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If a Heart for Thee is Breaking,

If a heart for thee is beating, Use it gently lest it break: Warm and tender be thy greeting, Twill grow fonder for thy sake. Oh! In sickness or in sorrow, Let thy care its solace be, Then 'twill all its gladness borrow

From its ann of hope on thee. Oh I the heart it is a blessing, In its freshness and its youth, Be it thine 'mid thy caressing,

To preserve it in its truth. "Tis no worldly gem, at pleasure To be worn or cast aside, But a firm and priceless treasure.

And more valued when it's tried. Oh ! the heart it is a treasure That should not be lightly wen, To be thrown aside at pleasure,

When the festive hour is done, "Tis a Jowel that to cherish Should be still thy constant boast, For, when all beside it perish,

Will its worth be known the most,

# Story of a Diamond Necklace.

When the Countess Dubarry was in the height of her power, holding in chains a vicious king, Louis XV. ordered for her a necklace of diamonds. Bohmer and Bassenge, the jewelers, hunted the world through for gems worthy to be wrought into a necklace for the favorite of a king. Before the necklace was ready for delivery the king died, and the jewelers found themselves burdened with a heavy debt incurred in purchasing the diamonds.

They made an effort to sell the glit turing and costly banble to the youthful Marie Antoinette, but the queen de-clined to purchase. The finances of the country did not allow of so great an expenditure on an article which, however beautiful, was by no means necthe various European courts, but they were not willing to pay \$400,000 for a dismond necklace, however precious the stones might be For ten years the jewelers persisted in offering the neckof the persecution. Thinking that they saw their opportunity when the dauphin was born, again they appeared at the palace with the necklace, and the king taking it, offered it to the queen, and was astonished at the warmth of her lace on their unwilling hands.

successful, would relieve the jewelers of her. the new obnexious necklace, but which would not place it within the hands of royalty. It was a plot wonderfully contrived and wonderfully carried out, the chief conspirator, a woman, showing remarkable fertility of resource, uncommon audacity, and great recklessness of

consequences. This woman, the Countess de la Motte, was descended in an irregular way from Henry II. of Valois. The Saint Remi family, however, had been reduced through poverty to the lowest extreme of degradation; and, however their exalted lineage, they had lost all traces of their royal pedigree.

When we are first introduced to the wicked countess she is begging on the roadside with her little sister on her back, she herself a child of tender years. Deserted by her unnatural mother these little ones had to take care of themselves, and perhaps the cunning for which the wily countess was distinguished had been acquired

during her vagrant career. It was a fortunate day for her when, running beside the carriage of the Marchioness de Boulainvilliers, she cried: "Pray take pity on two orphans, de-scended from Henry II. of Valois, king of Franc." Such an appeal was likely to attract attention, as it was unusual to see the members of a royal family reduced to such a plight. The marchioness inquired into the girl's story, and finding that her lineage could be traced. even though remotely and irregularly, to a king of France, she sent for the children to her chateau and befriended them. Every educational advantage was given them, and by persistent offorts she had their claim to royal descent acknowledged, and a pension of \$160 a year settled on each of the three children-for there was a boy also. The little beggar-girl was now known as Mademoiselle Valois; and after she had completed her education she went to Bar-Sur-Aube, the place of her birth. Here she encountered M. de la Motte, an officer in the gendarmes, and married

Even at this early age her moral character was not above suspicion, and it is clear that she was utterly deficient in self-respect and in proper principle. Full of pretense and of ambitions aspirations, she thought that a daughter certain style. Neither her husband nor herself had the means to keep up a display, or even a moderately genteel appearance, and like many other weakminded people under similar circum. stances, they began to borrow, beg and steal. She now assumed the title of pushing her claims.

Having been, unfortunately for him, introduced to the Cardinal de Rohan, grand almoner of France, she prepared

hard to ensuare. She was not desti-tute of attractions, was cajoling, flatter-has secured that which will place her

Resolved to secure her ancestral dofailed in reaching the presence of Marie Antoinette, notwithstanding her artfully contrived plans. So persistent Not the faintest suspicion entered rassed in mind, she even contemplated | decked her most becomingly. suicide, but concluded to remain on grim poverty.

ceived a deed which for cunning and daring has rarely been surpassed. This was a plan to transfer the diamond one of the jewelers, told her of the purnecklace from the hands of the jewelers into those of her own. Into this fied him by asserting positively that the audacious plot the highest in the land necklace was not in the queen's posseswere to be dragged—the queen and the sion, and never had been. Cardinal de Rohan, high church dignitary and grand almoner of France. It was a desperate deed, but well planned and well executed.

