Iow wonderous are the change Since forty years ago When girls were woolen dresse And loys were pants of tow, When shoes were made of cali-And socks of home-spun woo and children did a haif days w Before the hour of school.

The people rode to meeting, Jim In sleds instead of sleighs, and wagons rode as easy, Jim, As buggies now-a-days.
And oxen answered well for tes Though now they'd be too slow For people lived not half so fast Bome forty years ago.

Forty Years Age

The Chain of Time.

New Year threw a golden chain, beest with pearls of day.

with pearls of day.

see my next twelve months age, but they have golden away is appeared, in stice and the memory holes a man or hole; the mirror the shade; they to bring the mirror the shade; do we have to setch them o'er, on each is deand a mark.

Setigants the joyous ones, the looking in the dark.

heritated—"I would exact of thee a promise to do me, in a certain event, the greatest favour one man can do another—and of that let me have thy pledge now."

"If the thing be not forbidden, I will do it," Ben. Hur replied.
Arrius rested again.

"Art thou, indee!, a son of Hur, the Jew i" he next asked.

"It is as I have said."

"I knew thy father"—
Judah drew himself nearer, for the tribune's voice was week—he drew nearer, and listened eagerly—at lest he thought to hear of home.

"I knew him, and loved him," Arrius continued.

There was another pause, during which

continued.

There was another pause, during which comething diverted the speaker's thought.

"It cannot be," he proceeded, "that thou, a son of his, heat not heard of Cato and Brutus. They were very great men, and asver as great as in death. In their dying, they left this law—A Roman may not aurevive his good fortune. Art thou listening?"

listening?"
"I hear."
"It is a custom of gautlemen in Rome to wear a ring. There is one on my hand.
Take it now." He held the hand to Judah, who did as

"Now put it on thine own hand."
Ben Hur did so.
"The trinket hath its uses," said Arrius

"In what direction?"

"From the north."
Canet thou tell her nationality by outward signs ?"
"No. My service hath been at the

"Hath she a fl ig ?"

"I cannot see one."
Arrius remained quiet some time,
apparently in deep reflection.
"Does the ship hold this way yet?" he
at length asked. "Still this way."
"Look for the fleg now."

She hath none.

"Nor any other sign?"

"Nor any other sign?"

"She bath a sail set, and is of three banks, and cometh swiftly—that is all I can say of her."

"A Roman in triumph would have out

"A Roman in triumph would have out many fligs. She must be an enemy. Hear now," said Arrius, becoming grave again, "hear, while yet I may speak. If the galley be a pirate, thy life is safe; they may not give thee freedom; they may put thee to the oar again; but they will not kill thee. On the other hand, I"— The tribune faltered.

**Perpol!" he continued resolutely.
sm too old to submit to dishonor.

sent me to the oar for life made me a slave, yet I am not a slave; no more am I thy freedman. I am a son of Israel, and this moment, at least, my own master. Take back the ring."

Arrius remained passive.

"Thou wilt not?" Judah continued.

"Not in anger, then, nor in any deepite, but to free myself from a hateful obligation, I will give thy gift to the sea. S.c., O tribune!"

them from the since is bey to bring the thorn from the cinds of the policy of the part of the policy of the part of the policy o

"Are thou sure she is an enemy?" Ben.

"Are thou sure ane is an enemy?" Ben-Hur asked.
"I think so," was the reply.
"She stops, and puts a boat over the side." "Dost thou see her flag ?"

"Dest thou see her flag?"
"Is there no other eign by which she may be known if Roman?"
"If Roman, she hath a helmet over the mast's top,"
"Then be of cheer. I see the helmet."
Still Arrius was not assured.
"The men in the small boat are taking in the people efloat, Pirates are not humans."

humane."

"They may need rowers," Arrius replied, recurring, possibly, to times when he had made rescues for the purpose.

Ben Hur was very watchful of the actions of the strangers.

