

Friday, August 6.
chest locations so far made in
dict is that of Messrs. Abbel
wer who have staked on
and lead with a surface
of over 12 feet. At the head
wood Creek, which ultimately
into the Bulkley river, H. Mc-

Trip
about three or four feet
it bears an edible berry ush
a blueberry, but by others
erry. It has a pleasant taste
is even better cooked than
state. So plentiful were
where that one could pick
a meal in a very short

never seen the Canadian
or Switzerland. But I have
Gardner's Canal. I know of
with which to compare it.
is never more than two or
wide and generally much
that. At first the hills are
are well wooded and there-
more than ordinarily pic-
but as one advances, the
more rugged, the more
ered with perpetual snow,
each glacier or snow-capped
a stream that has been
attract or a tiny cascade
haps hundreds of feet over
the mingle their waters
inlet. There were down-
se on either side and no two
e. At the mouth of the
and also another small-
which thunders over
from fifty to one hundred
Here was a basin sur-
enced covered mountains
side. The varied colors of
foliage in this basin surpass
have ever seen or hope to
are simply indescribable.
vanced toward the head of
forty miles from its en-
water became fresher and
drew from the inflow of the
and Kitlip rivers. Here
ade flowing from a glacier
to fifteen hundred feet
directly over the face of a
ain and at about one thou-
from the ground gives a leap
hundred feet, splashes on
again a few hundred feet
finally plunges into a little
d flows gently into the ca-
s snow gently would be found
the water's edge, some-
ifty feet. The patches that
remnants of huge slides or
have come down from
the warmth of spring has
their hold on the mountain-
point of the streams of this
did not be complete with-
of the mineral hot springs
along the coast. One by
wind was blowing and mak-
a little too lively for our
as she was throbbing her
a bay for shelter. There
an Indian who told us he
was a bath. This surprising
us very curious, so after
which the aborigine joined
us around to the point to
of the bay where we found
a tub-bath made from one
ug-out canoe. It was full
of the mineral hot springs
to it. My companion at-
to strip and was soon en-
luxury of a mineral hot
ture's own pavilion. When
enough we pulled out the
the bottom and I took his
water was rather too hot.
I should think of using
and when I had staved for
utes my flesh was pink as
rose. The water was
ant to the taste and it is
a splendid cure for rheuma-
applied outwardly and
the best mineral waters for
lication. There are num-
ese hot springs known to
and a few white men. One
of about fifty inches is
Behnsen, a brother to
F.P.P.

you like the country up
the question I have had
ny times I can only say
wonderful country, rich in
d other sources of wealth.
entry everyone should wish
to be expected though
who has lived in Victoria
ly consider it seriously as
at home.

It exclaimed the good old
colleges are just bread-
criminals."—Philadelphia Press.
the matter now?" asked her
report in this paper about
man beating all his rivals
nmer."—Philadelphia Press.

EARLY CHURCH HISTORY
How Presbyterianism Has Thrived in Victoria

The Presbyterian church takes its name from its form of church govern- ment. She is the strongest of the historic churches of the Reforma- tion, and is found in every part of the world, where the gospel is preach- ed. Her history is one of the grandest chapters in the struggle for civil and religious liberty. She has been the religion of every country. She has raised the moral standard of individuals and communities by exalting the sovereignty of God, exalting the free moral law, and emphasizing the fact that God is absolute and supreme, and that Calvinism makes brainy and resolute men who reach the uppermost seats of scientific, professional, com- mercial and political life. Her suc- cess under the providence of God has been due mainly to the education of the Presbyterian church—the open door she offers to the children of God to- within her pale,—joined with the strict conversation of her office bear- ers, their adherence to her standards, which constitutes the strength of Presbyterianism. All her ministers and elders, being her teachers, must subscribe to "The Westminster Con- fession of Faith," and to the doctrinal and doctrinal of the word of God as interpreted by the church. But private members are not supposed to subscribe to these articles. This preserves the doctrinal purity of the church among those who are her teachers, while it gives latitude to all who believe in the Lord Jesus Christ to become members, without any compromise of any individual con- viction or ecclesiastical principles. The machinery of the Presbyterian church is well high perfect, as to creed and polity, and the duty of her members is to put that machinery in vigorous motion, and to go on as in past ages, in harmony with brethren of other denominations to the conquest of the world for Jesus. Education, civil and religious, the church of Cal- vin and Knox for centuries led the van. The dark ages were dispelled, and light shined in Geneva, the home of Calvin, which became the sun of Europe. The Parish schools of Scotland, organized by Knox, made the Presbyterianism of Scotland proverbially intelligent.

