Daily Globe.

BY H. P. HALL.

NO. 17, WABASHAW STREET, ST. PAUL.

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THE DAILY GLOBE,

BY CARRIER.

SEVEN PAPERS PER WEEK

70 Cents a Month!

ST. PAUL, SUNDAY, JULY 21, 1878.

THE suggestion that Donnelly be the candidate against Washburn is taking. We should not be surprised to see Mr. Donnelly sweep the district like wild fire.

THE Cleveland *Plaindealer*, in noting the nomination of Hon. Ebenezer B. Finley for Congress, joyfully and appropriately exclaims "Here we raise our Ebenezer!" Keep it flying.

AN organization of dramatic writers for self-protection has been formed at New York. It behooves the public to organize for protection against the dramatic writers, for there is no doubt but they suffer grievously.

COUNTY CLERK KEIFER has turned back the tide of time and produces naturalization papers obtained in Chicago in 1854. All those having business in the courts will be glad to know that they can still sue and be sued in a duly legal and naturalized form.

A CABLE dispatch says that "the son of peace, Karageorgevich, has fled to Hungary after an unsuccessful attempt to raise an insurrection in Servia." If sons of peace with such murder-provoking names are allowed to go about Europe unchained, we despair of ever witnessing the millenium.

ANOTHER cause for dissatisfaction with Hayes has been developed. It appears that he wants to run the whole government machine himself. Instead of allowing the heads of departments to make appointments of subordinates, as has been the custom heretofore, he makes them himself, and the aforesaid heads of departments are exceeding wrath in consequence.

THE man who will deliberately fill himself with whisky, beer, or any other intoxicant during such weather as that of the past week, is undeserving of sympathy if he is overtaken by solar judgment for his foolishness.—*Exchange.*

If he fills himself with whisky, beer or any other intoxicant during cool weather is he any more deserving of sympathy? The state of the weather, it seems to us, does not constitute his offense.

CHICAGO has a floating hospital which is proving of great benefit to the children of the city, who are treated with a few whiffs of fresh pure air daily by being taken several miles out into the lake. Fortunately St. Paul has no need for such an institution, as the air even in the heart of the city is exceptionably pure and free from noxious vapors at all hours of the day and might. Malarial poisoning, which is such a prolific cause of infantile mortality in Chicago, is unknown here.

ONE cause of the alarming increase of murder in Illinois is no doubt the facility with which pardons are procured. Statistics just compiled show that within the past twenty years one hundred and sixty-two murderers have received executive pardon—more than one-half of the entire number convicted. The best preventive of murder would appear to be the rigid enforcement of the law and the abolition of the pardoning power of the governor in the case of capital crimes.

THE Apostle Paul exhorts us to "be temperate in all things." Dr. Fowler, the editor of the *Christian Advocate*, the leading exponent of Methodist ideas in this country, apparently does not regard temperance in language as enjoined. In a recent issue of that journal he employs the following rather vigorous language:

"Rather than to undertake to establish a throne, it would be better for a man to go to sea in a stone boat, with iron oars and leaden sails, with the wrath of God for a breeze and hell for the nearest port."

THE Washington *Capitol* declares that England has already set her heart upon the acquisition of the isthmus of Panama, or Darien, and will, unless the United States are vigilant, gobble them up and at once complete the long-talked-of canal connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific ocean. Such a canal has long been a great necessity to the commercial world, but although this government has for many years held grants to encourage its construction, nothing resides surveying routes has been accomplished. If England will undertake the completion of the work which the United States has thus far neglected, we see no reason for interfering with her plans, for the canal would be proportionally as great a benefit to this country as to Great Britain.

HYPOCRISY.

For I say unto you, That except your righteousness shall exceed the righteousness of the scribes and Pharisees, ye shall in no case enter into the kingdom of heaven—MATTHEW V: 20.

