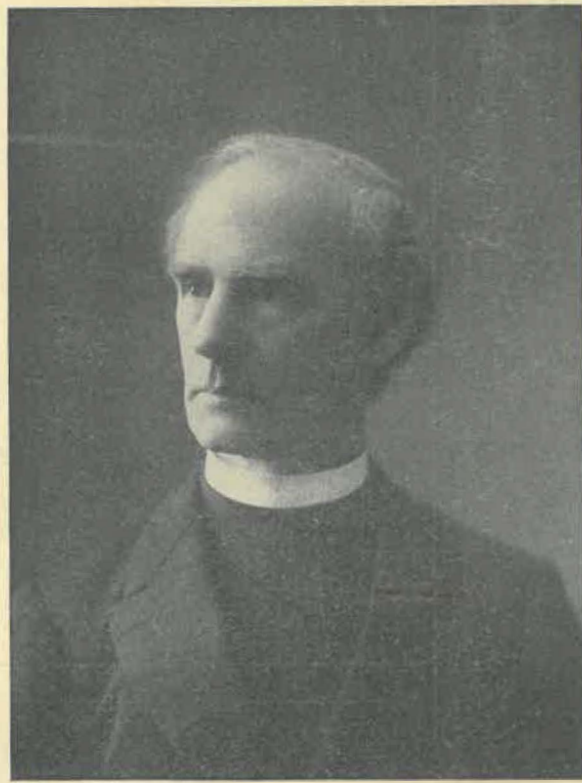


# The Living Church

A Weekly Record of the News, the Work, and the Thought of the Church



THE REV. ALBERT ST. JOHN CHAMBRE, D.D.,  
Rector of St. Anne's, Lowell, Mass. -Page 88.





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## The Living Church

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Publication Office, 55 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

\$2.00 a Year, if Paid in Advance;

After, 60 Days, \$2.50.

(TO THE CLERGY, \$1.50.)

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

Single Copies, Five Cents, on sale at the New York Church Book Stores of James Pott & Co., E. & J. B. Young & Co., Thomas Whittaker, E. P. Dutton & Co., and Crothers & Korth. In Chicago, at A. C. McClurg's. In Philadelphia, at John J. McVey's, 39 N. 13th st., and Geo. W. Jacobs & Co., 103 S. 15th st. In Boston, at Damrell & Upham's, 283 Washington st. In Baltimore, at E. Allen Lycett's, 9 E. Lexington st. In Brooklyn, at F. H. Johnson's, 15 Flatbush ave. In Washington, D. C., at W. H. Morrison's, 1326 F. st., N. W.

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# The Living Church

Rev. Charles Wesley Leffingwell, Editor and Proprietor

## Notes of the World's Progress

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF LORD Cromer presents some interesting facts regarding the development of Egypt and the Soudan. While the Soudan must be for a long time a burden to the Egyptian treasury, gratification is found in the fact that the revenue, although small in comparison with expenditures, is fully three times larger than the estimated figure. He strongly advises free and unrestricted trade, and urges that means of communication be provided, although caution must be used in the case of the latter, as railroads must be constructed at government expense. Egypt shows great strides in advancement. The study of English has wonderfully increased, and the adoption of the language augurs most favorable feeling toward British occupation. The policy of England is rather to direct an intelligent administration, than attempt to fill all positions by Englishmen. The public service of the country is carried on by 11,870 officials, of whose number 1,270 are Europeans, 455 being British, and the remaining 10,600 Egyptians. The most important work in progress is that of storing the waters of the Nile, which will greatly enhance the productiveness of the country.

AN UNFOUNDED REPORT THAT NEGOTIATIONS aiming at a new treaty between the United States and Canada had been broken off, and that there would be no further sessions of the Joint High Commission, caused a deep feeling of disappointment, particularly on the part of those having interests affected. News comes from London in effect that negotiations have not been broken off, nor at any time have they been endangered; on the contrary, prospects are bright for a favorable settlement of questions which have been sources of constant friction. At the time the Joint High Commission adjourned its sittings in Washington, it was stated they would be resumed in August. Certain phases of matters of great importance could not be decided by the Canadian commissioners without consultation with the home government. These points have become the subject of negotiations directly between representatives of Great Britain and the United States in Washington and London, and it is likely, when the Commission convenes, a new treaty can be formulated without serious difficulty.

A STUDY OF FRENCH CUSTOM HOUSE statistics reveals the fact that the United States and England buy the greater part of French artistic productions, in fact, numerous French industries could not exist were it not for the patronage extended by these two countries. The total of French exports in 1895 was 3,373 million francs, of which England and the United States together took more than one-third. The manufactured exports were 1,909 million francs, of which England took 577½ millions, and the United States, 216¼ millions, the two aggregating nearly one-half the total. When these manufactures are examined in detail, it is seen that the most delicate, the most intrinsically precious, the most artistic fabrications of the French artisan, are consumed in English-speaking communities. The whole of Europe outside of France does not buy as much as the United States of those articles on which France chiefly prides itself. France has made luxurious dress industries its special field. Decorative dress in this age belongs to the women, and only the women of America and England have the

money and taste to become steady patrons of French fashions. The number of such women on the European continent is surprisingly small. English and American patronage is an absolute necessity for the prosperity of French commerce. Worth declared before a parliamentary commission that the three weeks of court mourning in England, at the death of the Duke of Albany, caused a loss to Paris of fifteen million francs.

NEGOTIATIONS LOOKING TOWARD THE surrender of Philippine insurgents are still pending, but no proposition which carries recognition of the latter's government will be considered. Professor Schurman, head of the United States Philippine Commission, has submitted the following written propositions: "While the final decision as to the form of government is in the hands of the Congress, the President, under his military powers, pending the action of Congress, stands ready to offer the following form of government: A governor general to be appointed by the President; a cabinet to be appointed by the governor general; all the judges to be appointed by the President; the heads of departments, and judges, to be either Americans or Filipinos, or both; and also a general advisory council, its members to be chosen by the people by a form of suffrage to be hereafter carefully determined upon. The President earnestly desires that bloodshed cease, and that the people of the Philippines at an early date enjoy the largest measure of self-government compatible with peace and order." The United States Commission prepared the scheme, and the President cabled his approval of the form of the document.

MISSOURI IS LIKELY TO TRY A NEW system calculated to secure more nearly equal rights for both plaintiff and defendant in the trial of civil cases. The Legislature has approved a proposed constitutional amendment, permitting nine members of a jury of twelve to return a verdict in civil cases, and eight members in other than courts of record. The approval of the proposed amendment by the Legislature, in which legal influence predominates, points to a likelihood of its approval by voters when it is submitted to them. The injustice of the system where unanimity was necessary to a verdict, is frequently demonstrated. By its workings, one or two obstinate jurors are able to hold out and cause a disagreement, entailing, perhaps, another expensive trial; or are able to influence a verdict contrary to the judgment of the majority. The proposed change would not be applied to criminal cases, but in civil actions, where the interests of plaintiff and defendant are equal and opposite, and where property involved must go to one or the other, three-fourths of the jury should be able to rightly determine the merits of the case, without injustice to the losing litigant.

A COMMISSION APPOINTED AT THE INSTANCE of the Czar of Russia, is considering a substitute for the penalty of transportation to the Siberian mines, on the ground that the latter is prejudicial to the interests of the country. Russia has used Siberia as a place of exile for more than four centuries. In 1591 the first exiles were sent over the Ural Mountains and across the steppes to the barren regions of Siberia, and

every one of the 408 years that have intervened between that date and this has witnessed a mournful procession of prisoners from Russia to "the frozen land." The exiles have belonged to every grade of society. Thousands have been transported because of their dissenting religious belief. Other thousands have been guilty of political crimes. Polish patriots who refused to acknowledge the rule of Russia were sent by tens of thousands. The Nihilists have gone in untold numbers. Then there are the convicts, sentenced to exile for crimes ranging from murder down to trivial theft. During the last century it is estimated the number of exiles passing into Siberia has varied from 17,000 to 20,000 annually. Few have returned, many have died.

PROFESSOR LEWIS M. HAUP, OF PHILADELPHIA, one of the three commissioners who made a study of the Nicaraguan canal route, with a view to determining the advisability of government construction, believes the work can be done for \$125,000,000. "If the canal were finished now," he said, "the total tonnage that would pass through it would aggregate in twelve months over 3,000,000 tons, of which the United States would contribute 1,900,000, England, 1,100,000, France, 170,000, and other countries, 50,000. The value of the tonnage and trade affected would be nearly \$500,000,000. The greatest benefit would accrue to the United States, and the saving effected in three years would probably equal the cost of the canal. The annual saving to the trade of the world which would result from using the canal has been carefully computed, and is as follows: United States, \$35,995,930; England, \$9,950,348; France, \$2,183,930; other countries, \$1,400,000. None of the Australian or Asiatic trade is included in these statistics."

FERDINAND W. PECK, COMMISSIONER General of the United States to the Paris Exposition of 1900, has returned from a trip to Paris. Regarding the proposed government buildings, Mr Peck says: "The plans of all the United States buildings have been approved by the French authorities, though many changes were made in them to conform to the requirements of the French government, and to meet the limitations of our appropriation. Work upon these buildings will begin immediately. There will be five buildings in the main grounds, and two in the Bois de Vincennes, the annex to the exposition, which will be made a most important part of the whole. Our national pavilion will be the only expensive building we will construct. This will be on the bank of the Seine, alongside the structures of about thirty other nations, with Austria on one side, and Turkey on the other. Our other buildings will be annexed to the main structures built by the French administration, and will be for exhibit purposes only. These will include annexes to the main agricultural building adjoining the American section, an annex to the manufacturers' building in the Quincennes, an addition to the forestry building, also to the merchant marine building, in which water transportation models will be exhibited, with our weather bureau, etc." Work on the Exposition is proceeding according to schedule, and, unlike the Columbian Exposition, it is believed everything will be in readiness on the day appointed for opening.



# The News of the Church

## Tri-Diocesan Convention of St. Andrew's Brotherhood

The convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew of the three Virginia dioceses commenced its sessions May 13th, in Charlottesville. The address of welcome, which was responded to by representatives from each of the three Virginias, was made by the Rev. H. B. Lee. At 9:30 A. M., Sunday, there was a corporate celebration of the Holy Communion, Bishop Gibson, celebrant. At 11 A. M. the convention sermon was preached by Dr. R. J. McBryde, after which 11 persons were confirmed. In the afternoon addresses were made by Major Stiles, of Richmond, and the Rev. Dr. Clampett, of Baltimore, on "The influence of the Gospel over mind and soul." A public conference was held at 8 P. M., subject, "The American citizen, his early training, his daily life." On the last day there was a devotional service, with business session followed by a conference on "Our successes and failures." Reports were heard from the various chapters, which were not as full as had been expected, only 16 out of the 28 chapters in the diocese of Virginia being heard from, 12 from Southern Virginia's 31 chapters, and four out of 21 in West Virginia. Of the ten junior chapters, three made reports. In the afternoon conferences were held. Among the speakers, Bishops Gibson and Peterkin and the Rev. A. S. Lloyd were prominent.

The opinion seemed to be unanimous that the convention was in every respect a pronounced success, and every one was heartily in favor of its being made annual.

## Chicago

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

The pledges received at Epiphany on Whitsunday for diocesan missions, after the address by the Rev. Dr. Rushton in the morning, amounted to the very large sum of \$340, with more coming in.

On Sunday last Mr. Gideon Mowry, as the rector feelingly reminded the congregation of Trinity, rounded out 23 years of faithful service as clerk, care-taker, and collector. Of all the vestrymen serving 23 years ago in this parish only three survive, Messrs. J. W. Doane, S. L. Raymond, and F. A. Seeberger.

### Men's Reception to Rev. J. H. Hopkins

May 18th, a men's reception was tendered to the Rev. J. H. Hopkins, in the guild room of the church of the Epiphany, as a welcome in the name of the Brotherhood in Chicago, and of the men of his parish. Many of the Chicago chapters were represented, the number of men present being large. Mr. G. W. Macauley, director of the Epiphany chapter, presided, and addresses of welcome were made by Mr. Huested Young, chairman of the Chicago Local Council, and Mr. C. Barber, vice-chairman of the same body. The speakers, while alluding to Mr. Hopkins' well-known sympathy with the Brotherhood and its work, paid a tribute of gratitude in behalf of the many Chicago men who had received help and guidance from him during his former labors in this city, the memory of which made him doubly welcome. Mr. Hopkins, while acknowledging the good wishes and hearty welcome so warmly expressed, took advantage of the occasion, with his usual directness and earnestness, to impress upon all baptized men in general, and all Brotherhood men in particular, their bounden duty of missionary work; the importance of its conscientious fulfillment, and the invaluable aid, towards this end, which they would derive from earnest prayer, the keynote of his remarks being that "the strong man is always the prayerful man." A brief programme of music and recitation was rendered, followed by an informal exchange of greetings and thoughts, for which a stimulus in the form of light refreshments was provided by the local circle of King's Daughters.

## The Bishop's Appointments

On Wednesday, the 17th, the Bishop preached at St. Alban's, before the local assembly of the Daughters of the King. On Saturday he presided at a meeting of the diocesan board of missions, and next day attended the commemoration services in the afternoon at St. James', concluding the same with special prayers and the benediction. His ensuing appointments are:

### MAY

24. At closing exercises of Western Theological Seminary, in the Cathedral.
28. Trinity Sunday ordination and supplementary Confirmation.
- 30-31. Annual Convention.

### JUNE

1. Annual meeting of the Diocesan Woman's Auxiliary in St. Peter's, Belmont avenue.
5. At meeting of trustees of Waterman Hall, Sycamore.
6. At commencement of Waterman Hall.

## Rector of Christ Church Chosen Bishop

It was, in a sense, a great shock to the parish of Christ church, Woodlawn, when the morning papers announced that the diocese of Nebraska had unanimously chosen its rector, the Rev. A. L. Williams, as coadjutor to the Rt. Rev. G. Worthington, D. D. He has been with it since 1892, and the growth under his administration has been remarkable. Inaugurated in 1886 by the Rev. Dr. Rushton as a small mission with 16 communicants, it had built a little chapel seating 100. There is now a congregation numbering 500 communicants who worship in a well-appointed church, costing, with the parish rooms and adjacent commodious rectory, over \$20,000, the whole property having an estimated value of \$35,000. The church was opened on the first Sunday in Advent, 1894. These facts are striking evidence of Mr. Williams' business tact, no less than of faithful ministrations in a parish devoted to him. In this case, as in similar ones recently, the gain of other dioceses is Chicago's loss. We believe that never before in the history of the American Church has there been an instance of the call to the episcopate of three priests from one diocese within the space of seven months. It is also notable that this is the second election to the episcopate from the alumni of the Western Theological Seminary.

## Anniversary of the English Prayer Book

The Rev. Dr. Stone preached a special sermon at the 4 P. M. service in St. James' on Whitsunday, the occasion being the completion of full three and a half centuries since the issue of the Anglican Prayer Book in the reign of Edward VI. of England. The church was quite filled, and the large congregation listened attentively to the rector's comprehensive and compact story of the genesis and progress of this venerable handmaid of the Bible, which is used by nearly 30,000,000 of the nine-tenths of the Christian world which have a liturgy. He pointed out the fitness of promulgating on the day on which the Church commemorates the outpouring of the Holy Spirit, the book on the making of which, in its present form, the aid of the Holy Ghost had been so earnestly invoked. In the fine rendering of the music of the service, which included the Hallelujah Chorus, the choir of St. James', under Mr. Smedley, was assisted by that of the Epiphany, under Mr. Lawton; the procession at the beginning and close of the service numbering over 110 in vestments. Messrs. Lutkin and Hemmington alternated as organists. Several of the clergy were present. At the conclusion of the service, the choristers and others were served with refreshments in the parish house. The offerings at the afternoon service were devoted to the Church's city mission work.

## Daughters of the King

At the local assembly meeting on the 17th, in St. Alban's church, Morning Prayer was said by the rector, the Rev. G. W. Knapp, and a sermon preached by the Bishop. After lunch, served

for nearly 100, by the members of St. Alban's chapter, and at which about ten of the clergy were present, Mrs. McGregor, diocesan president, took the chair at this most successful of all meetings yet held. Miss Starr, the secretary, called the roll, when it was found that nine chapters were represented, with a total of nearly 100 delegates, of whom St. Peter's chapter sent 19, St. Mark's, 18, and the Redeemer, 11. From the chapters represented, interesting reports of work done were read. The treasurer's report showed the receipt of over \$8. In this connection it was resolved to ask from the chapters, for the extension of the work, a capitation subscription of ten cents. The president's report gave proof of the society's wisdom in their choice of a head, for Mrs. McGregor, after alluding to the principles and character of the Order, gave detailed accounts of her visits, often accompanied by the secretary, and others, to St. Margaret's, Windsor Park, on Feb. 24th; St. John's, Clybourn av., Feb. 25th; Grace church, (which is about to organize a chapter), on March 3d; the Redeemer, Elgin, March 8th, where, in addition to other work, the chapter is taking a systematic course of Bible instruction; and to Holy Trinity on March 19th. In concluding, the president thanked the secretary, rectors, and associates for their active co-operation; and then called for addresses on set subjects, as follows: Rev. H. C. Kinney answered the question: "What can the Daughters do to broaden the work?" Rev. W. White Wilson showed "How to make the meetings of the Daughters more interesting and serviceable," laying down the emphatic principle that business was not a necessity of the meetings. Rev. C. E. Bowles' subject was, "What should be the relationship of the Daughters to the second service?" and he said briefly that the answer was *Prayer*, if by second service, the Holy Communion was meant; *Service*, if Evensong was intended. The regular annual meeting was arranged to be held in St. Peter's next October.

## New York

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

Bishop Potter confirmed a class at St. Paul's church, Morrisania, on the evening of Sunday, May 14th.

The Brotherhood of St. Andrew, of Westchester county, held a conference in St. Thomas' church, Mamaroneck, on Whitsunday.

The Girls' Friendly Society of the diocese were favored, May 16th, with a lecture by Dr. Watson (Ian Maclaren), at Chickering Hall.

### Anniversary at Trinity Church

Bishop Potter was preacher, and the Rev. Dr. James Nevett Steele, vicar of the parish church, was the celebrant at the Holy Eucharist. There was special music of an elaborate character.

### Funeral of Ex-Governor Flower

The burial service over the remains of the late Roswell P. Flower, ex-Governor of New York, took place at St. Thomas' church, the Rev. John W. Brown, D. D., rector, May 15th. The rector conducted the service, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. John Huske and Nathan A. Seagle. Governor Flower was noted for generous gifts to the Church.

### Church of St. Mary the Virgin

The Rev. Geo. M. Christian has appointed as his staff of curates, the Rev. Messrs. Guy L. Wallis, John A. Linn, and Samuel McPherson. Mr. Linn is at present rector of St. Paul's church, Rantoul, Ill., and Mr. McPherson has been an instructor in the faculty of Nashotah House. Mr. Wallis was connected with the parish under the late rector.

### Church Temperance Society

The annual competition of the various commands of the Knights of Temperance, was held May 20th, at the armory of the 71st regiment. Prizes, in the shape of banners, were awarded



for excellence in military tactics, athletic work, and discipline. On the evening of Whitsunday, the Knights held their anniversary service in the church of the Ascension.

#### Church Club Reception

An informal reception was given by the Church Club, May 13th, at which the guests of honor were Bishop and Mrs. Potter, the Rev. Dr. Reese F. Alsop, the Rev. Dr. Chas. T. Olmstead, the new vicar of St. Agnes' chapel, Trinity parish, and the Rev. Dr. George M. Christian, the new rector of the church of St. Mary the Virgin. About 500 clergymen and laymen were present.

#### Bequest to Christ Church, Rye

This church has just received a bequest of \$10,000, by the will of James Wood Quintard. This is the second large gift received from Mr. Quintard. Three years ago, with his father, Mr. Geo. W. Quintard, he gave a set of memorial windows, an altar, and a reredos, valued at \$40,000. A sister of Mrs. Quintard, Mrs. N. F. Palmer, has given about \$20,000 to St. Peter's church, Port Chester.

#### Memorial Altar for Dr. Beach

At St. Peter's church, the Rev. Mr. Roche, rector, a memorial altar has been put in the chancel in memory of the Rev. Alfred B. Beach, D. D., rector *emeritus* of the parish. The altar, which is the gift of friends of the faithful priest, is large and heavy in construction, and is built of Italian marble and Mexican onyx, giving the effect of alabaster. The chancel walls will receive new decorative treatment during the summer months.

#### Confirmations at All Saints', Harrison

May 10th, Bishop Potter administered Confirmation to two classes, one from this church, and the other from the mother parish, Christ church, Rye, which had come over for the occasion. The Ven. Archdeacon Kirkby, D. D., and the Rev. Frank Gorman, officiated. The service was choral, the choir of Christ church, Rye, being present. Bishop Potter made an address, strongly commending the successful work so far accomplished, and laid his hand upon about 30 candidates.