Among the first to carry Presby- terianism across the Atlantic were the persecuted Huguenots of France, who, to escape the persecutions of their exiles, aimed at establishing colonies on the banks of the Mississippi and on the shores of the St. Lawrence. Al- though all the descendants did not continue adherence to the principles for which their fathers suffered, yet distinct traces of them are found in Lunenburg and River John, the im- migrants of the north of Ireland, however, is due the credit of firmly establishing Presbyterianism in the Dominion. While the Rev. Francis Maclean of the county of Donegal, Ireland, laid the foundation of Pres- byterianism in Canada, he was suc- ceeded, in the same country, by the Rev. James Murdoch, who was the first permanent set- tled minister in Canada, his home- land being in the old province of Nova Scotia.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN

The pioneer work of the general as- sembly of the Presbyterian church in Canada was done in Scotland, and for it belongs the credit of organiz- ing the first Presbyterian congrega- tion in this city, and securing the erection of the first Presbyterian edifice at the corner of Blanchard and Pandora streets. This work was un- dertaken and successfully accom- plished by the Rev. James Murdoch, John Hall, who, under the commission of the Colonial committee of the Pres- byterian church in Ireland, arrived in Victoria during the month of Novem- ber, 1827. The business, social and religious con- ditions of Victoria at that early date of frequent changes, and gold fever, extensive, domestic and foreign, and the Rev. James Murdoch, a man of large resource, tactful and of high degree, these qualifications, qualifications essential to a successful pioneer missionary.

The first communion was observed in Moore's Hall, Yates street, on the sixteenth of January, 1827, when sixteen partook of the sacrament, of whom only two were women. Mr. Alexander Wilson, of A. and M. Wil- son, the only one now in the congrega- tion who was at the Lord's table on that occasion. He has stood by still hale and hearty, being the oldest man known and most respected busi- ness men of the city in the history of the Presbyterian church in Victoria. The formal organization of the congrega- tion of First Presbyterian church took place at a meeting held on the 3rd of February, 1827. The following were present, with Chief Justice Cameron in the chair, viz.: Rev. John Hall, Messrs. John Wright, Robert Carter, John Bastedo, Geo. H. Sanders, Alex- ander Wilson, John Martin, Chas. Cochran, Joseph Kilgour, Thos. Mann, Geo. Reid, Simon Anderson, Alex. Laury, Mr. Alex. Laury, and Mr. J. G. Brown. Wilson seconded the motion which gave visible form to Presbyterianism, and brought into existence the first Presbyterian church in Victoria, which was the first congregation of that denomination organized, not only of the mountains, but west of Kildonan. The first meeting of the church stands was purchased in De- cember 1827 for \$1,100, the trustees of the property being Chief Justice Cam- eron, John Wright, and John Martin. The following extract from the trust- deed shows the advanced and liberal policy of the founders of the congrega- tion, anticipating the union of the various branches of the Presbyterian church, which took many years to mature in the older communities:

"As it has been the earnest wish of the founders of this congregation to promote a brotherly union amongst Presbyterians of every sect and party, in every country, to induce them to unite in the same church, and it is hereby provided and de- clared that the property so held in- trust as aforesaid shall not revert to any particular sect or denomination of Presbyterians, but the said parties of

History of Presbyterianism in the City of Victoria—Written for the Colonist by Rev. John Campbell, Ph.D., Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church

The second part and their successors shall stand, selected and possessed of the said land, hereditaments and premises for the use, enjoyment and benefit of every denomination of Presbyterians, desiring to merge minor differences, and to cooperate as a congregation on the broad basis of the Confession of Faith."

The building committee, appointed by the congregation, were Hon. Justice Cameron (chairman), Messrs. Wright, Laury, Martin, Reid, Wilson (treasurer) and Sanders (secretary). The corner stone of this historic church was laid by Chief Justice Cam- eron, in March 1828, to whom a silver trowel suitably inscribed was present. The church was formally opened for Divine service in November of the same year. The "Colonist" of No- vember the 16th, 1828, referred to the dedication as follows:

"The First Presbyterian Church of Vancouver Island was formally opened for Divine service yesterday. Ere the deep, heavy tones of the fine bell had ceased to vibrate through the new building, it was crowded to excess by a large and attentive congregation, a great many being unable to obtain admittance. The Rev. James Munro, minister from the Church of Scot- land, officiated at the morning service, and delivered an appropriate and excellent discourse, selecting as his text the following beautiful words from the sublime prayer of Solomon at the dedication of the Temple: 'The Lord our God be with us, as he was with our fathers; let Him not leave us nor forsake us; that may incline our hearts unto Him, to walk in all His ways, and to keep His command- ments, which He commanded our fathers.' The evening service was con- ducted by the Rev. Dr. Evans, pastor of the Wesleyan Methodist church, who preached to a densely crowded audience, an able and eloquent sermon from Romans 1:16, 'For I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ; for it is the power of God unto Salvation to every one that believeth; to the Jew first and also to the Gentile.' The proceedings were taken up in aid of the building fund, and the sum of \$314, making with the proceeds of the service lately held at the same building, the gross amount of \$1,000."

After a faithful ministry of four years, Mr. Hall resigned his charge, and went to New Zealand where he prosecuted his work as minister of the Gospel. Three years ago he retired from the active work of the ministry, and on his way back to his native land passed through Victoria, and on Sabbath morning to the congregation, he was organized 43 years before. He was delighted with the progress the city made in the interval, and the change which he saw, although very few of the old familiar faces were to be seen in the scene.

After some delay the mission in Victoria was transferred by the Irish church to the care of the Colonial committee of the Church of Scotland, which appointed as its minister the Rev. Thos. Somerville to take charge of the congregation. He was a young man of excellent scholarship, and an able preacher. After a pastorate of about a year, a division took place, which resulted in Mr. Somerville and a large part of the congregation mov- ing out to the pastorate of A. Andrew's church, but did much toward the congregation, and erecting a new church of which Mr. Somerville took charge. The effect of this exodus on First Church was a severe one, which extended over ten years, when services were held only at irregular intervals. The Rev. Robert Jameson, of New Glasgow, was appointed as minister during that period. The Rev. J. Reid, a congregational minister, was sent out from England, and ministered to the congregation with good acceptance for five years, after which he joined the Reformed Episcopal church. He has now retired from the active work of the ministry, but still makes his home in Victoria. Dr. Reid was succeeded by the Rev. R. H. Smith, a minister of the Methodist church, and he in turn by the Rev. D. Gamble, a minister of the American Presbyterian church. The two latter were pastors for about one year each. Upon the resignation of Mr. Gamble, the congregation united with the Presbyterian church of Canada, and became one of the congregations of the Presbytery of Toronto, which designation was made in the Rev. D. Fraser, M. A. of Mount For- est, in August 1834. Mr. Fraser's pas- torate of seven years was one of peace and progress. The church was en- larged under his supervision, and the communion roll and Sabbath school greatly increased. He was a man more than ordinary pulpit power and executive ability. Being convener of the home mission committee of the Presbytery of Ontario, he was entrusted with the whole of the province of British Columbia, he frequently in the in- terest of the church travelled far into the interior of the Mainland. After a short illness Mr. Fraser died in 1831. In the following year the congregation extended a call to the Rev. Dr. Camp- bell, who was then in charge of a large congregation in the town of Col- lingswood, near Toronto, and a very intimate and returning to Scot- land. He would, however, have even better work than he did in Victoria, had he been more able to aid himself to surrounding conditions, and more ready to accept of the offer of the genius of the institutions of this new country. Old country ministers seldom do as good work in the new settlements as do the natives of our country as those who are educated in our public schools. This seems natural, and I refer to the Rev. D. Gamble, who was well as to Canada.

During the vacancy of nine months which followed the resignation of Mr. Stephens, the congregation of its own motion made application to be received into the Presbyterian church in Canada, as First Church had done some years before. The General As- sembly adopted the application, and St. Andrew's soon after signed his oversight of the congrega- tion, went to England, and was called to a church in London, where he did excellent work, having last year received into church membership more than any other Presbyterian minister in that city. After a short illness he

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN

This congregation, as an exodus from First Church. The wisdom of the di-

vision and the organization of a sec- ond church, which was fairly large, soon became much too small for the large crowds that turned out to hear the eloquent preacher of St. Andrew's church. Through the energetic efforts of the new pastor, supported by the office-bearers, members and adherents of the congregation, the erection of a new church was undertaken, the work being commenced in 1839, and the building dedicated for public worship in the following spring. The Rev. D. J. Macdonnell of St. Andrew's church,