She first set the report about that she was on terms of intimacy with the intercessions, Marie Antoinette was England. ready to receive him again into favor. Owing to his conduct when on a foreign | tent" vanquished, and the countess premission, he was in disrepute at the court; and, having spoken disrespect- of Valois should. She furnished her fully of the queen's mother, Maria house in regal style. The hangings to Theresa, her daughter, the queen of her bed were silver velvet trimmed with France, refused to countenance him. gold lace and fringe, and embroidered He felt keenly his position, and eagerly in gold thread and spangles, and her France, refused to countenance him. snatched at even the feeble thread this cunning woman held out to him.

pretended had been sent to her by the queen, in which she speaks of her forgiveness of the cardinal, and says that Motte have placed matters in quite a different light. Delighted at this favor- living there like a princess where she words when she rejected the gift. So able turn in his affairs, and filled with had once lived as a beggar child. the jewelers still had the unlucky neck- gratitude to the successful mediator between himself and royalty, he is ready There was a plot brewing which, if to lavish money and good-will upon had informed the queen of her pur-

> She now goes a step farther, and the cardinal receives letters from the his pontifical robes he was about to celemedium he sends money to her the king in his private cabinet. On majesty, at her own request, which is being questioned by the king as to who eagerly appropriated by the Countess de la Motte. These letters are written on the same blue bordered paper on which Marie Antoinette usually wrote, and were inscribed by a young man employed for the purpose. Under the pretense that the queen

wishes the cardinal to negotiate with the jewelers for the necklace, he is invited by one of these blue bordered notes to meet Marie Antoinette in the garden of the Tuilertes at midnight. To have believed it possible that the queen of France would commit the indiscretion of inviting a man to meet her in such a place at such an hour the queen was only playing a part in proves that the vanity of the cardinal the presence of her husband, and he was so gigantic that it completely swallowed up his common sense. A woman, who is not in the plot, but who is a dupe also, is cheated into meeting came convinced that he had been made the cardinal. She is not aware that a dupe of, and confessing the same, deshe is representing the queen, and does not know that it is the cardinal she is necklace. This did not save him from meeting. She says but a few words, when the countess, who is keeping watch, hurries her off, fearing that the deception may be discovered by the cardinal. The end has been accomplished, however; the dupe thinks the queen has thus honored him, and he clasps with eager joy the rose-emblem has placed in his hands. Wonderful any act, however silly, at the bidding of worst kind.

She writes, as if from the queen, emnecklace. She sends one of her trusted | queen. emissaries to the jewelers to suggest to them that, as the Countess de la Motte is in high favor with the queen, she face on the matter and denied everyand when the cardinal purchased the swers, and even denied the confession necklace they did not recognize him so of Vilette, saying that he was as innomuch in the matter as the queen's soof the house of Valcis should support a all-powerful countess. So delighted certain style. Neither her husband nor were the jewelers to get rid of the exassistance, that they gave a banquet at which she was the honored guest.

When the cardinal was requested, as he thought, by the queen to purchase countess and her husband that of count. the necklace, he was told to hand it to Fancying that she was kept out of her the person appointed by her friend, the ancestral estate, she fairly besieged all Counters de la Motte, to receive it. who she thought could be of service in This person was the accomplice who wrote the letters purporting to come

from the queen. Everybody is satisfied. The cardinal grand almoner of France, she prepared that he is able to gratify the queen; Upon the countess deservedly fell o secure him in her toils. He was not the jewelers that they have got rid of the greatest punishment. She had

she gloats over her stolen treasure. mains, she was determined to gain ac- The queen, meanwhile, is unconscious cess to the queen in order to enlist her of the plot of which she is one of the sympathies in her cause. But she victims—a plot that is destined to work

