

# The Presbyterian Review.

Vol. XIII.—No. 17.

TORONTO, OCTOBER 29, 1896.

\$1.50 per Annum

Oh, what a glory doth this world put on,  
For him who, with a fervent, heart goes forth  
Under the bright and glorious sky, and looks  
On duties well performed, and days well spent !  
For him the wind, ay, and the yellow leaves  
Shall have a voice and give him eloquent teaching,  
He shall so hear the solemn hymn that Death  
Has lifted up for all, that he shall go  
To his long resting place without a tear.

## OVER LAND AND SEA.

The summer is ended. The holiday is over. Brightness is past. The long days have gone away. The year hastens to its evening. Every withered leaf says so. Every departing bird sings the same pensive note. There is a new sob in the wind. The sun makes shorter stays on our shores. The shadows more quickly involve the hills. Somehow the stars come earlier in the evening. *The summer is ended.* The same sky in all—but not so big, so bright, so hospitable as it was six weeks ago. We are sensible of great loss. Some nameless presence has vanished. Eighteen hundred and ninety-six years since the summer of Bethlehem was being borne on autumnal wings to the graveyard of cold, white snow. The end of the summer will come—it is coming quickly with some of us. We had better be ready for the following season. You laid up a store of strength in the summer; we expect you to use it now. You said you would be glad to get back to work. You *are* back; and now we want every nerve, every tear of pity, and every string of music in your souls—all for the living Christ, to be with whom is to be in the warmth of everlasting summer. There is no time for folly, for wickedness, for sneering, for evil-mindedness; there is only time to work, time to pray, time to suffer.

We see the statement that at a missionary meeting at Old Orchard, under the enthusiasm wrought up by eloquent appeals, a very large sum was given or pledged. One man, it is said, gave his last two dollars despite his statement that his wife and children were at home utterly without money. Another gave \$500 she had saved to send a sick sister to a spot where there was hope of recovery. These statements, if true, illustrate the danger of impulsive appeals and contributions made under excitement. What we need is not so much special collections under special appeals, but deliberate and regular giving under the settled conviction of duty and the abiding pressure of the love of Christ.

The British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society have, through their secretary, Mr. C. H. Allen, laid before Lord Salisbury a statement of their views respecting slavery in the East Africa Protectorate, more especially in the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, and the methods which they consider might be safely adopted for the abolition of the legal status of slavery, with the least disturbance to the Arab and slave populations. The Society express their satisfaction that the present Government has pledged itself to carry out the abolition of the status of slavery in Zanzibar and Pemba, a policy to which the late Government stood committed, and that before the rising of Parliament this pledge was

renewed in answer to a question put by Mr. Joseph A. Pease, M.P., a member of the committee of the Anti-Slavery Society. The committee having reason to fear that some form of compensation to slaveholders in the islands may be contemplated, call attention to the fact that in the cases of the Straits Settlements in 1843, British India in 1843, the Gold Coast of Africa in 1874, and Cyprus in 1879, there was no recognition of the right to compensation to the holders of slaves, and that in Zanzibar and Pemba it would be most unjust to lay any such burden upon the shoulders of the British taxpayer, seeing that almost all the slaves in that territory have been illegally held in bondage since the Sultan signed the treaty in 1873, by which the slave trade by sea was abolished.

The Training College of the American United Presbyterian Church at Asyut, in Egypt, has in it over 400 boys and young men. It has probably done more to promote the intellectual, moral, and spiritual progress of Egypt than any other force or agency. It has educated fully 2,000 students, and sent out 100 graduates, over two-thirds of whom have entered the service of the Church either as preachers or teachers. It has helped to train all but three of the native ministers of the country. It has been the great means of developing the system of village schools, most of their teachers having been trained in this college; and the teacher in Egypt is a great factor in promoting Christian work.

It was a sad hour, for a little child, the pet of the family, lay sick unto death. The joy of the household, affectionate, unselfish and pure, how could she be spared? Her father fell beside her couch, while the tears flowed copiously down his cheeks. In vain he tried to pray "Thy will be done." His sobs disturbed the child, whom they had thought unconscious. She opened her eyes with a look of distress. At length she said, "Papa, dear Papa!" "What, my dear?" answered the father. Then in faint, broken accents she continued, "Papa, how much do I cost you every year?" Agitated with grief and with the fear that delirium was setting in, he tried to soothe the little one. But "please how much do I cost?" she persisted. Thinking to soothe her, he strove to control his voice as he answered, "Well, dearest, perhaps two or three hundred dollars a year. Why do you ask?" "Because, I thought may be you would lay it out this year in Bibles for poor children to remember me by." With a heart swelling with emotion he kissed the cold brow; "I will, my child" and then after a pause he said, "I will do it every year that you may draw others after you to Heaven."

The speeches of our fellowmen interest us, because they reveal the things which interest them. One urges patriotism; another benevolence, and still another faith in God and the duty of keeping His commandments. On the same principle we surely should be interested in the speeches of the Saviour.