#### Brothers of Nazareth

At the recent drawing room meeting held by Mrs. Geo. Crocker at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, in the interest of the Brotherhood, commendatory letters were read from Bishop Potter and the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D. Earnest addresses were made by the Rev. Drs. Morgan Dix and Geo. M. Christian, Messrs. Vernon M. Davis, Alexander M. Hadden, and Brother Gilbert. The plea was for larger financial support, and especially for aid in completing the new buildings at Priory Farm, where boys and men from New York are cared for in many forms of need.

#### Ex-Governor Flower's Legacies

The will of the late ex-Governor Roswell P. Flower, offered for probate May 18th, leaves legacies of \$10,000 to St. Thomas' church, New York, for the benefit of the parish house erected in memory of his son; and \$10,000 to Trinity church, Watertown, for the benefit of the poor. Governor Flower had been in the habit for many years of giving away at least one-tenth of his income. His gifts have, as a rule, far exceeded even this tithing. It is known that last year they were over \$1,000,000. He sought to set an example of giving during a life time, rather than by bequests.

## Pennsylvania

❦ William Whitaker, D. D., LL. D., Bishop

The rector of the French church of St. Sauveur, Philadelphia, the Rev. Chas. F. B. Miel, D. D., has been suffering from illness.

The University of Pennsylvania will this year hold its baccalaureate services in the church of the Holy Trinity, the preacher for the occasion being the rector, the Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins.

At the church of the Nativity, Philadelphia, the Rev. L. Caley, rector, the Ministering Chil-

dren's League has completed the endowment of a bed at the Seashore House for Children, at Atlantic city, N. J.

The vacancy in the cure of the mission at Pelham has been filled by the appointment by Bishop Whitaker of the Rev. James Alan Montgomery, now one of the curates of St. Peter's church, Philadelphia.

The rector's warden of All Saints' church, Norristown, Mr. Henry C. Wentz, was killed in a railroad accident May 13th. A commemorative sermon was preached Sunday, May 14th, by the rector, the Rev. Herbert Burk.

#### Gift to Trinity Church, Southwark

A fine solid silver alms bason has just been presented, in memory of Jonathan May, a former member of the vestry. It is handsomely designed. The givers are the widow and son of Mr. May.

#### Gift to the Rev. Chas. M. Armstrong

At St. Andrew's church, the rector who is about to take a vacation in Europe, has been presented by his parishioners with a special purse of money to defray his expenses.

#### North-east Convocation

The annual meeting was held at St. Stephen's church, Philadelphia. Officers for the year were elected, and annual appropriations made for missionary work, after which refreshments were served.

#### St. Paul's, Overbrook

The new parish organized by the Ven. Archdeacon Brady, and of which he is to take charge in the fall, has completed the plans and awarded the building contracts for its church edifice. Work of construction will be pushed forward.

#### Church of the Holy Spirit, Philadelphia

Bishop Whitaker, on the morning of Whitsunday, preached, celebrated the Holy Eucharist, and confirmed a class presented by the rector, the Rev. Samuel H. Boyer. This is the first class confirmed in the new church edifice.

#### The Board of Missions of the Diocese

The annual meeting has just been held at the Church House. The Rev. T. William Davidson and Mr. Rowland Evans were elected secretary and treasurer, respectively. Action was taken looking to a better return of the income needed for missionary work.

#### The Clerical Brotherhood

At the meeting, May 15th, the Rev. Mr. Keller discussed the subject, "Shall the laity have a veto or vote in the election of a bishop?" referring to a proposed amendment of the law of the diocese proposed at the recent diocesan convention, and now awaiting final action at the next convention.

#### Whitsun Service at St. Mark's Church

At High Celebration on the morning of Whitsunday, the music of Mozart's "Seventh Mass" was used by the vested choir, under the superintendence of Mr. Pyne, organist and choir-master. The rector, the Rev. Alfred G. Mortimer, D. D., preached a special sermon on "The crisis in the Church."

#### Ill-health of the Rev. Edward Riggs

At a meeting of the vestry of Christ church, Philadelphia, the Rev. Dr. C. Ellis Stevens, rector, the resignation of the Rev. Edward Riggs, assistant minister-in-charge of Christ church chapel, was accepted, on account of ill-health. At the same time resolutions were unanimously adopted, highly expressive of appreciation of his character and successful work.

#### Bequests to the Episcopal Hospital

The hospital has just received a bequest of half of the residuary estate of the late Anna Dorgan, the Children's Homeopathic Hospital receiving the other half. It is estimated that each institution will get about \$600. The Episcopal Hospital has also received, by the will of the late Mrs. Augusta C. Davis, a legacy of \$5,000 or more, for the endowment of a bed to be named for her husband, Mr. Thomas S. Davis.

#### Bequests of Edward L. Bender

A conditional bequest of \$5,000 has been provided by the will of the late Edward L. Bender, of Philadelphia, to endow a Sarah A. Bender memorial bed in Harrison Women's Ward at the Episcopal Hospital; and a further sum of \$5,000 for the Seaside Home for Women at Atlantic City, N. J., the income to be applied toward paying expenses of worthy patients, with special preference to members of the Bishop Stevens' Bible class for women at the Episcopal Hospital mission.

#### Daughters of the King

The spring meeting of the Pennsylvania council took place May 23d, at St. Matthew's church, Philadelphia, the Rev. Dr. Anstice, rector. At the business session in the afternoon, papers were presented by Miss Falkner, of Christ church, Germantown; Miss Young, of St. Andrew's church, and Mrs. Moncure, of the church of St. John the Evangelist, Philadelphia. At night a public meeting was held, at which Dr. Anstice presided. Addresses were delivered by Bishop Coleman, of Delaware, and the Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins, D. D.

#### Church of the Ascension, Parkersburg

The corner-stone has just been laid of the new edifice, Dean Geo. A. Keller, of Chester convocation, officiating, assisted by the Rev. James F. Bullitt, minister-in-charge. The Rev. Arthur Wilde and the Rev. S. K. Boyer delivered addresses, and a number of the clergy were present. The church is a mission off-shoot of the parish at Coatesville. The building, which in the seating portion will cost about \$4,000, and give a seating capacity of 300, has been designed by Messrs. Wattress & Son. The immediate intention is to construct only the nave, choir, and vestry rooms, leaving for future effort the erection of the chancel and tower—the latter to be a memorial. The material is stone quarried in the neighborhood, and temporary windows will be made to serve until hoped-for memorial glass can be secured. The style is Gothic.

## Kentucky

Thomas U. Dudley, D. D., D. C. L., LL. D., Bishop

The semi-centennial anniversary service of the organization of St. John's parish, Louisville, will be held at St. John's church, on Sunday, May 23th, at 3 p. m. This is the church destroyed by the cyclone of '92, when its rector, the Rev. Stephen Barnwell, was killed.

#### Consecration of St. Andrew's Louisville

This beautiful new church has cost \$63,000. Its corner-stone was laid May 9, 1889. The chapel was built in '67, the rectory some years later, and the church under Bishop Penick's rectorate. He, Bishop Burton of Lexington, also a former rector, and about 20 of the clergy of the diocese, with the Rev. Dr. Adams of Southern Indiana, met for the consecration on May 16th. Bishop Dudley was celebrant of the Holy Communion, Bishop Penick and Bishop Burton assisting. The sermon was by Bishop Penick. Touching memorial was made to the life and work of Mr. R. A. Robinson, one of the founders and chief workers in the parish, whose tablet adorns the south side of the church. The parish is now fully equipped with a handsome church, rectory, Sunday school rooms, and guild rooms. The Rev. John K. Mason, D. D., is the rector. Mr. James E. Hardy, senior warden, read the request for consecration, and Wm. A. Robinson, junior warden, read the Sentence of Consecration.

#### The 71st Annual Council

Met on the 17th inst. in St. Andrew's church, Louisville. The Bishop was celebrant, and the Rev. L. W. Rose preached the sermon.

The Rev. George Grant Smith was re-elected secretary. The Bishop's report showed a good condition of things in the diocese generally. He asked for a second archdeacon to work outside of the city of Louisville, as Mr. Benton could profitably confine his labors to the see city. The council acceded to his wishes by subscribing \$500 for this special object and by making the



assessment for missions equal to that of the episcopate and contingent fund. He reported the consecration of one church, 21 celebrations of the Holy Communion, 2 marriages, 3 burials, and 262 Confirmations; also four postulants for Holy Orders in the diocese.

The meetings at night were: Tuesday, May 16th, on work for Brotherhood of St. Andrew, addressed by the Rev. John N. Lewis, dean of Christ church cathedral, Lexington, and Mr. W. S. Marshall, of St. Andrew's chapter; May 17th, in the interest of diocesan missions, speakers, the Rev. Robt. S. Carter, and Wm. A. Robinson, treasurer of the board of diocesan missions; May 18th, subject, foreign missions, addressed by the Rev. W. Dudley Powers, general secretary of the Church Missionary Society, and the Bishop of Lexington; and May 19th, Sunday school work, by the Rev. J. J. Cornish, and Mr. John L. Andrew, of Versailles. Devotional services at 7:30 A. M., took the place of the customary early Celebrations. They were addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Archer Boogher, R. L. McCready, and Benj. E. Reed.

*The Bishop's Letter*, the official organ of Bishop Dudley, has not been published for a year. The council resolved this year to republish it, and made pledges of \$350 towards its support; \$350 were reported as added to the endowment fund for the episcopate in the last year. Resolutions of respect and affection were sent to the Rev. Wm. McGee, now laboring at Havana, in the island of Cuba.

Elections by the council: *Treasurer*, George T. Allison. *Standing Committee*: The Rev. Drs. Perkins, Minnigerode, and Craik; Messrs. Wm. A. Robinson, Chas. H. Pettet, and Alvah L. Terry.

*Board of Diocesan Missions*: The Rev. Drs. Mason, Estell, and Minnigerode; Messrs. Charles F. Johnson, Chas. H. Pettet, and Wm. C. Robinson. The Rev. B. E. Reed was nominated as dean of Paducah, and the Rev. M. M. Benton as dean of Louisville. The Rev. Renj. E. Reed and Mr. Hunter Wood, of Hopkinsville, were elected delegates to the Missionary Council.

The 71st meeting was certainly an enthusiastic one.

#### The Woman's Auxillary

Held its meeting on Friday at 4 P. M. The Bishop presided and offered prayer. Reports from the secretary and treasurer showed that much good had been accomplished by the four branches in Louisville, and those of Henderson, Paducah, and Hopkinsville; 48 members, representative of six branches, were present, and the rectors of churches spoke for others. Boxes and money were reported to the amount of \$2,488.11. Officers elected for next year are Mrs. T. U. Dudley, president; vice-president, Mrs. Wm. A. Robinson; recording secretary, Miss Sallie Booth; corresponding secretary, Miss Susette Stewart; treasurer, Miss Anderson; executive committee, Mesdames Hamilton, Morton, Richard, Frabne, and Miss Lizzie Robinson.

### Southern Florida

#### Wm. Crane Gray, D.D., Bishop

On Ascension Day Bishop Gray celebrated the Holy Communion in St. Luke's church, Orlando. It was the 39th anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood.

The Rev. S. A. Warren has been put in charge of the work among the colored people in Miami.

#### New Church at St. Petersburg

The Messrs. Tomlinson, father and son, of Connecticut, have given the money to build a very nice rectory, and it is now almost ready for occupancy. Mr. Tomlinson, Jr., has also given the money to build a brick church, as a memorial of his mother. It will be the first brick church in the missionary district of Southern Florida. The cost of these buildings will be about \$8,000. St. Petersburg is one of the most desirable places of residence in Southern Florida.

#### The Church in Orlando

On Easter Day the Bishop addressed the Knights Templar in St. Luke's church, Orlando.

At night he preached, and confirmed 7. The Rogation services were well attended, both at St. Luke's and St. John Baptist's. On the night of May 8th a concert was given in the opera house, for the benefit of the Church Home and Hospital; \$60 was cleared. All expenses were borne by one generous layman who is ever forward in doing good deeds for Christ and His Church.

#### Rectory for St. Barnabas, Deland

May 3d the Bishop visited this parish, and made arrangements to buy a rectory. The ladies had for some time been raising money to build one, but it was learned that a very suitable residence could be bought at reasonable rates, so the purchase was made, and the rector, the Rev. Mr. Little, will move in immediately.

### Connecticut

#### Chauncey B. Brewster, D.D., Bishop

On May 5th, the Bishop consecrated St. Philip's church, Putnam.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel Hart, professor of Latin in Trinity College, and secretary of the House of Bishops, has been elected sub-dean of the Berkeley Divinity School, and has accepted the position.

A noteworthy service was that held by the Bishop in Westport, where the two parishes united in welcoming at a united service their Diocesan; the rectors each presenting eight candidates to receive the laying on of hands.

On May 10th, at a meeting of the Junior Auxiliary Publishing Company at Christ church, Hartford, the following officers were elected, Bishop Clark being president *ex-officio*: vice-president, the Rev. Samuel Hart; treasurer, Dr. W. C. Sturgis, of New Haven; secretary and assistant treasurer, Miss Mary E. Beach, of Hartford; recording secretary, R. A. Saunders, of Middletown.

#### St. John's, Bridgeport

One of the finest ecclesiastical edifices in the city was damaged by fire to the extent of about \$10,000, on May 19th. The chancel, pulpit, altar, and choir stalls, were destroyed.

#### Confirmations by Bishop Brewster

St. Mark's church, New Britain, 9; Christ church, Middletown, 8; Holy Trinity, Middletown, 35; Grace chapel, Hadlyme, 7; St. Paul's, Wallingford, 16; St. James', New London, 20; Christ church, Guilford, 6; St. John's, Stamford, 57; St. Andrew's, Stamford, 9; St. Thomas', Bethel, 8; St. Paul's, Norwalk, 11; St. Paul's, Willimantic, 9; St. Paul's, Brookfield, 20; All Saints', New Milford, 11; St. Mark's, Bridge-water, 9; St. John's, New Milford, 20. The large number confirmed at Brookfield is specially noteworthy, and many of the small rural parishes show goodly gains, though all told, the Confirmation classes have not been as large as last year. This is in part owing to the heavy rains of the winter and early spring, which made the roads impassable in country districts, and often flooded the cellars of churches, drowning out the fires.

#### The Litchfield Archdeaconry

The spring meeting was held in Trinity parish, Torrington, May 9th and 10th. The clergy assembled in the afternoon of the former day at the rectory for a short business meeting. In the evening, addresses were made in the church by Archdeacon George who congratulated the rector and people of Trinity on their new church; by Archdeacon Wildman, on the missionary character of our daily duties. The Rev. W. D. Humphrey gave a picturesque description of missionary work in a country parish, with special regard to week, night services in school houses. Dr. Seymour made a warm appeal for the interest of the larger and stronger parishes in the smaller ones. On the following morning, at the literary session, the Rev. Dr. Seymour read an essay on "The life and work of Bishop Williams." The Rev. Walter D. Humphrey read a review of John Fiske's work, "The Beginnings of New England." At the Celebration at 10:30, Archdeacon Wildman delivered an *ad clerum*

sermon on the text, "What doest thou here, Elijah?" At the earlier session, the Rev. L. R. Sheffield gave an able and exhaustive dissertation on "The Kensit controversy." Mr. H. H. Hemingway, one of the four laymen present, urged the importance of the Litchfield County Sunday School Association. Fifteen of the 20 clergy of Litchfield county were present, and the meeting was highly helpful to all.

### Ohio

#### Wm. Andrew Leonard, D.D., Bishop

#### The 82d Annual Convention

Convened in Trinity cathedral, Cleveland, May 16th. The Holy Communion was celebrated, Bishop Leonard, celebrant. The offering was for the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans. At the close of the service the convention was called to order. The Bishop's annual address was brief, but full of vigorous thought. He made a strong protest against the laxity of the laws concerning divorce, and the marriage of divorced persons, and urged the adoption of uniform divorce laws in the United States. He would like to see the law of the Church made so strict, that a divorced person cannot be remarried at all by a clergyman of the Church. Bishop Leonard spoke of his work abroad the past year, when he made visitations in all the principal cities of France, Italy, Germany, and Switzerland. At the close of the address the convention passed the following:

*Resolved*: That this convention has heard with gratitude the much-needed words of our Diocesan on marriage and divorce, and we most respectfully commend them to the attention of the Senators and Representatives of Ohio.

The Rev. A. B. Putnam, chairman of the committee on canons, made his report, and after considerable discussion it was decided to change the annual election of wardens and vestrymen to the first Monday in May, instead of Easter Monday, as heretofore.

The evening session was opened with a devotional service conducted by Archdeacon Abbott, President Peirce, of Kenyon College, and the Rev. Alsop Leffingwell. The Rev. A. A. Abbott, secretary of the missionary committee, and Mr. W. G. Mather, treasurer, made reports. The total receipts for the past year amounted to \$9,628.89, the expenditures to \$8,959.67, leaving a balance of \$673.22. Reports of the Joint Educational Committee show this year's receipts to have been \$3,460.05; expenditures, \$2,877.80; balance on hand, \$582.25.

The second day of the convention began with the celebration of the Holy Communion, at 7:30 A. M. President Peirce, of Kenyon College, represented every department as doing good work, and more students in attendance than at any time since 1867.

The results of the elections were as follows:

*Standing Committee*: The Rev. Messrs. E. W. Worthington, F. B. Avery, and Charles D. Williams; Messrs. T. M. Sloane, W. G. Mather, and R. H. Wright.

*Delegates to Missionary Council*: Rev. George H. McGrew, D. D., Mr. Walter A. Hodge.

*Missionary Committee*: Cleveland Convocation—Rev. Francis M. Hall, and Mr. D. Z. Norton; North-west Convocation—Rev. E. V. Shaylor, and Mr. W. A. Hodge; Central Convocation—Rev. C. M. Roberts, and Mr. J. E. Brown; North-east Convocation—Rev. A. L. Frazer, Jr., and Mr. W. W. Sculpholm. Also chosen by the committee itself after the close of the convention, the Rev. Messrs. E. L. Kemp, C. S. Aves, Charles D. Williams, George H. McGrew, and J. H. W. Blake; Messrs. W. G. Mather, Thos. M. Sloane, Geo. K. Rose, Charles Fox, and G. C. S. Southworth.

*Ecclesiastical Court*: Rev. Messrs. C. S. Aves (president), Jacob Streibert, H. W. Jones, D. D., W. Rix Attwood; and Wemyss T. Smith.

*Treasurer of the Diocese*: Mr. John Thomas. *Secretary of the diocese*: Rev. E. W. Worthington. *Assistant secretary*: Rev. Wm. C. Sheppard.

The convention closed, to meet in Cleveland in 1900. The whole session was notable for the largeness of attendance, about 200 delegates in



all, and for the smoothness and good feeling characterizing all its work.

Wednesday evening the Bishop and Mrs. Leonard gave a delightful reception to the delegates and ladies accompanying them, at their home, 840 Euclid ave.

## Iowa

Theodore Nevil Morrison, D.D., Bishop

### Episcopal Visitations

JUNE

1. St. Peter's, Fairfield.
- 11-13. A. M., St. Katherine's Hall, Davenport.
14. St. Mark's, Maquoketa.
15. St. Paul's, Bellevue.
18. Council Bluffs: A. M., St. Paul's; P. M., Grace.
20. St. John's, Glenwood.
21. St. Paul's, Harlan. 22. Trinity, Atlantic.
27. St. John's, Mason City.
28. St. Thomas', Algona.
29. Trinity Emmetsburg.
30. St. Stephen's, Spencer.

JULY

1. Grace, Estherville.
2. Good Shepherd, Spirit Lake.

## Virginia

Francis M. Whittle, D.D., LL.D., Bishop  
Robert A. Gibson, D.D., Bishop-Coadjutor

### Memorial Window to Bishop Newton

Was unveiled on Ascension Day at Monumental church, Richmond. The window is the gift of the Monumental congregation, of which he was for many years rector, and personal friends of the Bishop. It represents the Ascension, and the faces are exquisitely beautiful. It bears the inscription, "Peace, I leave with you; My peace I give unto you." It is the work of the Tiffany Company, of New York.

### The 104th Annual Council

Began its sessions in St. Paul's church, Richmond, May 17th. A preliminary service was held at 7:30 A. M., and at 10 Holy Communion was celebrated, Bishop Whittle, celebrant, the council sermon being preached by the Rev. W. A. Barr. The council organized with 47 clerical and 40 lay delegates present. Routine business occupied the day. The night session was devoted to domestic missions. The Rev. Preston Nash read the report of the Diocesan Missionary Society, and addresses were made by the Rev. Messrs. J. J. Gravatt and G. W. Nelson. The second day Bishop Whittle read his annual report which gave a detailed account of his work during the past year. He expressed his gratification over the fact that none of the clergy in the diocese were taken away by death. The Bishop also expressed his thankfulness that his health had greatly improved, so that he was enabled to attend the General Convention in Washington last fall, the first time within the past nine years. During the year he made 55 visitations, and confirmed a large number. "Never within my knowledge," said Bishop Whittle, "have we had so few candidates for Holy Orders or so few young men preparing for the ministry of our Church. This is a significant fact. It certainly seems to indicate a decline of spirituality, and an increase of worldliness among our Church people."

