

BY E. B. MURRAY & CO.

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4, 1881.

AMERICAN METHODISM.

rigin, Growth, and Strength of its Branches, as Given by a Northern Writer.

Methodism in the United States is dided into many branches, and is called y several different names. All these ganizations, however, are shoots from be same stock; they all owe filial alle-ance to John Wesley. It is not aimed that Wesley personally directed to formation of each of these societies, or ere some of them came into life this reat organizer I ad been long in his rave. It is sim r claimed that they re all the product of his principles, and hat but for his life and work those wen of this number which are the fur-nest from direct descent would either ot be in existence at all, or, if they had ded into many branches, and is called This organization was effected at Pekin the same stock; they all owe filial alle-ance to John Wesley. It is not aimed that Wesley Personally directed are formation of each of these societies, or ere some of them came into life this reat organizer 1 ad been long in his rave. It is sim: r claimed that they real't the product of his principles, and hat but for his life and work those reno f this number which are the furnest from direct descent would either the in existence at all, or, if they had being, would still lack many of their stinguishing peculiarities. To John Vesley, therefore, this country owes a arge debt of gratitude. He was himself or a short time a missionary to the merican coionics. Converts to his eachings were the band of frish emitters who instituted the first Methodist errices on these shores. Phillip Embury was a Wesleyan; so was Barbara Heck, who roused Phillip to duty; so, laso, was Capt. Webb, of the British any, who came providentially to help this movement. 12,642 members.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The labors of these three made possible the building, in 1768, of the first Metho-list Church which adorned this conti-nent—the old John Street Church in hent—the old John Street Church in New York City. Not long afterward Wesley sent a detachment of his preach-prs to America. This advance guard was supplemented by other squads, until inally, the revolutionary war having eparated the Colonies from British rule, and, therefore, from the care, to a large extent, of the Established Church, Dr. Coke came over, empowered by Wesley o confer ordination on the American tinerants, and to give to the Wesleyanism of the land the dignity of a separate or-The subplemented by other squars, until inally, the revolutionary war having eparated the Colonies from British rule, and, therefore, from the care, to a large with the Presiding Eldership, and who the felt that the laymen of the Church, should is the represented in its conferences. A long and bitter controversy ensued on it be represented in its conferences. A long and bitter controversy ensued on it these subjects, the leader on the anti-interants, and to give to the Wesleyanism if the land the dignity of a separate or-anization. That organization was ffected in December, 1785, at Baltimore, and was called "The Asbury being elected, according to Wes-ley's desire, its General Superintendents or Bishops. r Bishops. and as This first Methodist organization in place.

America adopted the "rules of Society," which governed the Wesleyans of Great and accepted as its creed Wes-Britain ley's abridgment of the thirty-nine arti-cles of the Church of England. Of its distinctive Wealeyan character, except some features of government, there can be, therefore, no question. The statistics of the New Church contrast strangely with those which repre-sent its strength at the present day. It had then 14,988 members, 13,381 of whom were south of Mason and Dixon's line. Its itinerant preachers numbered eighty-four and there were remembered eightyfour, and there were reported to be forty-six circuits. This was less than a cen-1,742,922 members, 12,096 traveling preachers, thirteen Bishops, ninety-five annual conferences, and owns church and parsonage property valued at about 873,000,000

573,000,000. The Methodist Episcopal Church, be-ing John Wesley's first progeny—the first and only American church he per-sonally aided in establishing—we are not aurprised to find nearly all the other Methodist bodies in the country are off-ahots from this, and that it is through their original connection with this tree of Wesley's own planting that they trace their Wesleyan ancestry and establish their claims to representation in the

Wm. Arthur, referring to the coming Ecumenical, "can not be for the discus-sion of doctrinal differences, for Meth-eemed indifferent to this evil, and in odism had no doctrinal differences."

FREE METHODIST CHUECH. The nearest approach to a split on doctrinal grounds was in 1860, when the Free Methodist Church was organized. This organization was effected at Pekin, N. Y., by a number of ministers who had been expelled from the Gaussee Confer-

served another good purpose in shaking up the consciencies of those who had reemed indifferent to this evil, and in drawing more distinctly the dividing line between the defenders of this institution and those, who opposed it. But be this as it may, history records that while in 1841 a large number left the Methodist Episcopal Church because, apparently, they were in a minority in desiring that slavery might be abolished, in 1844, three years after ward, a still lar-ger number took their departure because they were, unmistakably, in the minori-ty in desiring that the institution might be maintained. This latter separation resulted in the organization of the Meth-odist Episcopal Church South—the sec-ond largest Methodist body on this con-tinent ond largest Methodist body on this continent

