

both by the church which performs it, and by the individual expelled. It should never be done but with much deliberation and prayer.

As communion is with the church as a body, and not with individuals, no person can be justified in absenting himself from communion because of existing offences between himself and another church member.

It would seem, from the Scriptures, that the decisions of the church should be confined to the male members. The sisters of the church, however, have a right to know the proceedings of the church, and should be consulted, and ought to be treated with all due kindness. 1. Cor. xiv. 34, 35 ; 1 Tim. ii. 11, 12. This is also analagous to all good practice in civil affairs.

In all decisions of the church, though unanimity is very desirable, yet the majority should govern, and the minority dissent with love, meekness, and a disposition to acquiesce. Such a course is Christian, and has a tendency to prevent many evils.

How should this be viewed? Should offended members abstain from the communion? What is said concerning the decisions of the church? To what is this analagous? Who should govern in these decisions? What is the duty of the minority? What benefit will result?