A proposition to amend the Constitution, providing that the words, "bishop-coadjutor" be substituted for the words, "assistant bishop," wherever the latter appears in the canon, was agreed to. In the afternoon Bishop Gibson read his annual report which appealed for more men and money for the domestic missionary field. The following *Standing Committee* was elected: Rev. Messrs. Joseph Packard, D.D., P. P. Phillips, and Berryman Green; Mr. L. M. Blachford, Colonel Arthur Herbert, and Mr. John R. Zimmerman. At 4:30 P. M., the Sunday school discussion took place, a number of clergymen and laymen speaking. At 8 P. M. a foreign mission service was held, and strong addresses were made by the Rev. Jno. G. Meem, of the Brazilian, and the Rev. J. L. Patton of the China, Mission.

Friday, the report of the committee on parochial reports was submitted. It shows that there

are 10,171 white and 148 colored communicants. Total contributions \$185,686. There had been Baptisms—adults, 147; infants, 443; Confirmations, 616; marriages, 212; burials, 487; Sunday school teachers, 1,041, scholars, 8,135; contributions, \$3,120; Brotherhood of St. Andrew members, 383; Woman's Auxiliary, 1,654.

The amendment to Article V of the Constitution so as to allow lay delegates to vote for a bishop was unanimously adopted. The report of the finance committee shows the gross receipts for the year, \$9,216.14, ordinary expenses for the year, \$8,072.77. Mr. W. S. Campbell of the Virginia Bible Society was allowed to address the council. Some routine business was disposed of, after which the council adjourned to meet at Charlottesville next year at the usual time.

## Massachusetts

William Lawrence, D.D., Bishop

### The Bishop's Appointments

JUNE

7. Evening, Christ church, Rochdale (Leicester).
4. A. M., St. John's church, Newton (Newtonville); evening, church of the Good Shepherd, Watertown.
11. Cambridge: A. M., St. John's memorial chapel; evening, St. Philip's church.
21. A. M., Episcopal Theological School (Commencement), Cambridge.
22. Falmouth: P. M., St. Barnabas' church; evening, church of the Messiah (Wood's Holl).

The Rev. Father Osborne, of St. John the Evangelist, is conducting a Mission in St. Luke's cathedral, Halifax.

### Gifts to the City Board of Missions

A legacy of \$250 from the estate of Helen L. Kettell; \$1,000 from the trustees of the John A. Dix estate, and the same sum from Mr. W. I. Eaton; \$1,500 from Mrs. William Appleton.

### Brotherhood of St. Andrew

The annual meeting of the Boston local council was held in the church of the Good Shepherd, May 13th. Evening Prayer was said at 5, followed by a reception. After supper a business meeting and conference were held. Mr. C. E. A. Winslow treated the topic, "The responsibility of the Brotherhood man." The preparation for the corporate Communion the following morning, was given by the Rev. J. M. G. Foster.

## Pittsburgh

Cortlandt Whitehead, D.D., Bishop

### Choir Festival

On Ascension Day, the second annual choir festival was held in St. John's church, Franklin. The united choirs, over 80 vested men and boys, of Titusville, Oil City, and Franklin, supported by the organ and an orchestra of ten pieces, rendered Evensong with much precision and beauty. The anthems, "Uplift, ye portals," Gounod, and Mozart's *Gloria* were sung with excellent effect. The Rev. Dr. Laurens McLure preached a strong sermon. Two festivals are held each year, the one in Oil City, the other in Franklin, and besides greatly stimulating the choirs, afford a service of unusual beauty and strength. The success of these festivals is largely due to the admirable training of Mr. W. F. Callis, of Oil City.

### The Thirty-Fourth Annual Convention

Took place in St. Paul's church, Erie, on May 16-18th. The opening service on Tuesday evening took the form of a rally for the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, and was held in the parish house, the Bishop presiding. Addresses were made on "The aim and object of the Brotherhood," by Mr. H. D. W. English, of Pittsburgh, and council member of the order for this diocese; "How to increase the efficiency of Church work," by Mr. Reuben Miller, of Pittsburgh, and "Import of the Brotherhood to the Brotherhood man," by the Rev. A. R. Taylor.

Wednesday morning a celebration of the Holy Communion in St. Paul's church, preceded the organization of the convention in the parish house, the Bishop officiating. The Rev. T. J. Danner was re-elected secretary, and appointed as his assistant, the Rev. W. L. H. Benton.

Among the more important business of the morning, were the adoption of a resolution increasing the Bishop's salary from \$5,000 to \$6,000 the election of the Rev. A. H. Judge, and Mr. Reuben Miller, of Pittsburgh, as delegates to the Missionary Council next autumn, and the adoption of a seal for the diocese. The design of the seal combines a portion of the arms of William Penn, the founder of the State, and the arms of William Pitt, for whom the see city was named, with the ecclesiastical emblem of the crozier and crossed keys, surmounted by the mitre, on the ribbons of which appears the motto *Numine Benigno*. The whole is surmounted by a pointed oval border, bearing the inscription, *St. William Diocesis Pittsburgensis*. At noon the Bishop delivered his annual address.

The Bishop spoke of the propriety and advantage of dividing the diocese, and making Erie the see city of the northern part. Every year the matter was delayed, he believed hindered somewhat the full development of the Church throughout the Northern Convocation. The matter simply awaits the touch of some sympathetic and generous hand. The annual report of work done was as follows: One hundred and twelve visitations; held 301 services; preached 138 times; made 163 Confirmation and other addresses; 95 Confirmation services in public, and four in private; confirmed 952; celebrated Holy Communion in public 83 times, and twice in private; baptized 19 infants and four adults; presided at meetings, 57, and at four convocations; catechized 16 Sunday schools, and officiated at seven funeral services; 11 clergymen received, three dismissed; ordained two priests and instituted one rector; now in the diocese, 75 clergy, a larger number than ever before; six candidates for Priests' Orders, one for Deacons' Orders, and seven postulants. One corner-stone was laid, one church consecrated, and three churches and three parish houses opened with services of benediction; 55 lay-readers licensed, 17 of them for the Laymen's Missionary League. Much advance has been made in the acquisition of Church property, in the shape of parish houses and Sunday school rooms. The only note of discouragement is given by the fact that the treasury of the diocesan Board of Missions is constantly empty; and the Bishop asked whether some method could not be devised whereby one dollar from each communicant could be successfully collected, thereby relieving the anxiety of the Board. Or could not every man, rich or poor, give the income from one day's labor, which would soon solve all difficulties?

At 3 P. M. the convention sat as the Board of Missions. Reports were read by the general missionary, the Rev. L. F. Cole, the secretary of the executive committee, the Rev. J. R. Wightman, and the treasurer, Mr. H. L. Foster, which latter showed a deficit of \$680. Pledges were received from Calvary and Ascension churches, Pittsburgh; St. John's, Franklin, and St. Thomas', Oakmont, amounting to \$300, whereupon the lay delegates of St. Andrew's, Pittsburgh, generously stepped forward, and offered to take care of what remained, so that for the first time in many years the Board of Missions will enter upon its work unincumbered by debt. This wiping out of the debt was the occasion of great rejoicing, and the convention arose and sang with much fervor, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." The board was authorized to expend \$6,000 in missionary work in the ensuing year. Owing to the resignation of the treasurer, Mr. H. L. Foster, who had held the office for many years, Mr. B. W. Bredin, of Franklin, was chosen to fill the position.

Other elections resulted as follows: *Standing Committee*: Rev. Drs. R. J. Coster, Laurens McLure, and A. W. Arundel; Rev. Amos Bannister; Messrs. H. W. Armstrong, E. M. Ferguson, George C. Burgwin, and W. J. Patterson.

The committee on canons presented a lengthy report, and several alterations were made, one providing for a change in the time of holding parish elections, from Easter Monday to the first Monday in May. During Thursday's session opportunity was given for the reading of a paper prepared in behalf of the Prayer Book



Society, by one of its members, and for the presentation to the convention of the claims of the Church Army, by one of its officers, Captain G. P. Hance.

On Wednesday evening, in St. Paul's church, was held the semi-annual meeting of the Woman's Auxilliary of the diocese. A paper prepared by the president, giving a short history of the Pittsburgh branch, was read by the Bishop, followed by the secretary's report of the work done during the last year. Addresses were made on domestic missions, by the Rev. A. L. Frazer, of Youngstown, Ohio, and on foreign missions, by the Rev. G. H. McGrew, D. D., of Cleveland, who came as the accredited messenger of the General Board of Missions in New York. The evening closed with a reception accorded the Bishop, clergy, lay delegates, and their friends, at the residence of the Hon. and Mrs. C. M. Reed. In every respect the convention was one of the most pleasant, well attended, harmonious, and successful conventions held in many years.

### Central Pennsylvania

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

#### The Twenty-eighth Annual Convocation

Held in St. Stephen's church, Wilkes Barre, May 16 and 17th. It was made the occasion for the consecration of the splendid new church, which takes the place of the old St. Stephen's, destroyed by fire Dec. 25 '97. After Evening Prayer, the Bishop read his annual address. It dealt with the prospects and possibilities of the diocese itself. Its tone was vigorous and hopeful, and the particulars of progress made showed the optimism to be well founded. The Bishop also dealt with the question of division, strongly favoring it, not on personal grounds, but should the convention deem it advisable. Mr. C. M. Clement was unanimously re-elected secretary, the Rev. Dr. Angell, assistant. On Wednesday morning, at 8 A. M., the Bishop celebrated the Holy Communion; also ordained to the priesthood the Rev. E. J. Burlingham, one of the assistants of the parish, and the Rev. J. Erwin Brodhead, of Forest City. The convention met in business session in the beautiful and convenient parish house. Total in attendance, 85 clergy and 95 lay deputies. Mr. W. R. Butler, secretary of the Diocesan Board of Missions, read a stirring report, showing offerings of \$3,140, and expenditures of \$9,627. This was gratifying, as for the first time, at the special request of the Bishop, the Lenten offerings of the Sunday schools were sent to the General Board instead of being used for the diocesan work, and many were apprehensive that the large consequent diminution of income, together with the increased expenditures necessitated by the employment of a general missionary, would result disastrously. For the work during the coming year, \$5,408 was pledged by the parishes represented. A telegram of sympathy to the Rev. Mr. Woodle, lying ill in a Philadelphia hospital, was ordered sent. One of the most interesting reports presented was that of the deaf-mute missionary, the Rev. J. M. Koehler. It showed that the diocese contained some 1,750 of those children of silence, nearly 400 of whom were communicants; that he had baptized 25 persons, and presented for Confirmation, 53.

The report of the committee on lines of division of the diocese provoked a lively discussion. The lines recommended run east and west, dividing the diocese into two nearly equal divisions. This was the view of the majority, a minority desiring division by a line running north and south. Speeches in favor of immediate action was made by representatives of both opinions. Finally the committee's resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 78 to 70. A motion to constitute another committee to report to the next convention on at least two possible lines of division, was carried, and the Bishop appointed such committee. The Rev. Dr. Jones having taken the chair, the convention passed unanimously a resolution increasing the Bishop's salary to \$4,500, together with free use of episcopal

residence and traveling expenses. Mr. W. W. Montgomery addressed the convention on the advantages of the Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy, and the Rev. Dr. Anstice, on the claims upon general sympathy and support, of the General Board of Missions.

The following were elected on the *Standing Committee*: Rev. Messrs. M. A. Tolman, W. P. Orrick, D. D., H. L. Jones, D. D., C. M. Morison, and T. B. Angell, D. D.; Messrs. G. E. Farquhar, H. M. North, LL. D., A. D. Holland, A. N. Cleaver, and H. B. Meredith, M. D. *Delegates to Missionary Council*: Rev. W. Heakes and Mr. A. D. Holland. The convention, by rising vote, expressed their sense of the loss sustained by the diocese in the death of Captain George M. Franklin, of Lancaster, who had been for many years an honored and valued member of the convention.

After accepting the invitation of the Rev. Rogers Israel to hold the next convention in St. Luke's church, Scranton, the convention adjourned.

In the evening a largely-attended reception was given in the parish house, to meet Bishop Potter who had come to Wilkes Barre to preach the sermon at the consecration of the church.

#### Consecration of St. Stephen's, Wilkes-Barre

The new church is built of stone, the interior walls being finished in fine cream-colored brick. The chancel is apsidal, the arch being supported on two massive columns of polished gray granite; the stone altar, a memorial of a much beloved vestryman and worker, Col. C. M. Cunyngnam, stands in the chord of the apse, the curve of the chancel walls being occupied by clergy stalls, with the bishop's chair in the centre. The pulpit, font, etc., which have been previously described in these columns, are memorials, as will also be ultimately all the windows of the church. The seating capacity is 1,200, and in dignity, impressiveness, and general beauty, the building is among the finest in the diocese. The consecration services began at 10 A. M., the long procession being headed by the vestry, followed by the vested choir, the long line of clergy, and Bishop Potter with the Bishop of the diocese. After the instrument of Donation had been read by Mr. S. L. Brown, the senior warden, the rector, the Rev. Dr. Jones, reading the Sentence of Consecration, the Bishop proceeded with the consecration service. The sermon was preached by Bishop Potter, and was a superb production and an intellectual and spiritual refreshment. With the celebration of the Holy Communion ended a noteworthy and impressive service, to the dignity of which much was added, as to all the services of the convention, by the admirable work of the large vested choir. The congratulations to the Rev. Dr. Jones on this worthy monument of his long and much blessed ministry were many and sincere.

### Delaware

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

The Church Club of Delaware gave its semi-annual dinner on Thursday evening, May 18th.

The church of St. Barnabas, Marshallton, the Rev. E. K. Miller, in charge, destroyed by fire on Christmas Day last, has, through the energy of the incumbent, been rebuilt, and partly furnished.

#### Calvary Church, Wilmington

This church, which was improved and beautified last December, is to be further adorned with stained glass memorial windows, the gifts of members of the parish. A new oak pulpit is being put in, the gift of the junior warden of the parish, Mr. R. W. Tadman. In addition to the Easter class of 19, Bishop Coleman confirmed a supplemental class of five on May 19th, presented by the rector, the Rev. H. W. Cunningham.

#### Day Nursery and Hospital for Babies

At the last meeting of the board of managers, the pleasing fact was announced that except for a small yearly interest, these diocesan institutions were clear of debt. Appeal is now made

for systematic pledge offerings for their support in the future. Mrs. Coleman is treasurer, and, with the Bishop, has given much time and thought to their welfare and usefulness.

### West Virginia

George W. Peterkin, D.D., LL.D., Bishop

#### New River Convocation

Met in All Saints' church, Union, April 25th. Owing to the absence, through sickness, of the dean of the convocation, and a large number of the clergy, only routine business was transacted. Religious services were held by the two clergymen present at the convocation, the Rev. Messrs. Marshall and Morley, for four days. Informal reports showed the work in the various fields to be in a healthy and flourishing condition. Large numbers of candidates have been presented to the Bishop for Confirmation, churches and rectories are being built, and two large Sunday schools are conducted in the neighborhood of White Sulphur Springs by an efficient lay reader.

### Western New York

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

#### The Sixty-Second Annual Council

Met in Geneva, May 16-17th. On Tuesday, Morning Prayer was said in St. Peter's church, followed by the celebration of the Holy Communion, the Bishop, celebrant. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Charles W. Hayes, D. D. The business sessions of the council were held in Trinity church. At 3 P. M., the council organized; present, 77 clerical delegates, and representatives from 22 parishes. The Rev. A. M. Sherman was re-elected secretary. The parishes of St. Stephen's and St. Matthew's, both in the city of Buffalo, were, by vote of the council, given representation. The Bishop's address pleaded for conformity on the part of the clergy to a jealous integrity to Prayer Book standard at a time when the religious bodies around us are borrowing so largely from us. Dealing with the action of the last General Convention, on the canon of marriage and divorce, the Bishop made mention of some astounding facts which came within his experience in Dakota, and which vividly illustrated how the re-marriage of divorced persons lowered the standard of morals. A large portion of the address was *ad clerum* on the so-called "Higher Criticism." Indulging in no acrimony, the Bishop expressed sorrow that an attempt should be made to take so much away, "here a doctrine, there a book," and no adequate substitute be given us by the "critics" who, each having his pet theories, could not agree among themselves. The Confirmations for the year within the diocese were 1,240, and these, with 110 for the Bishop of Albany, and 317 for the Bishop of Central New York, made a total of 1,676. The Bishop ordained four priests and two deacons, delivered 150 sermons and 148 addresses.

In the evening, a missionary meeting was held—one of the most successful in the history of the diocese—when the Archdeacons of Buffalo and Rochester made their reports of the year's work, showing most gratifying and encouraging results, which will prove a stimulus to future effort. The Rev. L. N. Caley, of Philadelphia, as special representative of the General Board of Missions, followed with a forceful address on missions in the domestic and foreign fields. A reception was held later in the evening, at the residence of Professor and Mrs. Nash, when opportunity was given to meet the Bishop and the president and faculty of Hobart College. On the second day of the council, there was a celebration of the Holy Eucharist in Trinity church, at 7:30 A. M. The following amendments to the Constitution were adopted:

Each church shall be entitled to one or more lay-delegates, not exceeding three in number, who have been duly chosen by the vestry or congregation of the church. But no lay-delegate shall be qualified for a seat in the Diocesan Council unless he be a member of the congregation he is appointed to represent, nor until the assessments upon his parish, for the support



of the episcopate and for diocesan expenses, have been fully paid. *Except in cases recommended by the Financial Board of the diocese, and approved by the Council.*

The Bishop, clergy, and laity, in council assembled, shall deliberate as one body, the Bishop presiding. In voting, every clerical member shall be entitled to a vote, and the laity shall vote as herein provided. The lay delegates from each parish shall be collectively entitled to one vote.

The election for diocesan officers, etc., resulted as follows: *Standing Committee*—The Rev. Messrs. J. A. Register, D.D., C. F. J. Wrigley, W. North, L.H.D., and R. R. Converse, D.D.; Messrs. W. H. Walker, J.E. Pound, H. R. Hopkins, M.D., and H. E. Hathaway. *Deputies to the Federate Council*—Messrs. Augustus De Peyster and Albert E. Jones. *Delegates to the Missionary Council*—The Rev. W. C. Roberts and the Hon. W. W. Killip. *Treasurer of the diocese*—Mr. Hayward Hawks. When the committee on the memorial to Bishop Coxé was ready to present its report, the Bishop called upon the members of the council to proceed with him to the last earthly resting place of the Bishop, in the crypt of Trinity church. Being there assembled, the council joined in singing Hymn 176. The Nicene Creed and the Lord's Prayer were then recited, after which Bishop Walker used the collect for All Saints' Day, and the third of the "Additional Prayers," in the Burial Office, closing with the benediction. On returning to the church, the report of the committee was read. It recommended that the memorial should take the form of a ball, on the campus of Hobart College, for the use of the college, to be called the Bishop Coxé Memorial Hall. The report was accepted by the council, and referred back to the committee (to which the president of Hobart College was added), with power to carry out the suggestions of the report. It is thought the hall will cost from \$25,000 to \$30,000. After the transaction of further routine business, Evening Prayer was said, and the council adjourned *sine die*.

### Quincy

Alexander Burgess, D.D., LL.D., Bishop

#### The Twenty-Second Annual Convention

Held in Galesburg on May 16 and 17th, the opening service being in Grace church, and the business meetings in St. John's (Swedish) church. The luncheons were served by the ladies of both parishes in the basement of St. John's, the entertainment being most liberal and cordial, and including a large attendance of the Woman's Auxiliary. In the absence of the Bishop, the Rev. Dr. Leffingwell, rector of St. Mary's School, was elected president. Dr. E. H. Rudd was re-elected secretary, and no change was made in the various delegations and boards, except the substitution of the Rev. E. F. Gee as provisional deputy to the General Convention in place of the Rev. W. H. Benham, removed. The Bishop who has not been able to return to the diocese during the year, forwarded his annual address which was read by the secretary. He spoke with feeling of his disappointment in not being able to attend; commended the progress of the Endowment Fund; urged more liberal support of the clergy and of missions; reminded the convention of the long-continued assistance received by the diocese from the General Board of Missions; asked for hearty support of the work among the Swedes, so well begun; expressed his obligations to bishops who have aided his diocese, especially to Bishop Seymour. He also expressed the hope that he might be able to return to his diocese in October. The question of election of a coadjutor he disposed of by referring to the action of the last convention, which declared that under existing financial conditions such election would be prejudicial to the interests of the diocese. The following response was made to the Bishop's address, as recommended by a special committee:

This convention, in receiving the annual address of its beloved Diocesan, desires to express its deep sense of his unflinching devotion to his work and the welfare of the diocese; and their appreciation of his wise counsel, his timely suggestions, and his loving solicitude. It is peculiarly striking that, amid his own sorrows and anxieties, he should have the interests of the di-

ocese so much at heart. We cannot forget that the best years of his long, useful, and busy life have been given to the diocese of Quincy, nor with what unflinching zeal and unselfish devotion he has fulfilled his episcopal duties. We desire especially to record our grief for the repeated and severe afflictions with which it has pleased an all-loving Father to visit His servant. We tender to our dear Bishop, to our Father in God, heartfelt sympathy, and express the earnest hope that it may please God to restore him to health and strength for the work he loves so well, and to this end we offer our earnest supplications to the Giver of all blessing.

