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# THE MONTHLY RECORD

OF THE

## Church of Scotland,

IN

### Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Adjoining Provinces.

VOL. XXXII.

NOVEMBER, 1886.

No. 11.

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

#### DR. ELLIS WARNS HIS COUNTRY.

Although this terrible warning is given specially to AMERICANS by one of their own ablest Physicians, yet Canada and the world at large are not quite free from the same deadly dangers.

**W**AS it not true that too many of the Churches of to-day, with their clergy and periodicals, are apparently sailing above the clouds, far away from the earth where men and women toil and struggle, and children are born and reared amid temptations of every kind; and that few special efforts are being made to prevent our boys from using intoxicating drinks and tobacco, and our girls from following the vain and foolish habits which to-day threaten the very existence of the native American race? Within fifty years the number of children born of Americans has diminished one-half, and they are only one-half of the number born in the homes of our Irish, English, and German immigrants. This is a sad showing for the descendants of the Puritans. And yet this is not the worst of it. Even the development and ability of American women to bear children have diminished in like proportion; and their ability to nurse their children has decreased in a much greater ratio; until now "the mass of our American females are totally unable to act the wet nurse with success." All this deterioration of our women results from false ideas and habits of life. First: They have an idea that it is not fashionable to have a large family of children. Second: Our girls are not brought up at active housework, and active work of any kind is not fashionable,—thus giving them no chance for being physically and mentally

well developed. Third: The prevalence of the idea that a pale, delicate complexion makes a woman more attractive; this leads to the exclusion of sunlight from the rooms where women dwell and girls grow up; thus depriving them of sunlight, which is so all-important if the body is to be developed and health preserved. Fourth: Sending our girls (who are suffering for the want of proper exercise and sunlight to develop their bodies) to school, and plying them with many studies which tax the brain and develop that organ faster than the muscular and lymphatic systems, and even the bones; thus destroying the balance between the different structures which must exist if there is to be a harmonious development of the entire body. Fifth: Tight dressing, which is commenced at a younger age and carried to a greater extent to-day than ever before. This practice cripples the heart, lungs and breasts, and prevents their development, produces permanent retraction of the nipples, and indurations in the breasts which result in inflammation and abscesses when the woman becomes a mother and attempts to nurse her child. Tight dressing also displaces the abdominal organs and crowds them down upon the reproductive organs within the pelvis, and thus interferes with their development and functional activity, and gives rise to a large number of female diseases which so torment the lives of many of our women.

In a work, by "Meta Lander," on "The Tobacco Problem," published by Cupples, Upham & Co., Boston, Dr. Nathan Allen, a distinguished medical writer, says:

"I am glad to learn that you are soon to publish a work on 'Tobacco.' Having made,

for many years, a specialty of the study of the laws of health and disease, I consider this one of the greatest evils of the present day. Language cannot describe the terrible effects which tobacco produces upon both body and mind. It perverts the taste, impairs mental capacity, corrupts the moral sense, and stimulates the animal nature.

"But its pernicious effects are not confined to the present generation, nor to this life. Its dreadful evils, through the laws of inheritance, extend to offspring, even to the second, third and fourth generation.

"In view of such facts, that smoking should increase, especially among young men, is alarming, yes, shocking! I pray that your book may prove a powerful auxiliary in this much-needed reform."

These fearful evils, together with the use of intoxicating drinks, are all around us, even in the Church and among its members; and they are desolating the land. Many are ignorantly practicing these habits, and imbibing the errors which encourage them; and what are our ministers and our periodicals doing to enlighten the people, and to lead them by the truth to shun bad habits as sins against God? Do we not absolutely need our Physicians to speak out as Missionaries to warn us all? And do we not need periodicals which will take hold of these bad habits, and guard the young and innocent against them? The voice of the Medical Faculty must be raised, and men and women must be called to repentance; and that call must be heeded before our native race can be rescued from the overwhelming flood of errors and vices which is sweeping over our land and swiftly destroying our race. Physicians could make a comparatively independent order of Teachers, not being dependent upon their vocation as Teachers for their daily bread. The Church to-day is a Missionary Church; and the best are finding that Medical Missionaries are the most useful in spreading a knowledge of Christianity in heathen lands. May we not well follow their example, and encourage such Medical Men as are qualified for the work, and are willing to work for the rescue of the American race from impending ruin?

PILATE thought a kingdom without fighting soldiers did not amount to much. Christ thought a kingdom of fighting soldiers did not amount to much. Pilate and all his kingdom have vanished. Christ's kingdom will endure forever. Pilate the governor would have been forgotten but for Jesus the prisoner.

## MRS. CLEVELAND ON TEMPERANCE.

**T**HE temperance people of the Union—and they seem all the time to be increasing in both numbers and zeal—will rejoice to know that the young and beautiful mistress of the White House is on their side.

Recently Mrs. Crow, a lady of Virginia, begged of Mrs. Cleveland an opinion as to the propriety of a woman's signing the temperance pledge. The President's wife promptly replied from the White House, under date of Aug. 12, in this brief but wise letter:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON.

MRS. A. M. CROW.—The subject to which you refer and ask my advice is one in which your own conscience must dictate the wisest course for yourself to pursue. You have better opportunities for knowing how you can do the most good, and, it seems to me, that should be the standard by which we women should settle all our great questions in life. It rarely occurs that a woman needs for herself the restraining influences of a temperance pledge; but if by placing ourselves under such an organization we can better help our fathers, brothers, lovers and friends, I think there should be no hesitation in the matter. I know something of the Good Templars, and that they do much good work. It is quite certain you can do no harm by casting your lot on the side of temperance, and you may do much good. I do not consider it a small matter by any means, and I am glad you asked me the question. It is encouraging to know of every sister who wants to add her strength to the cause which, happily, some day will rid our land of ruined men and broken families.

FRANCES CLEVELAND.

Aug. 12, 1886.

A volume might be written on woman's duty, and yet what could be added essential to that short and simple exposition by the lovely mistress of the White House? All the preachers in all the pulpits to-day can propose no better rule of conduct in this case.

Mrs. Cleveland's sympathies, like those of every good woman, are with the cause of temperance. She sighs over the sorrows inflicted by rum; but, it will be observed, she does not undertake to herself propose any method of dealing with the liquor traffic, and does not give any opinion with regard to total abstinence, except that it should be practised by women if thereby they can "do the most good." Yet Mrs. Cleveland's letter to Mrs. Crow is an argument in behalf of temperance which is all the stronger because of its own temperance. She is a wise as well as a beautiful young woman.

## SKETCH OF PRINCIPAL CAIRD, D. D.

BY REV C. B. ROSS, B.D., LANCASTER, ONT.

**D**R. JOHN CAIRD, Principal of the University of Glasgow, is one of the most eloquent preachers of the Scotch Church. Not long ago, a religious periodical in Scotland invited each of its subscribers to send in a list of twelve of the best preachers of Scotland, the names to appear on the list in their order of merit, according to the opinion of each contributor. When all the lists were compared, it was found that Principal Caird had the largest number of votes. And the result of this test coincides with popular opinion in Scotland. When it is known that Dr. Caird is to preach, the Church is certain to be crowded. The late Dean Stanley, indeed, regarded Principal Caird as a greater preacher than Robertson of Brighton. In one sense this opinion is correct. Principal Caird's sermons are more elaborate, and his style is more ornate than that of the great English divine; but, in reading them over, we miss somewhat of that deep penetration into the meaning of Scripture, and of that wonderful intensity and earnestness in the exposition of spiritual truth, which are so characteristic of the writings of M. Robertson, who has been called "the most original preacher of the 19th century."

John Caird was born at Greenock in 1820. He studied at Glasgow University; and at the age of twenty-five years he was appointed to the parish of Newton-on-Ayr. In 1847 he was translated to the charge of Lady Yester's parish in Edinburgh—a charge which had, previously, been filled by such able men as Dr. Blair, Principal Lee, Dr Binnie, etc. The young preacher fully maintained the reputation of Lady Yester's pulpit; and, during his incumbency, the Church was crowded every Sunday. The work of preparing and preaching two sermons a week, however, began to tell upon the young clergyman, who was in delicate health, and he was glad, after a short pastorate in Edinburgh, to undertake the charge of the parish of Errol in Perthshire, to which he was called. Here he fully maintained his reputation, and was frequently invited to fill important pulpits on special occasions. In 1857 he accepted a call to Glasgow, where he still further advanced his reputation as a preacher and an author. He received the degree of D. D. in 1860, and was appointed to the chair of Theology in the University of Glasgow in 1862. During his long tenure of this office he was

one of the principal ornaments of the University. He studied carefully the different philosophical schools of Germany, and (with his brother, Professor Edward Caird,) became a warm admirer of the Hegelian philosophy. When the Principalship became vacant in 1873 Dr. Caird was appointed to that office, and thus reached the highest point of his successful career. Since then he has lived a more retired life, giving himself to literary pursuits, while performing, with becoming dignity and with marked ability, the duties of Principal; and preaching, on special occasions, with all the eloquence which marked his earlier career.