tinent. A short time prior to the General Conference of 1844 Rev. Francis A. Harding had been suspended from the Baltimore Conference for refusing to cmancipate shaves owned by his wife. About the same time Bishop Andrew, of Georgia, was united in marriage to a lady of the same State who was a slave owner. The laws of Georgia would not allow the

the General Conference took action. In the first it sustained the Baltimore Con-ference in suspending Harding, and in the case of Bishop Andrew it passed res-olutions by a vote of 111 to 69 which vir-tually suspended him from the episcopal office. This action the delegates from the slavehold ng States sought to have changed, and failing in this, they entered a formal protest against it. Later in the session, when it became apparent that the action of the conference was likely to result in the separation from the Church of a large number of ministers and mem-bers, a Select Committee of Nine was appointed to report to the conference the basis on which the anticipated separation should be made. The report of this committee was adopted, and the confer-ence adjourned with the understanding that if the Southern churches finally de-METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH. A very influential body of Methodists is that which is known rs the Methodists Protestant Church. The differences which led to the formation of this Church had reference solely to questions of church government. There were those in the Methodist Church, even as early as in 1820, who were anxious to dispense ence adjourned with the understanding that if the Southern churches finally de-cided to leave the parent body they could down the southern the southern the southern the southern the down the southern the southern the southern the southern the southern down the southern the sou lepart in peace.

same interest. Meanwhile, flagrant in-stances of disobedience to the order of the Church occurred in the reform party, and as a result some expulsions took place. The expelled members, in 1812 organized themselves into a body called "The Associate Methodist Reformers," and in 1830 there was formed from this nucleus the body known as the Metho-dist Protestant Church. This Church has neither Bishops nor Presiding El-ders. At its organizers did not regard themselves as seceders from the parent body. Its organizers did not regard themselves as seceders from the parent body. They claimed, as do their followthemselves as seceders from the parent body. They claimed, as do their follow-OTHER METHODIST CHURCHES.

body. They claimed, as do their follow-ers for them, that they organized their Church when, having been expelled from the Methodist Episcopal fold, they were without a church home, and were, there-The organization known as the Color-The organization known as the Color-ed Methodist Episcopal Church was formed at Nashville, Tenn., December, 1874, under the direction of the Metho-dist Episcopal Church Scuth. It was the outgrowth of a feeling in the last named church that its colored member-ship vould be better off in an organiza-tion of their ewn. This Church admits fore, at liberty to act for themselves, as they did. This Church commenced with about eighty ministers and 5,000 mem-bers. It now has 1,314 ministers, and a membership of about 115,000. tion of their own. This Church admits no whites to its fold. It has four Bish-

ops, seventeen annual conferences, 638 preachers, and 112,300 members. The Primitive Methodist Church of the United States is modeled after the church of that name i Great Britain. It reports 196 itinerant preachers, and

3,210 members. The Congregational Methodist Church originated in 1852. Its operations are their claims to representation in the forthcoming Ecumenical Conference. To this rule there are, however, two ex-ceptions. These are the UNITED BRETHEEN IN CHRIST AND THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION. meny confined to a few States in the Membership, 10,000 with about South. 150 minister. The Independent Methodist churches report an aggregate membership of about 15,000.

THE TEMPERANCE ISSUE.

Address from Citizens of Columbia to the People of South Carolina, Proposing a State Convention in September next to Consider and Urge a Plan of Action.

At a meeting held on the 26th July by the joint committee of the temperance organizations and citizens of Columbia the following address and plan for the calling of a convention was unanimously adopted :

To the Citizens of South Carolina :

To the Citizens of South Curolina: The enormity of the evils resulting from the unrestricted use of intoxicating liquors—evils which affect every class and condition of society and imperil every interest of our social, moral and political system—has become apparent to every citizen of our State who has

of the same State who was a slave owner. The laws of Georgia would not allow the emancipation of slaves, and the Bishop's culpability arose from the fact that he contracted this marriage with a full knowledge of this fact and of the awkward position in which the alliance would place him. In both these cases the General Conference took action. In the first it sustained the Baltimore Con-

ment are in some places openly set at defiance by the comparatively *snall* class who would make merchandise of human misery and spoil the dearest interests of human society if only they may enrich

human society if only they may enrich themselves thereby. In no single instance has a body of citizens given expression to a desire that the law of the last Legislature ought to be relaxed or reperied; while, on the contrary, so well satisfied are the people everywhere of the benefits which result from its enforcement that in the few cases where its provisions have been cases where its provisions have been cvaded or disregarded there comes up an imperative demand for its rigid enforce-ment, at the law and peace officers have been constrained by that *vox populi* to pursue the violators to the extreme penalty of the law. No license system can be satisfactory for so long so the can be satisfactory, for so long as the law discriminates in dealing with this

law discriminates in dealing with this traffic between one person and another and one place and another, it is vulnera-ble to the objection which will always be made against class legislation, and engenders a spirit of sympathy with the class where rights are supposed to be

at least two representatives from each Union to represent 'hem in said convention

4. That the clergy of the State be requested to select from each congregation two representatives to said convention, the certificates of such clergymen to be regarded as a sufficient credential for such representatives. 5. That the citizens of cach county he

urged to call county conventions for the purpose of electing delegates to said con-vention, the basis of representation to be the same as that in the Legislature of the State.

