as an author and educator.

THE latest volumes of the new issue of *Sadler's Commentary* that have come to hand, are the volume containing the Epistles to the Galatians, Ephesians, and Philippians, and that of The Revelation of St. John the Divine. With three more volumes, the whole series (of twelve) will be complete. It is not too much to say that it is the best commentary on the New Testament. It gives no uncertain sound on doctrinal questions, and is written from a Churchman's point of view. [Price, \$1.50 per volume. Geo. Bell & Sons, London. Imported by the Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth av., New York.]

### Books Received

*Under this head will be announced all books received up to the week of publication. Further notice will be made of such books as the editor may select to review.*

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.

Corn Plants—Their Uses and Ways of Life. By Frederick Leroy Sargent. 75 cts.

A Tent of Grace. By Adelina Cohnfeldt Lust. \$1.50.

Letters of Thomas Carlyle to His Youngest Sister. By Charles Townsend Copeland. \$2.

The Ladder of Fortune. By Frances Courtenay Baylor. \$1.50.

Through Nature to God. By John Fiske. \$1.

Milton's Complete Poetical Works. By William Vaughn Moody. \$2.

James Russell and His Friends. By Edward Everett Hale. \$3.

HARPER & BROS.

Danish Fairy and Folk Tales. By J. Christian Bay. Illustrated. \$1.50.

Fur and Feather Tales. By Hamblen Sears. Illustrated. \$1.75.

Ballads and Miscellanies. By W. M. Thackeray.

E. & J. B. YOUNG & CO.

In Memoriam Rev. Thomas McKee Brown, M. A.

FREDERICK A. STOKES COMPANY

A Guide to the Wild Flowers. By Alice Lounsbury. \$2.50.

Tales By Tom Hall. \$1.25.

J. J. McVEY, Philadelphia

Exposition of Christian Doctrine. By a Seminary Professor. \$2.25.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

Heart of Man. By George Edward Woodberry. \$1.50.

A. S. BARNES & CO.

History up to Date. By Wm. A. Johnson. \$1.50.

A. & C. BLACK, London. A. C. MCCLURG & Co., Chicago

The History of the Reformation in Scotland. By John Knox.

CHURCH PUBLISHING CO., Chicago

The Miracle of Markham. By Charles M. Sheldon. 75c.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

The Church-Idea. By Wm. R. Huntington, D.D. 50c.

T. & T. CLARK, Edinburgh. CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, New York

The Theology of the Epistle to the Hebrews. By George Milligan, B. D. \$2.25.

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO.

New Testament Churchmanship. By the Rt. Rev. H. G. Satterlee. \$1.50.

Devotion to the Blessed Virgin. Bossuet. Translated by F. M. Capes. \$1.

Through Boyhood to Manhood. By Ennis Richmond. \$1.

Through the Storm. Pictures of Life in Armenia. By A. Nagorbex. \$2.

The Spirit of Watchfulness. By Canon Carter. \$1.75.

THOMAS WHITTAKER, New York

A Manual of Information Concerning the Episcopal Church. Fourth edition. By the Rev. George W. Shinn, D.D. Boards.

### Opinions of the Press

*The Observer* (Presbyterian)

CLOSED QUESTIONS.—In the realm of religion something is fixed, some teachings stay. It is not all a matter of varying forms, it is largely, also, an exhibition of agreeing and abiding faiths. Though our syntax and vocabulary are not precisely those in which an Augustine or a Clement wrote, the Christian world is thinking to-day by the same rules of logic as did the Fathers, and to a large extent the same thoughts. In other words, there has always been, and there is to day, a significant and extensive consensus of opinion as to the vital, structural truths of the Christian religion. It may be that they cannot note the evangelical unity who are not of it, who are outside it, since this sort of thing is spiritually discerned; it is doubtless the case that the varieties of minor interpretation seem very numerous and important to those who have an interest in setting Christianity, if possible, at war with itself, but to the candid student of historical Christianity, it will be perfectly apparent that certain great leading ideas have dominated the centuries, and commanded the devotion of countless multitudes which belong to the very structure of the Gospel, and are as continuous in history as the life of mankind itself.

*The Advance* (Congregationalist)

THE ANTI-CANTEEN LAW.—It must have required more than ordinary legal convolution to twist a law which endeavored to emphasize and fortify an absolute prohibition of liquor-selling, by providing that not only should officers no longer act as bar-tenders, as at present, but that no person of any description should sell liquor upon any military premises whatever—to twist this double-guarded prohibition into a permission to sell liquor. That this was the intent of the law, we know not only from its plain statements, which are perfectly clear to the unprejudiced mind; but from the statement of Dr. Crafts who drew the original provision for the law; by the remarks of Senator Hansbrough who endorsed it in the Senate, and by the entire debate upon the subject. We venture to say that a different interpretation never occurred to any one who had anything to do with passing it, until it was suggested by the Attorney-General. As is well-known, Secretary Alger was opposed to the liquor prohibition in the new law, and it is claimed that it was he who first suggested this interpretation. Religious bodies are protesting against this new process of nullification of law by opinion, and the agitation should be kept up until the law is enforced according to its spirit and intent.



# The Household

## The Queen's Glebe

BY FREDERICA EDMUNDS

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CHAPTER X.

CAPTAIN Dalton whose bold blue eyes had turned momentarily from Evelyn's face, spoke: "Methinks your son and I have met in foreign parts, Mr. Underhill. He has told me much of the Queen's Glebe, which I thought not then to see, and of his fair kinswoman here."

"Where saw you my son?" inquired the clergyman, while Evelyn busied herself again with the tray.

"'Twas in London, at Lady Fortier's reception. She is sister to the Lord Bishop of —, a Scotch see. My lady can have much interest in your son's preferment."

