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THE MONTHLY RECORD

OF THE

Church of Scotland,

IN

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Adjoining Provinces.

VOL. XXXIII.

OCTOBER, 1887.

No. 10.

"If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget its cunning." — PSALM CXXXVII. 5.


QUEEN'S JUBILEE SERMON,

BY REV. J. S. MACKENZIE, M. A., PARISH
MINISTER, LITTLE DUNKELD,

(*Acphew of Rev. Dr. McGillivray, late of
McLennan's Mountain.*)

REV. XIV. 6, 7 — "And I saw another Angel, flying in mid-heaven, having an eternal Gospel to proclaim unto them that dwell on the earth, and unto every nation, and tribe, and tongue, and people; and he saith with a great voice: 'Fear God, and give glory to Him.'"

THE QUEEN.

 ON this day of our Queen's Jubilee we listen to the voice of this angel—
"Fear God, and give glory to Him."
We must not look upon our Empire in anything of the spirit of Nebuchadnezzar. We are thankful that it is the Queen's personal desire that the national heart should beat in unison with her's to-day in thanksgiving and praise to the King of kings.

In speaking of Her Majesty this moment in the midst of the highest Officers of her Realm, and the representatives of the Governments of the World, and with her to God our Saviour, in His Sanctuary, we would briefly recall some tokens of His goodness to us, in the nation's experience, and in that of our Sovereign, during the time under review. They are many and great. They call loudly to us, as they pass before us in swift glance, to give glory to God, and to serve Him in the time to come with the fear of loving children. May He ever guide Sovereign and subjects in the Empire He has given to us, on which His sun never sets!

I.—We thank God for our Queen's religious principle, and the example of her family life. In the highest social circle we have had for fifty years a pattern of every grace that should adorn the Christian home. Our palace has never been the abode of a recluse, hedged round by prancing troopers and threatening artillery. Her Majesty has lived within crystal walls and halls, beneath a transparent dome. In her books she has admitted her subjects into the privacy of her daily life, and the revelation to them of her feelings and acts has drawn forth for her their admiration and love. There is not a true heart in the Empire that does not pay the duty of loyal devotion to-day to the highest lady in the land.

II.—The peace and liberty enjoyed by the people for fifty years call for profoundest thanksgiving. The Reform Bill of 1832, that brought us somewhat near to rebellion or revolution ere it became law, was only five years old when a girl of eighteen was called to ascend the throne of Britain. Newly-acquired franchises had not time as yet to give proof of the effect their working might have on the constitution. It needed more than human strength for a fair young woman to present herself, as our Queen did, to be crowned over the Scottish Stone of Destiny in Westminster. Few remain to-day who were round her then. Our own Duchess Dowager was there that day. It is somewhat touching that they stand together at this moment, both in robes of widowhood, looking back from the pageantry and dazzling sheen of state, over the personal as well as the national experiences of their day. The Queen has no party politics; but she must have her personal opinion and sympathy; and these, it is well

known, are with progress and the advancement of the liberties of the people. She has never hindered these; nor is it known that she ever objected to any of the many measures for the popularising of the government of the country, to which she has, from time to time, set her seal and name. To-day Victoria is still Queen—reigning more than ever in the heart of the nation; and there is not an artisan among her subjects who has not a share in the power of the sceptre she holds in her hand. By her loyalty to our liberal constitution she has done much to secure the civil and religious privileges and toleration we have had throughout her reign.

III.—We are thankful for the wise counsellors, in peace and war, who have been at the helm of the state. Many of them have fallen by the side of their sovereign. The mother of her people, more than any of her subjects, has known the ravages of death, and she has felt more than others the power of the kingdom of sorrow and tears. She has borne all nobly, and we offer thanksgiving to God, and prayer for continuance to her in the time to come of the lovingkindness that is better than life.

IV.—Her sympathy with the people in joy and sorrow is known the world over. It has often brightened the rays, or lighted up the dark cloud in cottage and castle—in hamlet and city—throughout our land.

V.—She is an example of liberty and liberality in religious thought and toleration. Though a member of the national Church of England, she takes her place at the Communion Table of our lowly Presbyterian Church, when she resides among us in her northern home. This is her own judgment and act. Even political ecclesiastics of our own Church advised her otherwise, in deference to certain narrowness and bigotry. But Her Majesty eventually claimed for herself the toleration she accords to all her people. Therefore she partakes with us of the same cup of our Lord. This has been the strength of Victoria and her realm. To God be the glory!

VI.—She is no stranger to personal woe. Fifty years a Queen; for six and twenty of them she has been a widow. Twice she has laid the wreath on the last resting place of pure and devoted children. The noble Princess Alice fell in the prime of womanhood, a martyr to a mother's love; and, in the highest promise of early manhood, Prince Leopold was borne to the grave. Her eye no stranger to tears for her own, no wonder though they fall also over the graves of her people. Many friends have gone from her side at the call of God; but, with the strength that upheld the young

woman ascending the throne, she has gone with Christian courage through all her trial. She has given us an example of the sorrow of faith, and not of gloom and despair.

With the great assembly of her people we gather as loyal subjects around her to-day in her 60th year, and we offer thanksgiving that she is still able to hold the sceptre in a strong hand. May she have continuance of every grace and power. Long live our Queen!

THE NATION.

We must, in a word, refer to the nation's progress ere we close.

I.—Measures of Reform have succeeded one another until the Commons' House of Parliament rests upon the franchise of the male householders of the land. It is scarcely consistent that, with a Queen, the women of our country should not have the franchise. Perhaps Her Majesty would advise her daughters to avoid the cares of Government and State. There would be no other objection from her.

II.—Knowledge has extended, and especially practical Science. Newspapers daily—Magazines of all kinds for Saturday and Sunday—Post Office facilities—Free Bread-basket and Breakfast Table—Ships of Commerce—Steamboats and Railways—Telegraphs and Telephones—Agricultural Machinery—Machinery for manufactures—Ships and Engines for war—Photography—Art and Literature—Medical Science and Skill—Sanitation—Water and Light—the world of Electricity—Astronomy—Natural History and Science—Adventure and Discovery in African deserts and Polar regions,—may be said either to have been born or to have reached their majority in what shall ever be known as the Victorian era of the world's history.

III.—We have had convulsions of states in this time. The face of Europe and of the world has been changed; so that the maps at the beginning of the century have become obsolete. Our empire has grown over all the world. It has grown and become consolidated in India, Africa, Canada, and Australasia. The temporal power of Rome—the little horn of Daniel—came to an end in 1870. The fifth kingdom which is to possess the earth, is thus far represented by the sceptre held aloft to-day in the hand of our Christian Queen. If we were only faithful to God, He would give us a kingdom that could never be moved. To him be all the glory and praise!

IV.—If not at home, our Sovereign has shared with the nation in the anxieties of foreign war. We have been chastised with the sword that brings wailing alike to victorious

and conquered. We have had war in India. The Sutlej ran red with our blood ere the Punjab was added to the Empire. Brave men withstood our invasion of their country, and even British courage wavered in the shock of battle. We conquered; and we have left our mark on the country in the blessings of settled government, and security, and industrial development. The Queen has gone with her soldiers through the campaign of the Crimea—through the distressing Indian Mutiny—through several African, and other campaigns. She has been a Sovereign whose desire in the world has been the promotion of peace; but she has not shrunk from the stern sacrifices of what the nation considered justifiable war. As their standards waved in the field, she watched them with a fluttering heart, and with a gentle hand she has often crowned them with the peaceful laurel on their return home.

V.—Lastly, we chronicle with thanksgiving to God the revival of religion in England and Scotland during the present reign. To this was due the emancipation of the slave, for which our Queen paid £20,000,000 in British gold, and wrote upon our national banner that who touches our shores in all our climes is free. This is the brightest gem in the crown, at this moment the cynosure of Westminster. Infidelity was beaten back from English shores when it rolled as a deluge over France, by this religious revival in our land. The religious apathy and deadness of Scotland disappeared. We have had secessions and strife, more than desirable; but missions to the world have gone on increasing, and the Bible has been translated into some 350 tongues. All these things the Queen has seen, as for fifty times she has listened by her commissioner to the debates, and reports, and controversies of our General Assembly. It is yet the day of small things. May religion flourish increasingly at home and abroad. This is the only strength and defence of the kingdom.

"God save our gracious Queen!
 Lord live our noble Queen!
 God save the Queen!" AMEN.

MONTREAL.—St. Andrew's Church has been undergoing considerable repairs, and the effect of the redecorations is highly satisfactory. The ceilings have been colored a shade of greenish blue, the cornice and mouldings being in terra cotta and cream color; the walls are tinted an olive drab, which harmonizes well with the general colors of the building; the woodwork of roof, piers and gallery has been revarnished, the windows have been painted inside and out, and the doors have been grained a light oak.