Democratic Address in New York.

1 Democratic Address in New York. The Democratic members of 'he New York Legislature, through 1. 'ir joint caucus committee, have issued an address in regard to the recent deadlock, in which they say: 'The chief cause for this un-they say: 'The chief cause for this un-two senators from the State of New York on the other. The unce of this discord was a question of onicial patron-age or spoils of office. The collector of the maidst of his term of service if on a place where he was serving with general acceptance to the public and ap-pointed to a place abroad uncalled for the has no experience. This change york protested in large numbers, was made in total disregard of civil service tore of the act was to reward those who had been porsistently successful in se-toring the right of a third term of executiva-to all disregard of civil service toron and exes who had assisted a leading the right of a third term of executiva-tional Republican Convention, claining the right of a third term of executiva-tional Republican Convention, claining the right of a third term of executiva-tional Republican Convention, claining the right of a third term of executiva-tional Republican Convention, claining the right of a third term of executiva-tional Republican Convention, claining the right of a third term of executiva-tional Republican Convention, claining the right of a third term of executiva-tional Republican Convention, claining the right of a third term of executiva-tional Republican Convention, claining the right of a third term of executiva-tional Republican Convention, claining the right of a third term of executiva-tional Republican Convention, claining the right of a third term of executiva-tional Active the resignation of the two in-spired this resignation and The Democratic members of 'he New

service he now refused, and was simply owing to the fact of the nomination to the Senate of one of the chief offenders who had opposed his ambition and wishes at Chicago and elsewhere. Appeals rade by the Democratic mi-nority to submit the question to the peo-ple were met by the insulting declaration that the possible choice of Democratic Senators in Congress would be a public calamity, and thus after just electing Thomas C. Platt as the successor of Francis Kernan and after filling the suc-cession with the choice of a man named Warner Miller, a member of the present and previous House of Representatives, where he was only conspicuous and nowhere he was only conspicuous and no-torious as the direct and present benefitorious as the direct and present bench-ciaries of one of the greatest monopolies in the country, and where he has sup-ported that monopoly by his voice and influence, and with the threat that other public interests should suffer if his in-

ATTEMPT TO BAISE TEA. Report to Commissioner Loring

WASHINGTON, July 28.

Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, July 28. William Sauniers, of the Agricultural Department, who was sent to South Car-olina by Commissioner Loring to inves-tigato the tes culture experiment making in that State, has returned and handed his report to the Commissioner. From his description of the tea farm it appears to be an exhausted plantation, once a country residence, having upor it the ruins of a large mansion, pleasure ground and customary surroundings, including an artificial lake now dry. The work thus far undertaken seems to consist largely in the partial removal of the old ruins, preparatory to the rebuilding of the mansion, and the construction of an avenue or drive through the grounds. The plans included the filling up of the

others are interested in it, but to all practical intent these two men may be to carded as the American proprietors of the monopoly. Owning this, they are able to say how much wood pulp shall be sold for, and thus regulate the price of paper. They have grown wealthy by forcing up this price and by preventing the importation of wood pulp under heavy duties—thus levying a tax upon the education and intelligence of the country.

country.

country. The newspapers and publishers and the general public united fifteen months ago in the demand that wood pulp be stricken from the tariff sheet and placed on the free list. The object of this de-mand was to throw open the market to Canadian competition, not because there is not wood enough over here, but simply to force this handful of monopolists down to a decent price. The two Congressmen named above made a savage fight against this popular demand, and succeeded, by dint of combinations with other Con-gressmen who wanted protection for dint of combinations with other Con-gressmen who wanted protection for other articles, in keeping the duty on wood pulp up, and maintaining their monopoly. It is because of this that the New York *Times*, *Tribune* and *Even-ing Post*, and Utica *Herald*, and very many other Republican papers denounced Warner Miller as an unfaithful represen-tative of the people. It is because of on a pleasure tour, had his attention called to the efforts of the Department to tative of the people. It is because of this that the Observer and all other honcalled to be efforts of the Department to introduce tea culture, and interesting himself in the subject, he purchased a tea plantation in Georgia. His first effort in the manufacturing of tea was made in the spring of 1880, and the reest papers and persons think now that he is an unfit man to be even named for the high office of Senator in Congress .-I'tica Observer.