"Griffith's work is here, when he sees fit to return to it," replied Mr. Underhill stiffly.

"He hath much excuse for delaying, honored sir. Lady Fortier who is a kinswoman of mine own," young Dalton stroked his fair mustache complacently, "hath a sister whom report saith hath enslaved Mr. Griffith Underhill."

Mr. Underhill's reply was forestalled by Evelyn: "Report? Ah, sir, mine ears are weary of reports in these days. Methinks they distance the little birds which are said to carry them. I doubt not but there will come a time when men shall think out some flying monster, which shall bring us news yet more speedily. The retreat of a Highland regiment will be reported before the last man shall have turned right about face."

The mirth of the officers over this sally was broken into by a sudden sound from the back of the house. It was a crash as of falling crockery. "The maid's sweetheart hath stolen a kiss to the damage of the china," suggested Captain Dalton, quite recovered from his momentary discomfiture.

"'Tis the dogs, no doubt," said Sir John. "Perhaps Philo—" began Evelyn, "the preserve pots draw him as they do the bees."

But when Mr. Underhill, passing quickly into the next room, looked from the window, naught was to be seen but an uncertain figure skulking in the distance towards the herder's quarters. Could Karl have been filching sweets, or had there been some unknown eavesdropper present during the talk with the baronet.

A full, January moon looked down upon the valley of the Mohawk, making the deep snow-drifts heaped up about Johnson Hall to glitter with an icy whiteness. The fine oaks that stood guard before the entrance creaked and snapped under the snow which lay on their hardy boughs, while the tall poplars seemed to draw closer their stiffened limbs denied such covering. In strange contrast to the white desolation of the winter night, appeared the square-built house, thoroughly illuminated from the dormer-windowed roof to the open hallway, where the massive doors now swung wide on their huge hinges. Within, the lights flickered on checkered wainscoting and broad balustrade, while without they scattered their beams on icy-coated shrub and smoothly crusted snowbank. Two lesser buildings loomed up on either side of the central mansion, one dark, spectral, suggestive of un-

known terrors, the other with portholes that gleamed with a fitful glow, like the light in dying eyes.

Within the hall was gathered an assembly not large, but sufficiently gay, for Sir John and Lady Johnson were entertaining their friends to-night by a dance in the block-house, formerly used as a storeroom, but recently put in a condition of defence. Among the company were Colonel Guy Johnson and his lady, Colonel Klaus with his wife, the nearest of kin to the present baronet, and many others of high military rank, or of county fame. There were also a few guests of Lady Johnson's, chiefly officers' wives and daughters, with grand *toilettes* and manners, and here, too, was Evelyn Darcy! For the baronet had himself urged the matter in person upon Mr. and Mrs. Underhill, and had gained their somewhat reluctant consent.

Evelyn herself, however, had betrayed a strong desire to attend this rare festivity. Perhaps she wished to show to Griffith, from whom little had been heard in these last months, that she too could play with edged tools, could handle fire, and not be singed. And so she had come under the escort of the party from Guy Park, and followed by Dutch Karl as her own special retainer. And now she was standing in the centre of the brilliantly lighted reception room, very complacent over her white damask silk petticoat, flowered with primroses; her pale blue bodice, and her wonderful satin slippers, stitched with gold thread. But after all, she did not know, until Captain Dalton told her, how bewitching looked her radiant eyes under the mass of curls piled high above her forehead and lightly powdered. And yet even then, down under the pale-blue bodice and a certain surface enjoyment, Evelyn's heart ached strangely for the sight of a bonnie face over the water. Well, she was playing Griffith at his own game, but would he ever know or care?

Across the spacious hall with its fine stairway, across the keeping room beyond, catching a glimpse of Sir William's study, now filled with gay cavaliers, Evelyn was led by Captain Dalton. Then carefully wrapped by her assiduous gallant, she was conducted over the bark pathway which surmounted the frozen earth works, to the lighted block-house. Within all was festive in the impromptu ballroom. Torches or flambeaux

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stuck in the walls contrasted with the clear light of candles in silver sconces, which were set about here and there. The portholes were now used as niches for bright blossomed plants, from Lady Johnson's boudoir, against backgrounds of evergreen boughs. Two or three oaken benches and chairs were disposed about the room, and a couple of regimental musicians were established in a corner, with fife and drum. A portrait of Sir William looked calmly down upon the incongruous scene, under which, with almost more lifeless rigidity, stood the influential Indian, Brant.

"Looks it not well?" queried young Dalton of his companion. "By my faith, I have seen less proper setting out in Lady Fortier's London house!"

Evelyn winced. "Aye," she responded, carelessly, "'tis well enough for the backwoods and the civilization of the valley."

Captain Dalton regarded her curiously. "You have spent much time in the large cities? Perchance, New York or Boston?" he inquired.

"I have seen New York but once," responded Evelyn, "and as I had just landed, methinks banquets and balls would have gone somewhat amiss. Of the entertainments of Boston I cannot speak either, but I have heard that they have had there a tea party."

The captain laughed. "By my faith," he

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cried, "you did not leave your wit behind, when you made that landing spoken of!"

Evelyn looked up gravely. His light words had given her a new cue.

"You stake much on your faith," she said. "These are the days to try it. I wonder if I and you and all this brave assembly here will be loyal to our Faith and to our king."

"You will, 'tis written in your eyes. As for me, I know naught else than loyalty; it is no virtue in me, and mayhap 'tis easier to fight with sword in hand than to maintain the Faith at home."

While talking, they had been slowly sauntering through the room. Now the music struck up, and the dancing began. The ball in all respects was much like one in our own day, though minuet and quadrille took the place of the modern waltz and polka. Evelyn enjoyed it all, though her better self was vexed at taking any pleasure in the sentimental flatteries of her companion. She honestly liked him better when he laid aside his affectations, and laughed with her in hearty good comradeship.