"The ship moves off," he said.

"Whither?"

"Whither?"

"Over on our right there is a galley which I take to be deserted. The new-comer heads towards it. Now she is alongside. Now she is sending men aboard."

Then Assistance is sending men aboard."

"The ship moves off," he said.

"The trinket hath its uses," said Arrius mext. "I have property and money. I am accounted rich even in Rome. I have no family. Show the ring to my freedman, who hath control in my absence; you will find him in a villa near Misenum. Tell him how it time to thee, and ask anything, or all he may have; he will not refuse the demand. If I live, I will do better by thee. I will make thee free, and restore thee to thy home and people; or thou mayst give thyself to the pursuit that pleaseth thee most. Dost thou hear?"

"I could not choose but hear."

"Then pledge me. By the gods"—

"Nay, good tribune, I am a Jew."

"By thy God, then, or in the form most sacred to those of thy faith—pledge me to do what I tell thee now, and as I tell thee; I am waiting, let me have thy promise "

"Noble Arrius, I am warned by thy manner to expect something of gravest concern. Tell me thy wish first."

"That were to give the pledge, and—Biessed be the God of my fathers! yonder cometh a ship!"

"Il what direction?" I shill be dumwir, and thou! I knew thy father, and loved him. He was a prince indeed. He taught me a Jew was not a barbarian. I will take thee with me. I will make thee my son. Give thy God thanks, and call the sailors. Haste! The pursuit must be kept. Not a robber shall escape. Hasten then!"

Judah raised himself upon the plank, and waved his hand, and called with air

and waved his hand, and called with all his might; at last he drew the attention of the sailors in the small boat, and they were speedily taken up.

were speedily taken up.

Arrius was received on the galley with all the honours due a hero so the favourite of Fortune. Upon a couch on the deck he heard the particulars of the conclusion of the fight. When the survivors affoat upon the water were all saved, and the prize secured, he spread his fig of commandant anew, and hurried northward to rejoin the fleet and perfect the victory. In due time the fifty vessels coming down the channel closed in upon the fugitive pirates, and crushed them utterly; not one escaped. To swell the tribune's glory, twenty galleys of the enemy were captured.

tured. Upon his return from the cruise, Arriu Upon his return from the cruise, Arrius had warm welcome on the mole at Misenum. The young man attending him very early attracted the attention of his friends there; and to their questions as to who he was the tribune proceeded in the most affectionate manner to tell the story of his rescue and introduce the attance; omitting examples all the terms. story of his rescue and introduce the stranger, omitting carefully all that pertained to the latter's previous history. At the end of the narrative, he called Ben-Hur to him, and soid, with a hand resting affectionately upon his shoulder: "Good friends, this is my son and heir who, as he is to take my property—if it be the will of the gods that I leave any—shall be know to you by my name. I pray you all to love him as you love me." Speedily, as opportunity permitted, the

TAKEN PROM THE PIRATES IN THE GULF QUINTUS ARRIUS,

BOOK FOURTH.

"Alva. Should the monarch prove unjust—
and at this time—
"Queen. Then I must wait for justice Uatin it come; and they are happiest for Whose consciences may calmly wait their Should the monarch prove consciences may calmly wait their right." ECHILLER, Don Carlos (Act iv. Sc. xv.)

CHAPTER I.

CHAPTER I.

AT ANTIOCH.

The month to which we LOW come is July, the year that of our Lord 23, and the place Antioch, then Q teen of the East, and next to Rome the strongest, if not the most populous city in the world. There is an opinion that the extravagance and dissoluteness of the age had their origin in Rome, and spread thence throughout the empire; that the great cities but reflected the manners of their mistrees on the Tiber. This may be doubted. The reaction of the conquest would seem to have been upon the morals of the conqueror. In Greece she found a spring of corruption; so also in Egypt; and the student, having exhausted the subject, will close the book; assured that the flow of the demoralizing river was from the cast westwardly, and that this very city of Antioch, one of the oldest seats of Assyrian power and splendour, was a principal source of the deadly stream.

