The Easton Star

T. E. ROBSON, Editor. Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Foreign and Domestic News. $1.50 per Annum, if Paid in Advance.

NEW SERIES. EASTON, MD., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1885. VOL. XXI.—NO. 13.

Lumber Business.

SAML. BURNS & CO.

LUMBER

SHINGLES, LATHS, PICKETS, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, BRICKS, LIME &c.

104 LIGHT ST. WHARF

BALTIMORE

TUNIS' STEAM SAW & PLANING MILLS.

Pine, Hemlock, Cypress and Oak

LUMBER

SHINGLES, LATHS, PICKETS, MOULDINGS, CASINGS, FRAMES, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, LIME AND HAIR

50,000 WHITE PINE PEACH BOXES.

We have always on hand a full supply of *MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, GEORGIA and WHITE PINE, and HEMLOCK* Timber, with facilities unequaled in the State for manufacturing and filling orders promptly and delivering anywhere. We invite a comparison with city or other dealers.

Our constantly increasing business is an evidence of fair prices.

We have also *BUILDING HARDWARE* and a full line of General Merchandise for country trade.

W. W. TUNIS & BRO.,
TUNIS' MILLS, MD.

January 14, 1882-1yr

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS.

LUMBER

--AND--

Building Materials of all Kinds.

White Pine & Hemlock Fencing.

Celebrated Urquhart Shingles.

LATHS, LIME, HAIR.

Deliveries made on navigable waters free of freight. Estimate on bill of material furnished at request.

Life & Fire Insurance Agency.

All fire insurance policies made to cover loss or damage by Fire and Lightning. Insurance effected at lowest rates in responsible companies.

Anthracite and Cumberland Coals,

AND

FERTILIZERS.

ROBERT B. DIXON,

Dover Street, Easton, Md.

GO TO THE NEW

FURNITURE STORE

OF

R. H. T. COUNCELL,

In the STEWART BUILDING, adjoining Masonic Temple,

Where you will find it filled, besides his New Warehouse on Railroad avenue, with a splendid lot of New and Fine Furniture from Philadelphia and Baltimore, that is hard to beat, among which you will find Walnut Parlor Suits, Walnut Chamber Suits, Walnut Book-cases, Ladies' Walnut Secretaries, Walnut Hat Racks, Fancy Chairs and Chairs of all descriptions. Painted and Stained Cottage Suits, Bedsteads, Husk, Straw and Woven Wire Mattresses, Wall Brackets, Pockets, &c., Children's Carriages, Picture Frames, and Moulding to make to order. Window Cornices cheap. Looking Glasses and Plates. Come and see for yourselves, and you will be politely waited on by myself or my son Willie. REPAIRING done promptly by a practical Cabinet-Maker.

UNDERTAKING!

Having purchased a new and fine Hearse, of the latest style, made to order, with an extra set of white cloth curtains for funeral services, and a new and complete assortment of Caskets and Coffins, of Cloth, Rosewood and Walnut, Children's Caskets of P. E. and White Glass Finished, also Burial Robes for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, and everything else necessary. I am now prepared to fill all orders for burial that may be entrusted to my care. Bodies taken on ice when desired. Guarantee satisfaction in every respect.

House and Sign Painting and Paper Hanging

Done in all its branches by day or contract. I am sole agent for John Lucas' Ready-Mixed Pure Oil and Tinted Gloss Paint, I can offer inducements to persons wishing work done. I have painted a large number of houses in Easton with this paint since I have been using it. I give a few names of the persons upon whose houses this paint has been used:

J. F. Bateman, C. O. Byerly, Thos. J. Stevens, C. F. Eastman, J. R. Jarrell, Building Committee for Trinity Church, W. D. Robertson, Phillip F. Thomas, Thomas E. Roberts, Builders for Mrs. J. A. W. Powell, Chas. T. Wrightson, H. P. Flowers, Builders.

I have on hand a good assortment of Mixed Paint, in Pints, Quarts and One-Half Gallons. All work in this branch will be done with despatch and in a good manner by myself or my son Charlie.

R. H. T. COUNCELL.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

SALVATION OIL

"The Greatest Cure on Earth for Pain."