APOSTOLIC STUDIES, ON THE PRIMITIVE OR INFANT CHURCH OF CHRIST.

(15.) SIMON THE SORCERER; Acts 8: 14-25.

THE first mention of this Simon (called "Magus," i. e., Magician), is in the 9th verse of this chapter. He used sorcery, bewitched the people of Samaria, and pretended to be some great one, worthy to be held in special reverence.

Sorcery is derived from the Latin word "*Sors*," signifying "lot" or chance, meaning the use of lots to draw presages or indications of what will happen in the future. In other words he was a fortune-teller, a juggler, a magician. Had he lived in this day, he would, no doubt, be a spiritualist, holding "*sciences*," at which crowds of simpletons would be in attendance, in their folly and credulity!

To bewitch the people is to astonish them, fill them with amazement, and confound them with his arts and chicanery, his tricks and pretensions to be some great one—that is to say, he so worked upon the minds of the ignorant by making them believe he possessed supernatural powers, and could do what he pleased, that they held him as a personage peculiarly invested with power from on high.

Simon was struck with the preaching and the miracles wrought by Philip. He knew that there was a reality in these miracles, while his own sorceries were fictitious legerdemain. He then, with many others, professed to believe in the things concerning the Kingdom of God and the name of Jesus Christ; but evidently, as was afterwards evinced, not thoroughly converted.

When Peter and John came to Samaria to assist Philip, by the laying on of hands, the people in answer to prayer received and were brought under the influence of the Holy Spirit; which, when Simon saw, he was so ignorant of Divine things that he offered Peter money to be invested with the same power. Peter indignantly rejected this request, and gave him one of the sharpest rebukes recorded in the Scriptures, urging him at the same time to repent of his wickedness, and pray for pardon.

Peter, it seems, did not consider even his case to be utterly hopeless, though his sin, considered in its motives and objects, was of the most heinous kind. No doubt Simon had made money by his jugglery; and possibly he hoped to increase his wealth by the exercise of this new influence. Alas, poor man! how ignorant he was in respect to the gifts that can come only from God!

The words of sharp reproof uttered by Peter evidently made a deep impression on Simon's mind; when he humbly asked Peter to pray for him, and that none of these things spoken might come upon him. But here he disappears from Sacred Scripture.

(16.) SAUL'S CONVERSION; Acts 9: 1-8,

Marks an epoch in the history of the Infant Church. Saul, from a bitter foe, becomes the most powerful defender of the Christian faith, and its most successful Missionary. Not one of all the Apostles made such a deep and lasting impression as he.

The first mention made of him was in connection with the death of Stephen (ch. 7: 58.) He was of Jewish parentage, but born in a Gentile city called Tarsus, in the province of Cilicia, in Asia Minor. He was therefore a Roman citizen, and thus "free-born." (See in Acts 16: 37, 38; and 22: 25-28.) Saul was educated at Jerusalem, was a pupil of Gamaliel's, (22: 3), was highly educated in the learning of that day, and had very extensive knowledge in Hebrew, Greek and Latin.

With such talents, natural and acquired, he was a leading persecutor of the early Christians, (8: 1, 3). He obtained from the High Priest, about a year after Stephen's death, letters to go to Damascus to extend persecutions against Christians in that city, which was one of the most ancient in the world. See Genesis 14: 15. It was once the metropolis of all Syria, and was about fifty miles east of the Mediterranean Sea, with lofty mountains intervening. It contains even now 100,000 inhabitants, and is famous for its silks and linens, (known first by the name of Damasks), and also for its Damascene swords or blades, so tempered as to be twisted round the hand like a cord.

While Saul journeyed and came near to Damascus, he was most singularly arrested, for suddenly there shone round about him a light from heaven. He fell to the earth, and, hearing an accusing voice, he said, "Who art thou, Lord?" The immediate answer was, "I am Jesus, whom thou persecutest." He then, trembling and astonished, cried, "LORD, what wilt thou have me to do?" He was told to proceed to the city and he would be instructed. He was led by the hand (being quite blinded by the vision), with the men that accompanied him, into Damascus.

Saul must have been on foot, although we have seen paintings and engravings of this miraculous event, even in Bibles, representing him and his companions on horseback. Poets, painters and engravers sometimes give wide

scope to their imagination. They are not generally to be relied on as correct theologians.

Saul received this as a heavenly call, and manifested complete submission. His surrender was the turning-point of his life. He, the most unlikely subject of grace, became a truly zealous and earnest Christian. Thus Saul, the chief of sinners, became the chiefest of the Apostles, after he had received his sight, was baptized, and filled with the Holy Spirit.

C. Y.

SCRIPTURE REFERENCES:

(FOR SABBATH SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES.)

- W were the well-trained men whose business was to fight;
 'X beheaded John the Baptist, it may be with rude delight;
 Y was broken from our neck, to make us free and yet upright;
 Z had sons that followed Jesus, serving Him with all their might;
 A was Ancestor of Saul, and was a mighty man of power;
 B was built of brick and slime into a very lofty tower.

ANSWERS FOR AUGUST.—K, Kirjath-Sepher; L, Lapidoth; M, Mary Magdalah; N, Naaman; O, Obil; P, Paul.

Blessed are they that endure faithfully to the end!

REMINISCENCES OF A LONG LIFE.

BY JOHN MCKAY, ESQ., NEW GLASGOW.

(Continued.)

SIXTY years have effected marvellous changes! The whole face of the country is changed. In place of the four log Churches, there are now over forty! each of which will accommodate from 500 to 900 sitters, on an average. I can count nine Churches from the window of my room; none of them more than two miles distant. The old canoes are replaced by a steamer which runs twice a day between New Glasgow and Pictou. In place of the mails coming monthly in a bag on a man's back, we have our mails delivered twice a day from Halifax. The travelling, which then took three days between the two places, is now performed in four or five hours; and the one saddle of Donald McLennan is succeeded by hundreds of four-wheeled carriages, each of which may

cost from £20 to £60. The price of one of them would buy a good farm in those days.— And the state of society, both in its moral and religious aspects, has undergone as marvellous a change as that of the physical features of the country.

The first inhabitants have passed away, and with them has also passed away much of the sterling honesty, simple straightforwardness, hospitality, and intense devotedness to religious matters. At one time I knew almost all the people, old and young, in the County of Pictou; I am now a stranger to many in my own immediate neighborhood.

In the month of July last I and Norman drove out on the Sabbath to the "Sacrament," dispensed on that day at McLennan's Mountain. It was a beautiful day, the great sun shining in all its glory, while its heat was in no way oppressive. We had abundance of time on our hands; and we drove, not the shortest road, but the long way by the "Marsh" and over the east end of the Mountains—a road I have travelled on hundreds of times "in life's morning march"—the road that "Tailor McDonald" and the "Marsh" people used to take in going to Church, long, long ago. I expected to have met with some of the faces well known to me in the "olden times." No, not one! Those were all dead. Even the old trees were all gone. The people that now met me were the grandchildren of those who went this way to Church forty years ago. I asked a young man who met me, "Do you know me?" The answer was "No." I told my name. "Oh," says the young man, "I think when a child I heard my father talking about you." His late father was one of my scholars when I taught school at McLennan's Mountain. In such circumstances, how forcibly does the exclamation of the Psalmist, "Wherefore hast thou made all men in vain?" come home to our feelings! or the profound saying of Job, "I would not live away." Our Bibles explain the great mystery of man's childhood, manhood, decay and death. The present life is but the initiatory part of our existence. There is another and a better life coming. Oh, that we were wise, and would secure to ourselves a sure entrance into it, by laying hold, through faith, love, and obedience, on the all-sufficient grace and truth of JESUS CHRIST OUR LORD!

About that time the younger Pitt was Prime Minister of Great Britain, and the Opposition was led by the celebrated Charles James Fox. There were Giants in the land in those days; as Pitt, Fox, Burke, Sheridan, Henry Erskine, and others. It is doubtful whether English history can show such a galaxy of great men

before or after. Party spirit ran high. George the Third was becoming an old man, and he heartily hated the Whigs. The Prince of Wales—(afterwards George the Fourth)—led a loose life and gave all his influence to the Whigs, both in private and in public. The nation was engaged in a bloody and expensive war, which lasted for a period of twenty-one years. This great war commenced in the year I was born (1794), and lasted with various phases until the great battle of Waterloo in 1815. The country was much divided in opinion with respect to the wisdom of continuing the war. Latterly, however, when the victories of Wellington, following one another in rapid succession, resounded through the land, the war became mightily popular with the bulk of the people; and consequently the Opposition to the Government had to take up some other popular cry, such as "Reform in Parliament," and "Catholic Emancipation." King George the Third was a good man, and his moral influence was great; but his brain gave way about that time, and he became insane.