A transport galley entered the mouth of the river Orontes from the blue waters of thesea. It was in the forenoon. The heat was great, yet all on board who could avail themselves of the privilege were on deck.—Ben Hur among others.

The five years had brought the young Jew to perfect manhood. Though the robe of white linen in which he was attired somewhat masked his form, his appearance was unusually attractive. For an

The five years had brought the young Jew to perf.c: manbood. Though the robe of white linen in which he was attired somewhat masked his form, his appearance was unusually attractive. For an hour and more he had ccupied a seat in the shade of the rail, and in that time several fellow-parsengers of his own nationality had tited to engage him in couver-ation, but without avail. His replies to their questions had been brief, though gravely courteous, and in the Latin tongue. The purity of his speech, his cultivated manners, his reticence, served to stimulate their curiosity the more. Such as observed him clossly were struck by an incongruity between his demeanour, which had the ease and grace of a paircian and certain points of his person. Thus his arms were disproportionately long; and when, to steady himself against the motion of the vessel, he took hold of anything near by, the size of his hands and their evident power compelled remark; so the wonder who and what he was mired continually with a wish to know the particulars of his life. In other words, his air cannot be better described than as a notice—This man has a stary to tell.

The galley, in coming, had stopped at one of the ports of Cyprue, and picked up a Hebrew of most respectable appearance, quiet, reserved, paternal. Ben-Hur ventured to ask him some questions; the replies who his conditience, and resulted finally in an extended conversation.

It chanced also that as the galley from Cyprue entered the receiving bay of the originals. At length a passenger addressed himself to the respectable Huberw for information upon the subject.

"Yes, I know the meaning of the fligg," he replied; "they do not signify national ity—they are merely marks of owner with the part of the Kings bring the provided conversation. "Yes, I know the meaning of the fligg," he replied; "they do not signify national ity—they are merely marks of owner." "Has the owner many ships?" "Has the owner many

hip."
"Has the owner many ships?" "You know him ?"

"I have dealt with him."

"I have dealt with him."

The passengers looked at the speaker as if requesting him to go on. Ben Hur listened with interest.

"He lives in Antioch," the Hebrew continued in his quiet way. "That he is vastly rich has brought him into notice, and the talk about him is not always kind. There used to be in Jerusalem a prince of very ancient family named Hur."

Judah strove to be composed, yet his heart beat quicker.

"The prince was a merchant with a

There used to be in Jerusalem a prince of very ancient family named Hur."

Judah strove to be composed, yet his heart beat quicker.

"The prince was a merchant, with a genius for business. He set on foot many enterprises, some reaching far East, others West. In the great cities he had branch houses. The one in Antioch was in charge of a man said by some to have been a family servant called Simonides, Greek in name, yet an I arashite. The master was drowned at sea. His business, however, went on, and was scarcely less prosperous. After a while misfortune overtook the family. The prince's only son, nearly grown, tried to kill the procurator Gratus in one of the streets of Jerusalem. He failed by a narrow chance, and has not since been heard of. In fact, the Roman's rage took in the whole house—not one of the name was left alive. Their palace was sealed up, and is now a rookery for pigeon; the estate was confiscated; everything that could be traced to the ownership of the Hurs was confiscated. The procurator cured his hurt with a golden salve."

The passengers laughed.

"Not I! Go you will. Everybody goe, cynic philosopher, virile boy, women, and you will do that I assume to stay away from it?"

"Not I! Go you will. Everybody goe, cynic philosopher, virile boy, women, and priests—all go. So sure as II of what you will do that I assume to advise you. Do not take quarters in the city—that will be loss of time; but go at once to the willege in the edge of the grove. The way is through a garden, under the spray of fountains. The lovers of the god and his Peræun maid built the town; and in its porticos and paths and thousand retreate you will find characters and habits and sweets of kinds elsewhere impossible. But the wall of the cit;! there it is, the masterpiece of Xerœus, the master of muval architecture."