Will relieve more quickly than any other known remedy. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Lumbago, Sores, Frost-bites, Backache, Wounds, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, &c. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 Cents a Bottle.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1. Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

Examiners' Notice.

The undersigned having been appointed by the County Commissioners of Talbot county to examine and determine whether the public convenience requires the opening of a new public road in District No. 3, beginning at the intersection of the Schwanenger and Ivytown roads, and running thence a southeast course through the lands of Henry Bakes, Jacob Young, Joseph and Solomon Wilson, Mrs. Mary Jane Bassett and others to the Lloyd's Landing road, at or near the front gate of Mrs. Mary Jane Bassett, hereby give notice to all persons interested, that we will meet upon the premises at the beginning of said new road, on THURSDAY, THE 12TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1885, at 10 o'clock A. M., to execute said commission.

JAS. H. WILLIS,
THOS J. GRIFFIN.
PETER H. STEVENSON.

oct5 4t

Headquarters for LAMPS.

HANGING LAMPS, BRACKET LAMPS, STAND LAMPS, HAND LAMPS, KITCHEN LAMPS, and NIGHT LAMPS.

Also all kinds of LAMP FIXTURES for sale at R. J. TRIPPE'S.

Plymouth Rocks & Pekin Ducks

Plymouth Rock Cockerels, $1 50@$2 50
" Hens 1 50
Peking Ducks 2 00
A few Buff Cochins 1 50

Address, BOX NO. 10,
Royal Oak, Talbot co., Md.

T-feb10,86

'Pan Handle Plat'

Meat Market,

Corner of East Lane and Dover street.

JAS. COOPEE, Butcher and Proprietor.

The best Talbot county raised and fatted beef, from 8 cents to 15 cents per pound. The best cuts, porter-house steak and rib-roasts, only 15 cents per pound. Please give me a call, and I guarantee to please

JAMES COOPER.

oct6-3m

Gaverner's Hog Cholera Remedy.

A prevention and cure for HOG CHOLERA or sale at R. J. TRIPPE'S.

Green Ginger.

For sale by J. C. HENRY & BROTHER.

The Seeker

after the luxurious in Men's and Boys' Clothing can here be as well served as the searcher after the merely serviceable, while in our enormous assortment of Novel Shapes and Styles both are certain to be pleased. The reputation of our house for Elegance of Style and Perfection of fit, together with lowness of prices is a guarantee at all times of perfect satisfaction. The great Surprise of the Season is undoubtedly the unexpectedly low prices for goods universally acknowledged the best in the market. We can fit the Boy 2½ years old, as well as the man of Weight (300 pounds).

ACME HALL,

The Glass of Fashion,

209 W. BALTIMORE ST.,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Memorial Sermon of Bishop Lay

Preached in All Saints' Church, on All Saints' Day 1885, by Rev. M. V. Shaw, Easton.

"He being Dead yet Speaketh."—Heb. xi: 4.

In this eleventh chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews, St. Paul recounts the noble deeds which God's righteous ones were able to do through faith. "Faith," he says, "is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen. For by it the elders"—the rights men of old who died before Christ came—"obtained a good report * * *. By faith Abel offered unto God a more excellent sacrifice than Cain, by which he obtained witness that he was righteous, God testifying of his gifts and by it he being dead yet speaketh." Abel though dead yet lives and continues to live in the works of righteousness which he did in the sight of God, and by these he speaks and will speak to the generations yet unborn, even unto the end of time.

It has been said that it is only the evil which a man does that lives after him, the good is buried with his bones. But this saying is utterly false.

The truth is—Both the good and evil live after us. God does "not suffer the righteous to fall forever"; their good deeds are laid up as bright jewels before God, and they continue to shed their light on earth long after the doer of them has turned to dust.

Thus was it with the men of old time of whom the Apostle writes in this 11th chapter of Hebrews. These Heroes of Faith still speak through their righteous acts. So too of the Apostles and early Christians, of Ignatius, of Polycarp, of Chrysostom, of Augustine, of Bernard, of Savier, of Heber, of Howard, of Livingston, of Fabious, and of all who have hated the wrong and loved the right, and, having in their day helped forward the cause of God—the cause of good—and have departed in the true faith and fear of the Lord.