sult was deemed encouraging. The teas were fine in appearance, but lacked

strength. "It is an established fact," Mr. Saunber 30,000 men. ders continues, "that the strength of teas depend upon the climate where the plant is grown. The warmest tea climates produce the strongest teas. Teas pro-duced in localities where frosts occur are always pronounced to be weaker than teas which are produced in localities where the the ee until the patient is cured.

where the thermometer never reaches to the freezing point. This is well under-stood in all teagrowing countries, and it certainly would not be wise to ignore the fact in making experiments in this coun-

 engenders a spirit of sympathy with the class whose rights are supposed to be for paper were not protected.
convict them of violations where severe pains and penaltics would be the result. Besides, the very object of the law-a protection of those communities who apports in a signification of those communities who apports in a signification of the severe half of gaper were not protection of those communities who apports in a signification of the severe and the billy, have had to give place in the individual suffer if his interval, and the testimony, does result in good, but the testimony, does result in good, but the testimony, does result in good hows if, from the neighboring
conserved the testimony, does result in good, but the testimony does result in good, but the testimony does result in good, but the testimony does result in good here and for no other reason. These special elections thus provoked to make these provisions. These special elections thus provoked to the testimony does result in good, but the testimony does result in good possible under its provisions. These special elections they are unineed as the further North. However unfortunate it may be, it is clearly evident that the tea experiments must be made in a more visions is lost if, from the neighboring sary. The men elected cannot take their seats before December, whereas the genexperiments must be made in a more Southern latitude. The State of Florida eral election takes place carly in Novem-ber, and all the votes will be counted before Congress can meet. The whole Senatorial discussion at Southern latitude. The State of Florida may be looked upon as presenting the biter?" asked a gentleman at a Sunday school examination. This was a puzzler, lt went down the class until it came to a operations should be transferred to that State without delay. The whole Senatorial discussion at Albany resolves itself into three most discreditable conclusions: First, mistrust of the people of the State on the part of the Republican majority in the Legisla-ture; second, a quarrel over the spoils of office; third, abuse of power from its long use, and misuse, until two of the least capable persons have been drawn from the popular branch of the Congress State without delay. "As to the future management of the "As to the luture management of the tea farm, following the conviction that no experiment which can be made in the future of tea at this place will warrant a violent storm. They vary from half house of nevy heved logs and covering it is the team inch in teaction and are with a second root. The door is of heavy be suggested that expenses be cut down to the lowest figure admissible, and that from the popular branch of the Congress of the United States." to the lowest figure aumissiole, and that all operations of clearing ground of stumps and trees be stopped at once, that the expensive superintendence be modi-fied so that \$300 a month will not be paid - Conkling and Platt have been pro-The address then calls attention to the bribery and corruption in the Republi-can party, which has been exposed by the quarrel between its factions. for the management of \$50 worth of labor during the same period of time, as at present, and that all labor cease ex-Alluding to the attempted assassina-tion of the President, the address says : "The chief magistrate of the government to look after the young plants. "In a general way it may be stated that since July 1, 1880, \$15,000 have been appropriated by Congress for encourage-ment of tea culture. So far as is visible to take a letter to the postoffice and pay the postage on it. The boy returned highly elated, and said : "Father, I seed imperil the integrity of the present po-litical power, we believe success in this way would be purchased at so great a cost and sacrifice of other important infor daring to put in practice principles of executive right and authority in the choice of public officers nearly lost his life. This sad and terrible crime came a lot of men putting letters in a little place, and when no one was looking, I not alone through the personal madness of a single man, but from that personal fanaticism which was and is the fruit of to the ordinary observer, the only prac-tical, palpable result of expenditures from this fund is what is to be found and slipped yours in for nothing." - The fountains of free ice water in greed for public offices, and of a false and dangerous political creed. This crime is evidence that now if ever is the what has been done on this farm." the effort to obtain it by registative ac-tion proves to be hopeless. As a result of a careful review of the present status of the question we affirm Commissioner Loring asked Mr. Saun-ders to advise him what steps had better time to teach all men that public office be taken. Mr. Saunders has submitted the following suggestions: "Having determined that experiments is the property of the people, and that places of official trust can only be right. Ist. That the sentiment of the people of South Carolina is overwhelmingly in favor of the prohibition of the traffic in labeled line work to in regard to the growth and manufacture of tea in South Carolina cannot be of \$600. I was earning \$500 a year, and my father did not take it from me, only re-quiring that I should pay my board. At the age of twenty-two I secured a pretty cottage just outside of the city. I was able to pay two-thirds