

The Carleton Sentinel Supplement.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1886.

CHRISTIAN UNION.

There took place in the Provincial Synod at Montreal, recently, an interesting discussion on the subject of "Christian Union." It was proposed that a resolution on Christian Union, passed by the body, should be sent to certain Protestant bodies; this was afterwards changed to "all Christian bodies," and adopted.

Mr. Hodgson wanted to have it addressed to all religious bodies as well as Protestants.

Rev. Dr. Carry said it was absurd to send such a resolution to the Church of Rome. Rome must reform herself before they would have anything to do with her. The only chance of having unity was amongst bodies who believed the great truths as they did.

Rev. Dean Carmichael said that there would be sure to be a courteous answer from the Moderator of the General Assembly, or the head of any Protestant body. There was no hope that they could form an alliance with the Church of Rome, for the present constitution of that Church forbids overtures until Protestants bowed down their necks and acknowledged what the Church of Rome considered to be the errors of Protestantism. The Dean eloquently concluded with the hope that if it were the will of God that a united church should be, all would be well for the united church of the living Jesus.

Rev. Mr. Crawford complimented Dean Carmichael on his eloquent remarks, and believed that there was a possibility of such a blessing as a united Christian Church. It would be ridiculous to send a resolution to the Church of Rome. If, in the words of the resolution, they sent it to the presiding officer of the Catholic Church, they would have to send it to the Pope of Rome, and it would be very ridiculous to imagine that the Protestant Church in Canada wanted His Holiness to come into communion with them, or vice versa.

Mr. Hodgson denied that he wished to open negotiations with Rome. He had suggested that the resolution should be sent to all religious bodies. Mr. Hodgson said that if they brought some into the Church they would have to see some leave it. If they sacrificed the principle of God's ministry as a matter of detail, as had been suggested by one of the speakers, then he would be sorry that he would be ejected from the Church of God.

Rev. Mr. Murray, of Halifax, believed that although there was vast error in the Church of Rome, he did not consider a union hopeless. Otherwise the prayer of the Master, that we all should be one, was in vain.

Rural Dean Moore believed that the Kirk of Scotland was the most willing to unite with the Church of England, and that church should be placed first in their endeavors for union.

The Prolocutor said the subject was one which engaged his attention for six years. He brought it up in the Synod six years ago, and then he was looked upon as practically an idiot. He did not hope for immediate union, but he wished to have it brought before Christendom. He would be prepared to make every concession which would not interfere with the truth of God. The three creeds would have to be the doctrine of the united church; there would have to be some rite for the administration of the Sacraments, and some means devised for the historical continuity of the church. Those were the three points on which there would be the greatest difficulty, and he thought that some means could be devised to get over these. The want of united testimony as to Christ was doing great harm, and it was doing more harm in this age than in any other. He believed the people of the Church of England were ready to make every concession that

could be expected of them to promote Christian unity.

White Cotton Warps, only 80 cents, at Hugh Hay's.

RACE AND RELIGION.

Statistics Furnished by the Department of Agriculture.

The department of agriculture at Ottawa, has prepared and published a statistical abstract and record containing a summary of the statistics usually contained in the sessional papers. The nationalities most numerous represented, and their per centage of population, are given as follows:—

	No.	Per Cent.
French,	1,298,929	30.04
Irish,	957,403	22.18
English,	881,301	20.35
Scotch,	699,863	16.23
German,	254,319	5.88
Indian,	103,548	2.50

The number of adherents to the principal religious denominations in the Dominion, were as follows:—

	1871	1881	Inc.	Per Ct.
Roman Catholics,	1,552,413	1,791,882	239,469	15.43
Methodists,	693,540	742,981	49,441	25.18
Presbyterians,	574,584	676,165	101,581	14.34
Church of England,	501,964	574,817	72,853	13.95
Baptists,	248,014	296,525	48,511	19.56

The denominations mentioned comprised the following per centages of the total population in 1871 and in 1881:—

	1871.	1881	Inc.	Per Ct.
Roman Catholics,	42.71	41.43	-1.28	
Methodists,	16.33	17.17	0.84	
Presbyterians,	15.81	15.63	-0.18	
Church of England,	13.81	13.28	-0.53	
Baptists,	6.82	6.95	0.13	
Others,	6.52	5.63	-0.89	

All (so called) Steam Washers, which keep a stream of dirty water running through the clothes will, after a short time stain and turn them yellow. In the "Eagle" the clothes do not come in contact with the dirty water, but the dirt is loosened entirely by the action of the copy.