The Opposition strove to have the Prince of Wales appointed Regent, but Pitt successfully resisted the attempt, and kept the appointment back for three years; that is, until his physicians declared, in their report to the Government, "that the old King's disease was past all reasonable hope of recovery." Then the Prince of Wales became "Prince Regent," and continued so until the death of his father, on which event he became "King George the Fourth." It was during this Regency that Great Britain attained to the highest point of influence with other nations that she had ever attained. Great Britain was recognized by all to be the foremost power in the world. Her long conflict with the first Napoleon was often single-handed, and that, too, when at times the other nations of Europe were all banded against her. Her fleet swept the seas under Nelson, and cleared it of all enemies, and her land forces under Wellington were victorious in every field they fought. It is doubtful indeed whether Great Britain holds as high a position comparatively to-day (1868) as she deservedly did in 1815. Her policy has been of late years not to interfere much in European politics. Secured by her insular position from foreign invasion, she pays all attention to her Colonial possessions, especially in India, and the only Power from which she anticipates any trouble in that quarter is Russia. It was her jealousy of Russia that led to the Crimean war,—a war which gained her little renown, although her soldiers fought with their ancient power and might, at Alma, Balaclava and Inkermann. Yet

they somehow mismanaged in attacking the "Redan," while the French were successful in carrying the "Malakhoff." So the French got the praise. Russia, however, sustained a greater defeat than the loss of her fleet and of her immense army. The character of good soldiers which her troops had gained in the campaigns against the first Napoleon, was entirely lost. Even in defending her own soil, the Russian soldiers could not stand against an equal number of either French or English. At Alma the Russians were beaten at all points by an army much smaller than their own, although the Allies were the assailants; and at Inkermann seven or eight thousand British soldiers held the fort victoriously against the furious efforts of forty thousand Russian soldiers. The effect of these disastrous defeats on the mind of the Russian Emperor, the Czar Nicholas, was such, that he sickened and died in a few days after.

(To be continued.)

THE LATE REV. W. FLETCHER.

REV. AND DEAR EDITOR,—Allow me to add another item to Squire McKay's very excellent REMINISCENCES of the late Rev. William Fletcher. The Gaelic people of Merigomish invited him to preach for them, and gained his consent. The Rev. Mr. Patrick of Merigomish asked Mr. Samuel Cameron and Mr. Alexander Forbes about it, and finding that it was so, he said: "Let him not preach in the open air. While I have a pulpit he is welcome to preach in it. It would be ungodly in me to keep you from hearing the gospel in Gaelic, when I cannot preach in Gaelic myself. Let me know when he is to come, and I will give it out from the pulpit." This was done; and on the next Sabbath Rev. Mr. Patrick announced from the pulpit as follows: "I have great news for you. A Gaelic Minister right out from Scotland is to preach here next Lord's day, D. V. I ask you to send the news far and wide to all Gaelic people. Tell them to come that they may hear what they may remember with joy throughout the endless ages of eternity." Next morning, just after breakfast, Mr. Patrick was at my father's door asking to be put across the harbor to spread the news of the Rev. Mr. Fletcher's coming. A great congregation assembled accordingly on the Sabbath, and heard with intense delight and emotion, never to be forgotten, the fervent preaching of the gospel of salvation in their

native language, by the Rev. Wm. Fletcher. The memory of that day is dear and sacred by tradition in Merigomish till this day. It came like a "sunny blink" from heaven to many humbled souls. I am glad to be able to add this item to the reminiscences of those early times.

I am yours, sincerely,

FINLAY CAMPBELL.

Merigomish, N. S., Sept., 1887.

LETTER FROM SCOTLAND.

WATERSIDE, THORNHILL,

August, 1887.

DEAR MR. MELVILLE,—I send you a copy of the "SCHOOLS and SCHOOLMASTERS of the Parish of AUCHTERHOUSE for the last two hundred years." I should like very much if you would give them a note in your Magazine. I do not think there will be many, if any in your district, that know about that old Parish, excepting yourself; but in your Student days you knew it well. We have explored the Seidlaw Hills together, and on looking down from the White Tap of "Kilpurmie," we thought we never saw a scene so fair as the wild moorland, sylvan, and pastoral Parishes of Auchterhouse and Lundie. The writer is Mr. John Robertson, F. E. I. S., now the Parish Schoolmaster; and I think he has given us a very faithful outline. Two hundred years of schoolmasters' work, one would think, might almost extend to the "Crack of Doom," but my friend Mr. Robertson has made a good history of them. "The Dominies" were a wonderfully good lot, in regular succession, but when the side views turn up they are often queer. Some of them get the coals laid pretty heavy on their heads; I suppose deservedly so. You may be surprised at the youth of Scotland being taught, and school-houses managed, in such a primitive way, where "Divots" were cast at so much to cover the schoolhouse,

"But strapping chiefs and clever hizzies
Were reared in sic a way as this is!"

Mr. Robertson is worthy of hearty thanks for his research; and with a new winter coming, if he could find leisure to sketch in the same way "THE MINISTERS OF THE PARISH" for the same time, I am sure you, as one, would vote "AYE."

With kind regards, I am, etc.,

DAVID CLARK.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We find this a truly interesting pamphlet

neat and substantial in form, but admirably comprehensive and masterly in composition. It has about 50 pages, with a neat engraving of the Auchterhouse School. But its chief merits are the clear historical light it sheds on Education in Scotland since the Reformation, and the singular glimpses it gives of real scholastic life among our forefathers. The Schools of Scotland were and are among her brightest glories; though even as late as the year 1700, in the time of William III, the Schoolmasters' salary was from 100 to 200 marks; that is, say from £6 to £12 annually!

This pamphlet deserves a wide circulation, and will do good in its own Parish and beyond it. Well does the present Editor remember his pleasant interview with Mr. Lyall and Mr. Fraser in the hospitable Manse of Auchterhouse, and also with our worthy correspondent, Mr. David Clark, and his venerable mother at Knowhead! Such memories are fragrant with immortal respect and love for those whom here we see no more!

"They shine in Heaven at JESUS' feet,
Midst realms surpassing fair:
And there shall you your darlings meet,
And I my loved ones there!"

POETIC GEMS FOR YOUNG AND OLD.

BEREAVEMENT.

OH, HUSBAND of my heart, I miss
Thy five-and-twenty years
Of tender love and wedded bliss
That leave me lone in tears!

To train up well our children dear,
I miss thy manly care:
For them I toil and struggle here,
But long to join thee there!

OH, SAVIOUR, Heavenly Father, Lord,
From Thee let grace be given:
Help us to love and keep Thy Word,
Till we all meet in Heaven!

Toney River.

MRS. JAMES ELLIOT.

THE BIBLE.

By the late Mr. James Crichton, Pictou, N.S.

O thou who would'st consult this Book Divine,
Pause on thy threshold, and from folly's shrine
Rein in thy wayward thoughts, thy sins forsake,
And for thy guide its heavenly precepts take.

Let love to GOD and man thy bosom fill,
And shape thy aspirations to the will
Of Him who framed and gave this sacred code
Of laws to man, to fit him for his GOD.

This of salvation is the chart, the plan,
GOD's heaven-born gift of Grace to fallen man,
The guide which GOD in love to man hath given,
The finger-post that points lost man to Heaven.

O favored one who keep'st its laws throughout,
Whose faith implicit never knew a doubt,
This to thy fainting soul will vigor give—
This is the Bread of Life—"Take, eat and live

This to thy thirsty soul is more than drink,
Thy stay and hope when standing on life's brink,
This to thy hungry soul is more than food,
This is thy "suumum bonum" of all good.

O may I cast all worldly love aside,
And take this priceless volume as my guide!
And, on the reckoning day of good and ill,
Oh may my FRIEND and SECRETY meet the bill!

"LITTLE BY LITTLE."

Little by little all things grow—
Plants and trees—from the seed we sow;
The beginning of life is under the ground
In darkness and silence all profound;
Then a tiny shoot comes up to the light,
And the plant increases in beauty and might.

Little by little bad habits grow;
How they begin we scarcely know;
A little wrong act, a single false word,
One sweet sip of the poison-cup stirred,
Repeated once in a while and again,
And lo! we are fast in a fatal chain.

Little by little good principles grow;
Steady and sure, though sometimes slow;
A little act done because it is right
Soon comes to be choice—a real delight;
Until "second nature" it grows to be,
And we walk in its light and liberty

Little by little great projects grow;
As rivers rise in a spring's overflow,
And gather breadth and depth and strength,
And run their grand majestic length;
So every work on earth was begun
In the thought and deed of some noble one.