The elements of Dr. Caird's popularity as a preacher consist chiefly in his refined power of thought, with the charm of his rich and sympathetic voice, the grace and force of his delivery, and the cultured style of his composition. No Scotch preacher has at command a more finished literary style than Principal Caird. Perhaps no writer of the English language excels him in this respect. His writings have all the grace of Dean Stanley's, all the force of Canon Liddon's, and they have a majesty peculiarly their own. "In the hands of Principal Caird, the English language dons the imperial purple."

The following is an extract from his sermon on

## "THE SIMPLICITY OF CHRISTIAN RITUAL:"

"The danger, incident to an elaborate ceremonial, of substituting ritual for religion, is increased by the too common tendency to mistake æsthetic emotion for religious feeling. It is quite possible, apart from a religion of conscience and spiritual conviction, to get up a sensuous mimicry of pious emotion. As the outer form of a book, its showy binding or fair type, may be admired by many who have neither intelligence nor taste to appreciate its contents; or as the fair and noble features and graceful form of man or woman may be beheld with delight by not a few, who are incapable of honoring the still nobler beauty of the mind within—so there is that in the mere dress and drapery of religion, the arbitrary form and accidents of spirituality, which may elicit deep emotion from many a mind that has never felt one throb of true religious feeling—of reverence or love for the inner spirit and essence of religion itself. Beauty, it is true, is not hostile to Goodness; on the contrary, the Beautiful and the Good, ever closely akin, blend ultimately in the one glorious unity of the Divine Nature. The highest perception and keenest relish for the Beautiful, therefore, is that which is possible only to the pure and holy mind. Yet there is a lower sensibility to Beauty which is attainable apart from the moral condition of the heart, and which is often felt most keenly by the most unspiritual and irreligious of men. A refined bodily organization, a susceptible nervous system, a strongly emotional temperament, especially if these be combined with a mind of some measure of intellectual culture, will render a man extremely sensitive to the beauty of the outer accompani-

ments of religious worship. The faculties which qualify their possessor for the pleasures of taste—which enable him to take delight in art or nature, in poetry or painting or music, in scenic effects or dramatic exhibitions—are identical with those which an elaborate and poetic ritual calls into play. The soul that is devoid of true reverence towards GOD may be rapt into a spurious ecstacy, while in rich and solemn tones the loud-voiced organ peals forth His praise. The heart that never felt one throb of love to CHRIST may thrill with an ecstacy of sentimental tenderness, while soft voices, now blending, now dividing, in combined or responsive strains, celebrate the glories of Redeeming Love. And not seldom the most sensual and profligate of men have owned to that strange, undefined, yet delicious feeling of awe and elevation that steals over the spirit in some fair adorned temple on which all the resources of art have been lavished—where soft light floods the air, and mystic shadows play over pillar and arch and vaulted roof, and the hushed and solemn stillness is broken only by the voices of prayer or praise. Christian thought and feeling may, indeed, appropriate to its own high use these outer things. All that is noble in taste and beautiful in art it may lay hold of, and, by the inner transmuting power of devotion, ennoble and spiritualize. Still, it should never be forgotten that, if largely introduced into the act of religious worship, the refinements of art may become to multitudes, not the means, but the end. Instead of walking by the light you kindle, many, gazing on the beauty of the lamp, will stumble in the Christian path. For one that will take hold of the angel's hand, there are multitudes who will content themselves with gazing artistically on the splendor of his vesture. It is easy to admire the sheen of the sapphire throne, while we leave its glorious Occupant unreverenced and unrecognized. Better that the world should stay away, than join CHRIST'S ranks on false pretences; better that the hearts of men should remain utterly cold, than that, warmed by spurious feeling, they should deem themselves inspired by a pure and holy flame."

## POETIC GEMS FOR YOUNG AND OLD.

### FIRST IN AUTOGRAPH ALBUM.



As days their fleeting rounds record  
On every page of nature's chart,  
So may these pages well be stored  
With breathings fresh from friend-  
ship's heart.

Though brush and sculpture often fail  
Mind's choicest pictures to outline;  
Yet may I here on you prevail  
To drop a word at friendship's shrine.

Write not alone a page to fill,  
But keep a heavenly end in view;  
Thy lines may lasting good distil,  
And garland memory's thoughts of you!

York Co., N.B.

THEO. MACK.

### THE ETERNAL GOODNESS.

I dimly guess from blessings known  
Of greater out of sight,  
And with the chastened Psalmist, own  
His judgments too are right.

I long for household voices gone;  
For vanished smiles I long;  
But God hath led my dear ones on,  
And he can do no wrong.

I know not what the future hath  
Of marvel or surprise,  
Assured alone that life and death  
His mercy underlies.

No offering of my own I have,  
Nor works my faith to prove;  
I can but give the gifts He gave,  
And plead His love for love.

And so beside the Silent Sea  
I wait the muffled oar;  
No harm from Him can come to me,  
On ocean or on shore.

I know not where His islands lift  
Their fringed palms in air;  
I only know I cannot drift  
Beyond His love and care.

WHITTIER.

### AT MY FATHER'S GRAVE.

I come half voiceless here, and bring  
The sorrow that I dare not sing;  
A grief set evermore apart  
In the veiled chamber of my heart,

His moldering dust can never hear  
The tenderest footsteps drawing near;  
But far beyond our finite view  
His spirit walks the boundless blue.

And though I cannot see him stand  
Within the soul's illumined land;  
Yet somewhere by God's crystal sea,  
I know my father waits for me.

WILLIAM H. HAYNE.

### WOODS.

Oft in the woods we long delayed,  
When hours were minutes all too brief,  
For nature knew no sound of grief;  
But overhead the breezes played,  
And in the dank grass at our knee  
Showed pearls of our green forest sea,  
The star-white flowers of triple leaf,  
Which love around the brooks to be  
Within the birch and maple shade.  
—Lord Lorne's Poem on Quebec.

### LOVE ME NOW.

Love me now! Love has such a little minute,  
Day crowds on day with swift and noiseless  
tread,  
Life's end comes on ere fairly we begin it,  
Pain jostles joy, and hope gives place to dread.  
Love me now!  
It will be too late when we are dead!

Love me now! While wastill are young together,  
While glad and brave the sun shines overhead  
Hand locked in hand, in this blue, smiling  
weather,

Sighing were sin, and variance ill bestead.  
Love me now!  
It will be too late when you are dead!

Love me now! Shadows hover in the distance!  
 Cold winds are coming: green leaves must  
 turn red.  
 Frownest thou, my Love, at this sad insistence?  
 Even this moment may the dart be sped!  
 Love me now!  
 It will be too late when I am dead!  
 SUSAN COOLIDGE.

“UNDYING LOVE IN DYING PAIN.”

**O**H, my friends, behold your SAVIOUR  
 Hanging on the accursed tree;  
 Ah, what agony He suffers!  
 Tasting death for you and me.  
 See the cruel soldiers standing  
 By the Cross, they nailed Him to:  
 Yet He says, “Forgive them, FATHER,  
 For they know not what they do.”

See His sinking head droops lower;  
 From His side the heart drops low;  
 What a cloud of sin is hanging  
 O'er that Cross of shame and woe!

Yet, in midst of all His sufferings,  
 He regards the sinner's prayer;  
 And, to one in deep contrition,  
 Pardon freely doth declare.

With what deep despairing sorrow  
 All His followers grieve and pray!  
 Even the sun was veiled in darkness  
 On that drear and awful day.

But His woe at last is ended,  
 And our ransom fully paid:  
 “It is finished!” all accomplished;  
 CHRIST was numbered with the dead!

Can it be that Death has conquered?  
 Can the grave our LORD retain?  
 No, ye faithful Christian followers,  
 CHRIST our LORD has risen again!