of the value down, and also furnish it respectably. I means of improving the moral, intellec-means of improving the moral, intellec-Windom : sufficient value to warrant further exconditures in that direction, consequentsetting up a new apparatus designed to y there can be no reason for a continucool the atmosphere. I asked Swaim how cool the room could be made, and he said: 'As cool as you please.' I asked him if he thought a room could be made so cool that office room could be ance of the present force. All that will ance of the present force. All that will be necessary might thus be suggested: The young man now acting in the capacity of overseer could take entire charge of the plants and property. Abandon all improvements. This will keep the expenses within \$100 per month. The whole matter of care of plants can be managed through the Darast ma's sole to kee", 'cause it hurts." He is regarded as .ne Bob Ingersoll of the family. - A celebrated lawyer once said that the three most troublesome clients he ever had were a young lady who wanted be managed through the Department. they would do very little good, however; to be married, a married woman who wanted a divorce, and an old maid who didn't know what she wanted. Mr. Jackson need not be longer kept from his own farm, where he has matters requiring his attention, and, if he is to be nothing seems to chill or discourage an office-seeker. employed in further investigations in tea, - The South can raise " and bread quite as cheaidy as it can buy them from the West or North. With its arrangement of compensation can be made." Commissioner Loring has not yet de-cided what to do in regard to the matter, but thinks he shall adopt the suggestions genial climate and fertile soil it is an agricultural anomaly that it should have to obtain corn and wheat from foreign markets, and with its millions of acres of pasturage and forest it should count its J. Jackson, the superintendent of the tea farm, has also made a report to Com-missioner Loring. He describes his pre-liminary tour of inspection and contin-ucs: "I satisfied myself and Gen. Le Duc that the thing was well worth trying, but as no appropriation had been granted by tock farms by the thousand and be able to supply its planters and farmers with all kinds of meats. Such a system would - Garfield once got mad at some fellows who crossed him wantonly when driving in the road. He said to Major be based on common-sense principles and might be happily supplemented by a rational culture of cotton, which under these circumstances would pay far better than the monster crops which make great Swain in a low tone: "Now I am going to take a wheel off." At that instant the government for that purpose, I re-turned to Georgia and set to work myself. Mrs. Garfield leaned forward and said : "No, James, no, you are not !" "Yes I am," said Garfield. "James, you are not going to do it." In a minute he cooled At Gen. Le Duc's urgent request, I made and sent the Department quantities of figures on paper, but leave few dollars in the planters' pockets at the end of the tea, v ... te reports and communicated all year. the information in my power, which ultioff, as if under her tone, and turned his - The abundance of Confederate money during the late war is easily acmatchy resulted in an appropriation of \$5,000 being granted by Congress in 1880. I was thereupon commissioned to select a site in South Carolina for an experihorses the other way. How natural! How many men know how it is themcounted ior, if a statement said to have been made recently by Hon. Robert selves! Toombs to a newspaper interviewer may be accepted as true. He is quoted of saying that "Mr. Memminger, the Con-federate Secretary of the Treasury, was of an economical turn, and used to hire colored men to print the Confederate money, and instead of paying them for their labor he gave them the use of the presses at night to print for themselves." divorce on the ground that he purchased for her in one year a gold watch, a gold chain, gold bracelets, gold ear rings, gold breast-pin, four gold rings, a fine piano, four silk dresses, twenty-four sets of underwear, and sent her to the college of music. — At one of the Western towns a man who made a balloon ascension last week in-tended to take up a thermometer with him, Toombs to a newspaper interviewer may - A jealous barber deliberately shot a the State in a convention of the friends of prohibitory legislation, to be held in Columbia on the 27th day of September full of people returning from the church ; mental tea farm. I would ask you to bear in mind that my strong recommendation to establish the government farm in the State of Florida as a much more a citizen of Pittsburg was about the same next. 2. That a similar request is hereby made to the Grand Lodge of I. O. G. T., or in the interval of the meeting of said Lodge, then that the Grand Worthy likely field of success was overruled; in fact, too many important considerations bearing upon a judicious, well matured commencement was waved aside. I traveled around on the seaboard of this State Chief Templar and Executive Committee of said order be requested to give effect of the aged mother, and yet the North-There were many slipshod ways in the management of the Confederate finanfor some weeks looking for a site, and finally made a selection of three places, cial and other departments, but this story would have been lost to the world or its belief, had not Guiteau's bullet struck 3. That the Woman's Christian Tem-these around it, taunt us with our backall varying in advantages as to soil and attributed to Mr. Toombs is too bald labor, accessibility, etc. The various be taken without several degrees of features of these sites were discussed at a allowance. perance Union be requested to appoint | ward civilization in the South

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visit of inspection by General Le Due and Congressman McGowan in January last, and this site at Summerville was fixed upon as the best for the farm." THE TRAPPER TRAPPE

Wood Pulp.