The Toronto Mail and Party.

The Toronto Mail has been creating a sensation. For some time past the Mail has been attacking the ecclesiastical system that prevails in Quebec. In the position thus assumed many thought that the newspaper was voicing the sentiments of the Liberal Conservative party. Not long since, in a speech delivered at London, Sir John Macdonald took occasion to say that neither he nor his party was responsible for the utterance of the Mail or of any other journal. This brought forth a reply from the Mail, in which it declares that at present, and for nine years past, it is and has been wholly and absolutely independent of all governments and politicians whatever. It also takes a strong position on the labor and prohibition questions, in this respect taking a long step in advance of both political parties and party organs. This declaration of independence has somewhat startled its opponents, who are unaccustomed to independence in any phase of it, and among them the sensation which is the result of these notable utterances exists.—*Ex.*

Fancy Jersey Cloth Striped for Children's Cloaks, etc., at R. B. Belyea & Co.'s.

The Prospect.

Says the Boston Herald:—"If present signs are worth anything, they point to the conclusion that the business depression of the past five years has thoroughly exhausted itself, and that the inevitable reaction has set in. How long this will continue, or to what extent it will be carried, the wisest would be powerless to predict. Before it is over, we shall no doubt, have prices inflated to an extent almost, if not quite, equivalent to their late depression; but it is to be hoped that the tendency upward will be less skyrockety and more permanent than that which first made itself felt in the summer of 1879.

THE GREAT FIRE.

A writer in the Sun recalls the circumstance of the great Miramichi fire of 1825 and publishes some details which are of interest to those living who remember the event, and even more so to those younger people who have only read of it. We quote:—"We have already said that on the night of the 7th of October, in order to complete a picture of the eve of the general assize of mankind, required but the blast of a trumpet, the voice of the Archangel and the resurrection of the dead—Let us now dismiss the painful consideration by adding that the morning of the 8th confirmed the appearance, only that some were still living and that those who died had not arisen.

Never were the tender offices of charity more indispensably necessary than on this occasion, and never, perhaps, were they more promptly and seasonably executed.

The following statement exhibits an account of the lives lost, the property consumed, the contributions received, how they were disposed of, the number of persons relieved, and a classification thereof:—

Persons burned and drowned,	160
Buildings destroyed,	595
Head of cattle destroyed,	875
Loss of property estimated,	£204,323
Of which was insured,	12,050

Net loss, £195,237
Value of provisions, clothing and other stores received from different parts of

NOVA SCOTIA.

From Halifax,	£2,567 18 0
" Lunenburg,	378 3 0
" Pictou,	350 0 0
" Antigonish,	106 0 0
" Yarmouth,	70 0 0
" Amherst,	35 0 0
	£3,501 1 0

NEW BRUNSWICK.

City of St. John,	£4,300 0 0
St. Andrews,	350 0 0
Richibucto,	103 11 0
Shediac,	50 0 8
Bathurst,	40 0 0
Miramichi,	603 0 0
	£5,446 11 8

From the United States,	693 7 4
" the Canadas,*	5,334 4 7
" Newfoundland,	700 0 0
" P. E. Island,	170 0 0
Total,	£15,845 4 7

CASH SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Nova Scotia,	£863 15 0
New Brunswick,	266 17 8
Great Britain,	2,941 2 9
United States and other places,	17,779 8 11
	£21,851 4 4

Or a grand total of £37,696 8 11.