Risen from the earth to Heaven,  
 To JERUSALEM'S Unity;  
 Thence to save all who obey Him,  
 And provide for you and me!

Blessed thought for true believers,  
 That a Home awaits us there!  
 Then to dwell with Him for ever.  
 O let us to-day prepare!

Tatonajouché, N.S. C. F. MACKAY.

A CENTURY OF MISSIONS.

**T**HE new and able pamphlet, “*A Century of Protestant Missions*,” by the Rev. James Johnston, states the following facts,—3000 ordained missionaries, 730 laymen, and 2500 women have been sent out by the Protestant churches of Britain, America, and the continent of Europe into all parts of the heathen and Mohammedan world. These 6230 messengers of the Churches are now preaching the ever-

lasting Gospel in twenty times as many languages as were spoken on the day of Pentecost. 27,000 native converts are now employed and paid as evangelists to their own countrymen, and 2,500 are ordained pastors of native congregations. The money raised for carrying on Protestant Missions in all parts of the world now amounts to £2,450,000 annually. 870,000 adults, converts from among the heathen, are now in full communion with the Church of Christ as the result of Protestant Missionary labour. These with their families and dependents form Christian communities over almost every portion of the habitable globe, numbering in the aggregate at least 2,800,000 souls. These are facts which can be tabulated; but there are others of vast importance which cannot be so expressed,—the influence of Christian teaching and Christian life of Missionaries and their converts, the creation of written language with the gift of the Word of God to more than 200 tribes and nations, and the like. This is most encouraging. But there is a sad offset to it all. Not only has the heathen and Mohammedan population increased by two hundred millions, while the three millions have been added to the Church; three generations of men, women, and children have passed into eternity during that century of Missions. That means the death of more than two thousand millions without the consolations of our Christian hope and without the knowledge of the love of God. Still our author sees ground for the hope of ultimate victory.

THE CHINESE.—Great inconvenience has been experienced by missionaries in China on account of the lack of a suitable version of the Scriptures. Although since the year 1818, the Chinese have not been destitute of the Bible in their own tongue, the trouble has been that the scholarly version was unintelligible to the masses, while the colloquial versions were literary absurdities in the eyes of educated Chinese. This has been an important consideration, from the fact that hundreds of thousands of copies of parts of the Scriptures have been circulated each year as the most effectual means of opening the door to the Christian faith. In 1889 a circular was issued to the English missionaries with regard to the advisability of bringing out an easy Wenli version, half way in style between the classic and various dialect translations. Nothing practical came of it, however, till 1892, when Rev. Griffith John of Hankow began the experiment of translating the four Gospels into easy Wenli. In the end, cheered by the encouragement of his friends, he

persevered in his task till he has now completed the entire New Testament. The translation was brought out in parts, as it progressed, by the National Bible Society of Scotland. Such was the welcome it received, both in those districts where only the difficult classic version could be had, but also in the Mandarin-speaking districts, that nearly 170,000 copies of the whole or parts of the New Testament have already been ordered. During the past year there has been a great revival of English missionary effort in China, and the advent of this new Gospel version is hailed with great joy as promising to be an efficient weapon in the work of grace.

**THE JAPANESE.**—The Japanese are probably of Mongolian origin, and came from Corea. They are small of stature, the average man being about 5 feet high. They develop early and are short lived. Boys, young men, and women do the hard work, and the dead line is crossed at forty. The Japanese are intelligent, polite, cheerful, cleanly, cautious, curious, industrious, imitative, kind-hearted, honourable, intensely patriotic, and fairly persevering. They are inclined to be fickle, deceptive, improvident, suspicious, and somewhat superstitious and sensual. Impurity of life is an open and common vice. Nineteenth of the people are hopelessly in debt. Children are very obedient. Corporal punishment is almost unknown.

**THE TURKS** are not naturally vindictive and quarrelsome. They are fond of home, of children, of flowers, and of dumb animals. They are polite, temperate, and cleanly; and, unless excited to frenzy by attacks on their property or religion (and such attacks the missionaries certainly do not propose to make), are a quiet and peaceable people. In short, the Turks have many excellent traits of mind and heart, and already possess many religious ideas which are correct. Converted to Christ, they would be roused to mental activity and benevolent effort, and would naturally become missionaries to the millions of Mohammedans in Central Asia.

THAT the course adopted by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in regard to Union met with acceptance in some quarters was made clear by the intimation from a member of the Constitutional party in the Free Church, to the effect that he had directed his agents to cancel a proposed bequest of £20,000 for Endowed Territorial Work in the Free Church, and assign that sum to the same work on the part of the Church of Scotland.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

FAIRHOLM, P. E. I., Oct. 4, 1886.

REV. AND DEAR SIR :

**S**TRANGE to say, that I have received fifty-four answers from fifty-four individuals,—and not one more,—to the fifty-four references in Dr. Swartz's poem on "Christ and His Wonderful Names."

As nearly all of these answers indicate a patient, thorough and enlightened search of God's Word, I find it so hard to discriminate that I have thought it advisable to hand all the answers to two of our clergy, for them to report as to the first six that they considered "Excelsior;" then the next best six; making twelve worthy of prizes of the first and second classes; and those of the residue that ought to have "Honorable Mention."

So soon as these reports are made, I will cause an entire list of all the persons who have sent these answers, to be published in the following number of the MONTHLY RECORD, and will forward the prizes to the address of each entitled thereto, and a neatly printed card of "Honorable Mention" to each of the others.

I have been much gratified at the many kind expressions of personal regard that have been sent with some of these answers, by young friends whom I have never seen

Ever yours, faithfully,

CHARLES YOUNG.

## ON PROTESTANT UNITY.

**S**IR,—I have read with much interest an account of the proceedings of religious bodies meeting in Montreal and elsewhere lately, regarding the union of the different Protestant Churches in Canada. If all the Protestants of Canada were to unite under one banner, a scandal would be removed from the fair name of religion, and Christ's Church would be strengthened in her efforts to conquer sin. No one can have this object more at heart than I have, and I pen these words only to mention certain conditions which, in my opinion, must be agreed to if any union of the Protestant Churches in Canada is to prove a blessing. If the movement is to be of any avail it must grow slowly. A violent form of union forced upon the Protestant bodies would prove a curse rather than a blessing.

To my mind these conditions, or at least the

first three of them, must be observed if the union is to prove a real unity.

1. Each religious body to have in the union all the rights and privileges and the form of government which it has at present, if desired by the members.

2. The financial rights of each congregation or religious body, as at present existing, not to be infringed upon.

3. That no attempt be made to unite two or more congregations unless their adherents be practically unanimous in their desire to unite.

It may be asked, If these three conditions are agreed to, what room is there left for union?

4. Well, there might be the union conferred by the possession of a common name—no weak bond.

5. There might be an act of mutual eligibility passed, enabling congregations to elect over them any minister in the union.

6. A general Council might be formed of representatives from all the bodies in the union having power to deal with foreign missions, with the more remote sections of home missions, and with questions relating to foreign Churches.

7. A committee might be formed of representatives of all the bodies in the union to confer and advise regarding the planting of mission stations in the more settled districts.

If these seven conditions were agreed to, and if, after a term of years, the union resting upon them proved satisfactory, the basis of union might be widened. The general Council might assume control of the home missions, and the different bodies might assimilate more closely in matters of ritual and government.

With the fervent hope that the outcome of this movement will be to unite more closely the different branches of Christ's Church in Canada, I am, etc.,

CHARLES B. ROSS, B. D.

Launceston, Ontario, 1886.

[In approval of these timely hints, we add the simple yet excellent basis of Union adopted at the late Christian Convention in the United States:—

“The Committee on Christian Union reported the following, as the basis for union with the Christian Union Church of Ohio:

“1. The Bible our only rule of faith and practice.

“2. Christ the only Head of the Church.

“3. Christian character the only test of fellowship.

“4. Individual interpretation of Scripture the right and duty of all.

“5. The union of all the followers of Christ without controversy.

“6. Each local church govern itself.”

This basis of Union was adopted by the Convention: having already been adopted by the Christian Union Church, and by the Ohio State Christian Association.—ED.]