This is but one of a hundred texts of scripture which show the abhorrence felt by the Master for the sin of hypocrisy. His utterances teem with cautions to his disciples to beware of hypocrisy and all manner of uncleanness, and warnings of divine wrath as the penalty for its indulgence. Christ had pity for the woman taken in adultery and forgave the thief upon the cross, but he had no word of pity, no forgiveness, no mercy for the hypocrite. Meek and merciful though he was, showering blessings upon mankind rather than curses, his denunciations of hypocrisy and hypocrites were sometimes fearful. He regarded the sin as an insult to God—an unpardonable offense meriting the most condign punishment—perpetual exclusion from the Divine presence.

Notwithstanding the fact that Jesus looked with such loathing upon hypocrisy, there is no sin so universal and so prominent in the church to-day. From the priest who expounds the word from the pulpit, down to the poorest and the youngest member of the church to whom he preaches, this quality is dominant—all-pervading. If not by precept at least by example the practice of hypocrisy is taught from the pulpit—is made the rudiment of religious training, the ambition of religious life and excellence. How often do we hear ministers of the gospel decry from the pulpit that greed of worldly gain of which they are in private life the most noteworthy examples! How often do they grow eloquent in denunciation of lust, of intemperance, of fondness for worldly honor and display, when all who listen to them, even to the child just developing into a reasoning human being, know that their lives are marred by these vices, and that they are utter strangers to the most loveable of the Christian graces! How often do they dwell upon the beauties of divine compassion and extol the excellence of a religion of love while they inculcate by their example a religion of hate! Here is a minister who professes to despise worldly honor and profit, and to hunger and thirst after righteousness only—to labor in season and out of season for the glory of God. Yet he takes care to find a church that is fashionable and wealthy, well able to pay a good round salary and maintain him in luxury. He carefully avoids touching upon all subjects that would be apt to offend the fastidious of his congregation or too closely approach their vices. He preaches "popular sermons," which owe their popularity to the fact that they denounce vulgar offenses and gild over fashionable vices. Thus does he give the lie to his professions. Here is another who professes to believe that a great majority of mankind are doomed, unless they repent, to spend an eternity in a place of horrible torment, and yet he avoids warning his hearers of their danger lest he should offend them; or, if he refers to it in the pulpit, he carefully avoids the subject in his daily walk and conversation. Examples of a similar nature might be multiplied indefinitely.

The example thus set by the leaders of religious thought cannot fail to have a pernicious influence. If there are hypocrites in the pulpit, there must inevitably be hypocrisy in the pews. It is absurd to expect greater excellence in the parishoner than in the pastor. Heedless themselves of the precepts of the Master they profess to serve, how can the clergy and the professed followers of Christ expect to exert an influence for good upon the outside world? What effect can their denunciations of hypocrisy have when they so conspicuously practice it? How can they blame dissemblance in others, in the face of their own hypocritical cant? If ministers of the gospel are so notorious for their hypocrisy, how can they censure their parishoners for stealing the livery of heaven to serve the devil in? These are questions pertinent to the times. The hypocrisy of many church members is so notorious that people cannot be blamed for doubting their sincerity in all things, for they remember that "whosoever shall keep the whole law, and yet offend in one point, he is guilty of all."

"STYLE" IN THE CHURCHES.

There is a sermon in the story of the assistant postmaster at La Porte, Ind., who has just been arrested for robbing the mails. He was a member of the Episcopal church in that place, a close attendant upon its ordinances, a member of the choir, and a prominent teacher in the Sunday school. He had no bad habits—neither smoked nor drank—and had, to all appearance, lived a blameless life. But a few days ago it was discovered that for a long time past he has been in the habit of robbing the mails for the purpose of gratifying his fondness for dress and keeping up a style equal to that of his associates in the church and Sunday school. He confessed his crime when detected, professed the keenest repentance, and now occupies a felon's cell.