Hours passed and other partners sought her out, among them Walter Butler whose handsome, sinister face, first met in that June twilight at the ford, was now familiar to her. The company had been ushered to supper in the dining-room of the mansion, and had returned to the blockhouse, all but a few chosen spirits who still lingered over their wines. The torches burned dim in the low room, and their smell became offensive and rank in the air now heavy with the scent of wine and the perfume of the flowers. The noise of the revelers in the dining-room at times broke in upon the flagging efforts of the musicians. The feeble rays of dawn began to struggle in through the portholes, and faces grew pallid and weary in the confused light. Evelyn was thoroughly tired of the whole scene, and could no longer find anything but contempt for Captain Dalton who had drunk somewhat heavily.

It was at this point—the hour of depression which comes before the day—that a loud and strange outcry startled the gay revelers.

"'Tis the war-whoop! Great God, have the Iroquois come down upon us?"

"A rebel plot! We shall all be massacred!"

Such were the outcries. Women shrieked, and fell fainting into their partner's arms. Evelyn's heart beat painfully, and in that brief moment of suspense she wished herself within the Queen's Glebe. There at least the household would meet death with prayer on their lips, not with shrieks and curses. Nearer came the dreadful sound. Indians in paint and feathers appeared on the very threshold.

Then Joseph Brant stepped quietly forward into the midst of the panic-stricken assembly, a grim smile on his heavy face. "My pale brothers need have no fear," he said. "The white men make a very bad war-whoop. They drink too much what my people call fire-water."

These few words had indeed the effect of restoring confidence, but even the unmasking of the false Indians could not bring back gaiety. Sir John himself seemed anxious to bring the revel to a close. His nerves too had been shaken by his over-hilarious guests.

Evelyn begged permission to return to the Glebe with Karl who was to start in the early morning. Lady Johnson demurred to this, but at last consented, herself attending while the young girl exchanged her ball dress for a riding habit.



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"Nay, child," she replied to Evelyn's remonstrances, "I am not sleepy. I have a gruesome feeling, as though this festivity had been a time of ill-omen. Belike the fictitious war-whoop hath shattered my nerves."

Presently she spoke again: "You favor not much your brother Griffith, though in truth you are not the less comely."

Evelyn colored. "He is not my brother," she began.

"Oh, aye, I remember, and I note your blushes. I have seen something of the young man before his going to foreign parts, and did never tire of looking at his winsome face. Methinks 'tis a pity the commandant should have spoiled his bargain, and taken him so soon from your side."

"His bargain, madame?"

"Aye, he has told me himself. A young man likes to confide something to an older woman, and mayhap Sir John's Madeira hath unloosed his tongue. But surely you know that he bargained to postpone his ordination?"

"No, madame, there you are wrong. The temptation has been put in his way, and he has refused it."

"Aye, to surrender altogether his ministry, but he hath agreed to wait a year, when Captain McKaye's arrival has made bargains

unnecessary. Tut, child, do not look as if it were a Doctor Faustus' compact with Satan himself."

"There must be some mistake," said Evelyn gravely.

The baroness laid one hand soothingly on the girl's shoulder. With the other she pressed her own brow. "'Tis my bad memory," she said, "this anxiety about Sir John is weighing on me."

An hour later and Evelyn was on her way in the morning air. Never had it felt so delightful to her. Never had her horse's feet, now ringing on the frozen snow, borne her on a more welcome journey. She felt as if she had escaped from some unwholesome hot-house influence, and as she looked back at the closed shutters of the hall, behind which Dalton and his friends were sleeping off their night's potations, she smiled to think how she had given them the slip. Under Karl's escort she felt supremely independent.

But even as she rode toward the rising sun, Evelyn felt that one little shadow obscured the brightness of her day. What dreadful thing had Lady Johnson told her of Griffith? Could he indeed have made and then have boasted of such an unholy bargain? No, she would not, could not, believe



it, and yet she could not drive the doubt from her own loyal heart. Was it this which she had seen in Captain McKaye's face when they had spoken of Griffith? Then she called up the picture of her lover as she had last seen him, handsome, winning, and a very genuine tenderness for her melting the brightness of his dark blue eyes. Captain McKaye? Alan? yes she would stake her life on the honor of either, but it was to Griffith that her heart went out in a rush of yearning affection. Tears sprang to her eyes, and a spasm contracted her throat. She broke into a little caroling song to relieve the pressure, and as suddenly stopped it. For riding rapidly behind her in her own direction was a solitary figure on horseback, whom she soon recognized as Sir John Johnson.

"You venture too much in riding with but one follower," he said. "'Tis well that I have received a message from the valley which demands my early attention. My people are to follow me as soon as they have rubbed the fumes of liquor from their eyes. We will take the Caughnawaga road, as you will," continued the baronet. "It will serve my turn better, and be the same to you."

Evelyn assented readily, but Karl, riding up, insisted that the road by the Tribe's Hill was better. "There are so bad snow-drifts," he said, "up to a horse's shoulder, maybe."

"They were not there last night! What folly does the fellow talk?" cried the baronet.

Karl scratched his shaggy head, and assumed an expression of more than usual stupidity. "'Tis not what you call a drift, but a snowbank fall in," he said.

"Call it an avalanche, a glacier, or a volcano, an you will, but I mean to see it myself," asserted Sir John.

Karl did not protest further, but shielding his face from the sun with one huge hand, rode forward cheerily enough. They had passed into the hollow beyond the first cross road which skirts the hills, when their ears caught the sound of horses' galloping hoofs to the right. The next instant a party of about half a dozen men dashed from the narrow forest cut road into the broader highway. One look showed that they were wearing the now familiar garb of General Schuyler's troopers.