#### LETTER FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

REV. P. MELVILLE, A. M., B. D.:

DEAR SIR,—I received your pamphlets, for which I feel greatly obliged. “The Secrets of Logic” I regard as the most admirable thing of its kind. It is a volume in a nutshell. The “Reply to Prof Robertson Smith” is an admirable exemplification of the principles laid down in the “Secrets of Logic.” Rev. John R. Thompson of Halifax is our minister here in Vancouver. He wishes to be remembered to you, and says that he was acquainted with you. He had been Pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Olympia, (capital of Washington Territory), for the last fifteen years. He is a good man, a good speaker, generally popular, and is a native of P. E. Island. Hoping that you are enjoying yourself,

I remain yours, etc.,

D. M. MCINTOSH,

Physician and Surgeon.

Vancouver, Washington Territory.

#### LETTER FROM SCOTLAND.

THORNHILL, DUMFRIESSHIRE, 1886.

DEAR MR. MELVILLE:

WE are in the midst of a great sorrow just now. This day week the son and heir of Buccleuch, Lord Dalkeith, met his death in the country of Locheil. He had been on a visit to his aunt, Lady Margaret Cameron of Locheil, and, as he was a keen sportsman, went out deer-stalking with a friend I believe of his College days, Mr. Albert Gray. One took the one side of the Loch, and the other the other side. After a day's stalking with little success, he at last got within range, fired at and wounded a stag. Thinking he might still get it, he started down the hill-side after it, but his foot slipped, and he could not stop till brought up by a flat rock, which his rifle struck, and it went off, crashing the bullet through his shoulder, making a terrible wound. Two keepers were with him, a Cameron and a McDonald. Cameron did his best to stop the bleeding, but it was beyond his



skill. Dalkeith told him he was bleeding and dying fast, and in his kindly way asked for a drink of water, after receiving which, even in that time of agony, he courteously thanked him, and, with his back on the heather, and without a murmur or complaint, like a noble Border Chief as he was, went his way to the "Far, Far Land." All over Scotland, and more especially on the lands owned by Buccleuch, sorrow for his untimely end is deep and genuine. But after all, his was a noble life. Born the heir of vast estates, surrounded with everything that could make life pleasant and temptations powerful, yet he passed through all a manly, modest, and pure life. Those who knew him best loved him most. It is only the other day that he was in the midst of us, during all the heat of an election; but even those most keenly opposed to him in politics were the first to acknowledge the straightforward and manly way in which he carried through the warfare. Now, all who knew him are glad to point to the young life (prematurely closed) as a pure and unselfish one, striving, by kindly deeds and loving words, to be helpful to all, whatever their position, with whom he came in contact. May we not apply to him the words of the Highland Coronach?

"The hand of the reaper  
Takes the ears that are hoary,  
But the voice of the weeper  
Wails manhood in glory.  
The autumn winds rushing  
Waft the leaves that are serest,  
But our flower was in flushing  
When blighting was nearest.

"Fleet foot on the corrie,  
Sage counsel in cumber,  
Red hand of the Hunter,  
How sound is thy slumber!  
Like the dew on the mountain,  
Like the foam on the river,  
Like the bubble on the fountain,  
Thou art gone, and for ever!"

Achnacarry has heard the wail of the Cameron men for beloved Chiefs, and many a Border Peel heard the sounds of woe for the loss of a Bold Buccleuch, but the wail of the Border Land for Dalkeith, and the wild voices of the pines and torrents of Lochaber and Lochiel, will sound in loving remembrance of that young and noble Christian life so tragically closed at the age of 26 years.

I enclose a Lament for Dalkeith by Captain Clark Kennedy of Knockgray in Galloway—a noble tribute from a keen sportsman and an intimate friend. If you can afford space for it at the end of this letter, please insert it; it has the genuine ring.

I am yours, very truly,

DAVID CLARK.

## LAMENT FOR DALKEITH.

AIR—"Lochaber no more!"

(Specially composed by ALEXANDER CLARK KENNEDY.)

Chaidh e shealg anns a mhadaun, ladair luath  
gu leor.

Ach mun thainig am feasgair, bha sinn silceadh  
nan deor.

Air son an t-sealgair og nasail, tha nis gun deo,  
'S do ghleanntan Lochaber, cha till e ni s mo!  
Lochaber ni s mo!

I.

How fair are the mountains at dawning of day!  
How glorious the heather in purple array!  
How brightly the sunshine is gilding the ben!  
How lovely the bracken that waves in the glen!  
Then up! to the forest! come, hasten away!  
To the corrie, the mountain! no longer delay!  
And we'll seek, as we clamber the precipice side,  
The "lord of the forest"—the stag in his pride!

II.

In the glens of Lochaber gay laughter we hear,  
It startles the grouse, as it rouses the deer;  
Where Charlie, our monarch, his banner out-  
spread,  
Where birches and rowan are wreath'd over-  
head,  
The quarry is crouching 'mid boulders so grey,  
But, see, in a moment he's up and away!  
Away through the forest—away like the wind,  
But the stalkers are eagerly pressing behind.

III.

Hark, hark! 'tis a rifle shot that rings through  
the air,  
Another!—but what is yon cry of despair?  
Can the scream of the whaup be so plaintive  
and shrill?  
Or is it the Angel of Death on the hill?

Hush! hush! on the mountain a gallant one lies;  
Alas! for Dalkeith on the precipice dies,  
And the breezes waft mournfully down to the  
shore  
The refrain, "He shall see Achnacarry no more!"

IV.

As darkly the night falls on corrie and glen,  
Is heard the sad wail of the Cameron men:  
The croak of the raven resounds overhead,  
"Alone on the mountain! alone with the dead!"  
Thy waters, Loch Artraig, seem darksome and  
drear,  
Though we saw them this morning so sparkling  
and clear;  
And now the wild coronach! rings on the shore,  
"Alas! he returns from the forest no more!"

V.

The hurricane rises and sweeps thro' the trees,  
The scream of the eagle is borne on the breeze:  
The silver birch, weeping, is bent to the ground,

\* The literal translation of the Gaelic is—  
Hale and hearty in the morn he went hunting  
the deer.

But ere evening fell we were shedding the tear  
For the gallant young sportsman whose fate we  
deplore.

Who now will return to Lochaber no more!

† Prince Charles Stuart raised his banner, in  
the year 1745, in the wilds of Lochaber, not far  
from this very spot.

‡ Lament for the departed.

The Inn thunders downward with sorrowing sound;  
On the wings of the gale sweeping over the heath  
Is heard the wild dirge of lament for Dalkeith!  
There's sorrow and dool in the house of Lochiel,  
But his spirit's awa' to the "Land o' the Leal."

VI.

Lament, bonnie Scotland, a seion so true!  
Oh, grieve for the loss of the hope of Buccleuch!  
Where Etrick and Yarrow environ Bowhill,  
In the ages to come we will honor him still.  
And where the broad Esk rushes on to the sea,  
His memory as green as the meadows shall be;  
And where, by Dumfries, flows the Nith to the shore,  
We will dream of him still, though we see him no more

VII.

Mourn, mourn thy young kinsman departed,  
Lochiel!

A Scot who to Scotia was loyal as steel!  
And fear not his countrymen, trusty and true,  
Will ever forget such a son of Buccleuch!  
For as long as the heather in Scotland is seen,  
So long will we keep his dear memory green—  
As fresh as our hills that the breezes sweep o'er,  
Although he returns to Drumlanrig no more!

[In reading these lines many hearts will bleed and tears will flow, in memory of our own beloved Isaac Ross McKay, John G. Gordon, Angus Gordon, and other excellent youths, cut off in their bloom by such untimely mishaps!]

BIBLICAL QUESTIONS

FOR SABBATH SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES.

By HON. JUDGE YOUNG, LL.D., OF P. E. I.

1. Where did Abraham say to the young men that he and the lad would go and worship?
2. What came before the years of famine in Egypt?
3. What brother did Joseph command should be brought to him in Egypt?
4. For what did the giant Goliath disdain David?
5. How often was there a sacrifice in Bethlehem for the family of David?
6. To what does David compare the feathers of a dove?
7. What did the Merchants of Solomon receive out of Egypt at a price?
8. What is it said in Job that we are but of?
9. With what was Elisha ploughing when Elijah found him?
10. What did King Hezekiah urge all Israel to do?
11. On what animal did Jesus sit when He entered Jerusalem in triumph?
12. What are all the promises of God in Christ Jesus?