The secretary was instructed to forward by wire the greetings of the convention to the Bishop.

The Rev. W. M. Pierce was elected delegate to the provincial synod in place of the Rev. W. H. Moore, resigned.

The most encouraging point of the proceedings was the announcement of the Trustees of Funds that the endowment had been increased during the year more than \$2,000, amounting now to \$9,000. Other financial conditions were favorably reported. The Woman's Auxiliary had a most interesting meeting, on Tuesday, in Grace church. Besides the usual reports and discussions, there were addresses by Mrs. Lyman and Mrs. Hopkins, of Chicago. The missionary meeting in the evening was attended by a large congregation, and was one long to be remembered. Mr. W. H. Boniface and the Rev. W. F. Mayo ably represented the zeal of the diocese, in their addresses, and the Rev. John Henry Hopkins, of Chicago, spoke on behalf of the General Board of Managers, at whose request he was present. This address, like that of the afternoon before the convention, was powerful in statement of facts and plea for more devoted service. The Rev. W. M. Purce preached the convention sermon at the opening service. On Wednesday morning there were Celebrations at both churches. In the afternoon, after a most harmonious and busy session, the convention adjourned, having fixed the time and place of the next annual convention at St. Paul's church, Peoria.

### Maryland

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

The chapel of the Prince of Peace, under the charge of the Rev. Henry T. Sharp, is out of debt and has become self-supporting. It has decided to ask the convention to constitute it a separate congregation.

On Sunday, May 14th, Bishop Paret visited Trinity church, Towson, the Rev. W. H. H. Powers, D.D., rector, and administered the rite of Confirmation to a class of 12 persons. In the afternoon he visited Sherwood church, preached, and confirmed a class.

#### Daughters of the King

The sixth annual convention of the Maryland council convened in St. Peter's church, Baltimore. The charge to the council, delivered by the Rev. Frederick W. Clampett, D.D., followed the Communion service, conducted by the Rev. H. H. Taylor. Papers were read during the day by Mrs. R. Heber Murphy, of M. J. Franklin chapter, Port Republic, Md., on "Difficulties of the country chapter"; by Miss Barnard, of St. Michael and All Angels' chapter, on "The Rule of Service." Mrs. G. H. Evans, secretary of the council, reported an enrollment of 14 chapters in the diocese of Maryland, 13 of which are connected with the council. The total membership of the Order in the State is 325. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Mrs. Adam Denmead, president; Mrs. Gaston Hooper, vice-president; Mrs. G. H. Evans, secretary; Miss Sadie Oliver, treasurer; Miss Brewer, Mrs. S. S. Paine, Mrs. F. W. Clampett, and Mrs. Joseph Fletcher, advisory board. Mrs. Adam Denmead was appointed to represent the Maryland council in the Central Council of the order, and Mrs. G. H. Evans was appointed delegate to the convention at Atlanta.

#### Bequests of Mrs. Henrietta E. Smith

The will which was probated May 16th, leaves stocks and bonds, valued at \$6,000, to the State

Deposit and Trust Company, of Baltimore, in trust for her daughter, Margaret B. Smith, and requests that the legatee give the income from the securities to such charities of the Church in the United States as she may feel most interested in. At the death of Miss Smith, the trust is to cease, and \$4,000 is to go to the American Church Building Fund Commission absolutely, and \$2,000 to the vestry of St. Paul's parish, in Baltimore Co. The balance of the estate goes to the members of the family of the testatrix.

#### Maryland Churchmen's Club

The annual dinner was held recently at the Hotel Rennert, Baltimore. The guests of honor were Bishop Paret, Bishop Coleman, of Delaware, Mr. Robert L. Harrison, of New York, and the Rev. Alfred G. Mortimer, D.D., of Philadelphia. Just before dinner, the annual business meeting was held in the upstairs parlor of the hotel, President Packard presiding. The club now numbers 160 members in the State. Reports of the secretary and treasurer were heard, and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: President, Joseph Packard, Jr.; vice-presidents, Henry D. Harlan and J. Wirt Randall; secretary, Edward G. Gibson; treasurer, John Glenn, Jr.; council, Messrs. E. N. Rich, G. H. Boehm, John T. Mason, Richard C. Norris, with the officers of the club. After dinner there was a general discussion of the "Responsibilities of laymen in the Church," in which Bishop Coleman, of Delaware; the Rev. Alfred G. Mortimer, of Philadelphia; Mr. Robert L. Harrison, of New York, and Judge Harlan, the vice-president of the club, took the leading part. At the dinner the laymen greatly outnumbered the clergymen, being in proportion of about three to one. There were 133 members present.

### Nebraska

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

#### The Thirty-Second Annual Council

Convened in Trinity church, Omaha, May 17th. Only two clergymen were absent from their places, one on account of enfeebled health, the other because of civic duties which made it impossible for him to attend; 54 lay delegates, the largest number for many years, were in attendance. In his annual address the Bishop made request for the election of a coadjutor-bishop because of his own physical inability to live any longer in Nebraska, or to administer his episcopal office. He spoke of the absolute duty of maintaining the Faith of the Creeds in its integrity; of the depressing influence of religious controversy; of the missionary work of the diocesan institutions; and of his official acts in the diocese during the year. At the close of his address the Bishop celebrated the Holy Eucharist.

On Wednesday night the usual missionary meeting was held in Trinity cathedral. The Rev. Dr. Stone, of Chicago, addressed a larger congregation than has appeared in Nebraska for many years, at the annual missionary meeting. His address was eloquent and forceful.

The *Standing Committee* elected consists of the Very Rev. Campbell Fair, D.D., the Rev. Messrs. John Williams and D.C. Pattee; Messrs. J. M. Woolworth, C. W. Lyman, and J. H. Nash.

When the hour arrived for the election of a coadjutor-bishop, the Bishop called the council to solemn prayer. A lesson from the Book of the Revelations was read by him; the *Veni Spiritus Sanctus* said, and then the Bishop solemnly invoked the guidance of the Holy Ghost for his kneeling clergy and laity. Directly after, the Bishop retired from the chair and called Dean Fair to preside. The council went into committee of the whole, Chancellor Woolworth in the chair. The Rev. H. B. Burgess nominated Dean Fair, of Trinity cathedral; Mr. Clement Chase, of Omaha, nominated the Rev. Frank Westcott, of Skaneateles, N. Y., but Mr. Westcott being unknown to other members of the council, it was not seconded; the Rev. A. L. Williams, of Chicago, was nominated by the Rev. A. E. Marsh. The debate continued until 6 p. m., resumed at 8 o'clock, continued until after



10 o'clock p. m., when the committee asked to be discharged. Dean Fair called the Rev. John Williams to the chair and took his own seat on the floor. The ballot was as follows: The Rev. A. L. Williams, 16; Dean Fair, 9. The roll of the laity was immediately called, the ballot resulting: Ayes, 28; nays, 23. Dean Fair resumed the chair, and in a few graceful words congratulated the council on the result of its deliberations, and ordered the singing of the *Gloria in Excelsis*. Mr. H. W. Gates moved that the election of Mr. Williams be made unanimous, the motion prevailing. The canonical testimonials of Mr. Williams were then signed by the clerical and lay delegates, and the council adjourned a little before midnight.

The next day the Bishop appointed a committee to notify Mr. Williams of his election, consisting of the Rev. Messrs. A. E. Marsh and H. P. Silver; Messrs. J. M. Woolworth and Clement Chase. The Standing Committee was authorized to make all necessary provision for the consecration in the event of his accepting the office of coadjutor, and of his confirmation by the Standing Committees and Bishops of the Church.

The Rev. O. H. Young was re-elected *Secretary of the council*, and the Rev. John Albert Williams, assistant secretary. Mr. C. W. Lyman was re-elected *treasurer of the diocese*.

### North Dakota

Samuel C. Edsall, D.D., Bishop

#### The Bishop's Visit to Pembina

Bishop Edsall recently made his first visitation of the missions in the north-eastern part of the State. April 29th, he confirmed a class in Grace church, Pembina, and also officiated on Sunday, April 30th. During the week a reception was tendered the Bishop in Pembina. He found the Church progressing, under the faithful care of Mr. Watson.

#### The Missions under Rev. D. H. Clarkson

On Sunday, May 7th, the Bishop officiated in the church of the Redeemer, Bathgate, in the morning, and confirmed a class of six. In the afternoon he visited St. Alban's mission, Neche, and in the Presbyterian church confirmed three candidates. In the evening, accompanied by the Rev. D. H. Clarkson, he preached to a large congregation in the Baptist church, at St. Thomas. May 8th, a reception was given to the Bishop at Bathgate. Here there is a good church, and a rectory which was bought and paid for by the people last year. The Church is very strong in this town. May 9th, a reception was held at St. Thomas. Wednesday afternoon, the Bishop, assisted by the Rev. D. H. Clarkson, priest in-charge, and the Rev. Wm. Watson, of St. Vincent, Minn., laid the corner-stone of St. John's church. The service was witnessed by a large number of people, to many of whom the service was novel. A small, but faithful, band of Church people have struggled for years to obtain a church building, and have raised among themselves about \$1,400. They will be able to pay for the building itself, but must look to outside help for the necessary furniture. At Neche, it is hoped to build a modest chapel this year. Wednesday, evening the Bishop officiated in St. James' church, Grafton, and on Ascension Day celebrated the Holy Communion, at which service there was a gratifying attendance.

So ended Bishop Edsall's primary visitation to these missions. Everywhere he was most cordially welcomed, and his presence quickened the life of the Church. Under him there will be notable advances made, and the Church is already taking aggressive steps forward to her rightful place in this portion of North Dakota.

### Washington

Henry Yates Satterlee, D.D., LL.D., Bishop  
Corner Stone of Cathedral School

In consequence of heavy rain on Ascension Day, the preliminary service and addresses took place at Trinity church, instead of on the grounds. The procession was composed of 150 choristers, the clergy of the convention, and

others, as invited guests, and the Bishops of Maryland and Washington. The processional was "Jerusalem the Golden," accompanied by a section of the Marine band. The Rev. Dr. Elliott began the service with the invocation and versicles; then followed a short address, suitable collects, the hymn, "All hail the power of Jesus' Name," the lesson, Creed, and special prayers. The Bishop held up to view the box to be placed in the corner stone, and exhibited the silver trowel to be used on this occasion and whenever in the future a corner stone is laid on the cathedral foundation. "The Church's one foundation" having been sung, the principal address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Douglas, who, when rector of St. John's parish, was among the first interested in the Cathedral project, and through whom Mrs. Hearst made her donation for the school. The Bishop of Maryland congratulated the Bishop of Washington on the progress made, and the bright hope for the future. The National hymn was sung with great spirit, and Bishop Paret said the closing prayers, including one for the Peace Conference, and gave the benediction. At the conclusion of the service, the Bishops, with the Standing Committee, and others, drove to the Cathedral grounds, where thousands of people had gathered, the day having cleared. The Bishop laid the corner stone, with that portion of the Office pertaining to the act itself.

### Southern Virginia

Alfred M. Randolph, D.D., LL.D., Bishop

#### A New Church at Portsmouth

On Sunday, April 23d, All Saints' was opened for divine service by the Rev. J. B. Funsten. It succeeds St. Andrew's chapel, a mission established some years ago and maintained by Trinity church, is very beautiful in design, and has a seating capacity of about 200. The Ladies' Guild has handsomely carpeted it, and the Communion Table, with other chancel furniture, besides the organ and baptismal font, have been supplied by Trinity church. The church has been completed at a cost of \$3,000.

### Southern Ohio

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

#### The Twenty-Fifth Annual Convention

Assembled in All Saints' church, Portsmouth, May 17th. The opening service was the celebration of the Holy Communion by Bishop Vincent. Bishop Tuttle read the Gospel. The Rev. John H. Ely was re-elected secretary. Bishop Vincent read his address, in which he gave a resume of the work of the diocese since he was consecrated in 1889. The figures, in many cases, were most gratifying. During the past ten years, there have been ordained 34 deacons and 30 priests. The clergy have grown in numbers from 43 to 75, with four deaconesses, two Sisters, and 25 lay readers. Then there were 48 parishes and 16 missions, now there are 50 parishes and 36 missions. Then there were 60 church buildings, now 67; three parish chapels, now nine; 11 rectories, now 17; two parish houses, now 20. The Confirmations have increased from 500 yearly, to 637, making a total of Confirmations for the ten years of 6,443. The total annual expenditures for parish support have increased from \$168,000 to 180,000, and the total value of Church property, from \$900,000 to \$1,200,000. The annual offerings for diocesan missions have increased from \$3,000 to between \$8,000 and \$10,000 now for several years past. Last year the offerings were \$11,000. The endowments for diocesan missions, when the Kling legacies are paid, will amount to somewhere near \$90,000. The annual offerings for objects outside the diocese have increased from \$8,000 to \$20,000.

A new canon on missions was passed, whereby the archdeacon and the deans of convocations were made members *ex officio* of the missionary committee. Mr. Edward Worthington was re-elected treasurer of the committee. The report of the Woman's Auxiliary showed the year's work to be about \$8,000. This, with what the parishes have given for foreign, domestic, and

diocesan missions, will make over \$20,000 raised by the diocese for missions during the year. The following section the Bishop recommended to be added to Section 54 of the Canons, supporting it with a very strong argument:

No election of a rector shall be had until thirty days after his nomination by the body empowered to elect, which nomination shall at once be notified to the bishop by the officers of the parish, except that such election may follow at once upon acknowledgement by the bishop of the foregoing notification, with his consent to an immediate election. Written notice of the election, signed by the church wardens, shall be sent to the ecclesiastical authority of the diocese.

The committee on canons reported favorably on the above, and it will come up for final action at the next convention.

A very profitable meeting was held on Wednesday evening, when Bishop Tuttle made a stirring and impressive address on the subject of general missions. Mr. A. N. Whiting was re-elected treasurer. *Delegates to the Missionary Council:* Archdeacon Edwards and Mr. Edward Worthington. *Standing Committee:* The Rev. Messrs. Peter Tinsley, C. K. Benedict, and John H. Ely; Messrs. Larz Anderson, E. Morgan Wood, and Wm. M. Allen. The next convention will be held in St. Luke's church, Cincinnati.

### South Carolina

Billson Capers, D.D., Bishop

#### Convocational Meeting

This diocese is divided into three convocations each holding a quarterly meeting. The Charleston convocation, the Rev. A. T. Porter, D.D., archdeacon, held its session April 12th, in Prince George, Winyah, Georgetown. This convocation has this year raised \$1,388.48 for the Board of Missions. The Columbia convocation, the Rev. W. B. Gordon, archdeacon, report having raised \$928.07 for the Board of Missions. This session was well attended, and the advisability of dividing the diocese was discussed, but final action deferred until the next meeting of council. The Greenville convocation, the Rev. J. D. McCullough, archdeacon, by strenuous effort collected as their quota for the Board of Missions, \$792.23. They also discussed the division of the diocese, but postponed action until the matter could be laid before council. All of the convocations reported activity in Church work, and chapels ready for consecration.

#### Work Among the Colored People

There are 16 industrial schools for girls and three for boys, 31 mission stations, in 25 of which mission schools are supported, and about 1,600 children instructed. Besides these schools, there are five institutions all doing a noble work.

### Tennessee

Thomas Frank Gallor, D.D., Bishop

#### The Sixty-Seventh Annual Convention

Convened in St. Paul's church, Chattanooga, May 17th, prefaced by a Quiet Hour for the clerical and lay delegates on Tuesday at 9 p. m., conducted by the Bishop. This was a new departure, and proved singularly helpful to the many who gathered in St. Paul's church.

On Wednesday morning the convention was formally opened by a celebration of the Holy Eucharist. The Bishop celebrated. The sermon was preached by the Rev. George Patterson, D.D. The Rev. A. H. Noll was elected secretary, and Mr. S. D. Wilcox, of the University of the South, appointed assistant. The deans of the three convocations and the archdeacon of the colored work made their respective reports.

The Bishop delivered his annual charge on Wednesday evening. He sketched in a masterly way the work of the last General Convention, and gave a most hopeful and encouraging account of the present condition of the diocese.

Thursday morning the Bishop held an ordination, of which mention will be found elsewhere, under the usual heading. The following were re-elected as members of the *Standing Committee:* the Rev. Drs. George Patterson and F. P. Davenport; Rev. S. H. Green; Messrs. M. B. Trezevant, and H. J. Lynn.



Dr. Winchester having removed from the diocese during the year, Dr. George Patterson, one of the provisional deputies to the General Convention of last year, was moved up into the vacant place, and the following are now the deputies: the Rev. Drs. F. P. Davenport, S. Ringgold, and George Patterson; Rev. T. F. Martin; Messrs. G. M. Darrow, J. W. Caldwell, E. G. Richmond, and B. L. Wiggins.

The remainder of the business session was devoted to the receiving and adoption of the reports of the several committees, and the discussion of the question of diocesan assessment, which was finally referred to a committee with instructions to report to the next convention.

On Thursday evening the annual missionary meeting was held. Addresses were delivered by the Bishop, the Rev. Arthur Lloyd, of the diocese of Virginia, and several of the diocesan clergy.

The closing session of the convention on Friday morning proved full of interest. The report of the treasurer, Mr. G. M. Darrow who was re-elected for the current year, was most encouraging. The committee on the state of the Church reported favorably. It was decided to hold the next convention at Clarksville, in Trinity church. It was generally felt that the 67th convention was one of the best and most encouraging ever held in Tennessee.

## Texas

George H. Kinsolving, D.D., Bishop

### The Fiftieth Annual Council

Met in the city of Waco, May 10th. The opening service was held in St. Paul's church; the Bishop celebrated, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. Jas. A. Duncan. The following officers were elected: *Secretary*: R. M. Elgin; *treasurer*: W. V. R. Watson; *Standing Committee*: The Rev. Messrs. T. B. Lee, B. A. Rogers, and C. M. Beckwith; Messrs. R. M. Elgin and W. V. R. Watson; *Deputies to the Missionary Council*: the Rev. J. W. Bleker, and Mr. W. C. Henderson; *Diocesan Board of Missions*: the Rev. Messrs. H. D. Aves, J. R. Carter, and T. B. Lee; Messrs. A. N. Leitnaker, W. C. Henderson, and John L. Brokenborough.

The Bishop, in his address, spoke of the seven years of his ministry as Bishop of Texas. The Confirmations during this period aggregated 2,700, an increase of more than one-third over any previous septenary. The communicant list had increased from 3,626 in 1891, to more than 5,000 in 1899. Old church debts of long standing, which encumbered many of the parishes at the beginning of his episcopate, had been paid off, and several new churches had been built. The Bishop deprecated the disregard for the sanctity of human life, which too often prevails; also the growing intensity of race antagonism; pointed out the duty of Church people to throw their influence on the side of Christian duty, by a stricter following of the example of the meek and lowly Master. He spoke feelingly of the deaths of the Rev. J. E. Hammond, Captain E. G. Hanrich, and Mr. R. J. Hill. Mr. Hill was chancellor of the diocese, and Captain Hanrich was deputy elect to the General Convention, at the time of their respective deaths.

On the second day of the council, Bishop Johnson, of Western Texas, addressed the council with regard to co-operation in the support of a boys' school in San Antonio. A committee was appointed to confer with a similar committee from the district of Western Texas, and report to the next council. A committee was also appointed to take steps for the revival of a diocesan paper.

On Wednesday night, the Rev. C. M. Beckwith, at the request of the council, gave a lucid and forcible address in explanation of the Sunday school system in use in Trinity church, Galveston. The course is divided into four grades: 1st, the Church catechism; 2d, the seasons of the Church Year, as illustrating the Creed and the Ten Commandments; 3d, the contents of the Book of Common Prayer; the Collects; 4th, Epistles and Gospels. The Prayer Book is the only text-book used, and the object of the course is to

give the student a thorough acquaintance with that book and its teachings. A resolution was passed by the council recommending the use of this system in the various Sunday schools of the diocese.

A canon was passed creating a Diocesan Board of Missions to be "an advisory board to assist the Bishop of the diocese in the management of the missionary interests of the Church in the diocese." They are to apportion the amounts which it is expected that each parish and mission will contribute for missionary work in the diocese, collect the same, and place it in the hands of the Bishop for disbursement.

The Rev. Hudson Stuck, of Dallas, addressed the council on General Missions, under the auspices of the General Board of Missions, and was heard with close attention.