News and Gossip.

- The British troops in Ireland num

- The Chinese physicians receive no

A party of hunters from this city woh have just returned from an expedition into the Sierra Nevada, about forty miles from town, relate the following remarkable inci-dent:-On last Thursday afternoon, about A reader desires an explanation of what wood pulp means, and why its po-sition on the tariff sheet provokes indig-nation. Wood pulp is a leading ingre-dient in the manufacture of paper. The paper upon which the Observer is printed is from one-quarter to one-half wood pulp; its proportion in other kinds of paper varies with the quality of the arti-cle. It is made by sawing spruce and poplar logs into blocks and running them through fibre machines. A very few men own the patent upon this process. Last year it was asserted that Congressmen Warner Miller, of New York and Russell of Massachusetts were the sole owners of this process in the United States. It may be that some others are interested in it, but to all practical intent these two men may be three o'clock, two of the party were on the trail of a deer, which led them into a remote

favine in the fastnesses of the mountains. into which they had not before ventured. The snow being about two feet deep and the walking very heavy they became discouraged, and losing all hope of overtaking the deer, which they had wounded, they abandoned the pursuit.

On their return one of them discharged his gun at a hars, and soon a faint halloo was heard at some distance to the right, as if from some one in distress, Uncertain whether they were not mistaken and had not been deceived by the wind, they shouted aloud, when the cry was repeated. As night would soon come on, they held a conmitation, and were about proceeding to their camp, three or four miles away, concluding that the noise was made by wandering Indians, or came from a party of wood-choppers. They started on, but soon s prolonged and mournful howl was borne down by the wind and again reached their cars. They stared at each other a moment, and then, by a simultaneous impulse, turnad in the direction from which the sound proceeded. They went on for some distance, floundering t'rrough the snow down t precipitous descent, which led them into a gloomy canon. As they drew nearer the voice of a human being could be distinctly neard calling for relief. They answered that aid was approaching. The man's yells of misery changed to cries of joy, and they could hear him at intervals shouting, "For God's sake, don't go away and leave me,' "Come and get me out," "I am caught and starving." Still they could see nothing. But, guided by the man's cries, and chearing him with hopeful answers as they ad vanced, they pushed forward and at last discerned what appeared to be a small oabin built of heavy logs, without windows or doory. The snow had drifted against one side of the hut nearly as high as the roof, and as they could see no entrance. they went around to the other side. As soon as the occupant saw them he uttered ex clamations of the greatest joy, and explained his situation in a few words by stating that he had built a bear trap and had caught himself in it five days before.

The door was made of heavy logs, and was so arranged as to slip down into its Ninety million boxes of sugar-coated pills were swallowed in this coun-try last year.
An average of two thousand postal cards reach the Dead Letter Office each day because posted without any address
Was so arranged as to slip down into its place from above. They tried to lift it up, but failed. Finally, by means of a stick of timber which hay near by, they pried it up multicently for the prisoner to crawl be-neath. He appeared more dead than alive, but by the judicious use of a flask of brandy - The water in Sandy River, Chester they were able to get him to their camp county, ceased to run on Saturday, the 9th July, for the first time since August, 1845, the celebrated dry year. half-famished man ate ravenously. He - Two men have shot and killed, near Palatka, Fla., fifty alligators the past week, measuring from seven to twelve and a half feet in length. The hide, teeth and tallow are preserved.

tion in which it was found : He said his name was Thomas Way, and wood in the mount ins during the summer Since the first snow:all, about a month ago, - "What is the meaning of a back- he had frequently noticed tracks of bears caught in in Lake County, California, where - A shower of toads is reported to he used to live. He explained that the bear a violent storm. They vary from half an inch to an inch in length, and are with a success root. The door is of heavy grooves. Wnon it is up there is an open noted once more to the dignity of private citizens. If they will in future behave in a manner becoming to this position, they may in time regain the respect they have lost by their diversion in politics. bear enters an i serves the mutten the door - A youngster was sent by his parent folls and he is caged. Way went to work and completed his trap to his satisfaction, and intended to buit it the same digat. Having a curiosity to see how it would work, he went in and pulled the rope slightly, when the door fell down. He attempted to raise it, but was New York are now three in number-one at the postoffice, a second where Five Points used to be, and the third at the southern end of Union Square. Two tons of ice are consumed deily is cooling. tons of ice are consumed daily in cooling worked only too successfully, and he was the water for these fountains. - Here is a good one from Secretary idom: "When I was at the White was miles from a human hold, there is a non-two ago, there is a good one from a human hold." House an hour or two ago, they were a savage locality where few persons ever ventured, he sat down is blank despair. He spent that night in sgony and got but little sleep. It conresneed to snow, but, fortunately, he had a heavy bianket over made so cool that office-seekers would coat, which kept him suppratively comfortable. The next vioraing he commenced thought it might. Then I asked him to send me over a half dozen machines to be set up in my office here. I am afraid but was only answered by the howlings of the tempest. He had set his gun against a stump outside, and longed to get at it that he might let it off and attract somebody's attention. He soon began to get hnngry wn meet a meet in buy His thirst was quenched by thrasting his band through the childs between the logs is an and raking up snew and eating it. Thus day after day cap of during which his mental sufferings were terrible. He was profuse in his gratitude to his deliverers, but declaral his intention of getting out of the Sierra Nevada as soon as possible and abandoning bear hunting The next morning he left for the camp of some woolchopp re, who were, ue doubt, at a loss to account for his long absence