All these in the face of opposition, of persecution, of death itself, taking Christ at His Word found His promise true, "In losing their lives they found them," by which they yet speak words of encouragement to us who are still in the midst of the conflict.

Of one of the latest of this glorious company that we would now say a few words,—one whom we have known in the flesh for many years, one whose faith in Christ was of that intensely practical kind as is shown by his acts of righteousness, by which he "being dead yet speaketh."

HENRY CHAMPLIN LAY,

First Bishop of the Diocese of Easton, was born in Richmond, Virginia, December 6th, 1828. He received his preparatory education partly in his native place and partly in New York. He entered the University of Virginia before he was 16, was confirmed by Bishop Meade shortly after in Christ's Church, Charlottesville, and was graduated July 4th, 1849. He was ordained Deacon by the same Bishop in Alexandria, Virginia, July 10, 1846, and remained 6 months in Lynn Haven Parish. He was married May 18, 1847, to Elizabeth Withers Atkinson, and immediately removed to Huntsville, Alabama, where he was ordained Priest by Bishop Cobbs, July 12, 1848. Here he remained, building up the most flourishing parish in the South, until he was elevated to the Episcopate. From this period on to the time when he came amongst us, I will let him tell the story of his life in his own words.

October 23, 1859, "at the meeting of the General Convention, held in Richmond, Va., I was elected missionary bishop.

"The little cloud of civil discord even then specked the sky. The John Brown raid was then contemporaneous with that session. None of us had the forecast to discern how soon the blackness would overspread the heavens, and how mighty a deluge of devastation and blood would inundate the land. * * * *

"My lot was cast in troublous times. The church confided to me, as Missionary Bishop of the Southwest, a jurisdiction extending from the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains, embracing Arkansas, the Indian nation, Arizona, and New Mexico. Arkansas had the first claim, and had need to be thoroughly explored. I had besides familiarized myself with the Cherokee and Choctaw nations, sleeping in their cabins and preaching through an interpreter. I had secured a missionary for Santa Fe, and was preparing to journey thither by the overland mail. But within eighteen months after undertaking these duties, the first gun was fired at Charleston. What had been gained for the Church was lost, and all that she had planned was deferred. During the four years of war I was variously occupied. A sudden advance of an army detained me long in hostile lines, and caused me together with other non-combatants, to be confined as hostage for the community.

"At one time I sought at the request of Bishop Polk, to make his visitations in Louisiana; at another by delegation from Bishop Elliott, I acted as Missionary Bishop to the army of the Tennessee. With other clergymen I visited the hospitals, held services amid the screaming of shells; now baptised at the front, with water from his own canteen, a soldier shot on picket; now dismounted and held confirmation on the side of the road; now celebrated the Holy Communion under a green arbor, and from an altar constructed of poles and covered with an India-rubber blanket. * * * *

"Returning to Arkansas upon the return of peace, I found not one church open, not one clergyman ministering. Necessity had driven them into exile. Presently nearly all returned, and the Church in Arkansas gradually regained its former strength, never very great.

"Thus the humble history of ten years service as Missionary Bishop is a story of construction inaugurated, of utter devastation, and then of laborious restoration. But it is not now of the Bishop's earlier life we would speak, interesting and full of works of righteousness as it is, rather we will confine ourselves to that portion of it which was passed among us in this diocese, which was as dear to his heart and for which he at last lay down his life.

At a Convention held in Christ Church, Easton, November 20th, 1868, he was elected and accepted as the First Bishop of the New Diocese of Easton. His first service in the diocese was in Christ Church, Easton, on Thursday, the 3rd of April, 1869, at which a number of the clergy were people joined with him, "for the purpose," as he said, "of invoking upon our future labors that blessing without which all human effort is vain, and of receiving that holy sacrament in which our brotherly communion is at once attested and confirmed."