BEST ANSWERS IN V FOR SEPTEMBER FROM

Alma .....	M. C. Douglas.
Fisher's Grant.....	S. A. McDonald.
Fox Brook .....	J. Smith.
Hopewell .....	C. McLean.
" .....	D. N. McLean.
Lindsay .....	G. R. Grant.
Mountville .....	J. Urquhart.
Mount Thom.....	G. R. McLeod.
River Dennis.....	D. Cameron.
River John .....	J. Dilworth.
" .....	E. M. Holmes.
Saltsprings.....	M. F. McLeod.
" .....	B. J. McDonald.
Westville .....	J. H. Moore.
" .....	E. McGregor.
" .....	A. C. Moore.

ANSWERS IN W FOR OCTOBER.

1. Waggous; 2. Walls of Jericho; 3. Wisdom; 4. Wages of Unrighteousness; 5. Wonderful; 6. Wearied with his journey; 7. Well of Water; 8. Widow; 9. Whirlwind; 10. Wheat; 11. Wasted it; 12. Whole World.

BEST ANSWERS were from—

Alma .....	M. C. Douglas.
Fox Brook .....	J. Smith.
Hopewell .....	D. N. McLean.
River John .....	J. Dilworth.
River Dennis.....	D. Cameron.
Mount Thom.....	G. R. McLeod.
Saltsprings.....	M. F. McLeod.
Westville .....	E. McGregor.
" .....	A. C. Moore.
" .....	J. Moore.

TERRIBLE tidings come from Africa. A frightful massacre of native Christians has taken place in Uganda, by the orders of Mwangi the King. The massacre began in June and was directly due to the refusal of a Christian lad, acting as the King's page, to commit an abominable crime. Many Christians were tortured, mutilated and speared, and thirty-two were burnt alive together. The appeals of the missionaries for a cessation of the atrocities were unavailing. The fate of these unfortunates did not serve to frighten the candidates for baptism, and within a week after the massacre many natives were baptized at their own desire. Leaflets containing extracts from the Scriptures, prayers and hymns in the Uganda language, are freely bought by the people, although their possession involves danger of punishment. The diary of Bishop Hamington, who was put to death by the King, will soon be published in London. It is a thrilling and pathetic narrative of his experience in Uganda up to the day of his death.

## The Monthly Record.

HALIFAX, N. S., NOVEMBER, 1886.

Price 25 cents yearly, in parcels of 4 or more to one address. An extra copy is sent to a club of 10 or more, if prepaid. Single copies will be sent at 50 cents yearly, PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

Articles for insertion should be with the Editor before the middle of the month.

All orders and all remittances of cash are to be sent to the Editor or Publisher.

Remit cash by Post Office Order, Bank Draft, or Registered Letter. Address—

REV. P. MELVILLE, A.M., Editor, Hopewell;  
MR. THOS. GLOVER, Merchant, Pictou, or  
MR. W. G. PENDER, Printer, Carlton House,  
Halifax, N. S.

### PROSPECTS FOR 1887.

**T**HE great improvements already made in the MONTHLY RECORD are highly valued and praised, not only by our intelligent subscribers in the Maritime Provinces, but also by able and learned men throughout Canada, the United States, and even in Scotland and England. Honest rivals see and recognize its merits; and if any false tongue rails against it, the decisive answer is to read the RECORD and judge for yourself which is true and loyal, and which is of a sadly opposite character.

But we are preparing to make the MONTHLY RECORD better and better still in the year 1887. Some very choice articles are promised from month to month, which our readers will learn to value as they appear. The Ministers of our Synod have agreed to give cordial aid; and other able writers have promised valuable articles from time to time. Our worthy friend, Hon. Mr. Justice Young, LL.D., has consented to furnish a series of monthly Lessons on the History of the Church of CHRIST from its earliest infancy. These must be of deep interest to all Christians, and should prove as widely popular as the "*Letters of Agricola*," by his worthy sire of happy memory.

Besides these and other improvements which will prove a precious boon to all our subscribers, we are also preparing to give some choice premiums to such of our friends and Agents as will forward us the FULL AMOUNT DUE from their sections before the end of the year; and those also who will forward us lists of NEW

SUBSCRIBERS prepaid for 1887. Let our friends begin the good work without delay. They will find it both useful and helpful to our RECORD, our Church and themselves. It will help to train them to be active and successful in the cause of our Church when the older champions go to their rest. We have seen a large and truly beautiful Scottish Picture of "THE GATHERING OF THE CLANS," in all the splendour of their Highland dresses,—their spotless bonnets blue, their kilts and tartan plaids,—with every color true to life. It deserves a high place of honor in the best Scottish parlors. We propose to distribute at least FIFTY of these splendid pictures as premiums, among such friends and Agents as will prove themselves most successful in paying up arrears and in securing new subscribers for the RECORD. And we reserve the right to increase the number of premiums very largely if we find that they have been more largely deserved.

### TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

If you have not yet paid for the MONTHLY RECORD for this year, please do so as soon as possible. Every honest man (and we think our subscribers are all honest) will pay if he can. Every honest man will remember if he has not paid, and will hasten to do his duty. If any one is too poor to pay, (as, for instance, a widow in need,) we give hers free of cost. But the rest will please pay promptly; for we have to pay up every cent of our accounts by the end of the year. If our readers only knew how much money it takes to keep up such a magazine in good style, they would not delay, and still more if they knew what immense exertion and labor night and day is required to edit it as we do without payment. But above all, they can duly consider what priceless benefit (at once moral and spiritual, educational, social and ecclesiastical), such a local religious periodical brings to every family that reads it carefully and studies it loyally, no wise parent will ever grudge to pay 25 cents a year for the MONTHLY RECORD.

### TO OUR AGENTS.

Please collect and forward the balance due (if not already paid) from your section, as soon as you can. We give notice to our subscribers as above; but we depend upon you to give effect to our call, by collecting and forwarding the arrears, except so much as is due from the poor and needy, which we heartily forgive. It is not possible for a Parish Minister to edit the MONTHLY RECORD as we do it, and at the same time to collect all the dues, while he

ends to the arduous and endless duties of a large congregation, with many extra calls daily. Think of it! Then we are sure you will refuse your most hearty aid, as freely as you own! But we hope to show our appreciation of your valued help, as above indicated, in the near future. Let EVERY MAN DO HIS DUTY faithfully and devotedly.

Is it not strange that men who wish to disown the Church of Scotland, yet ask us to help to endow their Colleges?

## FOR OUR OWN CHURCH AND COUNTRY.

### NOVA SCOTIA.

**RIVER JOHN.**—On Sabbath, 10th Oct., Divine service was resumed in the Kirk. The building had been closed since June last, and had undergone extensive alterations and improvements. Viewed either from the outside or the inside, the improvement in the edifice is very decided. A neat tower has been added, and a bell, whose tone is both sweet and powerful, now calls the worshippers together. An addition of some 18 or 20 feet has been made to the building. The interior has been newly painted by Mr. Purves, of Tatamachewick, and various improvements made, the whole work reflecting the greatest credit both to the workmen and the committee under the superintendence the work was executed. The unsightly and unsatisfactory stoves and lead-pipe are removed, and the church is now heated by two furnaces, from the establishment of Messrs. Robb & Son, Amherst. Not the least noticeable feature is a neat and moderately powerful organ, whereby the service of praise has been greatly improved. At the opening service the church was quite filled, the large congregation being drawn together partly from interest in the renovation, and partly from the popularity of the preacher at the opening services, Rev. W. McMillan. The devotional exercises were conducted by the Pastor, assisted in the morning by the Rev. Mr. Swallow, and in the evening by the Rev. J. Fitzpatrick. It should be added that the whole of the carpenter work, which has given great satisfaction to the committee, was done by John Mitchell, of River John.

The sister Church at River John, the Rev. J. Gordon enters on his pastoral charge. The good wishes of the entire congregation which could be seen by the large and

appreciative audience which assembled on the occasion of his induction.

**SALTSPRINGS.**—The Rev. Mr. Fitzpatrick of St. Luke's Church left for four weeks vacation, which he is to spend in the States. On Sabbath, Oct. 31st, Mr. William McLeod preached at Saltsprings and Mount Thom; and on the following Sabbath service was conducted in the church at Saltsprings by Rev. Mr. McCunn.

**HOPEWELL.**—Among our new students at Pictou Academy, we notice Duncan Fraser and Daniel G. McKay of Lorne, and Harry A. McDonald and the Crockett brothers of Hopewell. We cordially wish them all success.