All eyes followed his pointing finger.

"This part was raised by order of the first of the Seleucides. Three hundred tyears have made it part of the rock it rests upon."

The defence justified the encomium. High,

The passengers laughed.
'You mean he kept the property," eaid At the end of the narrative, he called Ben-Hur to him, and soid, with a hand result to him, and soid, with a hand result to him, and soid, with a hand result to him, and soid, with a same a Roman tribane, went down with his ship in the midst of the foa. This is what I would have thee do. If the galley prove a pirate, push me from the plank and drown me. Dost thou hear? Swear, thou wilt do it,"

"I will not swear," said Ben-Hur firmly; "neither will I do the deed. The Law, which is to me most binding, O tribune, which is finger—"take it back, and all thy purchises of favour in the event of delivpromises of favour in the event of delivpromi

"How long has he been going on thus?"

"He must have had a good start."

"Yea, they say the procurator took only the prince's property ready at hand—his horses, cattle, houses, land vessels, goods. The money could not be found, though there must have been vast sums of it. What became of it has been an unsolved mystery."

"Not to me," said a passenger with a smeer.

"I understand you," the Hebrew answered. "Others have had your idea That it furnished old Simonides his start is a common belief. The procurator is of that opinion—or he has been—for twice in five years he has caught the merchant, and put him to torture."

Judah griped the rope he was holding with crushing force.

"It is astid," the narrator continued, "that there is not a sound bone in the man's body. The last time I saw him he sat in a chair, a shapeless cripple, propped against cabiops."

"So tortured!" exclaimed several listeners in a breath.

"Disease could not have produced such a deformity. Still the suffering made no impression upon him. All he had was his lawfully, and he was making lawfull the such as the set that was the most they want of the ties and upon which Calinicas built his use of it with five great to induct see solid time has made no impression dupon them, caused it is leaded upon which Calinicas built his use of it."

Law only to say you will be happler all your lives for having seen it."

As he concluded, the ship turned and made slowly for her wharf under the wall, bringing even more fairly to view the life with which the river at that point was possessed. Finally, the lines were thrown, the oars shipped, and the voyage was done. Then Ban-Hur sought the respectation and put him to torture."

The man bowed assent.

"Your story of the merchant has made no carrier to the triple of the property of the merchant has made in with which the river at that point was possessed. Finally, the lines were thrown, the oars shipped, and the voyage was done. Then Ban-Hur sought the respectation and the river at that point was possessed. The tri

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"Disease could not have produced such a deformity. Still the suffering made no impression upon him. All he had was his lawfully, and he was making lawful use of it—that was the most they wrung from him. Now, however, he is past persecution. He has a licence to trade signed by Tiberins himself."

"He paid roundly for it, I warrant."

"These ships are his," the Hebrew continued, passing the remark. "It is a custom among his cailors to salute each other upon meeting by throwing out yellow flye, sight of which is as much as to say, 'We have had a fortunate voyage."

The story ended there.

When the transport was fairly in the channel of the river, Judah spoke to the Hebrew.

"Ben Hur, Prince of Jerusalem."

"What was the name of the merchant's master?"

"Ben Hur, Prince of Jerusalem."

"What became of the prince's family?"

"The boy was sent to the galleys. I may say he is dead. One year is the ordinary limit of life under that sentence. The widow and daughter have not been heard of; those who know what became of them will not speak. They died doubtless in the cells of one of the castles which spot the waysides of Judea."

Judah walked to the pilot's quarter. So absorbed was he in thought that he scarcely noticed the shores of the river, which from sea to city were surpassingly beautiful with orchards of all the Syrian fruits and vines, clustered about villas rich as those of Neapolis. No more did he observe the vessels passing in an endless fleet, nor hear the singing and shouting of the sailors, some in labour, some in merriment. The sky was full of sunlight, lying in hezy warmth upon the land and the water; nowhere except over his life was there a shadow.