I will also mention as a matter of interest to the members of All Saints', that his first service within the present limits of the parish, was on Sunday, June 13, 1869. In his Convention Address for 1870 the Bishop said: "In the morning I preached to a congregation of colored people at Myrtle Grove, and in the afternoon at a school house near Longwood, where it is proposed to gather a new congregation."

When Bishop Lay came to this diocese, as he has ever done, he threw his whole heart and soul into the work. He left behind him no vain regrets, he did not come seeking an easier place, he came at the call of our people, and in that call recognizing the voice of God his part was but to obey. In his first convention address he said: "To make this diocese all that a missionary diocese can be made, must henceforth be the study of my life and the passion of my heart."

How faithfully he made good that promise can be seen by taking a brief survey of what was accomplished through his inspiration. Of his personal services, of his prevailing prayers, of his private charities, of his kind and encouraging words to the despondent and sorrow stricken, of his struggles to keep up and be thinking of others' good even when health and strength and well-nigh failed him, all this will never be known until that day when his master and ours shall summon us before the Judgment Seat. But there are certain other works of his which have become a part of the history of the diocese, these will ever speak for him wherever his name is mentioned in connection with this diocese, and will always be held in grateful remembrance by us all.

GENERAL WORK.

He found the Church on the Eastern Shore well-nigh dead. "Instead of advancing, she had been steadily retreating year by year. Her temples were in ruins, her influence lost, her baptized members, or their children, gathered into other folds." Outside the towns of Elkton, North East, Easton, Hillsboro, Salisbury, Princess Anne, Pocomoke there was hardly a church edifice in decent repair. There were fifteen parishes with parsonages, some of which were hardly habitable. There were fourteen parishes styled by courtesy self-supporting, but many of them depending upon outside help in order to keep going. The highest amount given for work within any parish was $1156, the smallest $3, and the total within the whole diocese was $11,063.53. There was very little aggressive work done by any of the clergy; each one being content to hold together what he had, and being let alone for so many years by the Bishop of Maryland "every man under his vine and under his fig-tree" did that which was right in his own eyes.

Such was the condition of the church over which Bishop Lay was called to preside. His first work was to arrest decay, to "strengthen the things which remain and were ready to die," and "to set in order the things that were wanting." The first ten years of his Episcopate here was almost wholly of this character. He went about everywhere trying to infuse clergy and people with his own spirit of earnest, systematic work for the Master. He would frequently meet with the vestry and people after service and propose plans for the betterment of the church in that particular locality. He would plainly tell the vestry of their duty, he would encourage the pastor when "depending and gently rebuke him when wrong." In all his visitations he tried to do some practical good, not unlike merely perform the official functions of the Episcopal office.

After the diocese had waked up from its long sleep, after it had recovered somewhat of a healthy tone and the people had begun to work in earnest, material improvements followed very fast. In nearly every parish there has been a marked advance. Either old churches and rectories have been restored or new ones built. In this way alone there has been added to the diocese during the seventeen years that Bishop Lay presided over us $145,000.

When he came there was given within the diocese for all purposes $11,000, at the last convention there was reported $40,000. The clergy have increased from 21 to 32, the communicants from 1581 to 2658, a gain of 1077, and there is now expended for missions four times what there was then.

But besides these material improvements it is due to Bishop Lay that we have a diocese whose machinery is so well organized and systematized.

The Bishop was very methodical and singularly careful and painstaking in matters of detail. We had fallen into very loose ways of managing our church affairs, vestry meetings and indeed all other meetings for church purposes were very irregularly attended, and each one in charge doing according to his own ideas, hardly ever taking the trouble to consult any of his brethren.

The Bishop at once set about to remedy this condition of things, he saw the importance of frequently bringing the clergy and people together and consulting for their mutual improvement.

In his first convention address he proposed the admirable system of convocations which we now have.

CONVOCATIONS.

"Besides our annual meeting in Convention," he said, "I would earnestly recommend the systems of convocations of the clergy. The convocation is useful as a missionary agency; but it is especially suitable for its effect upon the clergy themselves. Our religious thought is stimulated by conversation about new books and theological questions of present interest. Our ideas are enlarged by learning the methods which others are using." Then again in 1871, he said—"They also a rallying point for church people from different parishes, and to tend to break up our parochial isolation, and especially have they enabled us to indoctrinate our people more thoroughly in certain important particulars."