His story is one of many that might be told—his fall and its cause are almost too common to afford topic for more than a passing remark. One of the worst vices fostered by the churches of to-day is a fondness for dress and outward display. Among women this is more particularly conspicuous. A survey of the attendants upon divine worship upon any Sabbath day reveals the extent to which dress in place of Deity is worshiped. The female portion of the congregation is bedecked with the costliest of millinery, the finest of silks, the most gorgeous of wrappings, the most costly of jewelry. Each appears to vie with the others in her effort at display—to excel in expensiveness of apparel. A woman with a plain bonnet or an unassuming dress becomes the cynosure of all eyes, and she is glad to escape observation by shrinking away into some obscure corner of the church, if she has not already been assigned to such a seat by the "gentlemanly usher" who gauges men and women by the quality of their clothes. A man with a rusty coat or a crumpled cravat receives more attention than the priest in his robes or the word he preaches. Costly apparel is the magic wand which opens to the wearer the choicest pews, and wins the profoundest obeisance.

It is not to be wondered at that under these circumstances people are often led to an inordinate fondness for dress, and frequently spend much more than their means will allow in order to keep up style at church and avoid invidious attention from their neighbors. Statistics show that thousands of girls trace their downfall to this cause. They shrink from contact with those who are better dressed than they, and that they may not be placed at a disadvantage they too often sell their virtue to purchase dress. Men who would otherwise have lived a blameless life, and filled an honorable position in the business world, are not infrequently forced into debt, and sometimes driven to dishonesty, to procure the means with which to gratify the vanity of their wives and daughters, and enable them to keep up style in the dry goods exhibitions misnamed churches.

Millinery and dressmaking bills eat up a large part of the ordinary salary, and debt and dishonor inevitably follow the attempt of a majority of men who seek to keep up their wives' and their daughters' style at the sanctuary.

We presume this subject is of too little importance to merit the attention of the pulpit. A crusade against extravagance in dress would be unpopular, too, in any of the fashionable churches. It makes no difference that this vice is productive of untold prostitution and crime; appearances must be kept up, and the fashionable follies of the day must go unrebuked. The SUNDAY GLOBE expects no assistance from the pulpit, but nevertheless it must speak out, and enter a vigorous protest against the unchristian and dishonest mania so conspicuous in our churches—a mania that leads women to lives of shame, and drives men to bankruptcy and a felon's cell. It is no small evil. It is increasing as the years go by, and contributes more than any other single cause to the demoralization, hypocrisy and moral debasement so prolific in the church organizations of to-day.

A HEADLESS HORROR.

The Mutilated Body of a Girl Found on the River Bank.

[Missouri Republican.]

Lowell has a first-class horror. Yesterday afternoon the frightfully mutilated body of a white woman or a girl was found on the river bank, at the foot of O'Fallon avenue, a couple of hundred yards east of where the Hanson bone yard was. The spot is one seldom visited by any one, and a body might lie there a month without being discovered. This one had evidently been there for several days—possibly a week, as it was very much decomposed. It was naked, and there is no probability that it will ever be identified, for the head was missing. Deceased was, according to the judgment of several who saw the remains, a young girl, but even this could not be positively determined. The trunk and limbs were intact, save that a terrible slash, evidently made with a razor or very sharp knife had opened the abdomen all the way across. Just where the neck joined the head another slash on the right side had made a very deep cut, running upward toward the front, so as to cut off some fleshy part of the chin. This was evident from the smooth edge on the flesh there. The balance of the neck was all ragged, and seemed to indicate that the head had been torn off, or eaten off by hogs, after the deep cut had been made on the neck. There were no other evidences of violence. If it be true that the head was torn by hogs, there should be a skull remaining, but there is none. The body is not the refuse of a dissecting-room, and there is no room for any other supposition than that a most atrocious murder has been committed, the head and clothes being removed to prevent identification. No female is missing in that part of town, and the probability is that

THE MURDERED GIRL

was taken from the city up there, or was caught in that neighborhood, outraged and murdered. The police are at a loss for some clue to work upon, and the worse reflection is, that the impossibility of identification carries with it the impossibility of a conviction even should the right party be caught. It is simply a sickening mystery, and the exhibition of the frightful remains at the morgue can do nothing to solve it.