Not the faintest suspicion entered was she in thrusting her petitions be- the minds of the cardinal and the fore those in authority that, to get rid of her, the controller general added about \$150 to her pension. This, however, was but a'drop in the mighty ocean had been public occasions when it of her wants. Living far beyond her would have been most appropriate; means, burdened with debts, and har when its gorgeous luster would have

The necklace was to be paid for in inearth awhile longer and battle with stallments; and when the first was due the countess visited the cardinal and Then it was, when she was having a informed him that the queen was comhand-to-hand fight with penury, when pelled to defer payment. The cardinal every resource was exhausted, and the saw the jewelers, who were not satisfied wolf could no longer be kept from the at the delay. Their creditors were door, that her fertile imagination con- pressing them, and their need of the

chase made by the queen. She electri-

The necklace contained 629 diamonds, all of rare beauty and many very large. The De la Mottes, picking it to pieces, prepared to sell the stones. Vilette, the young man who wrote the letters, was sent with some of the diamonds to sell. queen, and, to give an appearance of While thus engaged he was arrested on reality to her story, she was constantly suspicion of having stolen them, but, seen in the vicinity of the palace, as if as nothing could be proved against him, she had been visiting the queen in her private apartments. She persuaded succeeded in disposing of many, and private apartments. She persuaded succeeded in disposing of many, and Cardinal de Rohan that, through her husband had similar good luck in

And now "the winter of her disconpared to live as a daughter of the house coverlid was worked in pearls. Her stables were filled with horses; she had She now forged letters which she fine carriages; silver bells were attached to her horses when she rode out; she had outriders; her coffers glittered with rare jewels, and her attire was worthy the explanations of the Countess de la of the queen herself. She was now living at her old home, Bar-Sur-Aube-

But the storm was gathering that was to break upon her, for Mme. Campan chase, made in her name by the Cardinal de Rohan. One day, as arrayed in queen herself, through the medium of | brate a church festival in the chapet of the countess. Through the same Versailles, he was summoned to attend gave him the authority to purchase the necklace for the queen, he replied: "A lady called the Countess de la Motte Valois, who handed me a letter from the queen, and I thought I was performing my duty to her majesty when I undertook this negotiation."

"How, sir," said the queen, "could you believe I should select you, to whom Thave not spoken these eight years, to negotiate anything for me, and especially through the mediation of such a even know?"

The cardinal evidently thought that felt some contempt for her cowardice in trying to screen herself from blame in the transaction. However, he soon beclared his willingness to pay for the punishment, however, and in spite of sacred robes and thrown into the Bas-

When the guilty countess heard the news of the cardinal's arrest she was at a dinner party at Clairvaux, where the abbot was entertaining some of his of her favor and forgiveness which she friends. She almost fainted, as well she might, and rushed from the table credulity! He is ready now to perform in evident dismay. She was arrested the next morning and carried to the the cunning and false daughter of Bastile, while her husband wisely Valois, whose exalted descent did not fled to England. The woman, Mme. prevent her being a swindler of the d'Oliva, who personated the queen in the garden scene, was arrested, as was also the young man Vilette, who wrote powering the cardinal to purchase the the letters purporting to come from the

The audacity of the countess did not desert her on her trial. She put a bold would be likely to persuade her into thing, trying to make it appear that the purchasing the necklace. She was ac- cardinal was the guilty party. She was cordingly visited by one of the jewelers, ever ready with the most plausible answers, and even denied the confession cent as she was herself. She was cool called friend, the all-persuasive and and courageous, never at a loss for an answer under the severest cross-examination, and bore herself proudly pensive bauble, and so grateful were through the whole trial, as a daughter they to the countess for her powerful of the house of Valois should do, of course. Her assertions of innocence did not save her, however, and she was borne to the conciergerie, where a terrible punishment awaited her.

The cardinal was acquitted, amid the plandits of the people; but the king demanded him to resign the office of grand almoner and the orders that had been conferred upon him, and to retire to his abbey among the mountains of Auvergne.

planned the whole affair, the others ing, insinuating and without any moral scruples; while he was vain, profligate, and easily duped by women. He was grand almoner of France, and a rich prize for her to grasp.