"They are after me!" exclaimed Sir John, with an oath. "I have been decoyed, but I back my thoroughbred against all their cattle!" He caught Evelyn's bridle as he spoke, and struck her horse with his whip as he dug spurs into his own, so that in spite of the young girl's entreaties that he would leave her, and save himself, they dashed on together. Evelyn's pony, a fiery young filly, caught the spirit of the chase, and stretched the muscles in her slender legs to the utmost.

On and on, faster and faster, they galloped. Evelyn flung her arms forward on her horse's neck and clung blindly. She could see nothing for the flying ice and snow showered up from the road, which stung and cut her face; hear nothing but the clattering of hoofs, and her own throbbing heart-beats. Then a harsh voice rang through the crisp air with the word "halt!" She heard Sir John at her side click his pistol trigger. The pursuers were gaining on him, handicapped as he was by her company.

"Halt," again cried the voice. They were now nearing the long hill which led into Caughnawaga. "Halt, or I fire!" came the third summons.

Evelyn pulled in her own horse with all her strength. "Go on, go," she cried to Sir John, "they will not dare to fire while I am in their range."

The baronet, with another fierce oath, dashed forward alone. Evelyn still rode rapidly on, keeping the middle of the road, and covering Sir John's flight. But Karl was gaining on her, as well as the posse. Now he had overtaken her and had seized her bridle. Evelyn struck at him with her whip, but he swung his heavy body under her horse's neck, and brought the panting creature almost to its knees. "Tausend duayvil!" he breathed, "dost want to be shot?"

Evelyn made no answer. She was watching the troopers who had already passed her, give chase to Sir John. "They will not get him!" she cried, triumphantly. "See! 'tis impossible." But even as she spoke the leader's bullet went whizzing through the air, striking the blooded horse, which leaped and plunged wildly. Sir John discharged his pistol barrels rapidly, but his charger was already rolling under him, and his shots went wide of their mark.

"Stop!" he cried, "I surrender," and as the party neared him: "'Tis an unwarranted capture, for which ye shall answer, and had I but now my sleeping chivalry of the Hall—"

The men were closing in about him, when Karl's riderless and maddened horse dashed forward toward him. In a moment Sir John, with an almost impossible spring, flung himself into the empty saddle, and leaping the roadside runlet at a frightful height, crashed straight through the snow-encrusted forest.

Evelyn knew by the curses of the troopers, that they were balked of the prey which they had hoped would be most welcome to Gen. Schuyler. They skirted the stream a few moments, trying to force their horses to the same leap, but fresh voices from the rear betokened the coming of Sir John's Highlanders, and the little posse immediately dissolved in the forest.

Karl took the loss of the horse and his mistress' upbraiding for his strange conduct, with equal philosophy, "The domine not wish you to be shot," being all she could get out of him.

When Evelyn at last reached the Glebe farm in safety, still exultant over Sir John's escape, she found the interest in her story quite superseded by the contents of a packet just arrived from Griffith.

(To be continued.)

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## 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.

### Oh, What a Pity!

BY EMMA PLAYTER SEABURY

Little Maud Marian lives in a city;  
Her head is a touse of frizzles and curls,  
She wears gold beads, and a ring with pearls,  
And an empire dress of lace and silk,  
And hat with feathers like foamy milk,  
And satin slippers, and mousquetaires.  
Little Maud Marian lives in the city,  
And Dorothy says, "Oh my, what a pity!"

Dorothy lives among country joys,  
Her hair is shingled like any boy's;  
She has no lace, nor a silken gown,  
But she only laughs at living in town.  
Her dress is flannel, or, do you know,  
In summer the plainest of calico?  
And spring-heeled shoes; but she never tires,  
Her feet seem shod with electric wires.  
"When there's only one May in the year, what a pity,"  
Dorothy says, "to live in a city."

Dorothy gambols the whole of the day,  
By meadow and brook, like a lamb at play;  
She rolls in the scented hay in the mow,  
She hunts the eggs, and she milks the cow.  
She rides her horse in the wildest race,  
She climbs a tree to the nestlings' place,  
She picks the currants and cherries, and then  
She pets the brood of the speckled hen.  
"When there's only one June in the year, what a pity,"  
Dorothy says, "to live in a city."

### The Girls of St. Dorothy

BY IZOLA L. FORRESTER

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#### CHAPTER III.

THE SHADOW OF THE LILACS

"Say, Jerry."

Eleanor waited patiently for an answer from the shadow of the lilacs, but there was none forthcoming; not even the crackle of a twig, or the rustle of a leaf, to betray the fact that she had been either seen or heard.

"Oh, Jer-ree!"

The appeal was made forcible this time by a well aimed peach stone, which, judging from the prolonged "Ow-w-w" that greeted it, well fulfilled its mission, and a dark head bobbed around the corner of the bushes to look at her as she sat above, on her favorite seat, the veranda rail. It was afternoon, and Eleanor felt as though she had started the S. D. S. on a road of brilliant success. The girls had gone away in the morning, each full of high resolves, and earnest promises, and altogether, she felt very happy over the probable outcome of her scheme.

"Quit, Nell," said Jerry aggrievedly; "you hit my solar plexus."

"Bother your solar plexus," laughed his sister. "Wake up, and tell me something."

Jerry closed his book with a deep sigh, and rolled out of his shelter lazily, to lie at full length on the grass.

"Fire ahead," he said.

"What do you boys do when you initiate members into the Excelsior Club?" asked Eleanor, with grave anxiety.

Jerry looked up at her for a moment in blank, open-eyed astonishment, and then suddenly went off, like an alarm clock, in a succession of good round laughs, while his sister watched him roll on the grass in dignified silence.

"Got 'em again?" shouted a cheery voice

from the garden fence, and Arthur Gray vaulted over.