Little by little our life wears on;
Days, weeks, years, and the whole is gone;
The days are made up of minutes so small
To do our true work we have need of all.
Then carefully fill each tiny space,
If you would have joy at the end of the race.
S. S. Visitor.

ALONE, OT TOGETHER!

If you to me be cold,
Or I be false to you,
The world will go on, I think,
Just as it used to do:
The clouds will smile to the moon,
The sun will kiss the sea,
The wind to the trees will whisper,
And laugh at you and me,
But the sun will not shine so bright,
The clouds will not seem so white
To one as they will to two;
So I think you had better be kind,
And I had best be true,
And let the old love go on
Just as it used to do.

If part of a page be read,
If a book be not read through,
Still the world may read on, I think,
Just as it used to do:
For other lovers will con
The pages we have passed,

And the radiant gold of the binding
 Will glitter unto the last.
 But lids have a lonely look,
 And one may not read the book—
 It opens only to two:
 So I think you had better be kind,
 And I had best be true,
 And let the reading go on
 Just as it used to do.

If we who sail together
 Flit out of each other's view,
 The world will sail on, I think,
 Just as it used to do.
 And we may reckon by stars
 That flash from different skies,
 And another of love's pirates
 May capture my lost prize.
 But ships long time together
 Can better the tempest weather
 Than any other two;
 So I think you had better be kind,
 And I had best be true,
 That we together may sail
 Just as we used to do.

—Boston Globe.

The Monthly Record.

HALIFAX, N. S., OCTOBER, 1887.

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WE have received a long and brotherly
 letter from the Editor of the *Pres-
 byterian Witness*, assailing "*In-
 quirer's*" letter in the RECORD of
 August last, but giving no proof
 whatever except the fact that a
 number of Kirkmen still hold good positions
 in the Union.

Certainly! How could they all (or even
 generally) be turned out from their own loyal
 congregations? Even a few exchanges were to
 be expected. But, on the other hand, how
 many have left the country, or are left without
 charges in the Union! Compare, for instance,
 Mr. Croil's excellent "Statistical Report of

the Kirk in 1866," with its present incumben-
 cy! Facts are stubborn things.

"*Inquirer*" certainly holds the field, if so
 able a critic has no better argument than the
 present to assail him.

WE are asked if the three new theo-
 ries of "Pre-Millennial Advent,"
 "Conditional Immortality," and
 "Future Probation," are orthodox
 or heretical. We reply, they are
 human speculations. But as our
 duty is practical, let us do it well, leaving se-
 cret things to GOD. He will make no mistake;
 and we will know and rejoice with Him in the
 end if we do our duty.

"The Millennium" may well signify a very
 short time, even a single day, (2 Peter 3: 8).
 Just as, in the beginning of the Bible, the
 days of Creation may signify Millenniums, even
 so, in the end of the Bible, the Millennium
 may well signify ONE DAY; compare Psalm
 90: 4, with 2 Peter 3: 8. This is very prob-
 able: for if CHRIST and His saints appear
 and reign on this earth for a thousand literal
 years, how is it that they do not convert the
 world, or even the majority of its nations?
 For the world appears as bad at the end of the
 Millennium as at its beginning; Rev. 20: 7-9.

2. As to "Conditional Immortality," no
 doubt "CHRIST is our life," and He is the
 Author of all life. But the Bible clearly dis-
 tinguishes two kinds of life, natural and spiri-
 tual, and also two kinds of death. "The second
 death" is not annihilation. But let us attend
 to our own duty, and trust this question to
 GOD. He will make no mistake.

3. Concerning "Future Probation," it ap-
 pears that the Andover Professors are falsely
 accused of inventing and championing such a
 theory and such a title. Their theory seems
 rather the scriptural doctrine that "after death
 comes judgment," Heb. 9: 27. It seems to
 us that their prosecutors are infatuated with a
 frenzy of "*odium theologium*," which is cer-
 tainly not from heaven! Is it not ludicrous
 to see them accuse the Andover Professors of
 Anti-Calvinism and Anti-Missionism, for
 teaching that men cannot repent savingly
 without a knowledge of JESUS CHRIST? The
 prosecutors are really the Anti-Calvinists in
 this: see the Larger Catechism, Quest. 60, and
 the Shorter Catechism, Quest. 87. The prose-
 cutors (not the Andover Professors) try to cut
 the sinews of Missionary zeal, by contending
 that heathens can repent and be saved without
 a knowledge of GOD in CHRIST! It is high
 time to expose their inconsistency, and to put

a stop to their petty persecution. Let them be thankful if they are not caught in their own ugly trap, as they so richly deserve! Deut. 19: 19.

"THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES" is an able Lecture by Prof. C. McDonald, A. M. It has just been published, (by request,) and is itself a striking sign of the time. It sets forth with truthful fairness the dark omens that threaten the religion of the day: on the one hand Popular Irreligion and Modern Criticism, and on the other hand Clerical Pretensions and Hostility to Science. These are branded with judicial impartiality and manly candour, and a new Christian Reformation is called for, to eliminate from popular Christianity the very un-Christlike elements of Spurious Theology, Clerical Despotism, Inhuman Dogmatism, and Anti-Scientific Rant, and to restore the true practical Christianity which CHRIST taught and exemplified, in full and free harmony with both Nature and Revelation.

The Lecture is really edifying and tonic. It belongs to the best kind of pulpit literature. It will do good, and is to the wise a notable Sign of the Time, to be discerned.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

THE British House of Lords has voted to abolish primogeniture in land, and the House of Commons will follow suit. This marks a great reform, as primogeniture is the corner-stone of that great fabric of landed settlements on which the continuity of English titles rests, and has rested for eight centuries.

THE Salisbury government has been handsomely sustained on the National League Proclamation question.—Mr. Gladstone moved a resolution proposing an address to the Queen in condemnation of the Government's action. After a keen debate the resolution was defeated by a majority of 78. The prophets predicted a majority of 59 or 60. The Government was supported by Lord Hartington and John Bright, but Chamberlain voted with the minority. It is said nine Unionists voted with the Opposition.

THE British ambassador has been able to obtain from the Sultan an irade conferring on an English company the right to build a railway from the Bosphorus to Bagdad. From this latter point India can be reached in a few days by way of the Persian Gulf and Gulf of

Onan, or across Beloochistan, which is under British control. The line is to be 1300 miles long, and it is expected that it will be completed in twelve years. The estimated cost is about \$90,000,000. This privilege is one which has been very difficult to gain. The road will develop the resources of an extensive region rich in mineral and agricultural resources.

QUEEN VICTORIA has replied to the letter from King John, of Abyssinia, asking her to mediate between Abyssinia and Italy for the amicable settlement of a dispute respecting territory on the west coast of the Red Sea, at Massowah. It is believed England wishes to do all possible for Abyssinia, without giving umbrage to Italy.

At London, five new ironclads, designed for the Chinese fleet, will start next week for Hong Kong. Two swift, protected cruisers, built on the Clyde, have each a displacement of 2,300 tons, and a speed of nearly 19 knots. Two larger ones, built at Stettin, are armored cruisers with a speed under 16 knots. The other one is a torpedo boat, built at Yarrow. It has achieved the marvellous speed of 28 miles in an hour, and is said to be the fastest of its size afloat. Of the two English vessels it is believed that they are the finest in port, build, and equipment, in the world.

WASHINGTON, September 15.—The British Minister, Sir Lionel Sackville West, in a conversation concerning the fisheries question, stated that the British representatives at the conference, which he thinks should properly be held in the Department of State at Washington, will consist of Mr. Chamberlain, Sir John Macdonald, and himself. They are expected to meet here in the latter part of October, or early in November. He says the relations between England and the United States are most friendly, and are growing more so every year. The continued social and business relations between the people of the two countries would justify the prediction that the fisheries question will be adjusted without much difficulty. He says the conference will undoubtedly bring about an amicable settlement of this long pending question. There was no reason why England and the United States should not get along together. There were, in fact, reasons of a most cogent kind for closer and more friendly intercourse if possible in the future."

MR. JOHN BRIGHT, writing to Secretary Jones, of the London Peace Society, who is one of the deputation going to the United States to present a memorial to President Cleveland

in favor of the establishment of an international arbitration treaty, says:—"There is talk of a permanent arbitration treaty between the United States and England. The project is a reasonable one, and discussion may lead to its adoption. If the Government of the United States were willing and were in any way to signify its willingness to become a party to such a treaty, there is a force of good men with us to induce our Government to consent. If this be done it will be a grand step forward in the world's march, and be followed in some not distant time by other nations willing to escape the social burden of military armaments. Two hundred members of the House of Commons sign the arbitration memorial, but far more than this number will be ready to urge the acceptance of the treaty upon our Government. If the action taken at Washington be favorable to the success of the scheme, England and the United States will still remain two nations, but I would have them always regard themselves as one people. An arbitration treaty, honestly made and adhered to, would tend much to bring about this blessed result."