Our Autumnal Communion, in the first week of November, was a most precious time, and will be gratefully remembered. Rev. W. McMillan and Rev. A. J. McKichan assisted the Pastor, and the attendance was large and most orderly, although the Sabbath was wet and stormy.

**EARLTOWN.**—Rev. D. Mackenzie of Earltown has received a unanimous call from St. Columba Church, Lochiel, Ontario, in connection with the Church of Scotland.

**VACANCY AT GAIRLOCH.**—Intimation was received from the Presbytery of Skye that the Rev. Neil Brodie of Gairloch was admitted Minister of Stenscholl, Skye, on 14th Sept. ult. The following is the official letter:—

MANSE OF KILMUIR, SKYE,  
Sept. 21, 1886.

THE REV. A. MACKICHAN,  
Clerk of the Presbytery of Egerton, Nova Scotia.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have to inform you that the Rev. Neil Brodie, late of Gairloch, N. S., was, on the 14th current, inducted to the pastorate of Stenscholl, in the Presbytery of Skye.

Yours faithfully,  
JAMES GRANT,  
Clerk of the Presbytery of Skye.

Rev. Mr. MacKichan was appointed by Egerton Presbytery to preach in the Church of Gairloch on Sabbath, 17th Oct, and to declare the Church of Gairloch vacant from and after 14th Sept., 1886,—the date of Mr. Brodie's induction to Stenscholl.

The following appointments were made for Gairloch:—Oct. 17, Rev. Mr. MacKichan; Oct. 31, Rev. Mr. Stewart; Nov. 14, Rev. Mr. McCunn; Nov. 28, Rev. Mr. McMillan.

HOLY COMMUNION was administered at Gairloch on Oct 31st. Rev. Mr. Stewart and Rev. Mr. Melville officiated. The solemnity and good order were excellent, though there were more than a thousand persons present. Rev. Mr. Callan and Rev. Mr. Dunn officiated on the Monday of Thanksgiving. The Rev. Mr. Brodie was expected to revisit us before the Communion, but arrived afterwards.

### PICTOU ACADEMY.

At the close of the Terminal Examinations the following lists were read, and the Prizes presented to those who have won honorary rank during the past Term:—

#### FOURTH YEAR (19 Students.)

1. C. B. Robinson, Pictou, 897 (Max. 1700.) [University Students of this class had to leave before the Terminal Examinations commenced.]

#### THIRD YEAR (55 Students.)

1. J. W. H. Sutherland, Westville, 1084 (Max. 1700.)
2. John B. McLean, Hopewell, 939.
3. James B. Johnston, Granton, 921.
4. John D. Logan, Pictou, 784.
5. Fred Yorston, Pictou, 687.
6. James W. Creighton, Halifax, 656.
7. George McLeod, Pictou Co., 621.
8. Ellen M. McKenzie, Stellarton, 593.

#### ENTERED FOR FOURTH YEAR.

1. Clarence Moore, Salisbury, N. B.
2. Frank Rice, New Glasgow, N. S.

#### SECOND YEAR (56 Students.)

1. Rus. McLean, Pictou, \$47, (Max. 1500.)
2. Eben W. Johnson, Stewiacke, \$46.
3. Georgie McKenzie, Roger's Hill, \$25.
4. Michael Muir, Westville, \$05.
5. Gussie Cooke, Dorchester, N. B., 773.
6. Benjamin Mooney, Stellarton, 751.
7. Lindsay Lea Smith, West Indies, 699.
8. James W. Henderson, Stellarton, 686.
9. Aggie Corbett, Folly Village, 685.
10. A. W. Cummings, Folly Village, 682.
11. Lewis V. Sproull, Pictou Landing, 660.

#### FIRST YEAR (57 Students.)

1. Willie S. Gray, Hopewell, 780 (Max. 1400).
2. John James Martin, Pictou, 712.
3. Willie Currie, Pictou, 700.
4. Howard P. Harriott, West Indies, 631.
5. Anna Isabella Logan, Pictou, 610.

### CLASS PRIZES.

#### FOURTH YEAR.

Natural Science (Special Prize), C. B. Robinson, Pictou.

#### THIRD YEAR.

Physics, 80, James B. Johnston, Granton.  
 Chemistry, 71, James B. Johnston, Granton.  
 Physiology, 90, Fred Yorston, Pictou.  
 German, 85, J. W. H. Sutherland, Westville.  
 Geography, 75, J. W. Creighton, Halifax.  
 Arithmetic, 75, John W. Flinn, Wallace.  
 Practical Mathematics, 68, J. W. H. Sutherland, Westville: James B. Johnston, Granton.  
 Geometry, 72, Ellen M. McKenzie, Stellarton.  
 Latin Grammar, 70, J. W. Flinn, Wallace.  
 Caesar, 80, J. W. H. Sutherland, Westville.  
 Latin Com., 71, do do  
 Greek Grammar, 80, John D. Logan, Pictou.  
 Xenophon, 75, do do

French Grammar, 66, Fred Yorston, Pictou.  
 English Grammar, 70, J. W. H. Sutherland, Westville.

English Composition, 77, Fred Yorston, Pictou.  
 Julius Caesar, 82, Jas. B. Johnston, Granton.  
 General History, 77, James W. Creighton, Halifax.

#### SECOND YEAR.

Algebra, 80, Michael Muir, Westville: Ellen Johnson, Upper Stewiacke.

Physics, 60, Russell McLean, Pictou.

Botany, 85, George McKenzie, Roger's Hill.

Drawing, 75, Jack Primrose, Pictou.

Geography, 70, Benjamin Mooney, Stellarton.

Arithmetic, 80, do do

Book-keeping, 80, Gussie Cooke, Dorchester, N. B.

Geometry, 90, Katie S. Thomson, Pictou.

Latin Grammar, 81, Rus. McLean, Pictou.

Latin Com., 90, do do

Greek Grammar, 60, Eben W. Johnson, Upper Stewiacke.

French Grammar, 74, Gussie Cooke, Dorchester, N. B.

Telemaque, 60, Rachel A. Primrose, Pictou.

English Grammar, 70, Gussie Cooke, Dorchester, N. B.

English Composition, 79, Georgie McKenzie, Roger's Hill.

Evangeline, 70, Georgie McKenzie, Roger's Hill.

Brit. History, 75, Georgie McKenzie, Roger's Hill.

#### FIRST YEAR.

Reading, 71, John James Martin, Pictou.

Physics, 60, Colborne B. Fraser, Pictou.

Botany, 62, Anna Isabella Logan, Pictou.

Drawing, 70, John James Martin, Pictou.

Geography, 74, Anna Isabella Logan, Pictou.

Arithmetic, 55, Willie S. Gray, Hopewell.

Book-keeping, 85, do do

Geometry, 95, Willie C. Curry, Pictou.

Latin Com., 73, Willie S. Gray, Hopewell.

French, 60, Louisa Robson, Pictou.

English Gram., 60, Willie S. Gray, Hopewell.

Eng. Composition, 55, J. Reginald McKay, Pictou.

We congratulate heartily our diligent friends, Willie Gray, McLean, Sutherland, Robinson, etc.; and we bid each and every one of them a cheerful "Try, Try Again!"

### DALHOUSIE COLLEGE.

The following are the successful Competitors for the Munro Bursaries and Exhibitions at the recent Examinations held in Halifax this term:—

#### JUNIOR EXHIBITIONS.

H. J. McCallum (Pictou Academy), Queen's P. E. I.

D. C. Mackintosh (Pictou Academy), Pictou.

G. W. Schurman (Prince of Wales' College, Freetown, P. E. I.)

N. H. Gardiner (Liverpool Academy), Queen's P. E. I.

F. J. McLeod (P. of W. College), Charlotte

## JUNIOR BURSARIES.

McLean (Pictou Academy), Pictou Co.  
 Campbell (do.), East River, St. Mary's.  
 Morrison (Halifax High School), Halifax.  
 Lewis (Fredericton Normal Sc'l), Moncton.  
 Fisher (Pictou Academy), L. Stewiacke.  
 Cogswell (Pictou Academy), Kings, N. B.  
 Rowlings (Pictou Academy), Musquodoboit Harbor.  
 Dalton (Pictou Academy), Middle Stewiacke.  
 Murray (Pictou Academy), Truro.