Jerry sat up, wiping his eyes on his coat sleeve.

"S-say, Art," he gasped, "Nell wants to know—wants to know—oh, jiggits," and off he went again.

"Ought to try something powerful when he's as bad as all that," Arthur said solemnly, gazing down on Jerry, his hands in his pockets, but Nell saw the twinkle in his eye, and was unmollified.

"I don't see why you boys act so crazily every time any one says initiation," she said slowly. "I only wanted to know what you do."

"Y-yes, Art, she—she only wanted to know," Jerry repeated explosively. "Tell her all about it, can't you?"

Arthur cleared his throat nervously.

"Why, you see, Nell," he began apologetically, "we'd like to tell you like sixty—just dying to oblige a lady, you understand, but we have to take the most awful, ironclad vow—"

"'Nough to make your hair curl, that vow," murmured Jerry.

"Never to reveal the secrets of the club. So that whatever our private sentiments may incline us to, we have to sacrifice them on the shrine of—the shrine—"

"The shrine of honor," finished Jerry with a flourish. "Say, can't the old boy make a dandy speech, though, Nell? We let him run on like that at the club, and when he's through, all the other fellows just vote, 'Me, too, Art,' and it goes. In other words, short and sweet, we'd like to tell, but we dassent, as Bobbie says. What are you so peppering anxious to know for?"

"Perhaps to find out how you got red, white, and blue paint on your ears the other night, young man," said Eleanor loftily, and master Jeremiah subsided.

"Where's Mollie?" asked Arthur, suddenly. "Mother didn't worry about her not coming home to dinner, because she thought, of course, you had kept her here."

"Why, no, we didn't," Eleanor said wonderingly. "She went home long before the other girls did."

"What other girls?" asked Jerry, curiously, but Arthur looked so worried that he did not wait for an answer. "I saw Mollie on her wheel about eleven, pedaling for dear life towards the bluff."

"Oh, I know where she is, of course," Nell cried, her face clearing. "How stupid of me not to think at first. She's gone to see Virginia Hardy."

"Whew!" whistled Jerry. "Getting swell, aren't we? I wonder if Mollie—"

"Look there," Arthur interrupted excit-

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edly. "Look at what's coming around the corner."

The rest followed his glance, and there, coming along the poplar shaded street, was the handsome little light trap and cream colored ponies that Virginia always drove. Eleanor saw in a moment that Mollie was in it with the new member, and that they were coming to see her.

"Run away, boys, please," she said eagerly, for it would not do to have any witnesses to a Sisterhood conference, and above all, Excelsiors.

"Humph," said Jerry, huffily, "don't suppose we're going to wait to be froze out, do you? Come on, Art. Oh, and Nell," he called as an afterthought, "if you should want to know about that initiation ceremony—"

But Eleanor was already out of hearing as she hurried down the path to greet the girls.

"Virginia wanted to talk to you about a plan to raise the first money," Mollie said, after she had managed the introduction successfully, and had helped Virginia carefully out of the trap. "She says she will join us, Nell."

"Oh, I am so glad," Eleanor said, trying not to look too happy over the conquest. "We do need some practical ideas badly."

"Maybe you won't think this a bit practical," Virginia said, with her swift smile, that seemed to change the expression of her whole face. "But Mollie likes it, and I will do my best to make it a success."

They were seated on the veranda now, and Virginia unfolded her plan to eager listeners.

"It's a moonlight masquerade to begin with," she said.

"What's that?" asked Nell.

"Why, like a moonlight lawn party, only we will have it all in fancy costume," Virginia explained. "Only charge ten cents admission, you know, and then sell ice cream and lemonade, and have some music, and a lot of colored lanterns, and play games. I think it would be a great success, don't you? It has never been done here in Ottawa."

Nell drew a deep breath.

"I should say not," she said. "It's lovely, if we can only do it. But where's the lawn, and where's the ice cream, and all that coming from?"

"Never you mind, ma'am," said Mollie, with a majestic wave of her hand. "The only thing we have to bother our heads over is whether the moon will shine or not. That is absolutely the only circumstance beyond our control."

"But with only six members—" Nell began doubtfully.

"Too many cooks spoil the broth," Mollie interposed. "Six are plenty. I forgot to tell you, Virginia, that we only started this morning, so there are only a few of us."

"And no boys allowed," laughed Eleanor, adding, in her most decided way: "They are only a nuisance bothering around, and a distraction generally; so we want to have the S. D. S. a distinctly rival affair from the Excelsiors, without one atom of help from any of them. Don't we Mollie?"

"Mollie took off her cap, and ran her fingers through her curls ruefully. It was a mighty hard law, she thought, that deprived the new club of the assistance of the Excelsiors, and when Mollie said Excelsiors, she meant Dave and Arthur, but it was Nell's exclusive right, as founder of the order, to do pretty much as she pleased, so there was no help for it.

"I suppose so," she replied regretfully,

"only I don't think we'll have much fun without them. Now, Dave and Art—"

"Oh, bother Dave and Art," said Eleanor, merrily, as she rose. "Come into the library where it's cool, and there we can make all our plans. I wouldn't have anyone of the boys hear us for the world, because all this is of course *sub rosa*."

Virginia and Mollie followed her, and then a most peculiar thing happened. All was silent for the space of a minute, and then the lilac bushes swayed and rustled from the force of some mysterious internal convulsion, and two figures crawled out from their shelter, on their hands and knees, like a new kind of strange quadruped. Cautiously they peered up on the veranda, and seeing that the coast was clear, trod softly over the lawn, climbed the back fence, and then, with one accord, started on a run cross lots, towards the old white house where the Grays lived, and in whose barn the Excelsior Club held all secret sessions.

(To be continued.)