Thus did the Bishop endeavor by these meetings of clergy and people to accomplish two objects—One, by bringing the clergy together to get them out of certain rut of doing things and certain conventional ways of thinking, the other, to teach the people. The diocese is divided into three districts, and in each of them three meetings are held in the year, for which topics are carefully selected, generally by the Bishop, and discussed by various members. [illegible]

"Convention Address, 1869.

"There is no such admirable system of convocations in any other diocese, much good work has been done for the Church already, and much more will be done, if they are faithfully carried out.

MISSIONARY SYSTEM.

Another recommendation of the Bishop's was the establishment of an efficient Diocesan Missionary System.

"Nothing," he says, "will more invigorate our parish life than the effort to sustain missionaries in every county. Let us strive that our Communion shall be the Church of the poor as well as of the rich. The hearts of many have been stolen from us, but Christian kindness can win them back. Others may perhaps preach more acceptably than we, but let it not be forgotten that we have in the pastoral character of our ministry, in its adaptedness to guide and comfort troubled and doubting consciences, something which other systems fail to supply."

"The collections of all his visitations by his request were set apart for the missions of the Diocese.

He was always ready by preaching and personal service to set forward this most important work.

How much we miss him in this one particular will be shown by the falling off in the sums collected during the year.

A church which is not missionary soon ceases to exist; and realising this the Bishop advocated with all his might the cause of missions. He never would take a dollar from the Church at large, he could have asked for it and doubtless would have received it, for there are many dioceses taking such help which are no more fields for missionary efforts than ours, and are richer than we are, but he desired to have his diocese self-helpful and besides give of our little to help others. As yet his plan for Diocesan Missions is only partly carried out, some parishes paying no attention to it at all. Were it thoroughly worked for even one twelve-month we would be astonished at the results.

SUPPORT OF THE CLERGY.

Again the little success which has attended the raising of a fund for the Deceased Clergy and for their Widows and Orphans is mainly due to Bishop Lay. The subject of the support of the clergy, or rather their lack of support, recurred like some refrain, in his sermons and addresses. He was the prime mover in the matter in the Church at large, and by his earnest advocacy of the cause in the General Convention and through the church papers, more money has been realized for the Society for the Relief of the Clergy than from any other source. Upon a certain occasion he used this language: "The condition in which the superannuated clergyman finds himself, or that in which the dying man of God leaves his family, is too painful to think of. We ought not to treat a faithful old horse, as the Church has treated some of her faithful servants. People tell us to insure our lives. But how is a man to insure his life who has scarce a living? and what hard measure is it to tempt the invalid clergyman to pray earnestly for death, that his wife and children may have the means of living."

At another time speaking of this matter, he said: "It seems strange that our Church, almost alone among religious bodies, makes no provision for clergy relief. There is nothing that we have undertaken in this Diocese [illegible] than the establishment of the fund which is designed to meet this need. Five hundred dollars have been accumulated by means of the Wednesday collection. Let us hope that the little one, with care and [illegible] be augmented, in due time to a respectable amount. The Clergy should be so pastored each Whitsunday to explain the object. Christian people, in making their will, may well remember those who have a double claim upon them as God's poor and God's ministers. How blessed a day will it be for the Diocese of Easton, when her Clergy shall be assured of some moderate provision in their hour of need!"

Oh, my friends do you wonder that we of the clergy loved Bishop Lay,—a man who never ceased to remember us in our cares and labors and who was ever studying how our needs and necessities could be provided for!

In the death of Bishop Lay the whole Church has met with a grievous loss, the laity have lost the most eloquent of preachers and the gentlest of pastors, but we of the clergy—language cannot express our loss, we sit still and mourn in the bitterness of our hearts, and our tears in silence flow. We have lost the dearest, truest, best of friends.

No more will that busy brain devise plans for the relief of our necessities, no more will that voice be heard speaking words of such thrilling eloquence for God's poor and God's ministers that it would seem they must burn like fire into the hearts of our men of wealth and move them to offer willingly for this cause, no more will that hand wield the pen which was wont to replenish a depleted treasury.