A Mysterious Delirium.

[Milwaukee Wisconsin.]

William Elliott, a boy of eleven years, whose parents reside on Fourth street, between Vliet and Cherry streets, has been confined to his bed for a week, owing to a delirium of unusual character. During his school vacation he expressed a wish to his father to earn some money with which to buy a printing press to use when not at school. The father, in order to gratify the young son's desires, sought and found a place where he could make a little money. The situation was at a brewery, and stamping corks was the labor he performed. He worked parts of two days, and becoming quite seriously ill, was told by his employer to go home and rest, and return when he felt better. He obeyed; but from the time he arrived home up to last accounts he suffered continual delirium. He has a wonderful gift of speech, and in his illness is continually talking in a manner. Recently the boy said to his mother: "Mamma, I am going to heaven as Elijah went—in the chariot of fire. God has a seat for me next to him; it is No. 32, and he has reserved the one next to me for you; so don't hold me." This is the manner in which he talks at frequent intervals.

A neighbor's daughter had been quite seriously ill, and the boy's mother requested her daughter to go and see how the sick girl was getting along. To this the young invalid replied: "Don't go; the little girl is dead. I know she is. I saw her go to heaven myself. Don't send sister over." His talk seemed strange, as he had not been out of the house for over a week. The mother sent her daughter to make the inquiry. She returned and reported the little girl dead, as their sick boy had stated.

The case is one to thoroughly puzzle the doctors and attendants.

ARMSTRONG'S ANSWER.

He Makes His Final Settlement, Paying All Funds in His Hands into Court.

Clerk of the Court Keifer having asked an order of the court calling upon ex-Clerk Albert Armstrong, to show cause why he should not pay over certain money alleged to be in his possession, Mr. Armstrong, on yesterday, filed the following answer, showing that during his term of office he had had $89,438.37, all of which he has duly accounted for:

State of Minnesota, Second district, county of Ramsey.

In answer to the order to show cause, the undersigned presents the following facts:

The Lake Superior & Mississippi railroad company vs. Oliver Ames, et al.; and the Lake Superior & Mississippi railroad company vs. John Burns, et al.

Whole amount received from company	$24,084 18
Whole amount paid out on order of court at various times	22,444 33
Balance	$1 6 9 85

Which I herewith present receipt (per order of court) of A. R. Kiefer, clerk of district court, for $1,639.85, dated July 16, 1878, and I swear I have no other money in said cases as clerk of common pleas or district court, to my knowledge and belief.

In the matter of the St. Paul water company against Nancy Irivin, et al.

Whole amount paid into court by water company	$ 1,442 09
Whole amount paid out on orders of court at various times	1,153 39
Balance	$ 288 70

Which I herewith present receipt of A. R. Keifer, clerk of district court, for $288.70, of which sum I find upon checking the amounts paid, I find I have paid over $10.77 too much. And I respectfully petition the court to order the same paid back.

In the matter of St. Paul & Minneapolis railroad company vs. certain property owners.

Whole amount paid into court	$ 519 30
Whole amount paid out on orders of court	$ 46 12
Balance	$ 473 18

Which I present receipt of A. R. Keifer, (per order of court) clerk of district court, for $473.18, dated July 16, 1878; and I further swear that no other money was paid me in this case.

In the matter of the Minnesota Central railroad company for condemnation of lands.

Whole amount received from attorneys of said road	$ 1,431 65
Whole amount paid out on various orders of court	817 21
Balance	$ 617 4

Which I herewith present receipt of A. R. Keifer, clerk of district court, (per order of court) for $617.14, dated July 16, 1878; and I further swear that no other money in these cases remain in my hands.

In the matter of the First Division of St. Paul and Pacific railroad company for condemnation of lands.