### Birthday Trees

BY ALICE MAY DOUGLAS

A NUMBER of the students of Mrs. Barton's Boarding School had planned a social evening for Arbor Day, and each had agreed to read up something in regard to the custom of planting trees on the birth of children, and to repeat the same as a part of the evening programme.

Arbor Day at length came, and the party was assembled in the cosy sitting room which went with Alma Allen's suite of rooms. The girls had been given permission to invite a few of the students from a neighboring preparatory school for boys, and it was a merry company that came together, you may be sure.

After the usual festivities had been gone through with, and reports of the day's tree-planting in each of the schools fully discussed, the young people turned their attention to the topic of the evening.

"Did you ever think of how many trees Arbor Day is the birthday?" began Frank Turner. "I shouldn't be surprised if a hundred trees had been set out in just this little town."

"Does a tree's birthday date from the day it is set out?" queried Ellen Dunn, as she helped herself to a flower from a bouquet on the table.

"I suppose a tree's birthday is the day when it springs up," ventured Ellen Barclay.

"Or the day when the seed is planted," laughed Cassie Smith; "but we won't quarrel over this. Who is to speak his little piece first about birthday trees?"

"I will," answered her brother Bertram. I can introduce you to the Mbengas of Western Africa. There, when two babies are born on the same day, two trees of the same kind are planted. Then Mr. B's—I cannot

afford to pronounce their names but once a day—come and dance around the trees. After that, each tree determines the life of its child, and if it dies, the child will die, too."

"My anecdote is about my friends, the Papuans," said Harriet Wills. "When a child is born to them they drive a pebble into the bark of a tree. If the tree is cut down, they believe the child will surely die."

"Many of the European natives in the past planted trees wherever a child was born, so I have read," observed Alma. "It is said that when Virgil was born, his parents planted a poplar. They said, 'As the poplar will overtop all other trees, so will our son's greatness that of others,' and how true did their prophecy prove?"

"Too true for my comfort," put in Bertram who was not particularly fond of his Latin.

"I have heard that poplars are still set out in the neighborhood of Turin, when a baby girl is born," remarked Cassie, "and that when she is grown, her tree becomes her dowery."

"Well, that is more of a dower than girls get nowadays in America," exclaimed Donald. Then noticing the looks of surprise

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upon the faces of his audience, he added: "That is, more than they get by custom, for custom accords them nothing excepting rice and old shoes, when they set out upon their wedding tour."

"My uncle used to live in Switzerland," said Alma, "and I have heard him say that when a boy is born, an apple tree is set out, and when a girl is born, a pear or nut tree; and it is believed that if the tree grows well, the child will, and if it languishes, the child will."

"I'd choose to be a boy, if I were in Switzerland," laughed Cassie, "for I always preferred pears and nuts to apples."

"I have been studying up for this meeting, too," observed Donald, dryly, "and I have learned that in Aargan, if you know where that is—I don't—it was the custom, a few years ago, to plant a fruit tree on the land of the commune for every child that was born. If a father got angry with his son who was away from home, and thus beyond the power of his rage, he would go and cut down the son's memorial tree."

"I have been turning my attention toward the Zulus," said Ellen. "Did you know that the Zulu father always plants an euthorbia tree near the door of his hut when twins are born?"

"What sort of a tree is that?" inquired Harriet.

No one was able to tell.

"Since we are so ignorant," laughed Frank, "I think we had better go back to our books and make the acquaintance of that Zulu tree."

"By the way, it is time to adjourn," said Ellen, "so good night, all. I'm off for my quarters."

The company soon broke up, and ever after the trees had a deeper meaning for them.

**John Phillips' Ride**

REPRESENTATIVE OSBORNE has submitted, from the House Committee on Claims, a favorable report on the Senate Bill to pay Mrs. Hattie A. Phillips \$5,000 in full compensation for the services of her husband, John Phillips, in the Indian war of 1866. The story of the gallantry of John Phillips, for which it is proposed to pay his widow this sum, is a remarkable one. Fort Phil Kearny was invested by the Sioux, under Red Cloud, in December, 1866. It stood in the shadow of the Big Horn Mountain, was the extreme outpost in that part of the North-west, and 200 miles from a telegraph station. On December 21st, a train was attacked by the Sioux, and a detachment of seventy-eight men and two officers, under command of Lieut.-Col Fetterman, made a sally to protect the train. They were surrounded by the Indians, and, after their ammunition was exhausted in defending themselves, were massacred.

The triumphant Sioux then surrounded the fort, and sat down to starve it out. The weather was intensely cold, the thermometer hovering about twenty degrees below zero. The snow lay on the ground from three to five feet in depth. Rescue seemed impossible, and the Indians delayed their attack, knowing that while awaiting it, the garrison of the fort would experience the keenest mental anguish in contemplating their ultimate fate. The women and children begged to be placed in the powder-house, to be blown up in case of a successful attack.

At this crisis, when none of the soldiers dared to undertake the ride to Fort Laramie, John Phillips, scout and hunter, volunteered

to make the attempt. At midnight, he left the fort with a few biscuits in his pocket and a little feed for his horse. Over the plains he rode at night, hiding in the day, with no opportunity to replenish his store of food. Five days later he reached Fort Laramie, falling into a faint when he had delivered the dispatches.

The Indians never forgave him for snatching their prey from them, and in after years continually harassed him by shooting his cattle, and several times attempted to capture him for the purpose of torturing him to death. He put in a claim for \$2,210 for his cattle, which was awarded by the Court of Claims, but it was never paid because he was not at the time a naturalized citizen of the United States. He died soon afterward, in the prime of life, from the results of his exposure on his famous ride.—*Baltimore Sun.*

AT a philatelic exhibition opened at Birmingham in December, there were on view the two most valuable stamps in the world—a penny and a twopenny Mauritius. Only twenty-three specimens of the 1848 Mauritius stamp are known to exist, and the market value of the two on exhibition at Birmingham is £2,100. They belong to a Parisian collector, who has loaned them for the exhibition.

