

THE COMMONWEAL ARMY of Coxey, encamped near Hyattsville Md., is left in a famishing condition. Coxey himself has told them that he could do no more for them. Their commissariat has failed, and they are left to beg or steal or starve. Probably they have become convinced by this time that their enterprise is a foolish one, that they have been duped by a visionary man, who may not have intended harm, but lacked good common sense. Practically they expected to be fed by others, while they did little or nothing for themselves.—*Ex.*

TO THE YOUNG.—To the young who are within hearing of my voice let me say: Repel as your deadliest enemy that one, be he companion, friend or aught else, who offers you anything that you must conceal from those about you—anything that he lays you under obligation to read or examine in secret. In many cases it would be a kindlier act were that one to administer to you instead a dose of the subtlest poison concealed in tempting confectionery. As you flee from the hissing serpent, flee from those who offer you what you cannot show your mother, or read and exhibit freely in the midst of the family circle.

PROF. FINNEY.—We direct attention to a first paper from Rev. Principal Barbour, of the Congregational College, Montreal, on Charles G. Finney. Prof. Finney did more than any one man of his generation, to stir up evangelical religion, to set men to lead godly and fruitful lives; and to help the ungodly, the degraded and enslaved. And Principal Barbour, who was one of his most apt students, and drank deeply of his spirit, is one eminently fitted to tell us something about the man and his surroundings. These reminiscences will run to several "papers."

A NEW STATE.—Utah is nearly as much an alien state as Poland, or Finland, or Portugal would be if unconditionally received into our Union. Our hope must rest upon the increase of what the Mormons call a Gentile population, advancement in intelligence and possible secession from the Mormon faith. At the best, the prospect is far from a bright one, but fears as well as hopes may disappoint us, and good citizens may spring even from such a barren source. As a territory Utah might well have been managed, and the rights of all

its inhabitants made secure, but the dwellers of that region, bred as they had been, could not be made to perceive any sufficient reason why they should not possess all the privileges of States, and the nation as such must take the risks.—*Believers' Herald.*

QUORUMS.—At a council, lately, in Maine, only a minority of those invited came. Nothing was done. Two other "Councils" in the same State were only represented by minorities; and in these latter cases, a hasty meeting of the church authorized the members of the Council present to proceed. If any material interest were affected, the Courts would set aside the action of such Council. The better way is—in every case where a church, in a meeting of the members assembled, invites a "Council," to then adjourn to the day and hour of the Council. If the Council is there, this meeting need not re-assemble, or it may do so only to dissolve. If there is any "hitch" about the Council, further action can be taken. Whether Councils are considered an important thing or not, people who use them should constitute them properly.

A GOOD STORY CONDENSED.—Hickorytown had a constant succession of pastors. No parsonage; and the squire quoted Matthew x. and Luke x. against parsonages. "The apostles had none;" we must go strictly by Scripture rule. A new pastor came: lived in an old tenement. Wanted a parsonage: squire opposed it. Pastor studied the squire's two chapters. Self, wife and three children arrived one morning at the squire's. Stayed all day; staid all night, stayed four or five days. Then explanations sought. Pastor referred to Luke x. 5-7. Nor could he "board round," as the squire suggested; "the Scripture was plain." Conclusion, wise pastor triumphed: squire voted for parsonage. Moral: Get the heart—the spirit of Scripture; not the mere letter.

MR. BURTON AND THE UNION.—We have heard criticisms on Mr. Burton's letter in our last. Quite likely; but the criticism should not be extended to us for inserting the letter. Where a man writes openly, over his own signature, he is to be accorded a good deal of liberty. Mr. Burton's position was in some respects anomalous; and if the Union had known all that his church seemed to know,