All is now stilled; he is dead, and yet he lives—lives in the works of righteousness which he wrought, lives in the hearts of the widows and orphans who bless his memory, lives in the hearts of the clergy who loved him as a father.

Each one could tell his story of how he has been helped by Bishop Lay, each one mourns his loss. And I doubt not but that on this day, this blessed All Saints' Day, the prayer is offered up by hundreds of priests before the altar and by the widows and orphans of deceased clergymen—"Grant, O Lord, that the light of Thy countenance may perpetually shine upon him."

THE CHURCH'S FUTURE.

There was another object for the good of the diocese which was most dear to the Bishop's heart.

The building of a Bishop's church as the Centre of Life for the Diocese, and around which would be gathered a force of clergy, schools, and charitable institutions, was something which he held to be most necessary for the full development of the Episcopate, and for the growth of the Diocese. In 1873 he said to the convention—"Let us have a place to call our chair in some central place, let there be especially gathered around this chair means to teach, let our schools be there, your Diocesan library, your houses of mercy. Let there be a church which shall be the mother of the Dioceses. Let the Clergy and the Laity be free to seek the Bishop and converse with him in his home and to share the counsel. In other words, let us have a fixed or strong place where the Church, surrounded herself a heart for those who desire spiritual profit, a home of learning, a centre whence influence shall radiate to all the dioceses. We could not but derive benefit from such centralization, and such co-operation in effort."

Again, in 1876, he said: "The Diocese needs a Bishop's Church. It is once symbolizes and promotes an organic unity. A Diocese must be more than the aggregate of the Parishes which it comprises. It should be a living organism, of which the Parishes are coherent members. It should possess a creative and governing power, in heart and its heart should have some definite abode. The Bishop's church is needed as the heartstone of the family, the rallying point of its affections, the centre of its diffusive energies."

"To build such a church, and leave it to those who come after me, will be an arduous work, to which I cheerfully devote myself for the remainder of my life, however great the difficulties may be. Many years may be requisite" to do it: "no matter, so it be well and safely done. Only I would desire to live long enough to see it consecrated to its sacred uses."

Alas, that he did not live to see his desire realized! Something was done before he left us. A valuable lot in the town of Easton has been secured, a Clergy House built and nearly paid for, and an unpretending little chapel erected. But from the beginning the Bishop had to carry on the work with very little help. It was received not without opposition in the parish where it was situated, and it received no help from the Diocese at large.

Brethren, this enterprise which the Bishop proposed is a grand one, it is an enterprise worthy of the lofty aims, the broad mind of him who proposed it,—but it was too big for our little minds to grasp. It will be accomplished some of these days, but ours will not be the glory.

The Laity of this Diocese will never know until they reach the shores of eternity what an opportunity they have missed in not bringing of their means, and freely offering them to Bishop Lay for this work.

But rest in peace, beloved Bishop, thy work and labor of love shall not be in vain; though dead, thou dost yet speak to us.

EPISCOPAL RESIDENCE AND LIBRARY.

The last thing which Bishop Lay proposed for the good of the Diocese—his dying bequest, was, that we should build a residence for the Bishop and a Library where the valuable records of the Diocese could be preserved. After speaking, in his Convention Address of 1883, of certain books which had been left to the Diocese and the necessity for having some place to keep them in, he added:—

"This suggests a larger question. Should not such a Library be the adjunct of a residence for the Bishop? You will not suspect me of speaking in the interests of my own convenience. I am very well content with such domestic arrangements as I have been able to make without troubling other people. * * * * When the episcopate shall become vacant, the range of your selection will somewhat depend upon what facilities the Diocese affords for the discharge of the duties. If you seek, as perchance you may, some one of good repute, one accustomed to efficient parochial arrangements, a man of scholarly tastes, to whom books are a necessity, the addition of a home and library to the salary you are able to offer, may secure the person of your choice."

