

amusing if it were not injurious and expensive to both them and ourselves.

THE drink bill of the people of the United States—that is to say, the sum spent in intoxicating liquors, to be used as a beverage—is estimated to be nine hundred million dollars a year. This huge amount is worse than wasted, since the liquors bought and consumed entail enormous evils upon the consumers and their families, in many cases pauperizing them, and in others leading to the commission of crimes. If we suppose one-half of this sum to be the annual outlay for these liquors made by the working classes, then their drink-bill each year amounts to four hundred and fifty million dollars. If we again suppose them to save this amount by not spending it for liquor, and not wasting it on any foolish and unnecessary luxury, they would in a single year do more to improve their condition, and make life happy, than can be done by all the strikes that can be gotten up for the next hundred years. It is not so much what a man earns as it is what he saves from what he earns, that tells the story as to his condition. Let him cut off his drink bill and his tobacco and cigar bill, both of which are worse than useless, and thus save these items of annual expense; and in a few years he will find events working in his favour. Any man can do this; and if all the working classes would do it, they would have no occasion to strike for higher wages. The conflict between capital and labor is far less serious than the conflict between rum and a successful life. Rum has a much harder heart than can be found in the bosom of any employer, and is vastly more exacting in its demands.

THIRTEEN students of the Andover Seminary, U. S., have organized themselves into a Japanese band, and assume responsibility for the supply of a new mission station in the northern part of Japan. This refutes the report that the "New Theology" is anti-missionary.

WE regret to notice the death of Mr. Duncan Campbell of Halifax, who came out with his family from Scotland about twenty years ago. He was a staunch friend of the Church of Scotland, and will be remembered by our readers as the author of a series of articles contributed to the RECORD on "Astronomy," as well as by his public lectures on "Prince Charlie" and other themes, and his more enduring work, "The History of Nova Scotia." Rev. Dr. Burns, who supplied the pulpit of St. Matthew's on the 29th, referred to the early history and principal characteristics of Mr. Campbell's useful life, in the course of his sermon.

EGYPTIAN RESURRECTIONISM.



ROYAL Egyptian corpse or mummy, believed to be the body of the identical PHARAOH of the Bible, who was the tyrannical persecutor of the Israelites, the tricky slayer of the Hebrew babies and the foolish disbeliever in the power of Jehovah, is actually exhumed from the grave in which it lay for some thirty-three hundred years! The face and form are still quite complete. The features are perfect, though necessarily grim with the grimness of death. The face is admirably photographed, so that you can recognize his features as Japhetic and not Hamitic. This Pharaoh was not of a native Egyptian dynasty. He was evidently strong, both physically and mentally,—well built, and of a commanding aspect. It is a wonderful triumph of art that has kept for us for three millenniums, the frame and face of the ancient tyrant. Who could have expected such an unveiling of the mysterious past! A photograph of Pharaoh—what next? Why not of Jacob and Joseph, if Britain get Hebron!

THE SPHINX.—We are likely soon to know all that can be discovered with regard to the Sphinx. The great man-headed, lion-bodied monument, which has for ages been more than half buried by the accumulating sands of the desert, is now being rapidly brought to light, and ere long one of the most extraordinary relics of Egyptian civilization will be once more visible in its entirety. The work has been going on ever since January last, when—at the suggestion of M. Maspero, the chief director of the department of antiquities in Egypt—the French public, in the course of a few hours, subscribed sufficient funds to enable the work of excavation to be carried to completion. The interest of such news for Egyptologists may be conceived, when it is remembered that the last time the Sphinx was dug out of the sands was by King Thothmes IV., fifteen centuries before Christ, or about 3400 years ago. Scholars, in fact, are of opinion that the Sphinx is the oldest monument in the world. It appears, in any case, to have been erected or chiselled out of the rock more than forty-five centuries before the Christian era, and therefore about 6400 years ago. The size of the strange image is very remarkable. The body is more than 180 feet long. The ears of the human shaped head are about six feet from top to bottom, the other features being in proportion.—*W. Nass.*