Whole amount paid into court by attorney of said company	$ 131 42
Whole amount paid out at various times by order of court	124 23
Balance	$ 7 19

I herewith present receipt of A. R. Keifer, clerk of district court, per order of court, for $7.19, dated July 16, 1878; and I swear that there is no other money in my possession in this case.

Fred. Butterfield, respondent, vs. The First Division of St. Paul and Pacific R. R. Co., appellant.

Whole amount paid into court by attorney of said road	$ 1,065 23
March 25, 1876, paid H. J. Henry, attorney of respondent, in full on order of court	$ 1,065 23

Henry A. Castle, vs. De Cou, et al.

Whole amount paid into court in above case	$ 4,659 32
March 23, 1876, paid Mr. DeCou the above amount on order of court	$ 4,659 32

O. O. Cullen, vs. Dawson and Simonton.

Whole amount paid into court	$ 1,668 74
Sept. 10, '77. Paid William Dawson the sum of $1,668.74, by order of the court.	

The First Division of St. Paul & Pacific R. R. Co., appellant, vs. Geo. B. Warren, respondent.

Whole amount of money paid into court for use of G. B. Warren	$40,420 52
June 29, 1875. Paid I. V. D. Heard, attorney for Geo. B. Warren, the sum of $40,420.52, pursuant to the order of court.	

D. A. Nazes, et al, vs. D. A. Monfort, et al.

Whole amount of money paid into court	$ 440 54
Whole amount paid out on various orders of court	$ 440 54

And I swear that there is no other money in my hand in the above case.

The First Division of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad company vs. S. W. Sharp, et al.

Whole amount of condemnation money paid into court	$ 1,115 06
June 16, 1875. Paid H. J. Horn, Esq., attorney for Sharp on the order of court	1,115 06

The St. Louis Life Insurance company vs. Alliance Mutual Life Assurance society of the United States.

Whole amount paid into court by Davis, O'Brien & Wilson	$ 2,264 68
May 20, 1876. Paid J. C. Becht, sheriff, on execution per order of court	2,264 68

W. C. Thompson vs. First Division St. Paul & Pacific Railroad company.

Whole amount paid into court by the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad company	$ 2,484 48
Oct. 7, 1875. Paid H. J. Horn by order of court	$2,484 48

D. E. Jachell, plaintiff, vs. Chas. Jachell, defendant.

Whole amount paid into court on above action	$ 173 20
Paid by order of court to Mr. Parsons and Lamprey	173 20

Edward Langevin vs. D. Troy.

Whole amount paid into court in above case	$ 100 00
Paid Wm. Troy by order of court	100 00

J. B. Sanborn vs. Chas. Nockins.

Whole amount of money paid into court	$ 1,500 00
Oct. 9, 1874. Paid John B. Sanborn, by order of court	1,500 00

The Northwestern Life Insurance company vs. M. N. Newman.

Mr. Otis paid into court the sum of	$ 773 40
July 16, 1874. Paid Biglow, Flandrau & Clark, per order of court	773 40

The First Division of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad company vs. W. A. Ewing, et al.

Whole amount paid into court for condemnation of lands, &c	$ 1,164 61
Feb. 17, 1875. Paid H. R. Bigelow and W. A. Ewing, ex. &c., on order of court	1,164 61

Edward Simonton, assignee of Parker Paine, vs. the First National bank of Minneapolis.

Whole amount paid into court	$ 3,853 00
Nov. 9, 1877. Paid to Simonton & Reed on order of court	3,853 00

Timothy Reardon vs. I. O. Vervees, et. al.