The next council is to meet in Austin, on May 9th, 1900, at which time the Bishop hopes to have All Saints' chapel, of the Church Institute for Young Ladies, ready for consecration. The Bishop has received contributions for this purpose, to the amount of \$5,500, and hopes by next year to have the remaining \$1,500 necessary to complete the building. It is to be a memorial of the late Bishop Gregg, first Bishop of Texas.

## East Carolina

Alfred Augustin Watson, D.D., Bishop

The offerings of Christ church Sunday school, Elizabeth City, at Easter, for general missions, amounted to \$88.

St. James' parish, Wilmington, has raised a sum of money sufficient to give its rector, the Rev. Dr. Strange who has for some time been in ill-health, a trip in Europe, extending over three months. The ladies of the parish presented Mrs. Strange with a very nice sum, to enable her to accompany her husband.

### The Edenton Convocation

The 66th meeting took place in Grace church, Plymouth, April 26th. The sermons were preached by the Rev. Messrs. N. C. Hughes, G. M. Tolson, and R. B. Drane, D. D. An essay was given by the Rev. Francis Joyner; subject, "To what extent are mission churches justified in asking aid from the Church at large in building houses of worship?"

## Long Island

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

### The 33d Annual Convention

Held in the cathedral of the Incarnation, Garden City, May 16th and 17th. The attendance was unusually large, there being more than 100 clergymen, and about as many lay-delegates. The convention opened with a choral celebration of the Holy Eucharist, the Bishop, celebrant. The business session was held in the crypt of the cathedral. The Rev. James Clarence Jones and the Rev. Creighton Spencer were the secretaries. The Bishop delivered his annual address, his theme being, "God pleading His own cause," and he most ably presented the facts of God's use of His power for the advancement of His kingdom on earth, as contrasted with our use of the power which God has entrusted to us as His ministers and deputies.

The report of the treasurer of the diocese, Alexander E. Orr, showed a balance on hand of all funds. The report of the trustees of the estate belonging to the diocese was of a very interesting nature. Deeds were received from Nathaniel C. McLean, James Otis, Wm. Platt Pepper, Joseph M. Shaw, and others, to the trustees, conveying a plot of ground in Belleport, L. I., with the edifice thereon. A deed for a piece of property, with the edifice, on Laurel Hill, on which to erect a church, was also received from Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Rapelyea. Reports submitted showed every branch of the diocese to be in a flourishing condition. Some slight changes were made in the canon laws. The diocese of Long Island is surpassed only by New York in church building.

A resolution was adopted, expressing sympathy

with the Rev. Dr. J. Carpenter Smith on his inability to be present on account of infirmities. The Rev. Dr. Smith is the oldest clergyman of the diocese, and has never before missed attending a convention since the diocese was organized.

The following were appointed: *Archdeacons*: Rev. Dr. Samuel D. McConnell, for Northern Brooklyn; Rev. A. B. Kinsolving, for Southern Brooklyn; Rev. Henry B. Bryan, for Queens and Nassau counties, and Rev. Wm. Holden, for Suffolk.

*Standing Committee*: The Rev. Drs. Henry C. Swentzel, John G. Bacchus; Messrs. Alexander E. Orr, Augustus Van Wyck, Augustus Rapelyea, William H. Mehl, and William Nicoll.

*Deputies to Missionary Council*: Rev. W. W. Bellinger and Silas M. Gidding.

*Deputies to General Convention*: Rev. Drs. Reese F. Alsop, S. D. McConnell; Rev. Geo. F. Breed; Messrs. John A. King, Wm. Nicoll, and Henry E. Pierrepont.

*Deputies to Federate Council*: Rev. Messrs. Robert Weeks, St. Claire Hester, Samuel M. Haskins, John G. Bacchus, Samuel Cox, Henry C. Swentzel, A. B. Kinsolving; Messrs. John W. Hunter, John A. King, William Nicoll, Colonel William S. Cogswell, Lyman R. Greene, and Augustus Van Wyck.

## Georgia

Cleland Kinlock Nelson, D.D., Bishop

### The 77th Annual Convention

Assembled in St. Philip's pro-cathedral, Atlanta, May 17th, and continued in session three days. Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, and an address by the Bishop, constituted the opening service. The address treated of the state of the diocese, lack of efficient lay co-operation (notably among the men), educational work, and the race problem. We shall quote later from his words on the last-named topic.

The Rev. F. F. Reese was re-elected secretary, and the Rev. J. J. Perry re-appointed assistant.

The committee on division of the diocese recommended that the subject be postponed till next year; it was so ordered. The amendments to the Constitution of the General Convention were referred to the deputies elected last year, who, acting as a committee, will report to the next annual convention.

The Rev. Arthur S. Lloyd, of Virginia, representing the General Board of Missions, made a strong and helpful address on missions. By resolution, the Bishop was asked to set forth a prayer to be used during the meetings of the disarmament congress at the Hague.

The Sunday school children of the diocese of Pennsylvania having contributed over \$1,000 to the work of the archdeacon of the diocese of Georgia, a resolution of grateful appreciation was adopted.

The committee on uniform Sunday school lessons reported favoring a scheme of lessons based on the Bible and the Prayer Book. Four grades are provided for, with examinations for promotion, and certificates of proficiency from the Bishop for those who have a sufficiently high standing, on the completion of the full four years' course. A committee of five was appointed to study the condition of the colored work in Georgia, and to report to the next convention a plan for further work.

The *Standing Committee* elected: The Rev. Messrs. F. F. Reese, C. H. Strong, C. C. Williams; Messrs. H. C. Cunningham, Z. D. Harrison, W. K. Miller.

*Treasurer of the Diocese*: W. R. Miller, of Augusta.

*Treasurer of Diocesan Missions*: R. C. DeSausure, of Atlanta.

*Delegates to the Missionary Council*: Rev. A. W. Knight, and W. K. Miller.

St. Paul's, Albany, May 9th, 1900, were the place and time selected for the next meeting.

The approval of the Bishop has heretofore been required before a vestry could call a rector. By action of the convention, only a conference between the Bishop and the vestry is now necessary.



## Editorials and Contributions

### Dr. Joseph Parker on the Church

THE Rev. Joseph Parker, D. D., of the city Temple, London, recently distinguished himself by using language in his pulpit which will hardly bear repeating in a religious paper. It was in connection with the Cromwell Tercentenary. This occasion, *The Church Times* says, appears to have intoxicated some of those who took part in it. Among these, Dr. Parker easily carried off the palm. The declamations from various Nonconformist pulpits frequently took the form of an attack on the Church. It is hard to pin down Dr. Parker to one set of premises with their logical conclusions. Not long ago he declared that the Prayer Book was "drenched in popery"; it was full from end to end of sacerdotalism and sacramentalism. It would seem to follow inevitably from this, that sacerdotalists and sacramentalists were most loyal to the Prayer Book. But this is not Dr. Parker's method of reasoning; on the contrary, he denounced High Churchmen who hold to these things, as traitors—men who eat Protestant bread and take Protestant pay while they talk and act "popery." The situation is puzzling. These unfortunate High Churchmen appear to be in that difficult position sometimes described as "between the devil and the deep blue sea." They have promised most solemnly to conform to the Prayer Book, and it would seem that they must subject themselves to the charge of disloyalty if they fail to do so, but Dr. Parker declares that they are traitors if they teach and practice those things with which he says the Prayer Book is "drenched." But it is easy to see that this preacher's hostility is directed, not against a party in the Church, as such, but against the Church itself, and against a party only as it lives up to the requirements of the Church.

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### Sociological Preaching

AT the so-called "People's Church" in Chicago, a few weeks ago, the congregation was treated to a discourse on sociology, in which it was considered that the minister was advocating some form of socialism. This, as might be expected, caused considerable excitement, and the positions of the sermon were severely criticised by many of the hearers. It is always interesting to observe the attitude of the secular press towards the various developments of the religious world. While it might be inferred from the character of the religious reports which appear in the daily newspapers, and of the sermons which are reproduced in their columns, that there was a very marked trend in favor of those movements which are least conservative or orthodox, there are occasional indications that those who preside in the editorial departments see through the sham of sensationalism, and have in their hearts a contempt for the sermons on "subjects of the day," which, nevertheless, they ordinarily spread before their readers.

A MARKED evidence of the conviction which lingers in the minds of earnest men that it is in the teachings of orthodox Christianity that real force and enduring strength are to be looked for, was seen in the attention paid by certain newspapers to

the work of the army chaplains during the late war. Those were commended as being most useful who devoted themselves to preaching "old-fashioned Christianity." It was even asserted as a significant and interesting fact, that it was only such preaching which was in general appreciated by the enlisted men. Another instance of the same description appears in the comments of the *Chicago Times-Herald*, on the sermon of Dr. Thomas, above alluded to. "There is a very marked difference," says this paper, "between the preaching of Christianity and the preaching of sociology. The transcendent features of the former are those which concern faith and the promise of a future state." It then goes on to enumerate with more or less accuracy, some of the fundamental points of the Christian religion, which it sums up in the statement that the field of religion is the revelation of the spiritual and heavenly, as distinguished from the material and earthly. It emphasizes the fact that it is these mysteries which the Christian minister is trained and appointed to expound. It is to these that he owes his special character and the peculiar veneration paid to him. When, instead of devoting himself to these points of teaching, he engages in the controversies of the hour, or to political or scientific subjects, he becomes a mere lecturer whose opinions carry no more authority, and are no more edifying, than those of any other thinking man.

WE have more than once in the past drawn attention to the illogical and temporary basis upon which those preachers stand who place themselves in this position. Some have claimed public attention by giving themselves to the treatment of scientific subjects, not as illustrating the facts of the higher and spiritual order, but as ends unto themselves. It is evident that if people are made to understand that subjects of this character are to be taken up as the ordinary topics of the pulpit, their interest in such subjects, as dealt with by the average preacher, cannot long be sustained. If they continue to support a quasi-religious place of assembly, with all its attendant expenses, they will be likely in the end to engage the service of men as lecturers in science, who are known to be experts in their respective departments. But it is still more likely that the result of such a departure from the function of the preacher, as commonly understood, will lead sooner or later to the dissolution of the religious organization in which such methods have come to prevail. It would be much more economical to attend the lectures of university or college professors, who may be prevailed upon, in consideration of a reasonable addition to their incomes, to devote some portion of Sunday to courses on scientific subjects adapted to a promiscuous audience.

THE *Times-Herald* is shrewd enough to see the possibility of such results. This matter, it says, has an important bearing on the subject of Church organization. "If people want to hear lectures on sociology, it is not necessary for them to keep up a Church establishment on that account. There are courses here and courses there which are delivered by experts who devote their lives to sociological work." They hold various

views; some, like Dr. Thomas, consider that the solution of the problems of the present day is "some form of co-operation, some form of materialism." Some may be socialists, some may be individualists, and still others, anarchists. But as our intelligent editor says, however dogmatic any of them may be, they make no claim that there is anything divine in their mission to give their views a special authority. That is, however, precisely what they claim for the Christian ministry, and it is the only claim which explains the system by which it is sustained. People instinctively resent the attempt to give additional weight to views relating to purely secular and material affairs, by the tacit assertion of the special authority which is traditionally associated with the office of the Christian minister. These are matters about which there may be the widest difference of opinion among people who are entirely at one on subjects connected with the spiritual and heavenly sphere. If it should happen that a congregation were educated up to regarding its minister as a mere lecturer upon subjects which have nothing to do with the demands of the religious instinct, or with the divine revelation, and in which such a minister is less deeply versed than those who have made science their special field, it is likely enough that, as *The Times-Herald* thinks, a great disorganizing movement would set in. Indeed, it is not certain that we are not already witnessing the beginnings of such a movement, and that, in the course of time, those Protestant ministers who no longer stick to that which is understood to be their proper business, will find their occupation gone.

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### The Church Discipline Bill

OUR readers are aware from the reports in the daily papers, of the overwhelming defeat in the House of Commons of the Church Discipline Bill. This Bill was the most thorough-going attempt yet seen to bring the doctrine and worship of the Church entirely under the control of Parliament. One is lost in amazement at the process of reasoning which could bring intelligent men to consider such a proposition for a moment. What sort of Christian Church would that be which derived its faith, its discipline, and its ceremonial of worship, from the enactments of a body of men constituted as the English Parliament now is? To subject such matters to a body of laymen, even though they were faithful adherents of the Church, would be an unheard-of thing in the history of Christianity; but the absurdity of such a proposition reaches its climax, when it is considered that Parliament, as reformed during this century, is not restricted to Churchmen, but admits Nonconformists, and may include, and indeed has included, Jews, Hindoos, Mahomedans, and even Atheists. We should thus have the spectacle of a body of men, composed largely of those who are not only active and bitter antagonists of the Church, but who repudiate the fundamental principles of Christianity itself, undertaking to direct what shall be believed or not believed, and what shall be done or not done, in the unfortunate Church of England. A religious body which could submit to such conditions would be beneath



contempt, it would be the laughing stock of the world. The surprising thing is, not that the proposition should have been lost by a heavy majority, but that over sixty men should have been found to vote in its favor.

IT was not by any means High Churchmen alone who viewed with dismay the introduction of such a bill. Thoughtful Evangelicals were equally opposed to it. Sir John Kennaway, one of the most prominent leaders on the Low Church side, expressed his feelings very frankly in a letter to one of his constituents: "This Bill," he says, "proposes to set up new courts. It creates new crimes which would make a clean sweep of Evangelicals as well as Ritualists. It ignores the old traditional form of government of the Church, and puts the bishop into the position of a county court bailiff. If the Bill were to become law, the result would be to rend the Church in sunder, to flood the country with lawsuits, and bring Disestablishment within measurable distance." He says that the result of a split in the Protestant camp would be disastrous, and that he could not imagine a greater triumph for the extremists; *i. e.*, Ritualists. "I know," he proceeds, "that the bishops are in many cases acting vigorously, though quietly, and are receiving a large response. It is for us to show that we are ready to back them heartily. Only in this way, in my judgment, can a great disaster be averted, and the Church, in its true character of Catholic, Apostolic, Reformed, Protestant, be preserved to us." This reference to the bishops is noteworthy. There is a wide gulf between Sir John Kennaway and Mr. Kensit.

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### The Archbishops' Court in the Ritual Cases

THE Archbishops' Court began its sittings at Lambeth, May 8th. The cases brought before them are those of two or three London vicars, and, as we understand the matter, they are brought by the vicars themselves, in accordance with the rule of the Prayer Book touching matters of doubt. This rule is laid down in the old Reformation Preface entitled, "Concerning the Service of the Church." It reads as follows:

And forasmuch as nothing can be so plainly set forth but that doubts may arise in the use and practice of the same; to appease all such diversity (if any arise) and for the resolution of all doubts concerning the manner how to understand, do, and execute the things contained in this book; the parties that so doubt or diversely take anything, shall always resort to the bishop of the diocese, who, by his discretion, shall take order for the quieting or appeasing of the same; so that the same order be not contrary to anything contained in this book. And if the bishop of the diocese be in doubt, then he may send for the resolution thereof to the Archbishop.

The Archbishop of Canterbury having proposed to revive this tribunal, the Bishop of London seems to have decided to remit all such cases to him. It will be observed that the "parties that so doubt" are the ministers of the Church who have "to understand, do, and execute, the things contained in this book." A misapprehension appears in some of the newspapers, which labor under the impression that the vicars have been brought into court as defendants, under the charge of doing unlawful things. They have, in fact, appeared voluntarily, in order to obtain the resolution of "doubts" concerning certain usages and practices

connected with the Church service. The cases are therefore test cases.

THE irrepressible Mr. Kensit furnished a feature of the proceedings which was not down in the programme. He appeared with a protest against the court and all its works and ways. He proceeded to read a lecture to the Archbishops on their own short-comings in the past. There seemed to be a reluctance, for some reason, to silence him by forcible means, and, according to the telegrams, the court was, therefore, adjourned, and he was left to address his remarks to the empty seats. If this account is true, it is certainly an instance of extraordinary forbearance on the part of the Archbishops. They must, it would seem, have power to protect themselves against unseemly interruption. Later reports state that as the case proceeds, the argument in favor of the lawfulness of the use of incense appears so strong that the anti-ritualist party, which has so long denounced the other side as law-breakers, is beginning to be apprehensive that the Archbishops will be obliged to decide in favor of its legality. In that case, threats are made of renewing the attempt to bring Parliament to interfere with matters of worship. But after the recent failure in that quarter, it hardly seems likely that the effort will be renewed. It is more likely that the Church Association, ignoring the spiritual court, may try to institute suits under the Public Worship Regulation Act, with the old result of getting clergymen committed to prison for refusing to obey the sentence of a secular court in spiritual affairs.

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

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

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HE was one of the most evenly balanced of men, but there was a strain of eccentricity in his blood which accounted for the queer, unprecedented things he would occasionally do. But I always observed a certain expression on his countenance which convinced me that there was method in his madness, although I doubt whether many saw through him as I did. Bless his dear old heart, he could not be odd without making it a means of helping some one, for I think no man ever lived who tried harder to make everything that he said and did and suffered, contribute to the good of others. Whenever, as often I did, I saw this to be the underlying motive of his beautiful life, the words of George Herbert would come to my mind:

"All may of Thee partake;  
Nothing can be so mean  
Which hath this tincture 'for Thy sake',  
Will not grow bright and clean."

A man has got on a long way in the high-way to heaven, when he can lay his personal peculiarities, his eccentricities, at the foot of the Throne, and consecrate them to the glory of God. These are ordinarily the lairs of pride and conceit, as is the conscious possession of great abilities and great gifts, and it takes a long campaign and many battles to bring that kind of pride and conceit into subjection to Christ; but it can be done, and he did it.

I have an incident to record—one that made a great stir in the parish. What he

did on that memorable eighth Sunday after Trinity was such a deviation from his ordinary instruction—for the people always called his sermons instructions, and with good reason—that they saw he was in a very strange, whimsical mood, and some thought he was cleandaft. That was their first impression, but afterwards they caught his drift, and understood his good intention.

His text was from the Gospel for the Day—"Beware of false prophets which come to you in sheep's clothing, but inwardly they are ravening wolves. Ye shall know them by their fruits."

"I am going to speak to you as one of the false prophets," he began. "I am going to lay aside the customary tenor of my preaching and ask you to listen to a new gospel. They tell us that the old Gospel is effete, that Christianity needs reconstruction and the creeds restatement, and that the Church must conform to the new theology and the larger hope, or be submerged. Very well, let us conform. Let us brush away with one swoop all the things we have heretofore deemed to be holy. Holy? What does that mean? If it means anything, it means that nothing is sacred but what pertains to man and his life on this planet. We have no knowledge of anything else, and all the assumptions of faith, whatever that may be, will have to be consigned to the limbo, if there is a limbo, of exploded myths. We confess to the possession of the idea of God, but the idea is not God, and who dare say that the idea points beyond itself? Once I dared, but now I dare not; for a new age has fully dawned, and left the old notions in darkness beneath the eastern horizon. In the light of the new day let us look around us. We see the universal truth that all things are one, and nature is that one. Beyond the boundary line of nature, science reveals nothing, and there is nothing to reveal. It is an unthinkable, unspeakable void, a nothingness, in whose empty midnight eternal nihilism is enthroned; or, at least, we may as well say that as anything, for who knows what is eternal nihilism? The idea of supernaturalism is therefore an impossible idea. It is only an idea, and that is all. With supernaturalism we must sweep away the Church, her sacraments, and the ministry, the Virgin-Birth, the Incarnation, and the Atonement, the Resurrection, and inspiration. We must renounce all reverence for this gibbering ghost of immortality which too long has haunted the world. The miracles must go, too, and easy enough it is to explain them away by falling back on the element of imposture, or readiness to deceive, and the element of superstition, or readiness to be deceived; or one may suggest magnetism; or the tendency of religious fanaticism, to explain what it cannot account for, by assigning it to causes which do not exist. There is really no need for any religion except science, and as for morality, it is wholly based on self-interest."

By this time the congregation began to look about to be assured by their senses that they were where they thought they were, in church. Their faces seemed to put the mutual inquiry, when did he lose his wits? The wardens glanced at each other with looks of horror, and seemed to be sitting on nettles. The only undisturbed soul in the church was the soul of Aunt Jemima, and she was taking her customary nap.

This astonishing revolution in the pulpit continued. He said if it were true that the



old religion had had its day, then hail to the new day! Hail, thou age of man, re-born successor of the age of God, enter upon thy reign, with nature for thy throne, and science for thy prime minister! Henceforth our golden rule shall be: Have a good time if you can, and die, if you must!

It would be difficult to describe the unconcealed consternation of the people as one after another these monstrous propositions fell from the lips of their still beloved but evidently insane pastor. He did not appear to notice their agitation, however, and calmly proceeded to applaud the tenets of materialism, tracing all psychic phenomena to physical causes. There is but one substance, and that substance is matter. Hence spirit does not exist. Neither a Great One nor lesser ones, for their existence is impossible. Spiritual religion is an absurdity, and morality is only matter on its good behavior. What men call religion is an evolution from the primitive man's fear of ghosts, and the new thought will ere long put a quietus on so unreasonable a delusion.