THE more that is heard of the claims made by the Americans in Behring Sea, the more unreasonable and the more indefensible do they appear. Vessels are there seized eighty or ninety miles from land which have not been even in sight of an American port. The United States Government, it appears, claims exclusive jurisdiction over all the waters of Behring Sea east of a line drawn from the extreme Western Aleutian island, to and through Behring Strait. How American citizens can attempt to enforce such a claim as that,—one which they themselves refused to acknowledge when it was set up by the Russian Government,—when they unwillingly recognize the three mile limit on this side of the continent, it is impossible to understand. Here they raise the head-line question and contend that they have a right to fish three miles off the Canadian shore, following the sinuosities of the coast; there they claim the right to exclude foreigners from an open sea and send cutters to seize their vessels if they presume to fish or to hunt seals a hundred miles from land. Such inconsistency is simply incomprehensible.

ANOTHER theatre horror has taken place in Exeter, England. In the struggle to get out of the burning building over one hundred and thirty persons were killed outright and many more were seriously injured.

THE London *Times* of the 24th of last month contains an article on the Manitoba

difficulty. The question is discussed intelligently, and in the best spirit. The *Times* sympathises to a certain extent with the people of Manitoba in their desire to have better communication with the United States, but it holds that the authority of the Federal Government must be upheld.

It is said that the action of the Supreme Court in confirming the death sentence of the Chicago anarchists has made their fellow-anarchists fearfully angry, and that they are holding secret meetings to concoct measures of retaliation. In doing this they are not wise. If they do anything to exasperate the law-abiding, peaceable citizens of the United States, they will find themselves in a most unenviable position. They will make for themselves millions of enemies; for every well-disposed citizen in the Republic will consider it his duty to extirpate the whole brood of anarchists root and branch.

THE great "through Siberian" railway is to be commenced at last, and in five years, if all goes well, a traveller will be able to go from St. Petersburg to Vladivostock, the naval port on the Pacific, in fifteen days. The *Times* recently had a very interesting and instructive article on this subject, in which it says that Siberia, so far from being an inhospitable wilderness of frost and snow, is a huge territory abounding in every kind of potential riches. It was unknown, and practically a wilderness, because it was devoid of roads. Inquiry has demonstrated that it is a region of extraordinary fertility for a great part of its surface, and full of mineral wealth everywhere. Its climate, which was fabled to be horrible and deadly, has been proved by experience to be generally endurable, and at some points delightful.

THE Anti-poverty Crusade led on by Henry George, Father McGlynn, Rev. Hugh O. Pentecost, &c., is a sincere effort of reform, and is not to be despised. It simply asks for *free honest industry* from taxation, and to *tax monopolies only*, whether in land or necessities. Its platform declares:—"What we propose is not the disturbing of any man in his property or title, but by abolishing all taxes on industry, or its products, to leave to the producer the full fruit of his exertions, and by the taxation of land values, exclusive of improvements, to devote to the common use and benefit these values, which (arising not from the exertion of the individual, but from the growth of society) belong to the community as a whole. This increased taxation of land, not according to its area, but according to its value, while relieving the working farmer and

the small homestead owner of undue burdens now imposed upon them, must make it unprofitable to hold land for speculation; and thus throw open abundant opportunities for the employment of labor and the building up of homes.

"While thus simplifying government by doing away with the horde of officials required by the present system of taxation and with its incentives to fraud and corruption, we would further promote the common weal and further secure the rights of all by placing under public control such agencies as are in their nature monopolies; we would have our municipalities supply their inhabitants with water, light and heat; we would have the General Government issue all money without the intervention of banks; we would add a postal telegraph system and postal savings banks to the postal service, and would assume public control and ownership of those iron roads which have become the highways of modern commerce."

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Sept. 16 — Following is the Queen's speech closing the session of Parliament:—

My Lords and Gentlemen:

My relations with the other powers continue friendly. The protracted negotiations between Russia and myself regarding the frontier which we should agree to recognize as the northern limit of Afghanistan, have been brought to a satisfactory termination. The Amecr readily accepted the boundary. I hope that the convention will powerfully conduce to the maintenance of a durable peace in Central Asia. The treaty between Great Britain and China with reference to relations between China and Burmah has been ratified.

The confident hope I expressed that a general pacification of Burmah would be effected during the present year has been fully realized. A settled government is being gradually introduced in its remote districts. The convention which was concluded between Turkey and myself for the purpose of defining the conditions under which it would be possible for me to undertake the withdrawal of my troops from Egypt at a fixed date has not been ratified by the Sultan. The course of action imposed upon me by my obligations to the ruler of the people of Egypt remains unchanged. The presence of my forces has secured to Egypt the blessings of tranquility, and has enabled me to effectually support the Khedive's efforts to promote good government and the prosperity of his people.

I have agreed with the authorities of the United States to refer to a joint commission the difficult question respecting the North American fisheries which has recently been discussed by the two nations.

With singular satisfaction I mention the assemblage of the first conference of representatives of my colonies ever held in London. Their deliberations, directed to many matters of deep practical interest to their respective communi-

ties, and conducted in a spirit of hearty co-operation, will, I doubt not, add strength to the affection by which the various parts of my Empire are bound together.

The Queen thanks the House of Commons for liberal provision for the public service, and continues:

There is some ground for hoping that the grave depression under which all commercial and industrial interests have lain so long is assuming a less severe character. I deeply grieve to add that there is no mitigation of the suffering under which large portions of the agricultural community continue to labor.

The wants and difficulties of Ireland have occupied your close attention during a protracted session. I trust the remedies your wisdom has provided will gradually effect a complete restoration of order in Ireland and give renewed encouragement to peaceful industry. In order to pass them it has been necessary to pass over many important measures affecting other parts of the Kingdom, which, doubtless, you will be able to resume without hindrance at the coming session.

After reference to the allotments, coal mines, merchandize, marks and criminal procedure in Scotland acts, the Queen concludes:

This year, the fiftieth anniversary of my reign, has been the occasion of the expression of fervent loyalty, which has deeply touched me. I am indeed truly thankful for the warm, hearty proofs of affection which have reached me from all classes. In thanking God for the blessings He has vouchsafed me and my country, I trust I may be spared to reign over a loving, faithful and united people.

OUR OWN CHURCH AND COUNTRY.

NOVA SCOTIA.

(From the Colonial Standard.)

PICTOU.—Mr. John R. Herdman, who formerly had a baking establishment in this town, and who is acquainted with nearly every man, woman and child in it, paid a visit to Pictou last week. He is a son of Rev. A. W. Herdman, who was pastor of St. Andrew's Church, Pictou, for nearly 33 years, and who married or christened nearly half the people of the town. The present Kirk was built during Rev. Mr. Herdman's ministry, but previous to its erection, worship was held in the Kirk wooden building on the same site. In 1879 the pastor received a call to his native place, Perthshire, Scotland, and, although he is 70 years of age, he is nevertheless strong and hearty. Mr. J. R. Herdman was connected with the choir for many years; and of those who were associated with it during his time, he says there are only remaining Messrs. D. Sutherland and D. McDonald, who have stood by it all those years most faithfully.

PICTOU ISLAND.—For the first time in its history the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was dispensed in Pictou Island on Sunday, 21st August. The majority of the people are nominally connected with St. Andrew's Congregation of this town, which is presided over by Rev. John M. Callan, A. M. Owing to the distance of the island from the mainland, the people are precluded from regular attendance in the parish church. Accordingly, during the present summer, the Sabbath School of St. Andrew's Church are assisting the people to retain Mr. John N. McLean as a Catechist in their midst. Mr. McLean conducts regular services on the Sunday, prayer meeting on Wednesdays, and a Sunday School of about fifty pupils with six teachers. He had, prior to the undertaking of this charge, a high reputation for scholarship and christian deportment. He is adding to this a no less high reputation as an effective speaker and christian worker. The communion services were conducted by the Rev. Wm. McMillan, A. M., assisted by two members of the Kirk Session, Donald A. Fraser, Esq., and Principal MacKay. There were two services on Saturday: one in Gaelic at 11 A. M., and one in English at 7 P. M. Both were well attended. On Sunday, morning and evening, services were conducted in English. An address after the "serving of the table" was given in Gaelic. The excellent school-house, which is placed in the centre of the Island, was constructed with the view of being used as a church, and well it serves the double object. It was filled to its utmost capacity by one of the most orderly, attentive and good-looking audiences we had ever seen. And never more pathetically and sweetly have we heard the truth preached than by the silver-tongued orator of the Synod of Pictou. The occasion will be one long to be remembered in the history of this little gem of the sea.