Once only he awoke to a momentary interest, and that was when some one pointed out the Grave of Danbae dis-

"Where is the lake?" one asked.
"Over north there. You can take horse, if you wish to see it,—or, better, a boat, for a tributary connects it with the river," "The Grove of Daphne?" he said to a third inquirer. "Nob.dy can describe it; only beware! It was begun by Apollo, and completed by him. He prefers it to Olympus. People go there for one look—just one—and never come away. They have a saying which tells it all—Better be a worm and feed on the mulberries of Daphne than a king's guest."

"Then you advise me to stay away from

years have made it pare of the too into upon."

The defence j istified the encomium. High, solid, and with many bold angles, it curved southwardly out of view.

"On the top there are four hundred towers, each a reservoir of water," the Hebrew continued. "Look now! Over the wall, tall as it is, see in the distance two hills, which you may know as the the wall, tall as it is, see in the distance two hills, which you may know as the rival creets of Sulpius. The structure on the farther one is the citadel, garrisoned all the year round by a Roman legion. Opposite it this way rises the Temple of Jupiter, and under that the front of the

ness.

The man raised his head and considered

Below the bridge lay a first of galleys, some loading others unloading. A yellow flag blew out from each masthead. From fleet and wharf, and from ship to ship, the bondmen of traffic passed in clamorous

sing blew out from each masthead. From fleet and wharf, and from ship to ship, the bondmen of traffic passed in clamorous counter-currents.

Above the bridge, across the river, a wall rose from the water's edge, over which towered the fanciful cornices and turrets of an imperial palace, covering every foot of the island spoken of in the Hebrew's description. But, with all its suggestions, Ben-Hur scarcely noticed it. Now, at last, he thought to hear of his people—this, certainly, if Simonides had indeed been his father's slave. But would the man scknewledge the relation? That would be to give up his riches and the sovereignty of trade so royally witnessed on the wharf and river. And what was of still greater consequences to the merchant, it would be to forego his career in the midst of amazing success, and yield him—self voluntarily conserved. on the wharf and river. And what was of still greater consequences to the merchant, it would be to forego his career in the midst of amazing success, and yield him-self voluntarily once more a slave. Sim-ple thought of the demand seemed a monstrous audacity. Stripped of diplo-matic address, it was to say, You are my slave; give me all you have, and—your-self.

Yet Ben-Hur derived strength for the interview from faith in his rights and the hope uppermost in his heart. If the story to which he was yielding were true, Simonides belonged to him, with all he had. For the wealth, be it said in justice, he cared nothing. When he started to the door determined in mind, it was with a promise to himself—"Let him tell me of mother and Tirzah, and I will give him his freedom without account." Yet Ben-Hur derived strength for the

ful arrangement, goods of every kind were heaped and pent. Though the light was murky and the air stifling, men moved about briskly; and in places he saw workmen with sawe and hammers making packages for shipments. Down a path between the piles he walked slowly, wondering if the man of whose genius there were here such abounding proof could have been his father's slave? If so, to what class had he belonged? If a Jew, was he the son of a servant? Or was he a debtor or a debtor's son? Or had he been sentenced and sold for theft? These thoughts, as they passed, in nowise disturbed the growing respect for the merchant of which he was each instant more and more conscious. A peculiarity of our admiration for another is that it is always looking for circumstances to justify itself. At length a man approached and spoke to him.

"What would you have?"

"What would you have?"

"I would see S monides, the merchant,"

"Will you come this way?"