At this point the preacher paused and looked over the congregation, which had the appearance of the ocean when it is suddenly struck by a white squall. Then he reminded them that he had begun his remarks by announcing that he should speak as one of the false prophets; but he could no longer do violence to their feelings and his own, by assuming a part which filled him with horror, and of which, now that it was over, he doubted the wisdom. But he hoped to make good the purity of his intention. Whereupon the wardens shot glances of relief at each other. Aunt Jemima awoke, and hearing something about horror and false prophets, concluded the parson was on safe ground, and went in for another nap. The tossing waves subsided, and a great calm settled on the congregation, while their dear pastor (restored to reason, as some of them could not but feel) expressed his surprise that they should be so horror-stricken by his utterance of opinions which had not excited their minds when they read them in print, or listened to them in lectures. He did not seem to realize, as his devoted people did, that it is one thing for ravening wolves to put on sheep's clothing, and quite another for a sheep to try to assume the character of a ravening wolf. There was an incongruity about it, as though Portia were to try to imitate the snarl of Shylock.

The last portion of the good father's sermon restored the atmosphere to its normal condition, for he now began to talk like himself. The wardens were hilarious, in a certain interior sense, while Aunt Jemima, refreshed by repeated naps, listened devoutly as he proceeded to unfold and illustrate our Lord's criterion for detecting false prophets: "Ye shall know them by their fruits."

In order to form an exact opinion as to the results naturally and inevitably growing out of any idea or system of ideas held by men, we must refuse to reason from inadequate data. One swallow does not make a summer, nor does one good life prove Christianity divine, nor does one bad life suffice to condemn agnosticism or materialism; but there is underneath all questions of physics and morals a certain principle of necessity from which nothing can escape, and this principle our Lord enunciated when he said that a good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit, neither can a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit. He meant that causes will re-

veal their character by the general average of their product. This is as true of ideas as it is of thorns and grapes, figs and thistles. "Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles?"

"What sort of moral product then," asked the preacher, "would of necessity be the fruitage of the propositions which I enunciated just now as from the lips of a false prophet? What would have been the history of the world? What the present condition of mankind? What kind of men, women, and children would they be, had men always believed these monstrous errors? What would be the condition of this nation to-day if all that portion of it which has been, consciously or unconsciously, under the influence of the ethical teachings of Christianity, had been under the influence, instead, of the ideas which I seemed to you to be advocating just now? I put the question to yourselves, you who know what our religion did for your forefathers, and what it has done for you. Can you expect to gather the grape of the Golden-Rule variety from the thorn-tree of the outward morality of self-interest, or the figs of spiritual virtues from the thistles of materialism, which denies that there is an Infinite Spirit, that we are spirits in bodies, and that our immortality is anything more than the indestructibility of matter? How can it be practically possible to be happy in the belief that everything is matter in divers attenuations, and yet feel within that consciousness of the immaterial Ego which separates man from the substance of matter by immeasurable distances? Life's problems are numerous enough, but this one, if reduced to practice, would extinguish all hope, and every motive for virtue would vanish. Men would be unspeakably wretched if they had to believe consciousness to be untrue, and to accept the conviction that as to substance they are brethren, by nature, of the boulder, or the steam-jet, or the passing cloud—only this and nothing more."

He went on to show by a process of elimination, what would be left that would make life worth living, if every factor which has its roots in Christ were eradicated from society. The glory of civilization would have departed, and man would be plunged into barbarism. When our astronomical world learns to exist without the sun, we may expect mankind to live, prosper, and be happy without God. Then the good rector concluded with these points:

1. Credit Christ with what is due Him, and credit the tenets of the false prophets with all that is their due.

2. Ask yourselves what are the tendencies of religion, and what the tendencies of naturalism; and also, what are their effects upon man, individual and collective.

3. There is no middle ground. If either one is true, the other must be false. He that compromises with an enemy is not loyal to his leader.

One of the wardens who was formerly a Methodist, said audibly, Amen. The rest of the congregation looked it. It was three weeks before Aunt Jemima resumed her Sunday nap.

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SO live with men as considering always that God sees thee; so pray to God as if every man heard thee. Do nothing which thou wouldst not have God see done. Desire nothing which may either wrong thy profession to ask or God's honor to grant.—*Bishop Henshaw.*

### A Parochial Mission

THERE are thousands of Churchmen who have never heard of a parochial Mission, and many thousands who, having heard the name, have no idea what it means. It is the experience of nearly every missionary that his first energies in a new field are spent in overcoming the prejudice which exists against the "innovation." And it is equally true that in nine cases out of ten the persons most opposed to the Mission at its beginning are before its close most earnestly interested in its success, and often the most urgent in requesting that it should be continued beyond the time appointed.

When properly conducted, there need be no suspicion that a Mission is an unchurchly movement. Some, taking only a superficial view of its methods, fear, because there is usually a daily celebration of the Holy Communion, that it is Romish; others, looking at the brevity of its services, the increased length and earnestness of its addresses, and its direct and personal dealing with souls, are equally fearful that it is only the old Methodist revival under a new name.

In truth, however, a properly conducted Mission is only a condensed Advent, or an intense Lent. It is Churchly in its origin, Churchly in its results, and in none of its methods does it contradict that quiet dignity of devotion and reverence of worship which is the characteristic of the Church in all lands. A Mission is a call for the unconverted to turn to God; for the erring to cease to do evil and learn to do good; for the indifferent to wake from the spiritual torpor; for the idlers to work while it is day; for all Christians to re-examine their lives and re-consecrate themselves, body and soul, to God.

As the Mission progresses, requests for prayer are always sent in, and such prayers are offered either at the early Celebration, the service for communicants, or at the evening Mission service.

During the progress of the Mission an opportunity is given to the unbaptized, the unconfirmed, and the non-communicant to petition for these Christian privileges by writing their names upon a special blank distributed for that purpose, and dropping the same in the missionary's box at the church door. Everything is done quietly. The effort is to arouse the will and stir the conscience, yet to keep down all excitement. All public confession of Christ is reserved for His own appointed time and place, the sacraments and ordinances of His Church. Those who give their names to the missionary as desiring instruction for Holy Baptism or Confirmation or preparation for Holy Communion are requested not to talk about their feelings or intentions, but to dedicate themselves to God, and to pray earnestly for others out of Christ.

The class of persons most frequently reached and helped by a Mission are not those who are unfamiliar with the Church's ways and strangers to her fold, but rather those already within her Communion, "the lapsed," those who, having once stood at her font and kneeled at her altar, have fallen away from their Christian duty, and are living in selfishness and sin. In some Missions the spiritual results have been most evident and abundant, it being a frequent testimony that never before in the history of the parish have so many persons come to the Holy Communion, or never at any one time have so many come forward for Confirmation.

Not infrequently a Mission has been fruitful in most unexpected ways. Candidates have come forward and offered themselves for the ministry. New Bible classes and working guilds have been requested, money has been offered for aggressive parish work, week-day services, and a more frequent Eucharist have been established and supported, while the arousing of new parochial interest and activity has in more than one instance resulted in the purchase of a new rectory or the canceling of a debt. But the Mission fruitage worked for, and prayed for, is the spiritual, and this is the usual return.—*Emmanuel Church Record.*



Letters to the Editor

THE BISHOP AND ORDINATIONS

To the Editor of The Living Church:

I believe I am correct in saying that throughout the whole Catholic Church, American, Roman, Greek, Armenian, Syrian, and Coptic, the responsibility of ordaining a priest rests absolutely with the bishop, and I am glad to notice that you draw attention to the fact that in our American Church the Standing Committee of a diocese can recommend no one for ordination unless he presents his certificate from the bishop. Bishop Potter is a busy and overworked man, and he has unquestionably overlooked these two facts; namely, in the first instance, the practice of the Church Catholic, and, secondly, the rule of his own Church. English bishops frequently refuse to ordain men, and it is a rule for them never to assign their reasons for so doing. I know an Oxford professor who was refused ordination, and he was never able to obtain from the bishop a reason for rejecting him, although it was pretty generally understood that he failed absolutely in giving answer to the "Pastoral Paper" in the examination for Priests' Orders, which was the Bishop's specialty.

Of course at the time of Dr. Briggs' ordination, when no impediment was alleged, it was clearly the Bishop's duty to ordain.

It seems to me that the English *Si quis* should be restored in America, and read publicly in church before the ordination of an individual known to the congregation. This would afford opportunities for protest. It is not generally known that in England, whilst they are not made public, protests are very often sent privately to bishops after the reading of the *Si quis*, in church. But such communications are always regarded as private and confidential, inasmuch as they may refer to character, and not to doctrine or scholarship. CLERICUS.

SUNDAY LECTURES

To the Editor of The Living Church:

Zion's Herald, under an editorial on the relief of the sermon, asks if the modern sermon meets the need "of relief and replenishment" to the business and home careworn men and women.

It says "the majority of preachers do seek to satisfy just this demand," but goes on to add: "too many preachers conceive of the pulpit as an instructor's chair from which they must deliver a lecture, or a form for the discussion of questions of the day, in which they are to do all the talking. But this affords little relief to the well-informed business man or the busy mother. However able the discussion, there is grave doubt as to the edifying value of a sermon on the conduct of the national policy to men who have read the daily papers on the same topic all through the week. Ministers are not specialists in these matters. Busy men and women turn to the preacher for relief and inspiration as he presents the great ideals and sanctions of the Gospel of Christ."

It is to be hoped that these words may go far and wide, for aside from the unfitnes of the average minister to discuss local and national politics, the egotism of reported sensational Sunday lectures is disgusting. Moreover, it is one of the principal reasons to account for neglect of Church attendance, that these same business men feel that they can stay at home and get a better report of the news than the parson can give them. With a Churchman the thing deplored by Zion's Herald ought to be forbidden as coming under "unhallowed, worldly, and common uses," not in conformity with the Consecration Prayer, "for reading Thy Holy Word, for celebrating Thy Holy Sacraments, for offering to Thy Glorious Majesty the sacrifices of prayer and thanksgiving, for blessing Thy people in Thy Name and for the performance of all other holy offices." D. B. S.

MAY I not earnestly ask of the clergy that they will painstakingly use the *ipsissima verba* of Holy Scripture and the Prayer Book in their conduct of public services? For us to do

otherwise is to set an unbecoming example in license of self-will, and to assume grave responsibility. Yet I have heard more than once clerical lips saying in the chancel, "Let your light so shine before men, that, seeing your good works," etc.; and "shall not be ashamed to confess the faith of Christ crucified, but manfully to fight," etc.

I remark, also, that the rubrics require the minister to ask, for the first thing, concerning both infants and adults presented, "Hath any one of these been already baptized, or no?" Yet I have known clergymen to omit this altogether, thus failing to emphasize the care the Church takes against permitting the sacrilege of re-baptism. And many a time have I observed the clergyman fail to "ask the god-fathers and god mothers the name," or say to them, "Name this child."—Bishop Tuttle.

Personal Mention

The Rev. Charles Henry Arndt, lately associate rector of Christ church, Germantown, Pa., succeeds the Rev. Dr. Falkner as rector, and begins his new duties June 1st.

The Bishop of Ohio has just returned from his visit to Europe.

The address of the Rev. Wm. C. Butler is changed from Baltimore, Md., to Snow Hill, Md., where he has become rector of All Hallows' church.

The Rev. W. B. Beach has accepted the rectorship of St. Paul's church, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The address of the Rev. John Ashley Chapin is changed from Calvary House, New York city, to Christ Church House, Detroit, Mich., he being curate at that church.

The address of the Rev. Herbert M. Clarke, Ph. D., will be changed on June 1st from Indiana, Pa., to Eldred, McLean Co., Pa.

The Rev. J. H. Cloud, of St. Louis, has been invited to deliver the baccalaureate sermon to the class of '99, at the State School for the Deaf, at Fulton, on June 4th.

The Rev. F. Ward Denys requests us to state that the announcement in our last issue of his having accepted the rectorship of St. Mary's, Hampden, Md., was an error.

The Rev. S. Valerie Gilreath should be addressed at Garden City, N. Y.

The Rev. Walter A. A. Gardner has sailed for a tour abroad.

The Rev. Mark Jukes has resigned the care of St. Paul's church, New Whatcom, Wash.

The Rev. G. Mosley Murray has resigned the rectorship of St. George's church, Lee, Mass., and accepted that of the Henshaw Memorial church, Baltimore, Md.

At the commencement of Jefferson College, Philadelphia, held May 15th, the degree of doctor of divinity was conferred upon the Rev. Robert Howland Neide, rector of St. Mark's church, New Canaan, Conn.

The address of the Rev. George B. Pratt is San Juan, Puerto Rico.

The Rev. Robert W. Pritchard, Ph. D., has resigned his parishes, Gethsemane church, Westmoreland, and St. James', New York Mills, N. Y., to take effect the second Sunday in June. He, his wife, and infant son sail for England on June 14th, by the "Teutonic."

The Rev. Frank Stringfellow has accepted a call to Orange Courthouse, Va., and will enter upon his new duties about the first of June.

Official

NASHOTAH HOUSE

The Commencement exercises will be held on Thursday, June 1st, at 10:30 A. M., with the usual services and celebration of the Holy Communion; preacher, the Rev. William McGarvey, of Philadelphia. The president and faculty extend a cordial invitation to all the alumni, the clergy, and those interested in the work of the House. Omnibus will meet the trains Wednesday and Thursday. Those expecting to attend are asked to notify the president that he may arrange for their entertainment.

Ordinations

In St. Paul's church, Chattanooga, Tenn., May 18th, Bishop Gailor advanced to the priesthood the Rev. Messrs. G. S. Robinson, of Grace church, Chattanooga, and Nevill Joyner, of Trinity church, Mason. The sermon was preached by the Rev. E. A. Bazett-Jones.

Advanced to the diaconate, in St. Silvanus' chapel, Nashotah Seminary, Wis., by the Bishop of Milwaukee, on Whitsunday, Messrs. Arthur Goadger, Allan Worthington Cooke, William Watson, Geo. Hirst, Wm. Donald McLean, John Conrad Jetter, and Andrew

Chalmers Wilson; all of the senior class of Nashotah House. The candidates were presented by the Rev. Messrs. Samuel Macpherson and Henry E. Chase, of Nashotah House, and the Rev. Dr. Sydney T. Smythe, of the St. John's Academy, Delafield. The Rev. Dr. W. W. Webb, president; the Rev. Professors M. A. Smith and A. W. Jenks also assisted in the ceremonies. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Francis J. Hall, of the Western Theological Seminary, of Chicago. The Rev. Allan Worthington Cooke, of the above class, proceeds to Japan in a few months, under appointment of the Foreign and Domestic Board, as a missionary in Japan.

Died

HENRY.—Entered into the rest of Paradise, at the residence of her parents at Newark, N. J., on May 7th, 1899, Emilie Caroline Henry, only child of Thomas and Caroline Headley Henry, in the 15th year of her age.

"Angels ever bright and fair,  
Keep her ever in thy care."

IN MEMORIAM

'Tis vain to speak when sorrows fall,  
Our eyes alone betray  
The swellings of the sea of grief  
That bears our hopes away.  
Like tender buds that deck the spring,  
And vanish in the fall,  
So fragile is the race of man—  
One doom o'erwhelms them all.

Sweet love is but a transient guest  
But sorrow comes to stay,  
And what we take to be the sun  
Is but a meteor's ray.  
But when the night of grief is o'er  
The star of hope shall rise,  
And with its bright, immortal gleam,  
Still lead us to the skies.

A. W.

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, 231 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.

A MEMORIAL to the Rev. Father Brown, in the shape of an altar tomb, is to be erected in the church of St. Mary the Virgin, in New York city. Those who wish to aid in the erection of this memorial, may send their contributions to any member of the committee.

EDWIN S. GORHAM, Chairman,  
HALEY FISKE, Treasurer, 1 Madison Ave.  
DAVID E. KING IRENE H. GARRIGUES,  
JOHN J. REYNOLDS, MATILDA J. CANFIELD.

Clergy House, church of St. Mary the Virgin,  
145 W. 45th st., New York city.

THE Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes, New York, was incorporated in 1872 to promote the welfare of the silent people after they leave school. It holds sign-services in various places in the dioceses of New York, Long Island, Newark, and Connecticut. It ministers to the sick and poor. It finds work for the unemployed. It maintains The Gallaudet Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes. Donations for this society may be sent to the General Manager, the Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, D. D., 112 West 78th st., or the treasurer, Mr. WILLIAM JEWETT, 467 Broadway, New York city.

Church and Parish

BISHOP HARE, Sioux Falls, S. Dak., is in need of priests and unmarried deacons and young unmarried men looking to the ministry, for work among the white people of South Dakota. Salaries not large but sure.

A PLEASANT home in Episcopalian family for children of parents who may wish to travel. Kind, motherly care. References. Address MRS. S. DAVIES, 7015 St. Lawrence ave., Chicago.



## The Editor's Table

### Kalendar, May, 1899

1. SS. PHILIP AND JAMES.	Red.
7. 5th Sunday Rogation) after Easter.	White.
8. ROGATION DAY.	Violet.
9. ROGATION DAY.	Violet.
10. ROGATION DAY.	Violet (White at Evensong).
11. ASCENSION DAY	White.
14. Sunday after Ascension.	White.
21. WHITSUNDAY.	Red.
22. WHITSUN MONDAY.	Red.
23. WHITSUN TUESDAY	Red.
24. EMBER DAY.	Red.
25. EMBER DAY.	Red.
27. EMBER DAY.	Red (White at Evensong).
28. TRINITY SUNDAY	White.

WHEN the wind is in the North,  
The skillful fisher goes not forth;  
When the wind is in the East,  
'Tis good for neither man nor beast;  
When the wind is in the South,  
It blows the files in the fish's mouth;  
But when the wind is in the West,  
There it is the very best.

IZAAK WALTON.

### Hymn for Trinity Sunday

BY MARY ANN THOMSON

Almighty God, who art the same forever,  
The Lord of Hosts whose mercy faileth never,  
Vouchsafe that naught our souls from Thee may sever.

The Faith delivered to the saints confessing,  
To Father, Son, and Spirit prayer addressing,  
We come to Thee for pardon, grace, and blessing.

Eternal Three in One, we bow before Thee;  
Cleanse us from all pollution, we implore Thee,  
And make us meet with angels to adore Thee.

We bless Thee for Thy love, all souls embracing,  
And for the Precious Blood, all guilt effacing,  
And for the hope of joy, all sorrow chasing.

O Father, who Thy Son for us hast given;  
O Son Divine, who hast our fetters riven;  
O Holy Ghost, who with our souls hast striven;

God in Three Persons, throned in light supernal,  
Guard us, we pray Thee, from our foes infernal;  
Bring us to dwell with Thee in bliss eternal.

— x —

THE Rev. Dr. Albert St. John Chambré whose portrait appears on our cover page, was born in England, and in early life was attached to the Church; but owing to another influence, he was educated for the ministry of the Universalist body. He served therein for many years with distinction, until the growing tendencies towards radicalism weakened his interest in, and devotion to, that denomination. He found a great helper in the late Bishop Paddock, of Massachusetts, who sympathized with his difficulties, and with the Bishop's approval, he asked admission to the ministry of the Church. He was ordained a deacon in 1881, and, after receiving Priests' Orders, served as an assistant for a short time in St. Matthew's church, South Boston. He then accepted a call to the church of the Ascension, Fall River. When the Rev. Dr. Edson, the founder of St. Anne's, Lowell, Mass., died, Dr. Chambré was elected as his successor, and has been rector of that large parish for many years. He is a member of the Standing Committee of the diocese. Dr. Chambré is a wise but fearless exponent of the Church's teachings. He has had occasion to defend these in ways which have sometimes brought him into the van of controversy. He is one of the founders of the Massachusetts Church Union, a body of clergy and laymen who have been led and helped by his excellent wisdom and judgment. Besides

holding important offices in the diocese, he is a trustee of many institutions, and his executive ability and keen insight into the management of trust funds, have resulted in placing him at the head of a savings bank in Lowell, where he is a power and influence for good in the Spindle City.

— x —

MR. HENRY OFFLEY WAKEMAN, the eminent Church historian, died at Basle, April 26th. He had been spending the winter in Egypt with his wife, to whom he was married only last August. Born in 1852, educated at Eton and at Christ church, Oxford, in 1877, he was elected Fellow of All Souls', and in the same year became one of the tutors of Keble College. He was one of that band of junior "dons" who did so much ten years ago to raise the tone and widen the interests of young Oxford. But not only in Oxford was he a potent influence. Ever ready to take up arms on behalf of that Catholic Faith which was the deepest interest of his life, he devoted to that sacred cause his great historical and constitutional learning, and his peculiar gift of lucid and convincing exposition. He was the author of "An Introduction to the History of the Church of England," which was acknowledged to be, for its size, the most accurate and complete work on the subject. Mr. Wakeman was also the author of several works on modern European history, which gained the approval of experts, and met the needs of the general student. In the midst of his work he has been cut off, and both learning and the Church are the poorer for his loss.