NEW GLASGOW.—The Rev. George Murray, A. M., has revisited his many friends, and preached with great acceptance to his old congregation of St. Andrew's, and various other charges eager to hear him before he leave us. We shall greatly miss him. But his new and rapidly-rising charge of Nicola, B. C., will be the happy gainer. There, in the land of the sunset, with the Rev. Mr. Christie of Wellington, and the Rev. Mr. Miller of Nanaimo, he will have a Kirk Presbytery which will open a new and memorable page in history. Many prayers and best benisons go with him and his dear wife and family.

WESTVILLE.—St. Philip's congregation at Westville entertained their esteemed Pastor, the Rev. Charles Dunn, at a most agreeable

"social" in the Masonic Hall, on Tuesday, 22nd Aug., on the occasion of his leaving to visit his native land, after a service of over sixteen years in the united charge of St. John's and St. Philip's churches.

Mr. John McDougald, M. P., occupied the chair and read the following address, accompanied with a purse containing one hundred and fourteen dollars:—

TO THE REV. CHARLES DUNN:

Rev. and Dear Sir.—On the eve of your departure from Nova Scotia on a visit to your native land, your parishioners of St. Philip's Church at Westville take occasion to recall your many years of faithful and devoted service in their midst.

As the first settled minister of this charge, the congregation has been largely extended under your ministrations, while your unceasing attention to the sick and afflicted, and your ever-acceptable services in the house of mourning, have greatly endeared you to all in the wide range of your labors.

"While watching over the spiritual welfare of this congregation with unwearied care, your zeal for the interests of the Church of Scotland in Canada has never flagged," in season or out of season."

Please accept the accompanying gift—gathered by the ladies of your flock—as a slight token of our esteem.

Our kindest sympathy and best wishes are extended to your estimable wife and little family as well as to yourself.

Our prayer is that you and they may long be spared for the Master's service, and that you may with them return to us ere many days, renewed in vigor to carry on the Lord's work as earnestly and faithfully as you have hitherto done.

Charles Fraser for the Session; Roderick McLeod for the Trustees; R. McDougald for the Congregation.

Westville, 22nd Aug., 1887.

Mr. Dunn made an appropriate and touching speech in reply, reviewing the progress of the congregation and the Church, and expressing in feeling terms his appreciation of the friendship and sympathy extended him by his parishioners. Eulogistic addresses in honor of Mr. Dunn were delivered by Mr. J. McDougald, Mr. Bailie, Mr. R. McDougald, Mr. R. Gray, Mr. Paul McDonald, and Mr. Maxwell. The choir, under the leadership of Mr. Douglas, sang several pieces, which were received with great applause. The large hall was filled to overflowing, and all present were served with tea, cake, ice-cream, etc. The "social" was one of the most pleasant ever held in Westville, and the chief honor of the success belongs to the ladies of the congregation, who, at short notice, collected the "purse" and perfected all the substantial arrangements. At the close of the "social," all present shook hands with Mr. and Mrs. Dunn, hoping to see them back again in safety after a short visit to the north of Scotland.

CALL.—We learn that the Rev. Mr. Dunn has received a unanimous Call to the congregation of Lybester, near Wick, in his native land, and that his people there are urgent that he should accept. If so, we shall miss him greatly on this side. But his able and prosperous congregations will no doubt fill up the blank wisely and well. They have our best wishes.

STELLARTON AND WESTVILLE.—The Rev. James Murray was engaged to supply these important charges during Rev. Mr. Dunn's vacation; and he is doing so in a most acceptable and admirable way. It is pleasant to meet this good and beloved Minister after long absence; and it will be good for the congregation that will win him as their settled Pastor.

HOPEWELL.—St. Columba has had a good year again, as usual. Its Pastor has been at his post of duty, and has lent a hand to those requiring it, while others go and come. We have also had happy visits from Rev. C. Ragbir, Rev. Mr. Callan, Rev. Mr. Coffin, and other friends, who will be remembered with pleasure. St. Columba Kirk and its Ladies' Aid Society have collected upwards of \$100 for our Indian Mission, besides \$30 for Mr. Ragbir's Mission.

GLENGARRY.—On Friday evening, Sept. 23, a Division of the Sons of Temperance was organized by Rev. J. S. Coffin, assisted by Daniel Fraser, Deputy of Riverton Division. Brothies McKay and A. Grant from Riverton were also present. The following officers were appointed:—Duncan Fraser, W. P.; Euphemia A. McDonald, W. A.; John McDonald, R. S.; Cassie Robertson, A. R. S.; Hector Fraser, F. S.; Geo. McDonald, T.; Robert Gordon, Chap.; James Chisholm, Con.; Cassie McRae, A. Con.; Peter McDonald, I. S.; Thomas Halliday, O. S.

EARTHTOWN.—The Lord's Supper was solemnized in this Church on Aug. 21st. The day was fine and the attendance very large. Rev. W. Stewart conducted the Gaelic services, and Rev. R. McCunn the English, with much power and edification. The people were much comforted; and we hope this fine charge will soon find a faithful Pastor to lead them in the LORD.

MCELLELLAN'S BROOK.—Many of the readers of the RECORD may be interested in the following notice of the late WILLIAM MCINTOSH, miller, McLellan's Brook, who died so very suddenly on the 1st of Sept. Mr. McIntosh was a native of East River, Pictou, and a joiner by trade. He lived for a number of years at Albion Mines, whence he removed to Glace Bay, C. B. Being very much respected there by the congregation with which he worshipped,

he was elected by the congregation to be one of their Elders, and was ordained to that important office about the year 1868. He discharged the duties connected with that office very faithfully. Eight years ago he came to McLellan's Brook, where he labored as miller till the close of his life. He was a good member and an efficient office-bearer in McLellan's Mountain congregation, where his genial and expressive face was seen always on the Sabbath day. Mr. McIntosh was a man of deeds more than of words. He was more ready to listen to others telling the good old story than to tell it himself. This was an indication of genuine humility on his part. On the 1st of Sept. he left home somewhat early in the morning for a load of coal from the Vale Colliery. He loaded the cart himself and started homewards in his usual health, but did not proceed more than a few hundred yards when he dropped on the road. He was noticed a few seconds after the fall by parties near at hand, who ran to his assistance, and who testified afterwards that he only gasped twice after they reached him. The startling news spread rapidly and filled the whole settlement with dismay, and with the deepest sympathy towards his sorrowing family. The cause of his death is supposed to have been paralysis. He was cut down at the ripe age of 71 years. His funeral was very largely attended, showing the great esteem in which he was held by all around him. We extend our heartfelt sympathy to his family and relatives, who deeply lament the loss of so truly amiable and honorable a kinsman and Christian friend. Are we ready to meet our God at so sudden a call?

HALIFAX, N. S.—St. Andrew's congregation, Halifax, extends a call to Rev. D. M. Gordon, pastor of St. Andrew's Church, Winnipeg. Rev. Mr. Gordon, M. A., B. D., is a Nova Scotian by birth, belonging to the town of Pictou, in the county which is celebrated as having given to the ministry no less than 96 persons, of whom 75 were Presbyterians. Mr. Gordon received his preliminary education in his native town. He went to Scotland and studied in Glasgow university. His course was distinguished. As an all-round man there are few who may be more depended upon in scholarly attainments than Mr. Gordon. He was ordained in 1866, and was settled in the following year in St. Andrew's Church, Ottawa. Mr. Gordon was a great favorite in St. Andrew's, and when it was proposed in Winnipeg to call him to Knox Church the enterprise was regarded as chimerical. On the second invitation, however, Mr. Gordon decided to throw in his lot with the West. Mr. Gordon is a

logical, dignified and convincing speaker. He never descends to any of the so-called popular arts, but taking the whole year round he preaches sermons of as high a standard as any minister in the denomination.

OLD CANADA.

REV. J. BARCLAY, B. D.—A very rich and tempting call from the wealthiest Church in Australia was offered to this clergyman. Several leading Trustees and Elders of St. Paul's Church waited upon Rev. Mr. Barclay and learned from him that he had not accepted the call from Australia, and that he intended remaining here. The announcement gives great satisfaction to the congregation. The Reverend gentleman this morning sent a cable message to the congregation of the Scots Church, of Melbourne, Australia, stating that he was obliged to decline with thanks the hearty and unanimous call which they recently tendered him.

LANCASTER, ONT.—The Presbytery of Montreal and Glengarry, of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland, having agreed to the translation of Rev. Charles B. Ross, of Lancaster, to the congregation at Lachine, Mr. Ross's induction was fixed for the 18th of October.