By a number of paths left in the stowage they finally came to a flight of steps; ascending which, he found bimself on the roof of the deput, and in front of a structure which cannot be better described than as a lesser stone house built upon another, invisible from the landing below, and out west of the bridge under the open aky. The roof, hemmed in by a low wall, seemed like a terrace, which, to his astonishment, was brilliant with flowers; in the rich surrounding, the house sat squat, a plain square block, unbroken except by a doorway in front. A dastless path led to the door, through a bordering of strubs of Persian rose in perfect bloom. Breathing a sweet altar-perfume, he followed the guide.

Ben Hur, smiling at the other's shrewing the third of the depot, and it in front of a structure which cannot be better described an instant.

"One would think," he then replied, "that the richest merchant in Autoch would have a house for business corresponding to his wealth; but if you would find him in the day, follow the river to yon bridge, under which he quarters in building that looks like a buttress in the wall. Before the door there is an immense landing, always covered with early special to a street the wall. Before he had not be the door, there is an immense landing, always covered with a series of the will give you thanks."

"The peece of our fathers go with you."

"And with you."

"And with you."

"The peece of our fathers go with you."

"And with you."

"The peece of our fathers go with you."

"And with you."

"The ditade," he said; a direction which implied an official military connection.

Two great streets, cutting each other at right angles, divided the city into quarters. A curious and immenses structure, chiled the Nymphroum, arose at the foot of the one running morth and cold the one running morth and cold the one running morth and cold by fountains of incessent flow.

Ben Hur was not in a mood to enjy the spectacle. The story of Simonides, leaving separate ways for footmen, beasts, and charlots; the whole under shade, and cooled by fountains of incessent flow.

Ben Hur was not in a mood to enjy the spectacle. The story of Simonides, leaving separate ways for footmen, beasts, and charlots; the whole under shade, and cooled by fountains of incessent flow.

Ben Hur was not in a mood to enjy the spectacle. The story of Simonides, and covered by a quiltied ristone's throw of the bridge under which old Simonides had his quarters. He lay upon the hones top through the night, in his tone's throw of the bridge under which old Simonides had his quarters. He lay upon the hones top through the night, in his inner mind lived the thought, "Now now twill have of home—and mother—and the covered by a quilted

There, directly under the bridge, was the merchant's house, a mass of grey stone, unhown, referrible to no etyle, looking, as the voyager had described it, like a buttress of the wall against which it leaned. Two immense doors in front communicated with the wharf. Some holes near the top, heavily barred, served as windows. Weeds waved from the crevices, and in places black moss splotched the otherwise bald stones.

The doors were open. Through one of them business went in; through the other it came out; and there was hurry, hurry in all its movements.

On the wharf there were piles of goods in every kind of pachagea, and groups of slaves, stripped to the waist, going about in the abandon of labor.

Below the bridge lay a first of galleys, some loading others unloading. A yellow flag blew out from each masthead. From fleet and wharf, and from ship to ship, the bondmen of traffic passed in clamorous.

The doers were open. Through one of the eyes shining through the sallen lights. The face was bloodless, and much puffed with folds, especially under the eyes shining through the sallen lights. The face was bloodless, and much puffed with folds, especially under the eyes shining through the world more readily than the world could move him—a man to be twice twelve times tortured into the shapeless cripple he was, without a groan, much less a confession; a man yield his life, but never a purpose or a point; a man born in armour, and assailable only through his loves. To him lend the world more readily than the world could move him—a man to be twice twelve times tortured into the shapeless cripple he was, without a groan, much less a confession; a man yield his life, but never a purpose or a point; a man born in armour, and assailable only through his loves. To him lend the product of the eyes shining through the sallen lights. The face was bloodless, and down the eyes shining through the eyes shining through the eyes shi

When she resumed her place by the chair, she had not devined his purpose. The powers of woman go not so far; if the matter is of finer feeling, such as pity, mercy, sympathy, that she detects; and therein is a difference between her and man which will endure as long as she remains, by nature, alive to such feelings. She was simply sure he brought some wound of life for healing.