— x —

### Pen-and-Ink-lings

THE Japanese have adopted a new code of laws, which is formed so much in accordance with Western ideas that Europeans and Americans have no reasonable excuses for refusing to submit to Japanese courts. French and German law has chiefly been copied. The objection to the English and American system was that, as it is not codified, uniformity in the administration of justice is impossible; hence the skill of the lawyer and the caprice of a judge have often more to do with the shaping of a verdict than the terms of the law. A writer in *The London Times* regrets that England, by failing to establish a code, has missed a chance to influence future generations, as did the Romans, by their law, and even Napoleon, short-lived as was his empire.

TEN shining twenty-dollar gold pieces were presented the other day to ten faithful servants by the German Housewives' Society, of New York. The organization, which has a membership of about 600, is attempting to make the domestic problem a simpler one for deserving maids and mistresses. The "German" in the name, remarks *Harper's Bazar*, might be omitted, for there is no German clause in the requirements, and various nationalities are represented, among both the mistresses and the servants. The former pay an initiation fee of \$3, and annual dues of \$5. This entitles them to the assistance of the society's intelligence bureau in securing a servant. The servant pays no fee. After four weeks of satisfactory service with a

member of the society, she is entitled to medical attendance free of charge, and receives other assistance if she needs it. At the end of two years' service in one household, a servant receives a prize of \$20.

THE first issue of these prizes took place last September, when sixteen girls completed their "two years' course." The ten who have just been rewarded are the second installment. There are penalties, however, as well as rewards. "An obstinate servant, or one who willfully neglects her duties, will not be recommended by the society, and will lose all her privileges if she relapses into the same fault." As for the mistresses, "those who treat their servants unjustly, and do not rectify their conduct, will be expelled." For three years' continuous service in one place the prize is \$30; and so on up to \$100 for ten years. The success of the New York society has led to the establishment of a similar one in Philadelphia, and a plan for one in Boston.

DOBBS met his friend Turner on the train. They were both going to London, and stopped at the same hotel. Turner registered his name, "E. K. Phtholognyrrh."

Dobbs, noticing it, exclaimed: "Here, what are you assuming such a foreign, outlandish name for? Are you in any trouble?"

"Not a bit of it," replied Turner, "and I am not assuming any foreign name."

"What kind of a name is that?" demanded Dobbs.

"That is my identical old name," persisted Turner, "and it is English, too—pronounced plainly 'Turner.'"

"I can't see how you make 'Turner' out of those thirteen letters; besides, what is your object in spelling that way?" asked Dobbs.

"Well, you see, nobody ever noticed my name on the register when I wrote it 'Turner,'" exclaimed the latter, "but since I commenced writing it 'Phtholognyrrh,' I set them all guessing. They wonder what nation I am from; what my name is. I can now hear people talk about me all around. It is, as I said before, English spelling. 'Phth,' there is the sound of 't' in 'phthisis'; 'olo,' there is the 'ur' in 'colonel'; 'gn,' there is the 'n' in 'gnat'; 'yrrh,' is the sound of 'er' in 'myrrh.' Now if that doesn't spell 'Turner,' what does it spell?"

DURING the summer of 1898, over seven hundred children, selected from the most crowded and poverty-stricken sections of the city, were sent, by the Bureau of Associated Charities of Chicago, to the country for vacations varying from a week to a month. It is hoped this year that at least 2,000 children will be provided for in this manner.

A NEW line of work undertaken by the Bureau is the operation of free dental dispensaries for the poor. About fifty prominent dentists have volunteered to give their services free for the benefit of those who are unable to pay the usual prices. A charge of ten cents for extracting teeth and twenty-five cents for filling, with other prices in proportion, is made to pay for the supplies and material.



ANOTHER branch of the Bureau's work which will be enlarged during the summer, is the system of home libraries. Twenty books in a small case are placed in the home of a poor family, and the neighbors are invited to borrow the volumes and to meet weekly at the house in which the library is located, to discuss, with an agent of the Bureau, what has been read. When the books have been sufficiently read in one neighborhood, they are transferred to another. At present, about twenty of these libraries are in use, and it is hoped to more than double the number within a few weeks. A school of domestic science, in which young girls will be taught the rudiments of cooking and housekeeping, is to be opened; skilled instructors will be furnished by the Armour Institute without charge.

THE vessel on which Dr. Briggs sailed, the "Barbarossa," of the German Lloyd line, was found to be on fire when part way down the bay, and was obliged to return to the city, and delay sailing again for several days. On her return, she accidentally caused the sinking of two barges, and ran into a steamship of the French-American line, doing serious damage by the collision, and also injuring the pier. Dr. Briggs seems to have been a veritable Jonah to the Barbarossa, whether he believes in the story or not.

— X —

### Book Reviews and Notices

**Aylwin.** By Theodore Watts-Dunton. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Pp. 460. Price, \$1.50.

This is a powerful piece of fiction. It is as fine a piece of literature as Hardy's "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," without the morbidity which disfigures that work. The literary style is so pure and clear that one never thinks of it. The action of the story lies in the worlds of nature and of art, both these being brought into a wonderful harmony. Most of the characters are artists or gypsies who seem very much at home together. They are quite out of the ordinary, and are intensely original and interesting. The whole book is an unique piece of fiction. It puts into readable form the old contrast between naturalism and supernaturalism. The latter is victorious with a vengeance. The author has been for many years the leading critic of the *London Athenaeum*, and was the intimate friend of Browning, Tennyson, Morris, Rossetti, Swinburne, and the Pre-Raphaelite school of artists, several of whom appear, thinly disguised, amongst the characters of the book. On this account, as well as because of its own merit, *Aylwin* will attract widespread attention.

**Fragments of an Autobiography.** By Felix Moscheles. New York: Harper and Brothers. 1899. Price, \$2.50.

These delightful "fragments" tell us of the whole delightful man who wrote them. The artist, in the best sense of the term, shines through every line. You feel that you know his genial heart, his love of humanity, his enthusiasm for the beautiful world, and all that is good in it. The book is a running recital of impressions of life, from early childhood, when in a stormy night, in darkness and horror, he clings to his mother in their traveling carriage in Germany; but he writes for us his later-on reminiscence of Rubinstein's marvelous playing of Schubert's *Earl-King*, and how, as the *Earl-King* of pianists pursued the doomed child, with his giant strides and unrelenting touch, alternately letting loose the elements to rage in maddening tumult, and drawing uncanny whispers from his weird instrument, he would live his own youthful experience all over again in his imagination—and so the happy author takes us with him through his varied life. In his pages, Mendelssohn lives again. A chapter on Mazzini has all the gloom of Italian wrongs, and the

glory of a dreamed-of Italian unity. The chapter on Rossini brings before us the master of melody, and the successor of Mozart. We catch glimpses of Liszt and Wagner, and revel with our author in an atmosphere of living art.

As an illustration of the author's spirit, and an American incident, we will quote his description of how he painted Grover Cleveland. The improvised studio was in Cleveland's residence in Albany: "Talking of portrait painting," the author says, "I chanced to mention that I liked to give my sitters some characteristic name, to keep before my mind as a sort of password, whilst I proceeded with my work. By way of an illustration, I told him of a certain young lady I had been commissioned to paint. She was very pretty, had a pair of twinkling, soul-tormenting eyes, and moisture-sparkling lips. I added that such arbitrarily coined adjectives, and a good many more that suggested themselves, helped me but little towards the composition of my picture. That only came when I found my formula; and my young lady who had all along been waiting for me to name the happy day of the first sitting, was much pleased when I started with the motto, 'Don't you wish you may get it?' I painted her peeping from behind a curtain, holding a lovely red rose in her hand, which—the rose and the hand—you might or might not be destined to get." At this juncture, Cleveland asked: "Have you given me a name, too; and, if so, what is it?" Our author proceeds: "Now this was a poser, for I had given him a name, and it struck me at once that he might not like it. I admitted as much, and prefacing that he must take one of the two words used in the good sense, I said that I had labelled him 'Solid and stolid'; the 'stolid,' I explained, meaning that he was a man who wasn't going to move unless he saw good cause why. He seemed to think I wasn't far wrong there. As for the 'solid,' that needed no apology. Physically, any weighing machine would prove his substantial solidity; and intellectually, even a slight acquaintance with him would show him to be a powerful man."

Among many clever bits of criticism of our country during Mr. Moscheles's stay among us, there is one charming episode which we must also quote: He mentions among his American acquaintances, and foremost among them, Robert Morse. He meets this gentleman in Chicago, where he was spending the winter of 1887. He was busy there in his studio when a letter reached him, inviting him to transfer himself to Omaha, where several commissions awaited him. This invitation he could not accept, but suggested that at least one of his intending models might be brought to Chicago. This arrangement was made, and Robert Morse appears on the scene. "He was," says the author, "four years of age, and had a distinct objection to be thus dealt with, and out of that circumstance arose a series of difficulties. But, oh, how beautiful he was! I see him now as he was handed out of his carriage at the Hotel Richelieu, his golden curls escaping from his Phrygian cap of liberty, and cascading over his shoulders. We were in the depth of winter, and his sturdy little figure was warmly clad in the ample folds of the toboggan costume—a sort of ulster made of a deep-toned red flannel, collar and cuffs of the same material, and the cap to match. His mother led him upstairs—or I should more correctly say, speaking of this typical American child, was led upstairs by him." The charming figure of the child thus arrayed, determined the artist to paint a full length picture, toboggan costume, cap, snowscape, and all. But here trouble began. The boy would not pose. The mother was helpless, and longed for the father's arrival, who would set all straight at once. But even the father was unable to cow the will of the youngster. This is all told by the artist with delicious prolixity, until the climax of the boy's absolute refusal is reached, by the father's suggestion that Robert should accompany him into a neighboring room. The artist expected to hear from thence, wailing and gnashing of teeth, but all was silence. In due time father and son made their return. All had been arranged on

amicable terms. The boy had his grievance. He did not see the use of a picture and a portrait which kept him in Chicago, away from all his playmates, and, tired to death of the place, the father admitted all this readily, but added that he *did* want the picture; that he would sit by him while the artist was at work; that he, Robert, should hold his toboggan and be generally portraitable, and when all was done, papa would buy a horse to go back to Omaha, and a pony for Robert also, who should ride by his side all the way. During the lengthy and long drawn out recital of this arbitration scheme, the likeness was secured. As the author says: "Robert listened intently; I painted ditto. They say in Omaha, where the portrait hangs, that it is good. So 'all's well that end's well.' Of that I am glad, and as I recall the incident, I am once more lost in admiration of the American child that, from its earliest days, is ever ready to elicit the noblest qualities of patience and forbearance in the parent it is training."

The whole delightful book scintillates with brilliancy from cover to cover.

EMMA MARSHALL whose death occurred last week, was a most prolific writer of fiction, more so probably than Charlotte M. Yonge. She began publishing in 1861, with a small juvenile story that attracted some attention, and she continued for nearly forty years to issue stories and tales. In recent years she has confined herself almost exclusively to the historical. In one of her latest books, "By the North Sea," the chief character is the granddaughter of the Protector who lived an eccentric life, well authenticated, near the town of Yarmouth, about two hundred years ago. Miss Marshall's facts were always very carefully worked up, and her romances are popular among a class of readers that preferred historical fiction to the novel of the day.

### 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.*

D. APPLETON & CO.

The Story of the British Race. By John Munro. 40c.

THE BAKER & TAYLOR COMPANY

Nursery Ethics. By Florence Hull Winterburn. \$1.

From the Child's Standpoint. By Florence H. Winterburn. \$1.25.

George Mueller of Bristol. By Arthur T. Pierson. \$1.50.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY

Why Men Do Not Go to Church. By Cortland Myers. 60c.

My Young Man. By the Rev. L. A. Banks, D.D. 75c.

The Nineteen Letters of Ben Uzziel. By Samuel Raphael Hirsch. \$1.

DOUBLEDAY & McCLURE COMPANY

The Jamesons. By Mary E. Wilkins. \$1.

GEORGE W. JACOBS & CO.

A Soul's Pilgrimage. By C. F. B. Miel, D.D.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

Bible Stories (New Testament). Edited by R. G. Moulton, M.A., Ph. D. 50c.

DODD, MEAD & CO.

The Fowler. By Beatrice Harraden. \$1.50.

Books I Have Read. \$1.25.

FREDERICK A. STOKES COMPANY

The Market Place. By Harold Frederick. \$1.50.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

Dictionary of the Bible. Vol. 2.

MESSRS. RIVINGTON, London

This Church and Realm. By Rev. C. E. Brooke, M.A. 2s. 6d.

A. & C. BLACK, London

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, New York

Thoughts on the Present Position of Protestantism. By Adolf Haruack

The Quest of Faith. By Thomas Bailey Saunders.

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO.

The Roman Primacy. By the Rev. Luke Rivington. \$2.50.

HARPER & BROS.

The Awkward Age. By Henry James. \$1.50.

A Thousand Days in the Arctic. By Frederick G. Jackson. Illustrated. \$6.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.

The Queen of the Swamp. By Mary Hartwell Catherwood. \$1.25.

Tiverton Tales. By Alice Brown. \$1.50.

Economic Aspects of the Liquor Problem. By John Koren. \$1.50.



## The Household

### The Queen's Glebe

BY FREDERICA EDMUNDS

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#### CHAPTER XIV.

ALAN UNDERHILL'S detention by the Board of Royal Commissioners was a matter of only two or three days' duration, for there was little difficulty in proving his innocence of any plot, and his active endeavors to aid in extinguishing the great fire. But the late occurrences were, nevertheless, provocative of results important to him in another direction. For a few days after his release came this missive to him from his father:

DEAR SON:—I have been much pained to hear that you have of late been but an Unprofitable Servant in ye work for which you were sent to New York. Nay, more than this, that you have been actively concerned in stirring up Strife and Seditious in that city. Your mother and I have scarce credited these reports at first, as when I have writ you concerning ye Di turbance at Trinity Church, and trust even now that your innocence of more than Folly may be established. Nevertheless I do command you on your Obedience as a son to return to ye Queen's Glebe, where if you cannot keep yourself from seditious broils, they will do less harm. Your studies can be pursued here where it is mine own Errour that you have not been detained. I have writ to General Howe for safe Conduct for you, reminding him of ye Loyalty of our family.

It was no new thing for Alan's views to be misunderstood, but it was the first time that his conduct had been seriously questioned, and the harshness of the letter wounded him deeply. Nevertheless, filial loyalty prompted him to make arrangements at once to obey his father. Among such preparations was a leave-taking interview with Margaret Delafield, in Greenwich village, whither her mother had gone in her failing health, probably to die.

As Alan talked, unconsciously betraying some of the bitterness which rankled in his soul, Margaret listened quietly, her hand clasping that of her mother who lay listless and unobservant on her couch. Her face was averted from him, but he could see by the rare color which mounted in her cheeks that she was deeply stirred.

"And what of your comrade, Evelyn, whom you have told me first inspired you with the desire for your sacred vocation?" she asked suddenly. "Surely she appreciates the sacrifice which you have made. Surely she believes in you."

Alan's own color rose now. Margaret had divined his chief anxiety, as by some special gift of insight. His utterance was difficult, but he answered steadily and simply: "I know not."

Margaret did not speak immediately, but when she did, it was with hope and encouragement of the fortunes of the war, and of the latest tidings from Eugene.

Alan was cheered in spite of himself. And yet his warmest Godspeed that day was in the finished sentences of the aged cavalier whose flannel-swathed legs were no hindrance to his natural elegance, and from the dear old lady who was kept by her infirmity from all the strife of tongues.

It was no simple matter at this time, even with General Howe's passports, to make a way through the British lines which encompassed New York on the north and east.

And although the patriot forces had been crossed by Washington into New Jersey, in readiness for the expected maneuvers against Philadelphia, there was a detachment under General Charles Lee, at Tarrytown, which it would be necessary to evade.

Alan's heart burned within him that he should owe his safe conduct to the British, while he skulked like a traitor through the patriot lines. But all was ready for his departure, the very day had come, and he had put foot in stirrup, when he received letters from the Queen's Glebe which completely changed his purpose. The first was from his father, Spartan-like in its brevity and sternness, and ran as follows:

Ye news of your activity in the great conflagration has reached ye Queen's Glebe. We deem it best that you should fight with Gun and Sword rather than with Fire-brands, and you have now our leave to abandon ye professed Service of ye Church, and to make war openly in ye cause of her Enemies.

Alan's face grew pale at the reading of these lines, and his eyes flashed. Savagely crumpling the letter in his hand and flinging his reins to a little negro in the road, he dashed back into the house and up to his forsaken room. He dared not open Evelyn's letter on the street. It began kindly enough, with a pathetic recounting of their old comradeship and their former unity of faith and hope. Then the present bitterness suddenly welled up. She wrote:

You have disappointed us, Alan, your father and mother and me, more than Griffith has done, for he but forsook his home and love, whilst you have forsworn Faith and Loyalty. But how can I write to one whom Captain Dalton has told me he saw with his own eyes stirring up the Traitors to their incendiary work. Your mother has bid me send her love, which she is too prostrated to write herself. As for me, I have lost faith in all men, and the Cause shall be my only solace.

If Alan had read between the lines, he might have found some comfort even in Evelyn's concluding phrases, but the blow was too stunning for that now. Margaret's question seemed to stare mockingly at him from the paper: "Surely, Evelyn trusts you?"

Aye, Margaret was the grander woman, but yet Evelyn was the woman, the little girl, that he loved. Was there ever any hair like hers that rippled and waved in such bewitching waywardness? Were there any such limpid eyes through which

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shone such a trustful, willful, childlike soul? Alan's own eyes filled and his breast heaved at the recollection of the piquant figure, the saucy tongue, the merry laugh, the perpetual enthusiasms, the pure and loving heart. His strong, silent nature held no idea, until now, how it had cherished this image, nor how its hope had grown since Griffith's defection. Evelyn was indeed avenged upon the one brother for the disloyalty of the other!

Alan sat a long time in such conflicting thoughts. He knew not how long, and the impatient pawing of his horse outside was quite unheeded. He was going through his hour of agony, and alone. If there had been but one good angel there to whisper that even now it would be best to return to the Glebe, that once there the clouds of distrust and misunderstanding would disappear, much suffering to himself and others might have been averted. But his father's harsh words had seared his heart too deeply. "Better fight with guns and swords than with fire-brands." Aye, he would fight. What was there to prevent him from making his way through the British lines and giving himself unreservedly to the patriot cause?

He lifted his head and noted that the afternoon sun was falling in level lines across his floor. At the same time he became conscious of an intermittent knocking upon the house door. He rose, and went down to find

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the little imp of darkness asleep upon the doorstep, and his horse tethered to the knocker!

Alan, mounting, rode quickly northward by the Bowerie road. He had no desire, now, to meet the companions with whom he had before arranged to travel. Nightfall found him at the outskirts of the British lines. He had passed picket after picket, showing his safe-conduct, and giving the watchword as he went. For the last time, the "Halt; who goes there?" sounded in his ears, and for the last time he had answered with the countersign, but as he turned his head toward the river, the sentry called after him:

"You'll run your head into Lee's mouth if you look not sharp. Keep back from the river until well above Tarrytown!"

Alan paid no heed, but slattered on in the increasing darkness.

"By King George's crown," cried the sentry to the relief coming up, "I believe we've come nigh to catching a spy!"

"Come nigh to letting him go, you mean," returned the other in rough Scotch aspirates. "This will rest him that he hasten not, I wist."

He raised his gun as he spoke, and fired one, two, three shots at the rider and horse climbing a distant elevation.

"That last settled him a leetle, do you ken?"

"'Tis only that he's dropped below the crest of the hill. It matters little after all; he'll not tell much to Lee that the general will pass over to the commander-in-chief. Lee's stomach's too high to cater to Washington's appetite."

And now Alan, safe in body and limb, had reached the American lines. In response to the usual challenge, he halted, and replied merely: "A friend."

"Give the countersign, friend," said another deeper voice from the darkness.

"I know it not," said Underhill boldly, "but I can give you much information concerning the positions of the British troops."

"You are a deserter, then?"

"No, a fugitive from New York who desires to recruit."

"And the British most thoughtfully furnished you with passports through their lines? 'Tis a remarkable fostering of our recruiting service!"

"An you believe me not, take me to General Lee," cried Alan impatiently. "He will know a man from a spy."

"I am General Lee," replied the other, and I shall know a spy when I have searched him. Bring the light, sentry."

When the flaming torch was brought, Alan, knowing well what incriminating evidence his passports might prove, boldly produced them. He had made so sure of easy entrance into the needy patriot ranks, that he had not given a thought to the fact that his explanations might not be accepted. Now he knew his mistake. Nevertheless, he was little prepared for the look of rage in the officer's face as his eyes fell upon General Howe's signature.