The Rev. Mr. Ross will be greatly missed at Lancaster, but Lachine will reap the advantage. We trust that the good old Parish of Lancaster will promptly secure a worthy successor to Rev. Mr. Ross.

LOCHIEL.—*The Late Malcolm J. McCuaig.*—A very sad accident took place at Lochiel on Monday, September 5th. Early that morning, as Malcolm J. McCuaig, of Kirkhill, accompanied by his two daughters, was driving near the village of Dalkeith, a dog frightened the horse. The animal became unmanageable, and ran off; whereupon the two girls were thrown from the carriage. Mr. McCuaig, trying to control the infuriated horse, held on a little longer, till he was thrown out with great violence—his head striking against a stone. From that moment he never moved, nor spoke a word, but seemed utterly unconscious. Dr. McIntosh, of Vankleek Hill, was immediately sent for, and pronounced his trouble to be "concussion of the brain." For over twenty-four hours his life trembled in the balance, till he died on Tuesday afternoon. Immediately after the accident he had been taken to the house of Mr. McLennan, Dalkeith, where everything within human power was done for him. After his death, his remains were taken to his home at Kirkhill. Mr. McCuaig leaves a

widow, eight children, and a large circle of relations and acquaintances to mourn the loss of a kind husband and father and a good member of society. He was sixty-three years of age. He was a member of St. Columba Kirk, in full communion, and also one of the senior Trustees. He always took an active part in behalf of that congregation. Whenever work was to be done he was found most willing to lend a helping hand. He was of a cheerful disposition, and was a favorite with all. His funeral address was delivered on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 8th, by his pastor, Rev. D. Mackenzie, from the text: "Therefore be ye also ready; for in such an hour as ye think not the SON OF MAN cometh." (Matt. 24: 44). The procession consisted of over one hundred everriages, and was the largest funeral ever witnessed at Lochiel. The bereaved family has the sincere sympathy of the whole community. For many years to come the memory of Malcolm J. McCuaig will be fresh amongst all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

FAREWELL TO YOU, my children dear!
Farewell to all my friends so near!
Weep not, but keep our SAVIOUR'S Word,
Then come and dwell with CHRIST the LORD!

His call came quick to me below,
And at His call you soon must go:
To day to MEET YOUR GOD PREPARE!
Make this your chiefest daily care.

Oh take delight in GOD'S OWN CAUSE,
Love and obey His gracious laws!
Then after death your soul shall rise,
To reign with Him beyond the skies!

LONDON, September 9.—The Government has assented to the granting of a subsidy of £45,000 yearly to the Canadian Pacific Railway for carrying the mails to and from the east.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Kirk Presbytery in this Province consists of the Rev. Mr. Christie of Wellington, Rev. Mr. Murray of Nicola, and Rev. Mr. Miller of Nanaimo.

The Rev. Mr. Miller and his wife reached Nanaimo on the 1st of July. In a very interesting letter to the Convener of the Colonial Committee, in which he describes his journey and his arrival at Vancouver City in the midst of rejoicings on account of Dominion Day, the Queen's Jubilee, and the opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway all rolled into one, he says: "Nanaimo, though very largely built of wood, has a more permanent appearance than Vancouver. The people also are more settled. The mines employ a large number both of Whites and Chinese. The Indian

population seem to make a moderately good living out of fishing and gathering wild fruits, while the women do such charring and washing as the Chinese have mis-ed. What strikes one as new is that there are really no poor people here. If one is willing to work, he or she can easily procure it. The late terrible disaster seems to have knit together not a few of the afflicted families, and prepared the way for a larger reception of the Gospel message than would otherwise, perhaps, have been the case. Several members and adherents of the congregation perished by the explosion.

"Since Mr. Anderson left, the station at Wellington has been supplied recently by the Rev. Mr. Christie of Comox. On the Wednesday after my arrival the congregation here held a meeting and agreed to endeavour to add \$200 a year to my stipend (in lieu of Mr. Dunsuure's grant given exclusively for Wellington, which at one time was under Mr. Anderson's charge). I was very much gratified with the spirit in which this was done.

"At both services the church was filled on the first day, and so it has continued since. On Wednesday evenings we have between forty and fifty. What pains me is the indifference of many Scotch people to all religious ordinances. There is much work to be done without interfering with other Churches!"

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

FOREIGN MISSION.

ROGER'S HILL.

Miss Katie Murray, Collector, Scotsburn, 50c; Miss Mary Murray, 50c; J. Fitzpatrick, 50c; Mrs. W. Murray, \$1; Alex. McKenzie, \$1; Daniel McKenzie, 20c; Mrs. A. McKay, \$1; D. McDonald, \$1; Alex. McLeod, 50c; John McCann, 50c; Jane Sutherland, 50c; J. W. Fraser, \$2\$9 20

Miss J. Denoon, Collector, Hardwood Hill: J. McLean, \$1; W. McLean, 50c; W. Ross, 50c; R. Rogers, 25c; H. D. Denoon, \$1; Mrs. Rankin, 25c\$3 50

Miss Georgina McKay, Collector, Millville: J. McKay, Elder, \$1; Miss Christy McKay, 25c; Allan McCully, 75c; Roderick McLennan, \$1; Daniel McLennan, \$1; John K. McKenzie, \$1; Robert McKay, 50c; R. McKay, Elder, \$1; Murdoch McKenzie, \$1; John J. McKenzie, \$1; David Munroe, 50c; Alex. Fitzpatrick, \$1.....\$10

Maggie Sutherland, Collector, Dalhousie: John Sutherland, \$1; W. A. Sutherland, 25c; Miss J. A. Sutherland, 25c; John J. McIntosh, 50c; Rod. H. McKay, 50c; Mrs. A. McKay, 50c; A. F. McKay, 50c; E. W. McKay, 50c; Mrs. W. Sutherland, 25c; George McKay, 50c; W. McKay, 25c; Chas. W. Sutherland, 25c.....\$5 25

Miss Lizzie Fraser, Collector, Scotch Hill: J. W. Cameron, \$1; Alex. Sutherland, 25c; H. McKay, 50c; John McQuarrie, 25c; Malcolm McQuarrie, 20c; Duncan McGregor, 25c; Wm. Fraser, 25c\$2 70

Miss Adelaide Cameron, Collector, Hardwood Hill: John Douglas, \$1; Neil Grant, 50c; Peter Fraser, 25c; Alex. Fraser, 50c; Angus Condon, 25c; Duncan Cameron, 25c; Alex. McQuarrie, \$1; Mrs. Daniel Cameron, 25c; Alex. McDonald, 50c; Mrs. Robert McDonald, 25c; H. W. Hill, 50c; Alex. Murray, 50c.....\$5 75

Miss Jane McLaughlin, Collector, Back Meadows: William Murray, 50c; J. McBain, \$1; A. Rose, 50c; Duncan Murray, 30c; Mrs. A. Murray, 50c; John Fraser, 25c; D. Noble, 25c; John McKay, 20c; Daniel Murray, 10c; Mrs. J. McLean, 13c; J. V. Murray, 20c; Miss E. M. Hayward, 10c; D. A. Campbell, 25c; John McQuarrie, 25c; John McLeod, 25c; Donald McQuarrie, 35c; Daniel McKenzie, 15c; Thos. Rae, 25c; A. Noble, 30c; Alex. Murray, 25c; Thomas McLaughlin, 25c; Duncan A. Murray, 25c; Mrs. H. D. Murray, 20c; Alex. McDonald, 25c\$7 03

Miss Janet L. Campbell, Collector, Scotsburn: Miss M. E. Campbell, 25c; Mrs. Geo. Campbell, 25c; Adam Campbell, 25c; Alex. McKay, 50c; Hugh Campbell, 25c; Walter Scott, 25c; Annie Murray, 25c; W. McIntosh, 25c; Miss Rosanna Calder, 25c; S. McIntosh, 25c; Donald Murray, 50c; Mrs. D. Murray, 25c; Mrs. W. G. Campbell, 25c.....\$3 75

George W. McLennan, Roger's Hill, Collector: Alex. McLennan, \$1; John R. McKenzie, \$1; T. B. Murray, 50c; Kenneth J. Matheson, \$1; Daniel McKenzie, \$1; A. G. McKenzie, 50c; Alex. Fraser, \$1; Hector McLeod, 25c; George McLeod, 50c; Alex. Matheson, 30c; Mrs. John McKenzie (widow), 25c; D. C. McKenzie, 50c; J. John Cotter, 25c\$8 05

Total amount collected at Roger's Hill and Cape John.....\$91 45

CAPE JOHN.