But notwithstanding the importance of this suggestion, and its entire uselessness, there has been raised from the whole Diocese less than $2,000 for this purpose. We need $5,000 additional. We are now then by the very contingency which the Bishop anticipated—having to elect a Bishop and no home provided for him; but the Laity of the Diocese seem not yet ready to consecrate their gains by giving any considerable portion for the advancement of the church.

May God put it in the heart of some to take the lead in this matter.

CONCLUSION.

Thus, my brethren, by setting forth the life of our beloved Bishop through his works, I have endeavored more truly to speak of him than by mere words of eulogy. "He being dead yet speaketh." His was a life filled full of good works. It was a brave life, a life which flinched in no danger, shunned no duty; it was a life of intense industry, of entire unselfishness; it was a life of patient endurance, of cheerful hopefulness in the face of the most discouraging circumstances; it was a life of gentleness and sweetness—his dying words were, "I love everything and everybody," and what is most wonderful for a man of such lofty attainments, it was a life of entire humility.

There's not time to speak of the many lessons which may be drawn from such a life. May the Holy Spirit impress them upon all our hearts.

"Sleep on gentle soul, sweetly rest from thy labors with God's holy ones in Paradise.

"We may not stir the heaven of their repose
By rude invoking voice or prayer address,
Or wayward wishes to those
Who in the mountain gates of Eden lie,
And hear the four-fold river as it murmurs
by.

"They hear it sweep
In distance down the dark and savage vale,
But they at rocky bed, or current deep,
Shall never more grow pale.
They hear and meekly muse, yet fain to
know
How long ungirted, unpaced, the giant stream
shall flow.

"And soothing sounds
Blend with the neighboring waters as they
glide,
Posted along the hallowed Garden's bounds,
Angelic forms abide,
Echoing, in words of watch, o'er love and
rest
The verse of the hymn which graphs
chant above the blest."

Call and see the new American Anti-Moth Paste. It is the best article for protecting your winter clothing from moths. Only 25 cents per box. Sold by all Druggists. Wholesale Agents, J. O. HENRY & BROTHER, Easton, Md.

EXTRACT OF VANILLA.

Delicious Perfume, Superior Flavoring Extract, Strongest and Best. Ask your Druggist for it. Manufactured by MRS. S. A. ALLEN, 1 Hamilton Place, Boston, Mass.

ST. JACOBS OIL

is sold in all parts of the world. It is a sure, safe, and cheap External Remedy. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers.

EXTRACT OF [illegible]

Delicious, Strong, Lasting. Ask your Druggist for it. Manufactured by MRS. S. A. ALLEN, 1 Hamilton Place, Boston, Mass.

THE INDEPENDENT.

The Largest, the Ablest, the Best

Religious and Literary Weekly.

The most influential religious organ in the States.—*The Spectator, London, Eng.*

THE INDEPENDENT is one of the best papers in the world. Its editorials are manly and striking. They not only set forth the ideas of an experienced and far seeing statesman, but they are so full of good of our claims and interests, that no one can fail to be benefited by any of the fifty-two issues of the paper. And the tales of THE INDEPENDENT will show that its contents are not all dry.

ABILITY, VARIETY AND INTEREST.—The best writers, the ablest story-tellers, the most distinguished men and women, are found in its list of contributors. Religion, philosophy, science, literature, art, travel, discovery, science, and all noticeable topics are discussed in the columns, and everybody, old or young, learned and unlearned, clergyman or layman, in any or all conditions, will find something of special interest in every issue.

COMPREHENSIVENESS.—It is a religious, a literary, an educational, a story, an art, a science, an agricultural, a financial and a political newspaper, all in one.

BREADTH, CANDOR, EARNESTNESS.—THE INDEPENDENT is tied to no denomination; it is the organ of no clique or party; it is not a Church. It is free, therefore, to discuss all questions, and to speak its mind candidly. It is not afraid to be earnest. It is a zealous champion of the Evangelical faith, it preaches passionately righteousness, and earnestly supports all good causes. All parties, religious—the orthodox as well as the radical—are free from everything of doubtful or objectionable character. No matter what a person's religion, politics, or position may be, if he desires to keep up with the times and know what the brightest minds are thinking of, the subjects he is most interested in and what the world at large is doing—he should read THE INDEPENDENT.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Three months	$1 00	Two years	$3 00
Four months	1 25	Five years	5 00
Six months	1 50	Ten years	10 00

Can any one make a better investment of $2.00 or $3.00 than any one which will pay

52 Dividends during the Year?

EVERY INTELLIGENT FAMILY NEEDS A GOOD NEWSPAPER. It is a necessity for parents and children.