There were also collected at Glasgow, Bristol, North Shields and Sunderland and accounted for to the committees in those places £1,662-18-11.

*This includes a legislative grant of £2,500 from Lower Canada.

	Total	No. of	lief in	Total
The sufferers.	No.	claims.	cash, etc.	loss.
Wounded, aged & infirm men,	76	27	£1,822	£3,105
Orphans, widows and single women,	262	128	2,899	8,849
Farmers,	1,315	282	16,789	69,245
Lumberers,	173	58	1,361	13,564
Mechanics,	311	98	3,583	16,856
Laborers,	930	357	3,032	11,662
Innkeepers,	114	24	1,872	10,770
Professional men	53	18	430	5,398
Mechanics and Traders,	151	61	36,150	3,592
Totals,	3,400	1,048	£35,383	£211,658

Just opened: 25 Ladies' Dog Skin Sacques, finest lot ever shown in Woodstock, call and see them, at Hugh Hay's.

It Looks Like War.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Proceedings in Bulgaria are a mystery. No one here, except members of the government, knows exactly what is transpiring. The English papers are represented by correspondents who give only the anti-Russian side, leaving the public entirely in the dark as to the other version. The reports to-day spoke of a rupture between Koulbars and the Bulgarian representatives who waited on him. Koulbars refused absolutely to make concessions on any point named in his circular, which remains the ultimatum of the Czar, and required complete submission to Russia before he would consent to listen. This is the anti-Russian side. The other version is gleaned piecemeal by inquiries among leading diplomats, and varies widely from this statement. Russia, according to these sources, assumes the tone of a liberator, and pledges herself to Europe not to occupy Bulgaria or nominate a candidate to succeed Prince Alexander, but desires that the whole question be settled by the powers. This intelligence is in sharp contrast to the information received last night, that Gen. Koulbars had carte blanche from his imperial master to summon troops to his aid if Bulgaria should refuse the Russian terms. The latter report is still unshaken, and is generally believed to be correct.

Bismarck's attitude is puzzling the diplomats of all Europe. A report having the appearance of semi-official inspiration was just out to-night that sounds oddly when the German chancellor's attempts to embroil England and France are remembered. It is to the effect that Bismarck is sounding Salisbury on the subject of a tripartite alliance between Germany, Austria and England on the basis of mutual support in the event of a Franco-Russian alliance. His scheme, according to this authority, is to make England his catspaw in drawing France into a quarrel on the Egyptian question. The whole thing sounds well, but few believe that Bismarck really considers an English alliance sufficient compensation for the loss of Russia's friendship.

The article in the Debates warning England that France has large interests in Egypt and will not allow England to monopolize the control is now known to have been inspired by M. de Freycinet. The French government is subjected to unusual pressure to bring England to account for her continued occupation of Egypt and violation of her pledges to Europe and show by their action at Cairo and Constantinople that the desire to embarrass England in the east dominates their foreign policy. The marvellous powers developed by the new French shells and other engines of modern warfare have contributed to strengthen the warlike feelings in France. In French military circles the opinion is general that no English ironclad afloat can resist the new projectiles, and that France to-day has nothing to fear from England's superiority on the seas.

The situation in Egypt grows hourly more complicated through the increasing opposition of Turkish, Russian and French agents. The London Tory papers assert that English predominance was never more assured. The French, however, claim that under the appearance of power the English in Egypt have been reduced to absolute impotence.

M. de Freycinet's speech proves that he has a chance of succeeding M. Grevy, having proved his capacity as mediator between different powers.

THOMAS POWER O'Connell, M. P.
—New York Star.

On Tuesday's and Friday's we close at 6 o'clock, p. m.; other evenings at 9 p. m. Hugh Hay.

The winter is past, spring is here, and house cleaning will soon be the order of the day; buy an Eagle Steam Washer, and make a thorough cleansing of bedding, clothing, etc., and note how pleasant it will make the women folks.

All the latest Novelities in ladies' Kid Boots & Slippers, at R. B. Belyea & Co.'s.