**WOULDN'T BE PUT OFF.**

**Went to the Kitchen and Made it Herself**

Husband said to me one morning, "It seems to me, my dear, that it will pay you to make a trial and see whether it may not be true, as your physician says, that the cause of your persistent dyspepsia and head trouble and palpitation of the heart, is coffee."

He said: "Suppose we stop coffee and try this Postum Food Coffee!" I agreed to it, and so a package was sent up that day.

In the morning we had the new food coffee, and after filling my husband's cup, I filled my own. I sipped a few spoonfuls, and I am ashamed to say that my eyes filled, too. I could not drink it.

Husband suggested that, inasmuch as this was the first trial, the cook had not made it properly.

I took the coffee pot to the kitchen, poured it out, and examined the package carefully, then followed directions exactly (an easy thing to do, by the way), and after I had got the coffee pot to boiling, I left it in the cook's charge, saying that I would send out for it in fifteen minutes.

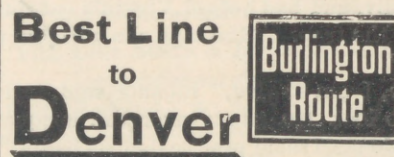
When it came in and I poured out some fresh cups for husband and myself, what a revelation! I could not have believed it possible that there was such a difference between an article poorly prepared and properly prepared. Here it was a black-brown, clear and delicious. The addition of a little cream turned it to that perfect color that an epicure delights in.

This was several months ago, and I attribute my gain in flesh and my perfect health to the use of Postum, as it has served me as an ideal food. My friends frequently say something like, "I never saw you looking so well. What are you taking?" I reply: "I am taking no medicine, but I am drinking hard just now; drinking Postum Food Coffee," and the results are very real indeed to husband and myself. Mrs. Jennie Knight, Washington, D. C.

**CURES Tobacco Habit FREE!**

Anyone Can Have a Trial Package by Sending Name and Address

A new remedy has been discovered that is odorless and tasteless, can be mixed with coffee or food, and when taken into the system a man cannot use tobacco in any form. The remedy contains nothing that could possibly do injury. It is simply an antidote for the poisons of tobacco, and takes nicotine out of the system. It will cure even the confirmed cigarette fiend, and is a God-send to mothers who have growing boys addicted to the smoking of cigarettes. A free trial package of the remedy will be mailed prepaid upon application to Rogers Drug & Chemical Co., 461 Glenn Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. This will help any woman to solve the problem of curing her husband, son, or brother of a habit that undermines the health, leaving the body susceptible to numerous lingering and dangerous diseases.



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ATLANTA, GA., APRIL 26-30, 1899.

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Via Louisville or Cincinnati, thence over the beautiful Queen & Crescent Route, via Chattanooga. From the West the route will be via St. Louis, Louisville, and Chattanooga; or, via Kansas City and Memphis. From the East, via Washington, D. C. and the route of the famous WASHINGTON & SOUTH WESTERN LIMITED. The fastest trains—the best connections.

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One fare for the round trip has been authorized from most all territory.

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Tickets will be sold April 24th, 25th, and 26th, limited to May 3d, 1899.

**WHO MAY GO**  
The rate is not only good for delegates attending the meeting, but is open to any one who wishes to take advantage of it.

All agents will sell tickets via the SOUTHERN RAILWAY. We solicit your patronage and for any information desired regarding rates from your starting point, schedules, maps, etc., write or call on

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- C. A. BENSOTER, A. G. P. A., Chattanooga, Tenn.
- L. S. BROWN, G. A. P. D., Washington, D. C.
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- C. A. BAIRD, T. P. A., Louisville, Ky.
- J. C. BEAM, JR., N. W. P. A., 80 Adams Street, Chicago.



**Finance and Commerce**

ALL the tests by which the volume of business is measured, continue to show it to be large beyond any former period—nearly one-third greater than last year. In our foreign trade, while the volume is larger, the balance of trade in our favor is not as great as a year ago. For March our exports of merchandise exceeded our imports by \$31,000,000, against \$33,000,000 in February and \$57,000,000 in January. For the nine months ending with March, our excess of exports over imports were considerably under those of last year. The deficiency is due both to a decrease in exports of agricultural products, principally wheat, corn, and cotton, and to an increase in imports. The indications are, in the absence of complete figures, that our exports of manufactured articles for the above period were the largest on record.

With the advent of seasonable spring weather, reports from all branches of trade are satisfactory. The forces of distribution are kept busy, and the forces of production are everywhere hurried to keep pace with them. In these processes prices are the registers, and in no places where the mercurial influences of speculation are missing, is there a tendency towards lower prices. In iron, prices have again advanced and have exceeded the high marks of this last winter; and this, notwithstanding a steadily increasing production and a manifest disposition on the part of buyers towards conservatism. In copper, too, another high mark has been reached. The exports for the first quarter of the year are the largest on record, and are 30 per cent. more than last year. While the speculative market for raw cotton has dragged dull in liberal supplies and unsatisfactory export demand, the demand for manufactured cotton is good and prices are strong. In the boot and shoe trade prices are tending strongly upward, on a demand for distribution that is most satisfactory.

On the whole, the market for money is about steady, and previous rates are about maintained. The higher rate of interest in New York recently brought in money from Philadelphia, Boston, and other neighboring cities, causing easier rates, and the last bank statement was more satisfactory. There was an increase in legal reserves of about \$4,000,000, but this was partially brought about by decreasing the loans. Foreign exchange is strong, and prices higher. In the stock market the quotations are steady. The volume of business has materially decreased. Wheat took a sharp turn up early last week, but since then prices have been dragging. Although foreign buying improved somewhat, the controlling factor was the outlook for the growing winter wheat crop. Although the reports from five of the principal producing States are bad, the usual optimism of the trade is endeavoring to maintain the hope that with favorable conditions for the spring wheat crop in the North-west, an average total crop may yet be secured.