The sectored that which will place the pangs of poverty. A there sentence was read to her she went into convulsions. She was to be whipped and branded on both shoulders with the word "volcuse"—thief. She was not the person to submit quietly to an indiction like this. She screamed and being her dupes and instruments. When infliction like this. She screamed and struggled violently when the hot iron was applied to her tender flesh. Never did the shoulders of a Valois suffer as did those of this degenerate "orphan, descended from Henry II. of Valois, king of France." Amid her cries and imprecations the painful sentence was executed, and thus branded she was thrown into a coach and driven to the Salpetriere, a prison for the lowest

Through the connivance of outside parties she effected her escape, and oined her husband in England. They still had some of the diamonds in their possession, and these they continued to sell as their exigencies required. Her day for doing harm was not yet over. and she employed her pen in writing an account of the affair of the diamond necklace. Her narrative, which was as false as herself, was scattered far and wide; and her terrible slanders against the queen, strange to say, found believers. The last glimpse we catch of this audacious creature is when she jumps from a window in London to avoid the creditors who are pursuing her. So badly was she injured by her flight that she died in a few weeks, aged thirty-

four years. "The evil men do lives after them," says the bard—a saying verified in the case of the countess. The slanders she had raised against the queen, and the dubious position in which she had placed her with regard to the cardinal, were shadows which always darkened the pathway of Marie Antoinette. There were those who persisted in believing her as guilty as they wished her, and her enemies were only too glad to have a subject of

reproach like this. Diamonds have often worked woe, but never did they work such woe as this diamond necklace accomplished. Where are they flashing now? Who can tell? The king who ordered them died most miserably; the woman for whom they were ordered, the base Du-barry, was carried shricking to the guillotine; the lovely queen whose name was used in the plot, bowed with heavy sorrows, shared the fate of Dubarry, and the creature who originated the whole matter died a tragic death, her white shoulders bearing the sign and seal of her infamy. Truly, these gems of history are also the gems of tragedy. -Demorest's Magazine.

# Feasting in Fiji.

both in appearance and consistency resembles motiled soap. As its name suggests (Arum esculentum) its leaves are like those of our own arum greatly magnified, while those of the yam are like a very rich convolvulus, as is, also, its habit of growth. A great many varieties are cultivated, including one the root of which is throughout of a vivid mauve. The sweet potato is also in common use, and bread-fruit and ba-nanas are abundant. The favorite method of preparing the latter is to wrap them up in a large leaf and bury them till they ferment. The stench when the leaf is dug up is simply intolerable to the uneducated nose of the foreigner, but the Fijian inhales it with delight, therein scenting the mandrai woman-a woman, too, whom I do not (bread) and puddings in which his cal delights. These puddings are sometimes made on a gigantic scale on the occasion of any great gathering of the tribes. We were told of one that measured twenty feet in circumference, and on the same occasion there was a dish of green leaves prepared ten feet long by five wide, whereon were piled turtles and pigs, roasted whole; also a wall of cooked fish five feet high and twenty feet long. Certainly the masses of food accumulated tions of every bone in the body can be his protests, he was arrested in his on these great days beat everything we have heard of ancient Scottish funeral feasts. Mr. Calvert describes one festival at which he was present where there the frame of the saw, and with this were fifteen tons of sweet pudding, seventy turtles, fifty tone of cooked yams and taro (besides two hundred tons which were judiciously reserved), and as much yangona-root as would have with the rapidity of lightning the operfilled five carts. The mode of laying the table on these occasions is peculiar. All food is arranged in heaps; a layer of cocoanut as foundation, then baked yams and taro; next the gigantic puddings on green banana leaves, the whole surrounded by pigs and turtles. These are roasted whole in huge ovens, or rather pits in the ground, perhaps ten feet deep and twenty in diameter, which are first lined with firewood, on which is laid a layer of stones. When these are heated the animals to be roasted are laid on them, with several hot stones inside to secure cooking throughout; then comes a covering of leaves and earth, and the baking process completes itself. When all is ready certain men are told off, who carefully apportion this mass of food among the representatives of the various tribes present, these sub-dividing among themselves, and great is the need for punctilious observance of all ceremonies and points of etiquette, as the smallest breach thereof would inevitably he noted, and involve certain revenge-or rather would have done so before the people became Christians,-Good Words

> Never try to raise a family without a good newspaper, provided it contains the advertisement of Dr. Ball's Cough Syrup; for this valuable medicine is necessary to keep your chil-

## SUNDAY READING.

Religious News and Notes. In the last ten years the number of churches in Chicago has increased from 156 to 218.

