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Notes of the Week.

IN a recent sermon at Queen's University, Kingston, Principal Grant urged the students to do one thing at a time, and remarked that when he attended university he belonged to a football club for seven years, during all of which time the team never left home to play a match, feeling that students could not lose the time. He also urged moderation in athletics, so that they should not interfere with the more serious work to which the students ought to be devoted.

A CORRESPONDENT has been writing to the *Witness* urging the opening of Protestant Churches during the week. In a recent letter he asks: "When we think of it, does it not seem strange that such commodious and expensive buildings as most of our Protestant Churches are should be closed, and sacredly locked up, only to be opened for three or four hours in one day of the week? Is there any good reason why this should be so? I would like to hear from some of our Church trustees, ministers or managers as to why our Churches cannot be free and open every day to all who wish to worship God, as is now done in Roman Catholic Churches."

A MOVE in an unexpected quarter has been made against Sabbath labour, which it is hoped will receive encouragement and support. The Hackmen's Union of Montreal have issued a circular which contains the following: "It having been represented to us that it was wrong to work on Sunday. First, because God commanded man to keep the Sabbath day holy; and second, because our horses require rest from labour on the seventh day; therefore, we, the hackmen of Montreal, believing that we should act in accordance with God's law, do hereby agree to abstain from labour on Sundays in future, and request all hackmen not to bring out their carriages for hire on Sundays, and may God help us and keep us steadfast in this resolution."

AFFAIRS in Bulgaria are still in a troubled condition. Russian intrigues are as active as ever. As yet, however, threats and wiles have failed to weaken the patriotic ardour of the Bulgarians. The Sobranje have elected Prince Waldemar of Denmark as successor to Prince Alexander. The election has failed to evoke general enthusiasm, but there is a likelihood that he will be acceptable to the Powers interested in the Berlin Treaty. He is a brother to the Princess of Wales, the Czarina of Russia and to King George of Greece. Whether this selection of a ruler will avert the serious dangers that threaten remains to be seen. The firmness of Austria's tone, the speech of Lord Salisbury at the Lord Mayor's banquet and the failure of France to raise trouble over England's occupation of Egypt may restrain the bellicose inclinations of the Czar.

THE annual meeting of the Montreal branch of the Evangelical Alliance was held last week in the American Presbyterian Church. Hon. Senator Ferrier in the chair. It was stated that the Anglican Church intended to take charge of a Scandinavian mission. The Revs. A. B. Mackay, Lindsay, Jackson, Upham and Messrs. Hill and D. A. Budge were appointed a committee to make all arrangements for the week of prayer. The following officers were elected: Honorary president, Rev. Dr. Wilkes, president, Sir Wm. Dawson; vice-presidents, Hon. Senator Ferrier, Ven. Archdeacon Evans; secretary-treasurer, Rev. Wm. Jackson; executive committee, Revs. A. B. Mackay, Lindsay, G. H. Wells, F. Lafleur, Bishop Usher, J. Philip, Messrs. James Paylis, D. A. Budge and D. Bentley. A resolution of sympathy with Dr. Wilkes in his severe illness was passed.

THE Ottawa Ministerial Association at a recent meeting, at which the Rev. W. B. Herridge, B.D., presided, discussed various forms of Sabbath desecra-

tion. Dr. Moore moved, seconded by Rev. Mr. Scanlan, That a committee be appointed to draft a resolution to be conveyed to the boards of directors of each of the two great Canadian railways expressing the association's disapproval of Sunday traffic, and stating their opinion that, if the traffic were stopped, their employees would be benefited temporally and spiritually, and that a cessation of Sabbath traffic would be in their own and the country's best interests. This was carried unanimously. The subject of Sunday funerals was discussed at some length. Dr. Moore stated that some twenty years ago it was generally understood among the congregation that no burial should be made on Sunday, unless in a case of dire necessity, but of late they had become a little lax in the matter, but still, even now these cases were not very frequent. He thought if each minister would request his own flock to observe these enactments, there would be no trouble experienced.

WHILE referring to the case of the notorious criminal who, under the name of Keatinge, became a popular preacher in Ireland, the *Belfast Witness* draws a very obvious moral, which it thus sets forth: "The case of the 'Rev. Dr. Keatinge' ought to serve as a warning to all who are inclined too readily to show the hospitality of the pulpit to strangers. Dublin Episcopalians are horrified, as well they may be, at the idea of an ex-convict and ticket-of-leave man under police surveillance having been preaching, baptizing their children and administering the Lord's supper to them for weeks. No wonder. This thing is really revolting. Expensive as the lesson is, however, it will not have been given in vain if we all learn that the lapse of eighteen centuries has not obviated the necessity of paying strict attention to the inspired command, 'Lay hands suddenly on no man,' and if people are taught the folly of crowding to hear strangers of whom they know nothing save that they are strangers, and neglecting the ministrations of their own pastors. Keatinge, or whatever his name is, has evidently devoted his life to crime, crime of the most unholy kind. It is to be hoped that he will again be secluded from public life for a while. But the reformation of such a hardened sinner is another question."