There is no doubt that several million acres of winter wheat will be plowed up and reseeded to other grains. While this probability has failed to sustain the advance in wheat, it has easily served to create weakness in the market for corn, which has declined sharply.

Provisions have ruled firmer and a shade higher. The backwardness of the season has so crowded farmers' work that receipts of hogs have been small. It is not thought the decrease will be permanent.

**South American Trade**

THE field for American goods in South America, and the opportunity for its enlargement,

is the subject of a letter just received by the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department. It points out the popularity of American goods, and the fact that American merchants and manufacturers are not apparently making the effort to extend their trade in South America that those of other countries are making. Imports into Argentine Republic from Germany increased from 8,045,000 pesos in 1886, to 13,895,000 in 1896; those from Italy increased from 4,647,000 pesos in 1886, to 11,395,000 in 1896; those from the United Kingdom, from 33,433,000 in 1886, to 44,730,000 in 1896; while those from the United States, which in 1886 were 7,673,000, were in 1896 11,210,000, out of a total importation in 1896 of 112,164,000 pesos in value. An examination of our own export figures, by countries, shows that our exports to Argentina, which in 1889 were \$9,293,856, were in 1898, \$6,429,070.

The letter in question says: "A statement in a periodical, referring to the commerce of Argentina, in regard to the manufactures which Europe exploits exclusively for its own benefit, is worthy of consideration when it is clear that the United States, for many reasons, should supply the South American merchants with its manufactures of a quality superior to the German, similar to the English and French. One advantage of the United States is the possession of the raw materials—cotton, wool, etc.; although it may not have wool in sufficient quantity, it can procure that of other places, as Europe has done, in exchange for its merchandise. To obtain satisfactory results, it is necessary that the North American manufacturers should put themselves in direct contact with competent persons who should be natives of the country where they wish to plant their business, in order that the dealer may understand the needs, tastes, and customs of the consumers, and all necessary modifications of which the trade may be susceptible—width, design, color, etc., in which each country has its own customs and tastes, which vary, but do not change. In this country, preference is given to French fashions, but imitations from other sources are accepted. From England some American textiles are brought for domestic use—puck thread, dimity, satinets, canvas, and some others, which sell at a price higher than those made by them (the English), the preference being given them by the connoisseurs for the fineness of the material, evenness of the weave, and greater durability. As all things begin for something, the manufacturers of American goods, in order to make their wares known, could secure an establishment for general merchandise of their manufacture at wholesale and retail, sending a case of each article. The result of the sale, and the quantity and price returned, would serve them as a guide for the development of future trade in that locality. It is well understood that the person who takes the lead will have the entrance into the provinces of Paraguay, Bolivia, and Chile, as they are united by the railroad which will pass across the cordilleras of the Andes, which is already advanced, and which in a few years will be completed. The nationality of the person who should take the lead in this place has no radical importance, since Europeans who represent the manufacturers of their respective countries, manage to promote the interests which their constituents have confided to them.

# A Soap Reminder

Just to remind you that you will never regret having ordered Wool Soap for your toilet and bath, for it's the purest soap afloat, the soap you are sure of, the soap safe for you and for baby.

If your dealer hasn't it, send us his name, and we'll send you a cake free.

Swift and Company, Makers, Chicago

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THE LIVING CHURCH March 25th.



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The delicate sweet flavor is that of grape-sugar.

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Blend most softly and play most effectively over a festive scene when thrown by waxen candles.

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**Suggestions as to Flowers**

A florist advises, as a means of preserving the freshness of cut flowers, that any one which shows signs of fading should be quickly taken away from the bunch. One dying blossom will quickly infect the others. Cut flowers, too, ought never to stand where the sun shines directly upon them. It is a mistake, also, in putting flowers in the refrigerator, to keep for the few hours before using, to have them come in contact with the ice. This caution seems almost unnecessary, but experience proves that thoughtless persons, imbued only with the idea that flowers should be in a cool place, will lay the blossoms on the ice itself, which freezes them. They can be wrapped in a wet paper, or damp cotton, and put in the lower part of the ice-box, though too serious chilling, even without reaching the freezing point, makes them droop very rapidly when brought into heated air. Probably the greatest enemy of cut flowers is gas, and if one is trying to preserve a bunch for several days, they should be removed to an unlighted room as darkness descends.

**JAPAN PINK.**—A word to beginners in flower growing may prove of benefit and show them how to make an inexpensive garden, very beautiful and lasting, and all from a package of seeds of Japan pinks; more than one package, if space will permit. A cigar box will make a very good seed bed; sow the seed in March or April, and the plants will be ready to set out the middle or last of May, blooming in July and continuing until after all other flowers have succumbed to the rigors of the frost-king. The second season finds them more perfect than the first, beginning to bloom at least six weeks earlier than those from spring-sown seeds. Although the plants are called biennials, they flower well the third summer. Of the double-mixed variety some were in solid colors, others veined and mottled. As they differed in color, so they differed in size and shape; some were large and loose, deeply cleft and widely margined; others closely set with regularly laid petals, with only a narrow thread of border. Out of over fifty plants only two were similar. One word as to sowing the pink seeds: One need not be blessed with the patience of Job to start them; they will germinate in from five to seven days, and then must have light and air. Remember, they are hardy plants and will endure more cold than most seedlings. They must be hardened, not only to the day air, but also to the night-air, by leaving them out doors a few nights before transplanting.—Vicks' Magazine.

**ARE YOU NERVOUS?**

USE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

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