There is a congregation of colored Catholics in Marion county, Ky., with 179 communicants.

The members of the Presbyterian congregation of the Rev. A. B. Mackay, Montreal, have given, the past year, \$140,000 for theological education.

It is said that boys and girls who have walked a distance of eighty or ninety miles to attend the Telugu Baptist schools in India have been regretfully turned away for lack of accommo-

The Lutherans are very strong in Missouri. They have 630 ministers, 818 congregations and 225 " preaching ing stations." Last year 18,735 children were baptized, and 8,380 were confirmed.

The Free Baptists of New Brunswick have added 344 communicants and received \$25,000 for church purposes during the past year. The increase in communicants during the last ten years has been 3,500.

The Methodist Episcopal church South has eleven mission stations along the Rio Grande and the Mexican border, with sixty-one preaching-places, 447 church members and 373 Sundayschool schools.

The report of the American board shows an increase of seventeen missionaries, 10.) preaching-places, 2,500 common school and '300 high school scholars, and more than 2,000 additions to the mission churches.

The California Methodists have begun to raise a "Haven memorial fund of \$10,000 in memory of the late Bishop Haven, who died in Oregon, for perfecting the library, esbinets, etc., of the University of the Pacific.

The fiftieth annual Episcopal Dioesan convention of Alabama reported twenty-seven clergy and 3,615 communicants. The confirmations of the past year number 216 and the baptisms 259. The total of contributions was \$47,546.

A Lutheran Ecumenical council is now called for. The Lutheran Visitor believes that such a conference would be perhaps one of the greatest meetings ever held, and asserts that, instead of a few million of Calvanists or Armen-ians, it would represent 50,000,000 Luther ins from all quarters of the globe.

# A Surgical Arm.

A Philadelphia surgeon has invented | this article would never have been writremarkable machine for the performance of surgical operations. The Phil-The taro is of a bluish-gray color, and | adelphia Record thus describes it : It consisted of an upright arm standard not need to be said. It may be said of about four feet high and a couple of inches in diameter, with a foot treadle cities in the world where a choicer so-and driving wheel at the base. At the ciety can be found than in New York. top was fastened what may be described as a flexible arm, being a long iron bar, with the shoulder, elbow and wrist made flexible by means of an ingenious arrangement of wheels, enabling every section of it to be moved in any direction at will. Into the wrist parta hand piece was screwed, and at the end of this a small circular saw. An endless cord, attached to the driving wheel, ran up the standard and along the arm, and as the wheel was revolved by the movement of the treadle the circular saw went into motion until it is flying around at the rate of 18,000 revolutions per minute. Instruments at the wrist can be inserted or removed in a moment. Put in circular saws from half an inch to four inches in diameter and the engine is ready for any of the major operations upon the bone. Here is fa reciprocating saw which cuts both ways, moving only three-fourths of an inch and making fifteen cuts at each movement, or 30,000 both ways. This will cut the bone instantaneously as smoothly as if done with a plane, and by it resec made. Fix a screwattachment to the handie of the saw, which is fastened into the bone to be cut, holding it firmly to the thigh bone can be resected as high up as the upper third, and the end out off at any angle with the precision of mathematics. Substitute a drill, and ating surgeon can have a hole of any size up to a quarter of an inch in any bone lying loose in the tissues, and where a stone in the bladder can be reached within four inches a diamond drill may be used to puncture the stone with numerous holes, which destroy its cohesive powers and enable it to be broken with impunity by the fingers or with weak forceps. Does it become necessary in an operation to shave down a bone, all that is necessary is to attach one of these burrs, and an operation which would take hours to perform with chisel and mallet is accomplished in a few moments. nigh-Priced Books.

Brayton Ives, a New Yorker, paid \$15,000 for an illuminated missal the other day not too large to slip into an overcoat pocket, if, like those in Mr. George Bancroft's overcont, the pocket is made big enough to take in an octavo volume. This is probably the largest price ever paid in this country for one book. In England \$36,000, paid for a Gutenberg Bible on paper, is highwater mark in book prices.

Sitting Bull recently served as mate on board the steamer Key West at Fort Buford. The crew deserted the boat at that point and Sitting Bull volunteered. to unload it. He wore the mate's cap and directed the work.