Miss Sophia McDonald, Collector, Toney River: Mrs. John McDonald, 25c; Miss Maggie C. Fraser, 25c; D. McVicar, 25c; Mrs. John Falconer, 25c; Alex. Falconer, 25c; Anna B. Falconer, 20c; Alex. Hugh Falconer, 15c; Mrs. Arthur Falconer, 25c; Mrs. Alex. McDonald, 25c; Mrs. E. Rose, 50c; Rod. McDonald, 30c; Daniel McKenzie, 25c; W. L. McDonald, 50c\$3 65

Miss Mary E. Campbell, Collector, Poplar Hill: Mrs. Hugh Ross, 25c; Miss Lexy J. Ross, 20c; Mrs. W. Logan, 25c; Donald McInnis, 25c; Angus McInnis, 25c; Mrs. Hugh Morrison, 25c; Mrs. John Clark, 25c; William A. Clark, 25c; Robert McKenzie, 25c; Homer McLellan, 20c; Mrs. James McKean, 15c; Danl. Stramborg, 25c; Thomas Gilchrist, 50c; Mrs. Gilchrist, 25c; Miss Julia B. Henry, 15c; Mrs. Lauchlin Johnson, 25c; John McKay, 50c; Thomas Murray, 55c; Mrs. Thomas Murray, 50c; Murdoch K. McKen-

zie, 25c; William McLeod, 35c; Daniel G. McLeod, 20c; Eric Stramberg, 25c; Mrs W. Clark, 25c\$7 06

Miss Mary B. McDonald, Collector, Toney River: A. Archibald, 40c; Mrs G. Fisher, 25c; Miss Catherine McDonald, 25c; Daniel McKenzie, 25c; Alex. McKenzie, 25c; Mrs Thos. McKinnon, 25c; Mrs Hector McDonald, 25c; Angus Falconer, 35c; Mrs. Alex. Falconer, 17c; R. Baillie, 25c; Mrs R. Baillie, 25c; Miss Jane Baillie, 25c; John McDonald, 25c; Mrs J. McDonald, 25c; Angus McDonald, 25c; Miss Maggie McKenzie, 25c; Donald McDonald, 25c; Mrs D. McDonald, 25c; Morrison McDonald, 25c; Mrs Morrison McDonald, 25c; S. McQuarrie, 25c; Mrs Simon McQuarrie, 25c; Mrs Daniel Falconer, 25c; John McIvor, 25c.....\$6 17

Miss Christina Gray, Collector, Cape John: Donald Gray, \$1; Mrs D. Gray, 25c; Alex. Gray, 50c; Miss Christina Gray, 25c; Norman McInnon, 50c; Mrs N. McInnon, 20c; Charles McInnon, 20c; John D. McKinnon, 20c; Robert Sutherland, 50c; Mrs R. Sutherland, 25c; Mrs D. McLeod, 25c; Robert McLeod, 50c; Miss Maggie A. McLeod, 50c; Mrs John McAulay, 10c; Alex. McAulay, 25c; Mrs Daniel McLeod, 25c; Donald McKenzie, 50c; Miss Margaret McLeod, 25c; Daniel McKenzie, 30c; Murdoch McKenzie, 25c; George McKenzie, 25c; Mrs Donald McDonald, 25c; Mrs Alex. McDonald, 25c; John McDonald, 20c; Angus McKenzie, 25c; Allan McLeod, 20c; Mrs McLean, 25c; William Baillie, 50c; Daniel McLeod, 50c; Mrs Donald Henderson, 30c; John W. Henderson, 25c; Janetta Henderson, 20c; Mrs Daniel Henderson, 25c; Mrs George Elliot, 25c; Donald Sutherland, 20c; Alex. McDonald, 50c; Widow McDonald, 25c; Maggie Sutherland, 25c; John Sutherland, 25c; Murdoch Sutherland, 15c.\$12 45

Miss Jessie A. McKay, Collector, Toney River: Mrs McKay, widow, 25c; Mrs F. McKenzie, \$1; Miss Lizzie McLeod, 25c; A. McQuarrie, 50c; Mrs A. McQuarrie, 25c; Mrs Alex. Sutherland, 50c; Mrs Adam Grant, 25c; Mrs Johnson, widow, 25c; Mrs Fraser, widow, 25c; Mrs G. Anderson, 25c; Mrs James McKay, 20c\$3 95

Miss Emma Fraser, Collector, Toney River: Alex. Fraser, \$1; Miss Jessie C. McQuarrie, 25c; John P. Fraser, 25c; Mrs Gammon, 25c; Duncan Henderson, 50c; Mrs James Elliot, 25c; Mrs W Grant, \$1; W. Grant, 50c; Mrs George McConnell, 25c; Mrs N. McInnon, 25c; Mrs Angus Henderson, 20c; Mrs D. McMillan, 25c\$4 05

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, STELLARTON.

Collected by James Keith: Andrew Purvis, 50c; John Stewart, 25c; Thomas Cameron, 50c; Alex. McDonald (B), \$1; David Cullen, 50c; Mrs John A. McDougald, 50c; Hugh Holland, 50c; James Hood, 50c; Daniel Hood, 50c; Jas. Keith, \$1\$5 75

Collected by James McDonald: Alex. Stewart,

50c; Mrs Angus McKay, \$1; William McKenzie, 50c; Robert Keith, 50c; John L. Johnstone, 25c; Wm. L. Cameron, 25c\$3 00

Collected by Miss Lizzie Fraser and Miss Bessie A. Fraser: James McDonald (S. M.), \$1; John McQuarrie, \$1; John Fraser, \$1; John M. Baillie, \$1; Robt. Fraser (S. M.), 75c; Daniel Fraser (S. M.), 75c; Mrs John Cumming, 75c; Mrs Daniel Sutherland, 50c; Mrs Jas. W. Fraser, 60c; Mrs James D. McDonald, 50c; Peter A. Fraser, 50c; Mrs Kenneth McDonald, 30c; Mrs James M. Henderson, 25c; Mrs George Blackwood, 25c; John McKenzie, seur., 20c; Hugh Dunbar, 10c\$9 25

MACLENNAN'S MOUNTAIN.

Collected for the Foreign Mission by McLennan's Mountain congregation, the sum of Twenty-three Dollars.

HOME MISSION, 1887.

MACLENNAN'S MOUNTAIN.

J. T. McInnis, Collector: William McInnis, 25c; J. T. McInnis, 25c; John McInnis, 25c; Adam McInnis, 25c; Alex. McPherson, 25c; H. D. McLeod, 15c; W. McDonald, 50c; Finlay McDonald, 50c; Dan. McDonald, 25c; W. McPherson, 50c; Hugh Sutherland, 50c.

Collected by Joanna McPherson: Donald McPherson, 50c; M. J. McLeod, 25c; Donald Fraser, 25c; H. W. McGillivray, 25c; Alex. McGillivray, 25c; Hugh McPherson, 25c; David Cameron, 25c; Rev. W. Stewart, \$1.

Collected by J. W. McDonald: J. W. McDonald, 25c; John McRae, 50c; Alex. Fraser, 25c.

Collected by J. S. Fraser: Dan. G. Fraser, 50c; J. S. Fraser, 50c; John Fraser, Elder, 50c; Dan. McDonald, 50c; Dan. McDonald, W. S., 50c; J. J. Naismith, 35c; Alex. McGregor, 50c; John Seivright, 50c.

Collected by Marjory Fraser: W. Fraser, Esq., 50c; Dan. Fraser, 50c; Robert McPherson, 50c; Thomas Fraser, 40c; Daniel Fraser, 25c; Andrew Fraser, 50c; Mrs Donald Fraser, 10c; Mrs A. McHardy, 25c.

Collected by J. A. McIntosh: J. A. McIntosh, 25c; Donald Fraser, 25c; J. D. McIntosh, 25c; Alex. Stewart, 25c.

Collected by J. A. McDonald: W. McGillivray, 25c; Robert Cameron, 25c; Wm. A. Cameron, 25c; Alex. Fraser, Ban, 50c; J. A. McDonald, 25c; Mrs K. McKenzie, 25c; Alex. McDonald, Elder, 50c; J. Cameron, P.S., 25c; A. Cameron, P.S., 50c; Finlay McDonald, \$1; Bella McDonald, 25c; Annie Cameron, 60c.

Total\$20 25

PAYMENTS FOR "RECORD."

Received by the Editor:—Angus Falconer, Toney River, \$5; A. M. Baillie, N. Earlton, \$1.30; J. Grant, Irish Mountain, \$1.50; J. A. McQueen, Orwell Head, 25c; J. W. Graham, Trenton, 25c; D. Robertson, P. E. I., \$1.50; G. A. Douglas, N. Glasgow, \$1; K. J. McKenzie, W. B., R. J., \$1; T. Glover, Pictou, \$3.