THE Irish Pre-byterian Church has again been called upon to mourn the loss of another of her most distinguished ministers. The Rev. Dr. T. Y. Killen, of Duncarn, Belfast, died suddenly on the 21st ult. For some years he had been gradually breaking down in health, owing to the excessive work which he had been taking upon himself over and above his congregational duties. This extra labour was almost exclusively in connection with the General Assembly. A native of Ballymena, where he was born in 1826, his mother was a lineal descendant of Edward Brice, one of the first Presbyterian ministers in Ireland. Dr. Killen was a model pastor, and his methods, crowned with a large measure of success, were to some extent copied from those which so remarkably distinguished the ministry of the late Dr. Morgan. The sudden call came to him while engaged in his favourite work of ministering from house to house. An active man of affairs, taking a prominent part in the Church Courts, he was one of the principal authors of the Code of Discipline. As Convener of the Sustentation Fund, his labours have been unwearying and unceasing. He was one of those chosen to renew in May last the intercourse between the Church of Scotland and the Irish Presbyterian Church, which had been discontinued since 1843.

WE are now informed, says the *New York Independent*, that the South Carolina Presbyterian Synod, at its recent session at Cheraw, requested Professor Woodrow to resign. Professor Woodrow has made a great deal of trouble at the South by his persistence in publicly re-asserting and defending his teachings and opinions in regard to evolution. The recent action of the Synod, as noticed above, asking the professor to resign his office, was, we think, a very wise and judicious step to take. Proper and safe religious

instruction in our colleges, theological seminaries and other institutions of learning does not, in our judgment, make it either wise, necessary or permissible for those in office in such influential places to thrust their "free thoughts" and "speculations" into the lecture room. Some teachers and preachers seem never to be easy a moment unless they have on hand "some new views of their own" to present to the public—always claiming the right to air their "peculiar notions" and "speculations" on every public occasion. Put a thousand such restless "speculators" into the field as religious preachers, and woe be to active Christians, at home and abroad, who are attempting to teach the plainly revealed truths of the Bible. Teachers and preachers of the class named are not the kind now wanted anywhere, for peace and good will on earth does not, never has and never will follow in their footsteps.

A CONTEMPORARY calls attention to the fact that a hundred years have elapsed since the Glengarry district was settled by Scottish highlanders. They were from Knoydart and parts adjacent, on the mainland opposite Skye. Glengarry was fixed upon as the new home of the Highlanders. It was too late in the season to enter upon the lands, and the winter was spent in camp near the present village of Lancaster. Hence the actual location of the lots took place in the spring of 1787. The subsequent career of the settlement—the physical improvement, the intellectual expansion, the peasant evolving into the freeman, and the tenant and serf into the freeholder—has received but a glimmering narration. We hope the day is not distant when a Canadian, having the gift of John Richard Greene to trace the development of a people, will mark and explain how these humble Scotch crofters within one generation on our soil marvellously gained in mental and bodily vigour, how within two generations there came forth statesmen, merchants, contractors, soldiers, clergymen; and how, as we are now witnessing, their activity finds vent in pushing westward once more. That this wonderful story of Canadian advancement remains untold is a broad reason for Glengarry celebrating right royally her centennial year. She has been a fruitful mother of men to whom Canada may feel grateful, and of women whose glory is that they reared a race of greater strength and stature than was ever seen in the fatherland, a race fitted to cope with extraordinary obstacles.

THERE was no special significance in the visit of Mayor Howland to Guelph, says the *Mercury*, or in his delivering discourses in the Dublin Street Methodist Church on Saturday night and Sunday. As an earnest religious, moral and temperance reformer, Mr. Howland is often in the habit of speaking in churches and other public places on such subjects. But there is much significance in the fact that at the close of his discourse, on Saturday night, his sentiments took practical shape in the formation of an organization whose object will be to unite on and support only municipal and political candidates who are in favour of restricting and, if possible, abolishing the liquor traffic. About seventy signed the document that night favouring the organization, and no doubt many more names will be added to it. It is not likely that the men who so strenuously worked to secure the passing of the Scott Act will give up the struggle, though they have been foiled in many directions in securing its enforcement, and the punishment of those who dared defy the law. We all know the means by which this was accomplished—means the most disreputable and disgraceful which could be imagined. But for all that the law must be enforced, and it can be enforced much better than it is if our civic authorities and representatives did their full duty. It is partly with this end in view that the organization referred to has been brought into existence, and if it can accomplish the desired object it will make the law which is now in force in Guelph respected and observed, and it may do much toward securing the conviction of those who either openly or secretly break it.