Whole amount paid into court	$ 143 85
April 25, 1877, paid Lamprey & James by order of court	143 85
Making a total of	89,438 27

The undersigned answer to the order to show cause made on the application of A. R. Keifer, Esq., clerk of district court, second district, hereinbefore presents a true and correct statement of all amounts received by him as clerk of common pleas and said district court, not heretofore paid to the parties lawfully entitled thereto. That the said Keifer at the time of the application of the said order well knew that the undersigned had made application to the judges of said court for authority to pay to said Keifer as clerk, all the said moneys remaining in his hands as late clerk of said court. That the order to show cause was wholly unnecessary, and the application of said Keifer was instigated by personal hostility to the undersigned. That the undersigned has fully paid to said Keifer all the moneys in his hands as aforesaid, in pursuance of said orders, *made upon his own application as aforesaid.* That said Keifer absolutely refused and still refuses to give the undersigned duplicate receipts on any of said payments, and he has therefore been compelled, and will be compelled to leave the residue of said receipts in the possession of said Keifer, without having the protection of which he is entitled to the proper duplicate receipts. He therefore prays that the court order said Keifer to execute the proper duplicate receipt to the undersigned for the several sums to him paid as aforesaid.

The undersigned herewith produces the receipts of the said Keifer for the said several amounts, except the receipts that are on file and in custody of said Keifer. The undersigned calls the attention of the court to the wording of the receipts so given by said Kiefer and herewith returned therein falsely stating "Kept by him, said Armstrong until he was compelled to pay over to the present clerk A. R. Keifer by an order of court," when said Keifer well knew the same was paid over by *an order procured by the undersigned, and not by said Keifer.* Wherefore the undersigned prays said order may be discharged.

The undersigned represents by mistake he paid said Keifer the amount of $10.77 on account of amount paid into court by the Saint Paul Water company, over and above the amount in his hands which the said Keifer refuses to return. He therefore prays that said Keifer may be ordered to refund the same.

Duly verified.

ALBERT ARMSTRONG.

STILLWATER NEWS.

The Dispatch left yesterday afternoon with a raft for sale.

The bridge receipts for the week ending yesterday were $90.

"This weather is just what we need;" that is what the farmers say.

The Brother Johnathan came in last night, and will go out to-day or to-morrow.

Prof. Albrecht, who has opened the music rooms over the Lumberman's bank, has just got in a very fine Haine Bros. Piano.

A. J. Orff is going into training for a walkist. He thinks after he gets rid of his bass drum he can out-foot any of them.

The lightning candy men showed the public last evening that candy was not the only sweet thing they could make, for the way they pulled the sweet strains of music out of the violin and piano, at Opera hall, last night, was astonishing.

There is an enterprise on foot that certainly deserves to awaken the interest of every citizen who has the education of the rising generation at heart. It is the amatuer reading tournament to be given at Opera hall during fair week. The management propose to open the lists to any one who is a resident of this State or the adjoining counties in Wisconsin, and to offer prizes for the best reading and recitation, either of a pathetic or humorous nature, the lists will be opened to either adults or children, but seperate prizes will be awarded to each class, and the management desire to interest parents in this scheme, so that their children may be prepared to compete. Any information will be cheerfully given by the GLOBE reporter, or by addressing box 319, Stillwater, Minn. The prizes will be the net receipts of the evening, divided proportionately.

Madam Dupree, the walkist, commenced on her hundred mile tramp Friday evening at nine o'clock, she made the first mile in eleven minutes, and completed the first twenty-five without a rest, in five hours and twenty-five minutes. She was accompanied during the evening by several amatuers, but they dropped off one by one as it drew toward daylight, Herbert McCasick being the last to stop, which he did after walking his sixteen miles. The evening was enlivened by music by Prof. Schilling and his boy. The madame made good time yesterday morning until noon, when she appeared to be somewhat fatigued. At 8:37¾ A. M. she had completed her fiftieth mile, and she then took a long rest and did the other twenty-five in twenty-five hours and forty-five minutes. Up to this writing she has completed eighty-four and one-half miles in twenty-one hours.

A BUFFALO SOCIETY SCANDAL.

The Collector of the Port Charged With Seducing a Young Lady—Probability That He Will be Removed From Office.

[New York Times.]