The following old Pictovians won Senior Examinations and Bursaries:—

## SENIOR EXHIBITION.

MacKay, Plainfield, Pictou Co.

## SENIOR BURSARIES.

Ed. Clark, West River, Pictou Co.  
 Johnson, Stewiacke.  
 McDonald, Pictou.

Grant, Riverton, Pictou Co.  
 McLennan, Sydney.

The following Pictovians successfully passed matriculation examinations in addition to bursars:—

McMillan, Pictou.  
 Chapman, New Brunswick.  
 Har, Tatamagouche.

## P. E. ISLAND.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION.—On the eve of moving from the Manse at Orwell, to Nettleton, Mrs. Goodwill was presented by McPhail and Miss Campbell, on behalf of friends, with an autograph quilt and a containing \$71 in gold. Also the following Address:—

MR. J. GOODWILL:

*Madam*.—On the eve of your departure from Orwell, the undersigned respectfully beg acceptance of the accompanying autograph quilt containing 268 names, and a purse containing \$71, as tokens of the high esteem and affection in which you are held by some of your friends in Orwell Head Parish and elsewhere. In memory of the untiring assiduity and unflinching attention with which you ministered words and kind actions, to the sick and afflicted, even while you were yourself suffering from the effects of a protracted residence in a tropical climate, will long be cherished by your many admirers. You may long be spared a true and useful minister to our revered pastor, wherever your lot may be cast, is the warmest prayer of your friends.

MARY B. MCPHAIL,  
 FLORA CAMPBELL.

MISS MARY B. MCPHAIL AND MISS FLORA CAMPBELL:

*Dear Friends*.—With much pleasure and affection I accept this pleasing address and the expression of your esteem and approval of my humble efforts. I assure you that there is none of you whose unceasing attentions and prayers as I can never forget; and should I, by neglect of other duties, through time forget you, this autograph quilt will serve as a

memento to recall those kind friends with an ever-fresh affection and regard as pure, I trust, as the gold which accompanies it.

Your reference to my words and actions is pleasing and kind. My only regret is that I was not able to do more; not merely because kind words and actions can never die, but principally for the Lord's sake in the advancement of His purposes of Grace.

Many thanks to you, my beloved friends, and through you to each one whose name is indelibly written on this memorial, confirmed, sealed and delivered with precious gold.

Please accept of my hearty thanks for your good wishes in behalf of my husband, your Pastor, Mr. Goodwill, whose welfare and happiness I seek by God's blessing fully more than my own: as his prosperity and success in the glorious work of the Redeemer will always be a great comfort and consolation to me.

Again I thank you; and may God grant you abundant blessings in this life, and in the world to come eternal happiness, is my fervent prayer for you all.

E. J. GOODWILL.

Orwell, Oct. 19, 1886.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—St. Paul's Church was filled to overflowing on Tuesday, to witness the marriage of F. Peters, Esq., to Bertha, daughter of Hon. Col. Gray, C. M. G. The service was performed by Rev. C. O'Meara, Rector. The bride and groom left in the afternoon en route for England on a three month's visit. We wish them much happiness.

THE steamer "Alert" belonging to the Dominion Government, and which during the past summer has been in service in the regions of Hudson's Bay, arrived in this port from Halifax. She is a craft very strongly built and barque rigged. She is to assist the Northern Light in our winter service.

## OLD CANADA.

The Protestant ministers of Montreal, at a meeting held on Nov. 1st, formed themselves into a ministerial association for mutual help and the advancement of Christian union.

The salvation army inaugurated operations in Quebec on Sunday, 31st ult., without much interruption. They have, however, been refused the right of parading the streets for fear of collision with the French Catholics.

The district lying between Hamilton and Niagara is known in Ontario as the fruit garden of Canada. To prove that it was entitled to the name, C. P. Carpenter & Son, farmers, living at Winona, about 14 miles east of Hamilton, took an exhibit of fruit to the great fair at St. Louis, Mo., and carried off the prize for the largest and most artistically arranged collection of fruits in competition with the whole United States, besides a number of first prizes. It will be apparent to Americans that the country which can outdo the Southern States in a prize competition for the finest collection of fruits cannot be exactly an iceberg.

## OUR OWN ACADIA LAND.

BY J. CLARK, NICTAUX.



ACADIA LAND! Acadia Land!  
 How fair thy landscapes are!  
 More beautiful, more wonderful,  
 Than travellers find afar.  
 Through leagues of rich alluvial soil  
 Thy rivers roll along;  
 Thy leafy groves and forest glades  
 Are resonant with song.

Acadia Land! Acadia Land!  
 Thy sons are brave and free;  
 Thy ships, with many a whitening sail,  
 Are seen on every sea.  
 Thy daughters, skilled in useful arts,  
 Adorn the spheres they fill;  
 Thy frontiers need no warrior hosts,  
 Thy children fear no ill.

Acadia Land! Acadia Land!  
 Thy fame shall still increase;  
 Thy gains are those which freely flow  
 From industry and peace.  
 From true desert, and not from chance,  
 Thy wealth of commerce springs;  
 Thy fruits are fit to grace the board  
 Of earth's most favored kings.

Acadia Land! Acadia Land!  
 How pure thy lakes and streams!  
 The sun looks down with smiles of joy,  
 Each wavelet, answering, gleams.  
 Around thy northern mountain ridge  
 The clouds thir vestures weave;  
 And o'er it hangs, like globe of fire,  
 The splendid star of eve.

Acadia Land! Acadia Land!  
 Kind nature guards thy shores;  
 Thy pastures teem with flocks and herds,  
 And plenty fills thy stores.  
 Thy gray-haired sires yet feel the charms  
 That erst inspired their youth;  
 Thy hand retains, with firmest grasp,  
 The golden keys of truth.

Acadia Land! Acadia Land!  
 How near thy temples rise!  
 A nation's greatness, life and power,  
 Depend not on its size.  
 The names enrolled on history's page—  
 The men whose hearts are pure—  
 Brave, noble souls, whose God is God,  
 A country's good secure.

Acadia Land! Acadia Land!  
 The land I love the best!  
 On thee and thine may heaven's own smile  
 And benediction rest.  
 Around thy shrines shall memory cling  
 As long as life shall last;  
 A brightening future waits for thee,  
 Eclipsing all thy past. —*Hx. Herald.*

It is a little thing to speak a phrase  
 Of common comfort, which, by daily use,  
 Has almost lost its sense; yet on the ear  
 Of him who thought to die unmourn'd 'twill fall  
 Like choicest music, fill the glazing eye  
 With gentle tears, relax the knotted hand  
 To know the bonds of fellowship again.

## SIGNS OF THE TIMES.



RUSSIA continues to harass Bulgaria to set France against England and Germany, to seduce Turkey, to broil Europe, and to try to get the keys of India and Asia generally into her own power. The end will be frightful wars, and perhaps a revolution in Russia, with the Czar's assassination. Iniquities seem about full. He murdered of his own loyal officers with his own hands a few days ago, in craven fear because he sees to be buttoning his own coat!

Russia's pleas against Bulgaria are as absurd as the wolf's against the lamb. Esop. The Russian Agent, General Kaufmann, has behaved as insultingly to the Bulgarians as he knew how. He has acted as if the Bulgarians were already a province of his empire. His ultimatum required them to give up the kidnappers of Prince Alexander, to give traitors the same political rights as enjoyed by loyal Bulgarians. The Regency treated him with courtesy, and shown a desire to conciliate his Bearship. Nothing could be more admirable than the temper the Bulgarians display, in the peculiarly trying circumstances under which they are placed. Their conduct has been consistent and conciliatory and dignified from the beginning, and it will be a disgrace to the powers of Europe if they allow a people who show such capacity for self-government to be crushed remorselessly at the heel of the St. Petersburg despot.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, through Premier Kalnoky, has spoken most manfully for Bulgaria, and declared that she cannot permit any one else to have power to establish a protectorate or gain permanent influence over the Balkan States. The courage and firmness with which this announcement was made indicate that Austria is standing alone in her opposition to Russian designs on Bulgaria. England will have to give moral support to Tisza's policy, and there is some reason to believe that Germany has understood with him.

Russia is frantically trying to get France to help her to drive the British out of Egypt, and also to get Turkey bribed to aid her in the possession of Bulgaria, and of British India in the future. Her plot is one of life and death to nations not a few! But GOD RULES.

THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT is much alarmed at the new attitude of the Pope toward the Jesuits and his restoration of their privileges. It has decided to intervene, and rigidly to enforce all laws against the Order. The effect

a complete expulsion of Jesuits from the Italian territory.

WILLIAM GROFF, of Cincinnati, found in the lists of Karnak, among the tribes made prisoner by King Thothmes III. at Mageddo, the names of Jacob-El and Joseph-El, which he identifies as belonging to members of the families of Jacob and Joseph. This discovery was communicated by M. Oppert, of the Institute, to the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres at its meeting of Jan. 29 last, which learned body, in its latest report, states: "It is more than likely—and in this consists the great value of this new version—that in this fact we have gained a clew to an episode in the history of the children of Israel between their arrival in Egypt and Exodus. The very fact that the tribes of Jacob and the two tribes descending from Joseph should have leagued together in order to combat the Egyptians, explains the hostility of that Pharaoh who did not know Joseph, he having arrived under the sign of the Shepherds." This discovery, which has created much sensation in France as well as in Germany, has now been accepted by the savants of both countries.

In London the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's closing lecture was attentively listened to by 600 persons. Mr. Beecher contended that evolution, the handmaid of religion, was the greatest blessing Christianity ever had. He was presented with a hearty vote of thanks.

For his just eighty-five years since the Directors of the Honourable the East India Company placed on a solemn record, in a formal memorial to the British Parliament, "their decided conviction," after "consideration and examination," that the sending of Christian missionaries into the Eastern possessions is the maddest, most extravagant, most expensive, most unwarrantable project that was ever proposed by a fanatic enthusiast." Only a few months ago the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Sir Rivers Thompson, said: "In my judgment, Christian missionaries have done more good and lasting good to the people of India than all other agencies combined. They have given the salt of the country and the true flavours of the Empire."

A DESPATCH from Australia says an earthquake has destroyed every village on the island of Niapu. The inhabitants escaped. The island is covered 20 feet deep with volcanic ash, and at one place a new island 200 feet high has been found.

THE NEW HEBRIDES.—The French in the New Hebrides are constructing roads leading to the interior, and are erecting many substantial buildings. These improve-

ments point to the permanent occupation of these islands by France.

THE column of troops sent to relieve the surrounded garrison at Myotheit, Burmah, took six days to make a march of 30 miles through one jungle. In this they found several crucified British messengers. Every officer and nearly every man in the rescued garrison was prostrated with fever when the relieving expedition reached them.

THE "Irish Loyal Patriotic Pamphlet," just issued, shows in detail the amounts subscribed by Irishmen to different Irish funds since 1879, and says: "It is difficult, in face of the savings bank returns, to contend that the Irish people are now in imminent financial danger. As a matter of fact there is now a larger reserve of money standing to the credit of Irish tenants than in any preceding year. Alongside the repeated assertions of the poverty-stricken condition of the Irish and their inability to pay rent, it is interesting to notice that while the expenditure in intoxicants has fallen much in Great Britain of recent years, it has appreciably increased in Ireland. Taking into account the diminished population in 1885, the consumption of beer and spirits showed an aggregate increase of 341,384 pounds, while if 1884 be compared with 1881, the increase bulks out to the enormous total of 750,000 pounds. An incident worth noting is, that the reduction in rents under the Land Act of 1881 was more than equalled by the increased consumption of beer and spirits in the same period. Finally, on the authority of the *North British Agricultural Gazette*, in England rents were raised 23 per cent. between 1840 and 1880, in Wales 34 per cent., in Scotland 49 per cent., while in Ireland rental had decreased within that period and was further cut down by the Land Act of 1881."

SWINDLERS and defaulters still continue to flock into Canada from across the border, and some of the newspapers over there speak of the fact as if Canada were somewhat to blame in the premises. The contrary is the fact. The draft treaty submitted by the mother country provided for just such cases as those complained of. It met the views of almost every one this side of the line. But the United States senate declined to ratify the new treaty, and we are left with the old one which provides extradition for only a limited number of the gravest offences. The action of the senate on this and fishery treaty matters is actuated by a narrow feeling of hostility to Canada that seems unworthy of a great nation.

THE town of Sabine Pass, Texas, was totally destroyed by the overflowing of the Sabine



river one night last month. It is known that 65 lives were lost during the overflow. An hotel, containing 15 or 20 persons, was swept out into the bay, and all the occupants were drowned.

At New York, Oct. 29th, the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty was unveiled with imposing ceremonies in the presence of the President of the United States, the French Delegation, and an immense concourse of spectators. The ceremony was made the occasion of warm and fervent demonstration in favor of Republican France. Regarded here the honor paid to the statue and to M. Bartholdi is an honor paid to the French Republic.

**TOOK THE PRIZE.**—The buggy that was awarded the first prize at the Dominion, Quebec Provincial Exhibition at Sherbrooke, Que., was ornamented with the Improved Concord Axle. This axle, together with the Adjustable Sand Box attachment, is undoubtedly the greatest acquisition to carriage builders known for many years, consequently should receive attention from owners as well as builders of vehicles of any description. The above improvements are favorably and well known already. See ad. on 2nd page of cover.

**THE LOCAL ELECTIONS** for the Province of Quebec seem to have resulted in about an even balance of parties. The *Toronto Mail* claims a tie, while the *Globe* affirms that the liberals have a majority.

**A LONG CAMPAIGN IN BURMAH.**—Advices from Rangoon say that the officials of Burmah state that it will be impossible to subjugate that country under four years, and that a large army will be needed to restore order.

**DR. BURNS' Call** for help to Bohemia deserves notice.

**SOUTH CAROLINA** still continues to be visited with shocks of earthquakes, of more or less severity.

## ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND PEOPLE.



ONE of the marvels of the past fifty years has been the rapid spread of the English language and of English speaking peoples. The following is the most complete and comprehensive statement of the facts in the case which we remember to have seen in so small a compass:—

“The language in which Shakespeare and Milton wrote was the language of but five or six millions of people in their day, and as late as 100 years ago English was spoken by not more than 15,000,000. At the same period French was the mother-tongue of at least

30,000,000, and German, in one or another of its forms, was the language of from 25,000,000 to 40,000,000 of people.

“This state of affairs is now completely reversed. Between forty and fifty years ago the English language equalled the German in the number of those who spoke it, and now the latter is left far behind in the race. German is spoken by 10,000,000 persons in the Austro-Hungarian empire, 46,000,000 in the German empire, 40,000 in Belgium, 2,000,000 in Switzerland, and is the native tongue of some 2,000,000 in the United States and Canada. This gives a total of about 60,000,000 persons who speak German.

“With the French the case is much the same, but the gain during the past century has been smaller than that of the German. French is now spoken by the 38,000,000 people of France, 2,250,000 in Belgium, 200,000 in Alsace-Lorraine, 600,000 in Switzerland, 1,500,000 in Canada and the United States, 600,000 in Hayti, and 1,500,000 in Algiers, India, the West Indies, and Africa; in all about 45,000,000.

“English is now spoken by all but some 500,000 of the 37,000,000 persons in the British Islands, 53,000,000 out of the 56,000,000 inhabitants of the United States, 4,000,000 persons in Canada, 3,000,000 in Australia, 1,700,000 in the West Indies, and perhaps 1,000,000 in India and other British Colonies. This brings the total to nearly 100,000,000, which cannot be very far from the truth.”

If your Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine or Poultry are expected to pay a profit, or improvement in their general condition desired, feed them with the V. C. Stock Feed and Condition Powder. Best in the world. See A. F. Miles advertisement on 2nd page of cover.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

### Foreign Mission.

Additional from Toney River.

Miss Sophia McDonald, Col. :- Mrs. John M. Donald, 25c; Miss M. E. Falconer, 25c; Mrs. E. Rose, 25c; Mrs. Arthur Falconer, 25c; Mr. Alex. McDonald, 25c; Rod. McDonald, 25c; Daniel McKenzie, 25c—\$1.58.	
Total for Cape John .....	\$24
Total for Roger's Hill .....	54
Total .....	\$78

Received for the MONTHLY RECORD by the Editor:—Rev. A. J. McKichan, Barney's Hill \$8.75; Rev. W. Stewart, McLellan's Mt., \$11; George A. Douglas, Esq., New Glasgow, \$27; Ferguson, Gairloch, bal., 50c.; Duncan Balfo Westville, \$20.