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Neither of these sprang directly from the Neither of these sprang directly from the loins of British Methodism, nor will either acknowledge the Methodist Epis-copal Church as its parent. They must be accorded separate and independent origin. They are in the great Methodist family not by right of birth, but by adoption and on account of the striking resemblance to the other children into resemblance to the other children into which they have grown.

THE UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH bers. It now has a mombership of about 215,000

originated a little more than a century ago, in Pennsylvania and Maryland, under the labors of Phillip W. Otterbein, a German Reformed preacher, stationed at Baltimore. Up to 1830 it was exclu-sively a German church. Its doctrines Church, organized in 1813. The former and usages are very similar to those churches which are distinctively Methotook its name (Zion) from the church took its name (Zion) from the church in New York where the colored people who started the new organization had long worshiped. It began with less than 1,500 members, and now has nearly 200,distic, but aside from these it has been distinguished by two peculiarities, viz., continuous opposition to slavery and an utter intolerance of societies whose mem-000. The latter was organized by Rev. Peter Spencer. It is a weak body, hav-ing 121 preachers, and 2,000 lay members are bound to secrecy. Slavery it has seen abolished, but secret societies still live and prosper. There is a strong and growing liberal element in this Church, which it is expected, will succeed bers. Perhaps one reason for the slow growth of this Church is the practice which prevails in it, of requiring every member to contribute no less than \$2.50 ere long in putting her in the line of pro-gress with reference to the last named subject, and when this has been done a a year to the support of the gospel. Another fruitful cause of dissention rapid growth may be looked for. This Church has now about 160,000 members and about 2,000 itinerant preachers. A recent writer in the Gazette estimates that if this Church maintains her present

rate of prosperity for the next decade, she will then report 250,000 members.

THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

The other Methodist organization The other Methodist organization which originated independently of the Methodist Episcopal Church, viz., the Evangelical Association, took its rise in Eastern Peansylvania in 1800, under the labore of Jacob Albright. The members and influence. The Church as a body, however, did not seem to keep peace with its anti-slavery wing, and in 1839-41 large numbers, for conscience sake, left its fold, the result being the bers of this church are frequently called Albrights. It is almost exclusively a German church. It has an elective Presiding Eldership and elects its Bishops every four years. Its membership num-bers 112,197. It has fifteen annual con-

ferences, 893 ministers, and church prop-erty valued at \$2,935,000. With the two exceptions above noted, the church organizations in the United States which will send delegates to the

London conference are all offshoots from the Methodist Episcopal Church. That, in a country reveling in freedom, and whose intense life renders the brain so fertile of inventions, and the spirit so impatient of control, a large body of devoted, zealous Curistians should occasionally send out a number of becasionally send out a number of persons bent on trying some new and, to them, sceningly better way of serving God, is a phenomenon which will be viewed by the thoughtful without the least feeling of either regret or sur-

prise. Teo wonder in connection with the divisions of Methodism is not so much that they have occurred as that, in view of the bitterness and recent date of these should now be ready to come to-gether for friendly conference. Another thing in the study of this subject which strikes one strangely is that all the divis-ions that have occurred in Methodism have been for reasons which had little or ship in despair only strengthened these

no reference to doctrinal matters. In in their determination to stay aboard its interpretation of the cardinal truths and pilot the craft, if possible, into the would have been lost of Scripture Methodism seems to be a desired heaven of abolition. It is proba-unit. "This conference," said Rev. ble, too, that the Wesleyan movement the President down !

people, an innovation was introduced in the shape of a gallery, and straightway REPRESENTATION IN ECUMENICAL CON-FERENCE.

These different branches of the Methodist family will send delegates to the forthcoming Ecumenical Conference as follows: Methodist Episcopal Church, 80; Methodist Episcopal Church South, 38; African Methodist Episcopal Church 12: African Methodist Episcopal Church 12; African M. E. Zion Church, 10; Colored M. E. Church, 6; Evangeli-cal Association, 6; Union American M.

