

United States pay their president, congress, governors and state legislators. It gives the following comparative statement:—

As we stated last week, Her Majesty's civil list, as fixed in 1847, amounts to	£335,000
Then the annual grants to members of the royal family amount to	158,000
And add even the salary of the viceroy of Ireland	20,000

The cumulo amount is	£513,000
But from this must be deducted the net revenue of the crown lands, formerly belonging to the sovereign, and surrendered by the Queen at her accession	370,000

Leaving only payable by the rate-payers	£143,000
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Now against this let us place the cost of the republican government of the United States:—

President's salary £10,000, and estimated allowances £5,000	£ 15,000
Vice-president's salary	1,600
Salaries of 76 senators at £1,025 per an.	77,900
Salaries of 325 representatives at £1,025 per annum	333,125
Salaries of governors of states and territories	31,800
Salaries of 614 members of state and territorial legislatures—say	191,600

Giving a very grand total of...£951,115

Of course the explanation of the above comparative statement to the disadvantage of the republic lies in the fact that the members of the Lords and Commons of Great Britain receive no pay. Then a federal union is necessarily more expensive than a legislative union, since the very basis of a federal system of government is to provide more legislative machinery. And where legislators are paid, as they are on this side of the Atlantic, every additional legislator means additional cost. Our New York contemporary undoubtedly makes good its point that government costs five times as much in the Republic of the United States as it does in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

GOOD MAXIMS—Keep up your spirits by good thoughts; enjoy the pleasant company of your friends, but in all enjoyments be temperate. Learn the art, to be preferred before all others, of being happy when alone—which consists in the encouragement of good hopes and rational pursuits, in leading an industrious life, and in having constantly before you some object of attainment. In your converse with the world be ever careful, for the sake of peace, to speak ill of no one, to treat your enemy with civility, and to shut your ears against evil reports of all kinds.

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WE draw attention to the following facts from an unexceptionable authority:—

LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH ON DISESTABLISHMENT.

YESTERDAY afternoon Lord Balfour of Burleigh attended the annual meeting of the English Church Defence Association, held at Westminster. Introducing himself as the successor to Dr. Tulloch, late chairman of the Established Church of Scotland Defence Society, he moved the following resolution:—"That this meeting, seeing in the threatened attack on the Scottish Establishment a determined assault on the State recognition of religion in that part of the United Kingdom, undertakes to use all its influence to defeat any measure in Parliament affecting Disestablishment in Scotland." He said that the objects of this Society and the Church Defence Society of Scotland, were practically the same, for whatever might be the difference between the Church of England and the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, they were the only possible Established Churches in England and Scotland respectively. He could say without fear of contradiction, that the Established Church of Scotland was stronger and healthier and more firmly established in the affections of the people now than at any previous period of its history. (Cheers.) The Established Church was indeed gaining an increased hold on the people of Scotland. In a recent publication, entitled "The Case for Disestablishment," it would be impossible