For a week or two past certain circles of Buffalo society have been a good deal agitated over a scandal in high life which has not hitherto been mentioned in the local press, but which cannot much longer be kept from the public, since it has been brought to the attention of the authorities at Washington, and is likely to result in a change in the office of collector of customs at this port. The following are the facts: A young daughter of an old resident and well-known business man of this city, residing on Delaware street, was lately discovered to be in an abnormal condition for an unmarried lady, and, on being called to account by her parents, charged Mr. John Tyler, the collector of Buffalo, with being the author of her ruin. Mr. Tyler is a married man, somewhat famous for his gallantry, and was a retired officer of the regular army on half pay when he was appointed collector under Gen. Grant's administration. He lost an arm in the war of the rebellion, and has been a satisfactory and rather popular collector. When confronted with this charge he put in a general denial to the ears of his friends and miscellaneous inquirers, but is said to have owned up to the strong pressure of the girl's father, and admitted the truth of the accusation. However that they may be, the facts were communicated to President Hayes by some friend of the family, said to be S. S. Guthrie, an old acquaintance of the President, formerly of Ohio, but now a resident of Buffalo, and an agent of the treasury department was forthwith sent here to investigate them. He is reported to have convinced himself of the truth, and to have informed Mr. Tyler of the necessity of his immediately "rising to explain." Tyler asked for time till to-morrow to make his explanation or denial, and the story of both sides will then be reported to Washington.

The girl's statement is generally credited here by those who have become cognizant of the scandal, and it is believed that Mr. Tyler will be soon removed and a new collector appointed in his place. This has enlisted the interest of politicians in the scandal, and speculation is now rife as to who will be Tyler's successor. Some of the friends of Tyler sneer at the idea of his removal on such a charge, and say that if President Hayes undertakes to remove all the government employes whose morals do not come up to the Sunday school standard, he will require an additional clerical force to make out commissions for the new appointees. There are said to be, however, some aggravating circumstances connected with the charge against the Buffalo collector. The girl is motherless, and has been considered rather weak-minded. She is now at a lying in retreat near New York.

The question having been raised whether or not missionary work is favorable to longevity, the *Examiner and Chronicle* gives a list of nineteen missionaries to heathen countries, most of whom lived to advanced ages. Carey died at seventy-two, after a service of forty-one years; Wade at seventy-four, after a service of forty-nine years; Judson at sixty-two, after a service of forty-one years, and Gulick at eighty, after a service of fifty years.

SUNDAY GLOBELETS

In India there are 80,000 native Episcopalians.

The pocket-book is a grand test of Christianity.

In Japan there are only eighty-eight native Christians.

Rome has 365 churches—a church for every day in the year.

Text for the last sermon before the summer vacation: "I go a-fishing.—John XXI:3.

Bishop Wells, of Wisconsin, sailed for Europe from New York last Saturday, and will be absent several months.

The salaries of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church are $3,000 each per annum, and an allowance for house rent.

The Presbyterian church south has declared war against the Evangelists. It urges ministers not to allow them to enter their folds.

The Rev. Leonard W. Bacon chooses to remain a Congregationalist, and declines the call of the Third Presbyterian church, of Pittsburg.

An elder of a church in Elgin, Illinois, slandered his pastor and was excommunicated and thrust out of the fold. Then the pastor was bounced.

The Rev. Thomas Harrison, evangelist, whose labors in Baltimore added 2,400 converts to the churches, is coming West to make an evangelistic tour.

The bishop and clergy of the diocese of Buffalo have sent an address to the Pope, expressing their submission to his see and asking for his blessing.

"What is faith?" asked a Sunday-school teacher of a boy scholar. He belonged to a base-ball nine, and replied, "Betting on a left-handed pitcher."

The Presbyterian mission at Pekin, China, has been blessed with what seems to have been a genuine revival. About forty natives sought pardon and united with the church.

It is announced that Mr. Moody, feeling the need of rest and study after five years of constant work, will go with his family to Baltimore in October, and spend the winter there.