Church, 6; American Wesleyan Church, 4; United Brethren, 2; Free Methodist Other colored branches of Methodism are the Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, organized in New York in 1820, and the Union American Methodist Church, 2; Independent Methodists, 2; Congregational Methodists, 2.

Life's Brightest Hour.

Not long since, I met a gentleman who is assessed for one million. Silver was in his hair, care upon his brow, and he slightly stooped beneath his burden of wealth. We were speaking of the period of his life time he had reached the most perfect enjoyment, or rather, when he had found happiness to be nearest un-

"I'll tell you," said the millionaire, "when was the happiest hour of my life. At the age of one and twenty I had saved

among the followers of Wesley has been the question of the right or wrong of sla-very. The question is now forever set at \$800. I was earning \$500 a year, and my rest, so far as this country is concerned but forty years ago it rent in twain the great Methodist Episcopal Church, and still later threatened to disrupt our nawas married on Sunday-a Sunday in June-at my father's house. My wife tion. There were many in this Church even at the time of its organization, who opposed this institution, and this faith-ful band steadily increased, both in numhad come to me poor in purse, but rich people. in the wealth of womanhood. The Sab- 2nd. That if this be the prevailing

alloyed.

morning I went to work, leaving mother

formation in the latter year of the Amer-ican Wesleyan Church. THE WESLEYAN CHURCH.

This Church was organized at Utica, N. Y. Its distinguishing characteristic

was its uncompromizing hostility to hu-man slavery. It also opposed secret soman slavery. It also opposed secret so-cietics, and refused membership to all who belonged to such bodies. It furthermore differed from the mother Church in dispensing with Bishops and Presiding Elders. Until slavery was Presiding Elders. Until slavery abolished the Wesleyan Church Was moderately prosperous, but after the war about 100 of its ministers and a large number of lay members, realizing that the old enemy they were specially or-ganized to fight had been vanquished, came back to the Methodist Episcopal ecstatic burden of my heart. fold, and since then the new organization has languished. It has now 250 ministers and about 25,000 members.

"The years have passed-long years-and worldly wealth has flown upon me, and I am honored and envice-but as true as heaven-I would give all-every dollar, for the joy of that June evening, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH. The Wesleyan secession carried away comparatively few of the many in the in the long, long ago."- Exchange. Methodist Episcopal fold who held anti-slavery views. Nor did those who re-

- Pledger, the colored man recently appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue at Macon, has actually declined the office.

- God extracts good from evil. How many noble, honorable, sublime and beautiful traits in Garfielu's character

town or village, the supply is made al-most as accessible as if it was to be had at every cross roads store. But it may be said that the incorporated towns have it in their power to prohibit the traffic by their comparison of the store of by their own action, and then the reme dy is within their reach, and that addi tional legislation is not needed. Perhaps if in every city, town and village in South Carolina where the traffic prevails to day the issue could be made free from an local or political or party complications which always attend exciting popular elections, it would be safe to affirm that cal Association, 6; Union American M. E. Church, 2; Methodist Protestant Church, 6; American Wesleyan Church, 4; United Brethren, 2; Free Methodist sult in success, yet on account of some political complications which would inevitably arise to disturb the balance and

> torests as to justify the friends of prohi-bition in refusing to assume so fearful a responsibility and only to seek the rem-edy in this way as a last record, and when the effort to obtain it by legislative ac-

and believe, 1st. That the sentiment of the peopl means of improving the moral, intellec-tual and material condition of our whole

bath and the Sabbath night we passed sentiment it is the duty of our fellow beneath my father's roof, and on Monday citizene everywhere to give it expression in such form and through such agencies "On Monday evening, when the la-bors of the day were done, I went not to

in-heaven! The table was set against the wall-the evening meal was ready day of September next, to consider and advise what legislative action should be prepared by the hands of her who had taken by the Legislature at its next sescome to be my helpmeet indeed as well sions to effectually suppress the traffic as in name—and by the tea-table, with a

as in name—and by the tea-table, with a throbbing and expectant look upon her lovely and loving face, stood my wife. I could only clasp the waiting angel to my bosom, thus showing to her the could only clasp the teat made

1. That the Grand Division of Sons of Temperance of South Carolina be requested to take such action at their approaching meeting as to insure a full representation from the order throughout

next.

DANIEL PHAIT is Grand Master of a sodge of Sons of Multa, at Lockport, New York, and he now wears clean shirts for the first time in years.

- When a Cincinnati wife applied for a

but this the people would not allow. They said the thermometer had already been too high as it was.

A seat in the New York Cotton Exchange now costs \$4,600.