"What hinders me from hanging you like a dog?" he cried. "Here are ropes and trees in plenty. Nay, I will not hear." He blew a whistle in his sword-hilt, with what little breath was left him, and in a moment three or four of his staff had hurried up from the river bank, where they had been loitering.

"Seize this fellow," said the general. "He deserves no mercy; he shall be shot tomorrow at sunrise."

In less time than it took for the newcom-

ers to obey the order given, a vision had passed before Alan of that scene at sunrise. The machine-like platoon of soldiers with their muskets leveled, the grim figure of the officer ready to give the word, and himself standing with pinioned arms and bandaged eyes waiting to receive the deadly volley in his breast. And then a sweet, familiar voice cried out, "Alan, Alan is it you?" and Underhill knew with intense relief that one of his captors was Eugene Beaumont.

"Know you this fellow?" asked Lee, astonished.

"Aye, General, and I will answer for him with my life."

"Answer for him with your messpot, comrade," said Lee, coolly, "for he looks famished. I will presently return and hear further his story."

"'Tis, then, General Charles Lee," said Alan, looking after the stalwart figure of his would-be-executioner, "the soldier of fortune, who has so warmly espoused the cause of the colonies?"

"Aye, and he is the idol of the men, in spite of the fact that he is a Turk for temper, as you came near knowing to your cost. The Indians call him Boiling Water, and there is a whisper that he is jealous of the commander-in-chief. But why should I wait to learn what good wind has blown you hither. Stay, I'll warrant me it was—Margaret."

(To be continued.)

### A Bad Habit of Speech

SOME one here in town died of pneumonia not long since, and every daily paper referring to his demise, announced that he had "taken cold at the wedding of a friend." Not a very pleasant association surely for the bride and groom to cherish, with their other memories of the day.

Without doubt there were in that particular house and at that particular time many draughts in the hall when the doors were open and shut at frequent intervals. Draughts are apt to prevail in most halls during hours of festivity. But quite as true is it that many hundreds of other guests were also exposed to those to which he alone succumbed. The presence of some latent seed of trouble in him, therefore, is to be presumed. It is equally certain also that he might have met on a street corner, in a car, or at his own table, the draught which was to develop this. Unhappily for all concerned, he was

unfortunate enough to meet it at the "wedding of a friend."

We have been tempted to refer to this story in full, in order to prove how idle and how hurtful these remarks are, which tend to locate the coming of our adversities on the very door-steps, as it were, of our friends.

"I caught cold going to see you." "She has been ill ever since the Jones-Robertson's dinner." "He caught his death at Mrs. Hine's tea." "I have never been well since that day I spent on Mrs. Marvin's yacht." One hears such statements made every day of the week, and every day someone's heart is hurt by them. It is quite time we learned to say something else.—*Harper's Bazar.*

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### Paid Principal and Interest

ONE of the closest friends of Baron Rothschild, of Paris, was Carolus Duran, the artist. During the entire course of a certain large dinner party, the great financier noted, says *Harper's Round Table*, that the painter kept looking at him with a most intent and peculiar expression. After the coffee and cigars the Baron drew his friend aside and said: "My dear fellow, pray tell me why you have stared at me so peculiarly this evening?"

"I'll tell you with pleasure," answered Duran; "I am painting a beggar for the salon, and have looked all over Paris for a suitable head to draw from. I've finally found it. Yours is the ideal."

Rothschild laughed heartily, and promised to sit for his friend, in suitable attire, on the following day.

During the progress of the sitting, a young artist, one of Duran's pupils, came into the room. Naturally, he had not been in a position to meet people of Baron Rothschild's importance, and so did not know him; but the beggar's miserable rags, wan face, and wistful expression appealed deeply to the young man's sympathies. Waiting until his master was busy mixing colors, the pupil took a franc from his vest pocket and held it out behind his back to the model who seized it with feigned avidity.

When the sitting was over, Rothschild made inquiries of Duran concerning the philanthropist, and was informed that he was a student of great promise and attainments, but among the poorest of the inhabitants of the Latin Quarter.

Some six months after this occurrence, the young man received a note, which ran about as follows:

"Dear Sir: The franc that you gave in charity to a beggar in the studio of Mr. Duran has been invested by us, and we take pleasure in forwarding to you our check for f.2,000, the principle and increment of the same. Yours, etc., ROTHSCHILD & CIE."

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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.

### The Little Ones He Blessed

I wonder if ever the children  
Who were blessed by the Master of old  
Forgot He had made them His treasures.  
The dear little lambs of His fold.  
I wonder, if angry and willful,  
They wandered afar and astray,  
The children whose feet had been guided  
So safe and so soon in the way.  
One would think that the mothers at evening,  
Soft smoothing the silk-tangled hair,  
And low leaning down to the murmur  
Of sweet childish voices in prayer,  
Oft bade the small pleaders to listen,  
If haply again they might hear  
The words of the gentle Redeemer  
Borne swift to the reverent ear.

And my heart cannot cherish the fancy  
That ever those children went wrong,  
And were lost from the peace and the shelter,  
Shut out from the feast and the song.  
To the days of gray hairs they remembered,  
I think, how the hands that were riven  
Were laid on their heads when He uttered,  
"Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

He has said it to you, little darling,  
Who spell it in God's Word to-day;  
You, too, may be sorry for sinning,  
You also believe and obey.  
And 'twill grieve the dear Saviour in heaven,  
If one little child shall go wrong,  
Be lost from the fold and the shelter,  
Shut out from the feast and the song.

MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

### The Girls of St. Dorothy

BY IZOLA L. FORRESTER

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CHAPTER VII.

THE MOONLIGHT MASQUERADE

AFTER five days of steady, persistent work, the girls of St. Dorothy had sold just forty-five tickets for their entertainment, and when the sun went down Friday night there were six doubting hearts, sore with the bitterness of defeat, and full of a dread anticipation of the moonlight masquerade as a stern reality instead of Virginia's air-castle.

"The moon shone brightly, for a wonder," Mollie said, and the roomy garden grounds around the Hardy residence looked very pretty and inviting with rows upon rows of colored lanterns swung from tree to tree like a wondrous new kind of fireflies. They shone with a soft, unreal glow of rose and gold on the foliage, and cast strange, silent shadows of jet upon the smooth grass of the lawn.

Everything was in readiness by eight, and the reception committee, together with the refreshment committee, stood in an anxious group on the veranda steps around their general chairman, Virginia.

The long, cozy length of the veranda which ran along the west side of the house, had been converted into an ice cream retreat, with dangling lanterns, and dainty *tete-a-tete* tables here and there. This part of the affair was exclusively under the care of Alice and Laura, and they gave the crowning touch to the pretty picture in their quaint Japanese costumes. Laura had her heavy brown hair piled on top of her head Japanese, and so tightly was it drawn that it made her hazel eyes slant like any maid from the real Fanland. She wore a wonderful gown of blue with great sprawling golden birds and butterflies scattered over it, while Alice's plump little form looked com-

ical enough in a scarlet robe whose broad, fluttering sash had become one of her cares of life.

Six gallons of ice cream had been ordered in the first flush of enthusiasm, but the amount had dwindled down to half that number under present stress of circumstances.

"Only forty-five sold, and I don't believe that twenty-five will come," Virginia was saying dolefully. She was dressed as a colonial dame of high degree, in stiff, flowered silk and brocade, with her hair combed high in powdered dignity, and a little black satin half mask in her hands ready for use.

The others were silent from sheer hopelessness of despair. Down among the trees they could see Mrs. Hardy's white hair here and there, as she moved slowly about the garden leaning on her husband's arm; but all at once, Gyp, the little spaniel, gave a warning bark as he darted from their side, and ran down the graveled path to the iron gates at the entrance.

"Here's some one coming, anyway," Mollie said, peering out at the shadowy dimness to try and distinguish the outlines of the carriage which had just stopped. "Let's go and receive them in proper style, girls," and the spangles on her gypsy dress jingled gaily as she started after Gyp, the others following.

"Why, I don't remember selling any tickets to the Hallidays," whispered Mollie a moment later to Virgine, as they recognized the arrivals, "and here they are, all five. Isn't it funny?"

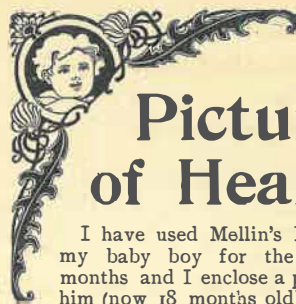
"Very," responded Virginia, briefly. "It takes quite a slice out of my twenty-five limit."

The surprise deepened, when after the Hallidays had passed on, a steady influx of patronage began. As the number present passed Virginia's limit, and Mollie had carefully kept count, the wonder of the reception committee knew no bounds. People who had positively refused to take tickets from them, made their appearance fully equipped with the little admission slip, and greeting the girls with merry, quizzical faces that told no tales.

"Pinch me, Nell, pinch me hard," Mollie gasped, when the fifty mark was passed. "I want to know whether I'm asleep or awake. Did you ever in your life see such a mixed-up thing. Look at this fresh lot coming."

Up on the veranda the two little Japs were so rushed with business, that Mrs. Hardy lent them the aid of Christine and Lena, the maids, and the dimes fell with a steady, jolly chink into the tin box that Alice carried.

Everyone had made some attempt to carry out the masquerade idea, and while the older people did not mask, all of the young ones did, and a gloriously good time they had trying to discover identities. Congratulations poured in on the girls, and fresh



## Picture of Health

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relays of arrivals poured in at the gate, until the reception committee were completely bewildered.

Mollie had counted as high as one hundred, and then had been forced to retire, on account of her excited nerves, something that had never troubled her before.

"Try a glass of lemonade," Evelyn said to her, as she sank into a seat beside the lemonade well, of which Evelyn was guarding an angel, in a dainty Swiss costume. "Isn't this splendid?"

"Yes, altogether too splendid to be true," Mollie declared, with a faint show of energy. "Those Excelsior boys are at the bottom of it in some way, and they've played some kind of a trick on us, I know they have."

"Did you ask Dave and Art?" Evelyn began.

"Oh, yes, I asked Dave and Art," Mollie returned, "and they only grinned. You would have thought my two hundred tickets were the greatest joke in the world"—she paused, and turned her face aside, so that Evelyn should not see the tears that would roll down her cheeks.

The garden was full already, and it was only half-past nine. She had been to each of the girls separately, and found out to whom they had sold tickets, then compared the names given with those of most of the guests present. The result was appalling. There was certainly a trick somewhere. The name of St. Dorothy's Sisterhood was on every one's lips, and the girls were besieged with questions as to how they had managed everything so cleverly. Mollie's head was brim full of petitions for membership, and she felt as though any trouble that the morrow might bring on account of those boys would be the last straw.

All at once her train of thoughts was rudely checked by a startled exclamation of surprise from Evelyn.

"Look, Mollie," she cried. "Whatever does this mean?"

Mollie's tears were brushed aside in an instant, as she looked up, and saw the commotion at the gates.

Fifteen forms, clad in trailing, classic gowns of many-colored cheese cloth, entered the garden in solemn single file. Each face wore a white mask, and each form made a sweeping curtsy to the astonished reception committee as they passed it.

"They've all got tickets," Evelyn exclaimed, eagerly. "Do you suppose—"

"Yes, I do suppose," Mollie broke in hysterically, "I'd know Art's figure if he had wings on too. I suppose that every blessed one of those Excelsior boys have come here."

"What for?" demanded Evelyn, but Mollie had dropped on her knees beside the lemonade well, and hidden her face in her hands.

"It's all my fault," she sobbed, "every bit. Oh, what are they going to do to spoil it all?"

Evelyn stood up on a chair so that she could see better, over the heads of the people.

"Well," she said at last, "I don't know what they're going to do, but the last one's

Art. Gray, sure enough, because he's so fat, and he just handed Eleanor a big envelope."

Mollie was on her feet in an instant, her face aglow with excitement.

"An envelope!" she cried, "I knew they wouldn't do anything mean. Come on, come on quick, and let's see what's in it."

She caught Evelyn's hand in hers, and they ran helter skelter across the lawn to the gates.

(To be continued.)

### Animal Friendship

SOME very curious instances of animal friendships form the subject of an illustrated article in the *Strand Magazine*. A curious example is that of a handsome young collie and a goose with a broken wing, that were well-nigh inseparable. It is said that the dog, when a puppy, had rushed at a gosling and broken its wing; ever since it was noticed that the dog was not only cognizant of the mischief he had done, but became so repentant that from that time forward he had taken that one bird under his special protection, though his feeling toward geese in general remained unchanged, and now wherever the dog goes, there follows the goose, and *vice versa*.

A pretty story is told of a big tomcat, named Molly, who assumed charge of a family of young rabbits. When the rabbits were turned over to his care, everybody expected that he would eat them. But he didn't. When looked in upon later in the evening, that excellent cat was sitting up washing the rabbits! He evidently remembered his own nursery days, and was doing duty according to his lights by his strange charges. When he came to the long ears he paused, evidently mildly surprised at the innovation, but those rabbits had a thorough licking before they finally retired to rest. This sort of thing went on for a fortnight, the rabbits feeding out of Molly's saucer of bread and milk with him regularly, though it soon had to be changed for a soup-plate, and a bigger bed had to be provided. At the end of a fortnight the rabbits

began to take so much exercise that it was difficult to keep them in one room, and there were so many ferocious cats in the neighborhood, that it was decided that the rabbits must be provided with a hutch of their own, and so the pretty little comedy came to an end.

Another cat with a high sense of maternal responsibility, reared a brood of neglected ducklings. Whenever they fell out of the box in which they lay with her, she picked them up tenderly in her mouth and replaced them. When they pecked at her after the manner of their kind, she gently reproached them with her paw, and seemed to try and tell them in her own language that she had never seen well-behaved kittens behave in that way before.

Another strange case cited is that of a hen that insisted upon adopting four small kittens. She had been setting for some time when she suddenly conceived the idea that the care of the kittens was more to her liking. She, therefore, promptly drove the mother cat away and took possession of the kits. The kittens offered no objection, while the feline mother thought best to keep at a safe distance.

The case was reversed exactly in the instance of a brood of chickens who found a foster mother in a good-natured cat.

Strangest incident of all is that of a collie mother that reared a brood of young foxes, actually suckling them for five or six weeks. —*Philadelphia Record*.

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**Finance and Commerce**

It is not improbable that for the time being the volume of the country's business has reached the maximum. Various factors indicate this. In the first place, the bank clearings, while still considerably in excess of last year, show some falling off from preceding months. This is no doubt partially due to a falling off in speculative operations in Wall street and elsewhere. In our foreign trade, the figures are also less attractive than heretofore. Our imports for the month of April were the same as last April, while our exports were eleven millions less. The excess of exports over imports was only 23 million dollars. Last December, the excess was 83 millions, and it has steadily decreased since. This foreshadows exportations of gold, and its probability is already a matter of almost daily conjecture in Wall street. Of course the loss of a few millions in gold won't hurt us; we can stand it, but it is in the wrong direction, and tends to contract confidence, and not to expand it.

Financial matters are running along smoothly. The payments to Spain have been financed without any disturbance at the money centres. The interest rate in New York has even been a little easier the past week, and loans have been made as low as 2½ per cent. though the going rate has generally been 3 to 4 per cent. The banks and capitalists came generously to the rescue of the stock market to protect it from the fright caused by Mr. Flower's death, and prices rallied sharply and have ruled fairly steady since. More or less depression of feeling prevails in respect of the younger stocks, on account of the poor outlook for the wheat crop, and prices are inclined to drag in consequence. In iron, the former activity continues, and prices are maintained. Copper is dull, and while prices are dull, no marked recession has taken place, although buyers are disposed to exhibit patience in buying. Cotton is fairly steady. There is more or less apprehension as to the affects of too abundant rains on the next crop, but so far it has not induced enough speculative buying to establish a bull market.

In manufactured cottons, prices are firm, and in some cases slightly higher. In wool, there is a tendency towards increased activity. Wheat scored an advance last week, and in many quarters the feeling is very strong. Day by day the lamentable condition of the winter wheat crop is being forced on the attention of an unwilling public. Sentiment is against crop failure. People want prosperity, and reject anything that operates against it. The press, the government Agricultural Department, and crop statisticians generally have reluctantly admitted any damage, and have estimated it small as possible, but have all been obliged to steadily modify their views, and increase the percentage of damage with each succeeding report. The facts should be looked squarely in the face. The facts are that the present condition in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas, the tendency of the crop towards further depreciation by flies, bugs, etc., are such that the promise is for one of the worst failures of the winter wheat crop in many years. So far there is nothing the matter with the spring wheat crop, except that in those sections where the bulk of the crop is grown, the average is 10 to 15 per cent. less than last year. Otherwise, the prospects are, on the whole, favorable.

**England's Commerce**

The fact that the United States has overtaken and passed the United Kingdom as an export country, and is now leading the world as a distributor of manufactures and natural products, is discussed at considerable length in an elaborate paper by Sir Robert Giffen, K. C. B., LL.D., F. R. S., recently read before the Royal Statistical Society of England, and just received by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. The paper in question, entitled, "The Excess of Imports," occupies seventy closely printed pages of the journal of the Royal Statistical Society, and

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while it primarily discusses the excess of British imports over exports, incidentally gives much attention to the rapid increase in exports of the United States. Discussing this special subject, the paper says:

"There are obvious reasons why the United States should have an excess of exports. In the first place, the United States has to pay in its exports for the share of the carriage of goods in its foreign trade, which is performed by foreign ships. This is a very large figure. In recent years the proportion of the imports and exports of the United States carried in foreign ships has ranged between seventy-five and eighty per cent., so that the United States is a country which has to pay other nations for the carriage of its goods in the foreign trade. It may be mentioned, by the way, that the foreign country which does the carrying trade for the United States is mainly the United Kingdom, and in this difference between the two countries accordingly we have, *pro tanto*, an explanation of the excess of imports in the case of the United Kingdom, and of the excess of exports in the case of the United States. Next, the United States is a country which owes money in various ways to foreign nations. There is an annual stream of American visitors to Europe, and there is an American colony permanently residing in Europe whose expenses have to be paid for. More important still, a great deal of capital has been invested in the United States by Europeans—by English people, by Dutch people, and Belgians, as well as by French and Germans, not to speak of minor nationalities in Europe. The interest on this debt has of course to be paid in exports, unless to the extent that in any given period re-investments are made in the United States. In these various ways, then, an excess of exports from the United States can be accounted for, and it may be questioned whether in recent years, when the excess of exports was so large, any great withdrawal of capital from the United States was in progress."

Summarizing the causes of the recent changes in the foreign trade of various countries, Mr. Giffen's paper says: "The excess of imports is to be accounted for in the trade of a country like England in several ways, principally by the fact that England is a ship-owning country, and does a large business all over the world in carrying goods and passengers. This work is really in itself in the nature of an export, giving the country a credit for so much in its dealings with other countries. In addition, England is a country which earns largely commissions of different kinds in its trade with different countries as the commercial and monetary centre of the world's trade."

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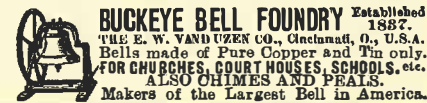
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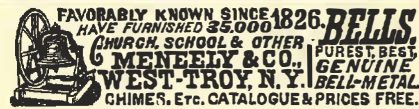
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TO those who have not yet attempted to raise flowers in this way, the following hints may make them anxious to try their hands at it. It is certainly worth a trial, if there is a window in the house you may call your own. The expense is trifling, and the pleasure derived from the blossoms and your care of them continues through the summer.

The first thing necessary is a wooden box as long and as wide as the space permits; it should be about one inch thick and eight inches deep. Paint the outside a dark brown or a dark green. In the sides of the box, quite near the bottom, make a few little holes to allow superfluous water to escape. The box may then be fastened to the woodwork of the window with iron brackets, which can easily be made and adjusted.

A layer, about three inches deep, of large cinders, broken charcoal, or broken crockery, is put in the box, which is then nearly filled with any fairly good mould—no special mixture is necessary. On top of this a somewhat richer soil is placed. Rub some stable manure into small pieces, and add one-third of this to two-thirds of the mould, with a little lime to sweeten it, and the result is an excellent top soil, easily obtained and inexpensive.

In selecting the flowers for the window garden, taste must be exercised in their combination, if the box is to be a thing of beauty. The best effects are obtained by putting but one or two kinds of plants in each box, though there is no objection to a plant or two of Virginia or Japanese creeper on either side, to run about the box, inside and out, and to climb up the sides of the window. When a variety of plants are put into one box together, it invariably happens that the strongest of the lot takes possession of the soil and smothers the weaker things.

The scarlet-flowered geraniums are very showy plants for this purpose, and combined with Virginia creeper, and the deep blue of the periwinkle, make a most attractive window box.

In caring for these plants during the summer, it is necessary that the moisture should be applied to the parts above the ground, as well as those beneath it. The roots of the plants should be watered each evening after the sun goes down, and about three times a week a sponge dipped in water and squeezed over them will help them to thrive by cleansing them from dust and opening their pores.—The American Queen.

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