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After a few months' vacancy, St. Andrew's called to its pastorate the Rev. W. L. Clay, a distinguished gradu- ate of McGill University, then minis- ter at Moose Jaw. He was inducted into the charge in June, 1894. During his ministry the congregation has made considerable progress. It is well or- ganized, having a good session, an ef- ficient finance board, well equipped Sunday school, a Young People's so- ciety, a Ladies' Aid and a missionary societies.

year services were begun, and a con- gregation organized in Victoria West. Craigflower and Esquimalt were closed as preaching stations, the peo- ple preferring to worship together in the newly organized congregation of St. Paul, which was not far from either of the stations. Thus Mr. Mac- Rae conducted the services for Mackin- tosh, at St. Paul's morning and even- ing, and at Cedar Hill in the after- noon, the latter place being about four miles from Victoria West. At the end of that time a further arrange- ment was effected by which Cedar Hill was separated from St. Paul, and united to the two mission congrega- tions in East Victoria, thus forming one mission field of three stations, and leaving Mr. MacRae missionary in charge of St. Paul's alone. Soon after this arrangement was made the congregation of St. Paul's unanimously called him to the permanent pastorate of the church, and he was duly induct- ed by the Presbytery of Victoria.

St. Paul's church was erected during the summer of 1891, the corner stone being laid by the late Honorable John Robson, then premier of British Col- umbia. The building cost about \$5,000, and was opened in the fall of the same year with a debt of \$2,500. Although there has been considerable depression in business in the city dur- ing the greater part of the time since the erection of the church, the congrega- tion worked diligently reducing the debt, until the last payment was made and the mortgage retired three years ago. The church has been for some time self-sustaining, and the congregation is thoroughly united and harmonious. It has a capable session and board of management, and energetic auxiliary societies. The follow- ing are the officers of the church and societies: Session—Messrs. Fraser, Tait, Adams, Robertson and Mackin- tosh; Board of Management, Messrs. Semple, Fraser, Mackintosh, and Wat- son; Ladies' Aid Society, Mrs. Dodd (president), and Mrs. MacRae (sec- retary and treasurer); Y. P. S. C. E., Mr. J. W. McDonald (president), Miss Robertson (secretary), and Mrs. Wil- liams (treasurer); Sunday school, the pastor (superintendent), Mr. Wil- liams (secretary), and Mr. McKenzie (librarian).

Mr. MacRae has been preaching the gospel and establishing churches west of the mountains longer than any other member of the synod of British Colum- bia. He had an honor conferred upon him which is unique and shows his high standing among his brethren, viz. his being appointed by the Gen- eral Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada first moderator of the first synod of British Columbia, which convened in 1892, and being again unanimously appointed last March as moderator, when the synod was divided by the supreme court of the church into the synods of British Columbia and Alberta. On both oc- casions he discharged the duties of his honorable office with wisdom, ability, tact and dignity.

Under Mr. Somerville's pastorate the congregation enjoyed a good degree of prosperity. As First Church was practically closed St. Andrew's was the only Presbyterian church in the city. In 1870, Mr. Somerville re- signed from St. Andrew's, returned to Glasgow, and was soon afterwards called to the pastorate of Blackfriars, Glasgow, where he continued his min- istry until he was called to the church triumphant a few years ago. He was succeeded in St. Andrew's by the Rev. St. Andrew's, a native of Pictou, Nova Scotia, but a minister of the Church of Scotland. During his pastorate of ten years, Mr. McGregor rendered faithful and efficient service, not only to St. Andrew's, but did much toward establishing on Vancouver Island and on the Mainland what are now pros- perous and self-sustaining congrega- tions. Aided by the liberality of the Colonial Committee of the Church of Scotland, in men and money, Mr. Mc- Gregor's ministry in St. Andrew's contributed largely in securing the present influential position of the Pres- byterian church in this province. In 1881 he resigned his charge, returned to Scotland, and accepted the pastorate of the Rev. D. Gamble, a native of Pictou, Nova Scotia, but a minister of the Church of Scotland. During his pastorate of ten years, Mr. McGregor rendered faithful and efficient service, not only to St. Andrew's, but did much toward establishing on Vancouver Island and on the Mainland what are now pros- perous and self-sustaining congrega- tions. Aided by the liberality of the Colonial Committee of the Church of Scotland, in men and money, Mr. Mc- Gregor's ministry in St. Andrew's contributed largely in securing the present influential position of the Pres- byterian church in this province. 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