Beg. Hur did not take the offered seat, but said, deferentially. "I pray the good

but said, deferentially, "I pray the good mastur Simonides that he will not hold me an intruder. Coming up the river yesterday I heard you knew my father."

freedom without account."

He passed boldly into the house.
The interior was that of a vast depot where, in ordered spaces, and under care-

O, well I do remember, Jim.
That O'Rourke's patent atove
That father bought and paid for
In cloth our girls had wove;
And how the neighbors wonder
When we got the thing to go
They said it would burst and ki
Some forty years ago. Yes, everything is different, Jir From what it used to was. For men are always tamperirg, With God's great natural law But what on earth we're comin Does anybody know? For everything has changed so Since forty years ago.

RELIGIOUS ENGLA

CONDITION OF ENGLISH CATH TRASTED WITH THE SI A correspondent of the Balti

churches of Great Britain, a ally gives a very interesting the condition of Catholics ther "England is a Protestant co is no mistake about that, moment I first landed on the felt I was in a land in which was tolerated, but had ab was tolerated, but had abe power whatever. I suppose are some 2,000,000 Catholics is Scotland and Wales out of a of 30,000,000, a far lower percin the United States or Catanding of Roman Catholics is peculiar. Theoretically, the act of Catholic is a barrier to emplo Protestant household in any s as would bring such Catholic tutoolic governesses can only fit olic governesses can only fir ment in families of the like feeling is not one of aversion,

"Outside of domestic re-religious friction is not so stre-fested. One gains an idea of of the English people on the tion of Protestant supremacy the gently contemptuous to the majority of Englishmen as women speak of the Irish pe-evidently regard the ignore Irish population as the direct influence of the priesthood, an refer to Ireland as "priest rid try.

In my humble judgment, suc In my humble judgment, snis as applicable to England as The parson and the rquire r pretty much as they like throrural districts. They control the same extent as the machin the United States. Whene tion takes place for members board of education the parson; sets to work to insure the majority of members subscription. majority of members subscriidoctrine of the Established (

doctrine of the Established (is almost invariably success effort. In a large number of it clergyman of the Established not only a member of the board, but contrives to be elected as chairman.

"Unlike the Protestant Church of the United States, establishment is enormously we Archbishop of Canterbury rece \$75,000 a year, and the poolishops has an annual stipend From this the salaries decoeggarly pittance accorded toiling curate, who often does it of the salaries of the salar of a large parish for about annum, while the favored rec-salary of \$5,000 for deing not average income of the rec-Anglican Church is about angican United is about annum. The curates rece \$400 to \$800, and, as already remarked, do all the w rectors have as many as four atwo are a very common allow. "The enormous discarity by

"The enormous disparity be Church establishment and favored of other Protestant coin England is best known by a in England is best known by a between the members and the preachers in each. There at than 13,000,000 of the total who, in name or in fact, are reflected in the Established Church. The this Church is not less than annually, supporting 23,00 Beside this Methodism makes show. The total number of the Church in England, Scotland is about 600,000, with 3,000 pr 1,200,000 Sunday scholars. 1,200,000 Sunday echolars. T have 2,000 preachers, 300,00 and 500,000 Sunday scholars. Presbyterian Church in Englan

60,000 communicants and 10 p "I have already alluded to il distrust which prevails among bers of the Anglican Church it the Romanits of the country. became intensified about thirty by the action of Dr. Pusey, wo red to introduce into the wor churches of Oxford a numbe observances which since the R had been banished from the Et testant churches. The innoverse had been banished from the banished trackes. The innov adopted by a number of the clergy and the practices known istic' have been followed by m istle' have been followed by mands of professed churchmen where the man desirate to desirate to desirate to desirate to desirate. The constill waged with exceeding bitter the frequent lawsuits resultant professed in the frequent lawsuits resultant for danything but a pleasing ton to those whose idea of a citant is the union of Christia against the world, the flest devil.

"England is a year small court."

"England is a very small cou graphically speaking, but nowh world does the traveller find su