## RATES OF ADVERTISING

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### Life in New York City. A writer who signs himself "A Non-

Resident American," says in the Contemporary Review: New York is no longer the city that it was fifty years ago. It has grown so rapidly in extent, in population and in wealth that all the conditions of life are changed. I visit the palatial residences of former days, and I find myself in the midst of towering warehouses, or in the midst of a German city, or surrounded by squalid tenement-houses, swarming with Irish. Another turn, and I am in a Chinese quarter. If I would find the fashion and wealth of the city, I must go far out among the old market gardens and the more distant pastures, which are covered now with costly dwelling-houses, Then £20,000 was a great fortune; now, New York boasts of a citizen who is worth £20,000,000. There are others who are almost as rich. They are railway kings, or men who have grown rich by the sudden and enormous rise in the value of real estate; and socialism, imported from Europe, having no kings here to attack, has found a name for these men, and threatens them as "monopolists." The palaces of the Fifth avenue laugh at the fain echoes which reach them from the halls near the Bowery, where social clubs discuss the rights of labor, and openly advocate the assassination of monopo lists; but no one can seriously study life in New York without finding himself confronted, first of all, with this problem of the relations of wealth and poverty. New York has not grown rich so much through the skill and energy of her citizens as through the rapid growth of the country, with which she has had try, with which she has but little to do, except in the way of developing her natural advantages by building railways and canals. Most of building railways are their wealth to the rise in the value of real estate or to fortunate speculation in stocks. It has not been a slow growth. It has come suddenly. The poorest man in New York, who can read a penny paper, is familiar with the slang of Wall street. He knows that he is cutting stone or carrying mortar for a palace which is building for a man who has "captured a railroad" or "watered stock" or a railroad," or "watered stock," or "made a corner." He does not need to go far to be told that this does not mean money earned, but money stolen from the laboring classes. He believes it, And even this does not touch him so directly as the fact that he pays an

exorbitant rent to another monopolist for his filthy rooms in a tenement-house. If this were all of New York society, ten. There are rich men has not corrupted, and poor men whom poverty has not embittered. This does every city. But there are probably few ciety can be found than in New York, and there are few, if any, where there is more earnest, active Ohristian life. We find it among the rich and the poor. It is colored somewhat by the dominant spirit of the city, but it is genuine. It is struggling manfully to redeem the city from crime, corruption, filth, igevery kind; and if the city is saved from outbreaks of the worst forms of communism, it will be by its means.

But I am dwelling too long upon generalities. Let us come down to practical every-day life. The New Yorker is always in a hurry. He is an early riser. and generally eats a hearty breakfast by 8 o'clock. If he is a religious man he has had family prayers before breakfast, as this is the only time of which he could be sure before midnight. If he does not read the morning paper at breakfast, he reads it on the way to his office. He is almost certain to have callers on business before he can leave his house; and if he is known to be a benevolent man, he has a score of begging letters by the morning delivery. He gets away as soon as possible, and is not seen again until evening, when he comes in just in time to dress for dinner. His household affairs are managed by his wife. He is liable to have business calls before he has finished his dinner. If he goes to his club, he talks business there. He has committee meetings to attend. At 9 or 10 o'clock he may go with his wife to a party; or he may get away a little earlier to the theater. If he has an evening at home, it is because he has a dinner party for evening entertainment himself. He keeps late hours. If an active religious man, Sunday is almost as busy a day as any other. If not, it is divided between business and amusement. In May his family goes into the country, or to some watering-place, to remain until October, but the chance is that he gets but little rest. When rest becomes absolutely essential he escapes to Europe.

What the ladies do, except to make themselves agreeable when they can be found, I cannot say from observation, but they seem to be as overworked as the men. Some of them certainly speculate in stocks. They have their clubs and societies, literary and otherwise. Many of the charities and religious societies of the city are largely in their hands. Domestic and social affairs are generally left to their management. If most of the wealthy are devoted to fashion, many are devoted to better things-to self-culture, religion and benevolence. Perhaps all this is enough to account for the fact that there seems to be so little of quiet and repose in

New York life The Baptist denomination in Vermont has about one hundred church with a stated membership of 10,000.