A good way to make the acquaintance of THE INDEPENDENT is to send 30 cents for a "Trial Trip" of a month.

SPECIMEN COPIES FREE.

No papers are sent to subscribers after the time paid for has expired.

THE INDEPENDENT'S Clubbing List will be sent free to any person asking for it. Any one wishing to subscribe for one or more papers or magazines, in connection with THE INDEPENDENT, can save money by ordering from our Club List. Address,

THE INDEPENDENT,
P. O. Box 2787, New York.

CHEAPEST AND BEST.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.

Unequaled Premiums for 1886.

FULL-SIZE DRESS PATTERNS.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE is the *best and cheapest* of the lady's-books. It gives more for the money, and combines greater merits, than any other. Its immense circulation and long-established reputation enable its proprietor to distance all competitors. In short it has the

Best Steel Engravings,
Best Colored Fashions,
Best Dress Patterns,
Best Original Stories,
Best Work-Table Patterns,
Best Music, &c, &c.

The stories, novelet, etc., in "Peterson" are admitted to be the best published. *All the best female writers* contribute to it. Every month a FULL-SIZE DRESS-PATTERN is given which is alone worth the price of the number. Every month also, there appears a

Mammoth Colored Fashion-Plate!

engraved on steel, TWICE THE SIZE OF OTHERS and superbly colored. Also, Household, Cookery, and other receipts; articles on Art Embroidery, Flower Culture, House Decoration—in short, everything interesting to ladies.

Terms, Always in Advance, $2.00 a Year.

UNPARALLELED OFFERS TO CLUBS.

2 Copies for $3.50 { With the "Forget-Me-Not," a splendidly illustrated album, or a large steel engraving, "The Angel of Paradise," for getting up the Club.
3 " " 4.50 }
4 Copies for $6.50 { With an extra copy of the Magazine for 1886, as a premium to the person getting up the Club.
8 " " 9.00 }
7 Copies for $12.00 { With both an extra copy of the Magazine for 1886, and the large steel-engraving, or the "Forget-Me-Not," to the person getting up the Club.
14 " " 18.00 }

For Larger Clubs Still Greater Inducements!

Address, post-paid,
CHARLES J. PETERSON,
306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Specimens sent gratis, if written for, to get up clubs with.

FRANK LESLIE'S

Popular Publications.

53, 55, 57 Park Place, New York.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS, 1886—POSTAGE PAID.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper:
One copy one year, or 52 numbers, $4.00
One copy six months, or 26 numbers, 2.00
One copy for thirteen weeks, 1.00

Frank Leslie's Illustrirte Zeitung:
One copy one year, or 52 numbers, $4.00
One copy six months, or 26 numbers, 2.00
One copy for thirteen weeks, 1.00

Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine:
One copy one year, or 12 numbers, $2.50
One copy six months, or six numbers, 1.25

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly:
One copy one year, or 12 numbers, $2.50
One copy six months, or six numbers, 1.25

Frank Leslie's Budget:
One copy one year, or 12 numbers, $2.25

Frank Leslie's Pleasant Hours:
One copy one year, or 12 numbers, $1.25

In remitting by mail, send P. O. Order, Bank or Registered Letter, payable to the order of

MRS. FRANK LESLIE, Publisher,
53, 55, 57 Park Place, New York.

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

Notions in Variety.

Mrs. R. V. Leonard

Dover Street, Easton,

has just opened her Fall stock, and invites the ladies to call and see the latest novelties. Her assortment is as complete as any similar establishment out of the city. Ladies' hats and bonnets, which she will sell very cheap. Call and see for yourselves. Remember the place, Dover Street, Easton, Md.

Easton, Oct. 3rd, 1885.