The subject of "funeral reform" is a much discussed one by the clergy just now. "No flowers" is as common an appendix to a funeral notice now-a-days as "no cards" to a marriage notice.

—A "steeple chase" is announced to take place at Cohoes. Several contestants are to climb a church steeple which is 300 feet high. The victor receives $150, which is half a dollar a foot.

The Methodists of Danville, Pa., lost their church under foreclosure, and want $6,00 with which to buy it back again, as the purchaser is willing to sell. They are willing to run in debt to pay their debts.

The Old School Reformed Covenanting Presbyterian church has a hundred miners in the United States, and they are divided as to the question whether they shall admit ministers of other denominations to their pulpits.

Somebody has discovered in the prophecy of Isaiah an allusion to the railroad eating houses of modern times: "And he shall snatch on the right hand and be hungry; and he shall eat on the left hand, and they shall not be satisfied."

The *Christian at Work* speaks of some of the young ministers as "theological calves that are skipping all over the country, just turned loose from the seminaries." Nevertheless, it kindly adds that it will say nothing in disparagement of them.

"The Baptists of the North are a clean company. There are hundreds of godly men; not a cigar in sight, nor any sign of the filthy weed. It does me good to see the honored host." This is Dr. Fulton's opinion of his brethren who don't use tobacco.

The Right Rev. Ignatius Mrak has sent to Rome his resignation of the See of Marquette. He was consecrated ten years ago, but has had very poor health ever since. He would take a parish or a smaller diocese, where his strength would not be taxed as it is now.

As if there were not enough theological seminaries, the colored Baptists have bought property at Selma, Ala., on which to erect a new one. They have just money enough to start uncomfortably with, and the poor thing will always be blind, miserable and in debt.

When Edison gets through with the Metropolitan elevated railway, let him try his hand on the metropolitan church choirs. If he can bottle up the noise which some of these choirs make, and ship it to some distant and desolate place, he will be doing a good Christian work.

The banner Baptist State in the North is New York, with its 112,050 members, 872 churches, and 850 Sunday-schools. But Georgia, which is the banner State in the South, waves a considerably larger banner, having 2,593 churches, with 1,329 ministers and 205,306 members.

Springfield (Mass.) *Union:* "An earnest and able Christian minister is now doing a good work in a town not many miles from Springfield on a salary of $300 a year, $50 of which goes for house rent, and all donations from members of the society are charged against this salary account."

The 1,200,000 Catholics of the Netherlands have a habit of sending annually to the Pope the proceeds of the sales of all the old journals and other waste paper which they accumulate. Last year the accumulation amounted to 412,000 pounds the proceeds of the sale of which were about 10,000 florins. This sum has been remitted to Rome.

Bishop Cheney says that of the 540,000 people in Chicago only 50,000 go regularly to church. He says that many are driven away from the churches by the costly style in which religion is carried on. He advocates the building of large and cheap places of worship, not too magnificent for the poor people and yet good enough for those of more ample means.

—The Friends at Plainfield, N. J., have built a neat and commodious new meeting house and school house. The funds out of which the school house is built have grown from the sum of $600 left for the purpose by some thrifty old Friends in 1780, and put out at compound interest ever since. Not having been in debt, the Friends have no claim to being called fashionable.

At their recent "First Day School Union," held at Rancocas, N. J., the Friends discussed the management of their children and what they ought to be taught. Among other things, it was decided that the little Friends ought to be taught "to be honest in all things, with a strict moral integrity in all their actions." Of what practical use will they be in these degenerate days when honesty is a myth and moral integrity has an existence only in theory?

Chicago *Tribune:* We want it distinctly understood that there is no such newspaper as the Oshkosh *Christian Advocate*, and that when jokes are perpetrated in its name they are all a pack of what-do-you-call-'ems. Look at the following, which is credited to that paper: "'Can I ask a few questions concerning the celebrated Damascus steel?' is the way a correspondent begins his letter. Certainly; we don't care a Damascus anything you want to."