

**Principal Grant's Proposed Crusade Against the Turks.**

Principal Grant has just issued a call to a new Crusade against the Turks. He thinks the United States people are morally bound to do their utmost to make amends for having revived the "ancient faith" of the Armenians, which has been the means of bringing down upon them the condign vengeance of the "unspeakable Turk." In this he is undoubtedly justified; for it is unquestionably a mean thing for the emissaries of a rich nation to entrap the people of a weaker one into a position where thousands of them would be tortured and slaughtered by their enemies, and then to desert them. Mr. Grant thinks England also morally bound to interfere, but asserts that she, like the United States, could do nothing single-handed. And so he calls upon the two nations to make an offensive and defensive alliance and go in and punish the Turks, and settle the Eastern Question. "They have at their command numbers and science, discipline, intelligence and untold wealth. Their navies could strike the Turkish Empire at a dozen points, arouse Arabia to separate, take possession of seaports, levy customs, and maintain order by their marines or an armed police, till abundant security was given for the protection of Christians in Armenia and everywhere else for all time to come. No other power would venture to check them, for no sinister motive could be imputed." Having thus dismembered Turkey and secured peace for the Armenians, by following the [slightly altered] maxim, "The best way to secure peace is to go to war," Mr. Grant thinks "a new hope would dawn on the world, that henceforth the inalienable rights of man would be sacred!" We suppose there has seldom been an occasion of peace-making, even after the bloodiest war, when such dreams have not been indulged in, though how the "inalienable rights of man" are likely to be secured by such a coolly concocted war we are utterly unable to conceive. Mr. Grant recognizes that there would be some danger in the experiment: "It has been said that the first gun fired would be the signal for the massacre of all by the enraged Mohammedans." Mr. Grant, however, thinks the co-operation of England and America would be so overwhelming that it might not be necessary to strike a blow; and thus the two nations would cheaply put an end to a state of things which, as he says, makes "our professions of Christianity the occasion of jeers and scoffs on the part of unbelievers!"

**How to Establish the "Kingdom of God on Earth."**

Some passages of Principal Grant's letter serve to show how little hope there is of any early advent of the millennium while such counsels are given by our most trusted Christian leaders. The idea that races can be made to coalesce and form permanent peaceful unions through the medium of a bloodthirsty compact to destroy other nations, is one worthy of a King of Dahomey. "What results might be looked for from united action on behalf of Armenia? We have not to do with results." Did ever a reckless fanatic condemn himself so completely? Dr. Grant's policy seems to be to do what we think is "right," which generally amounts to what we wish to do to serve our own ends, and let God attend to the result. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that he should praise Peter the Hermit and wish us to imitate his murderous Crusade. Principal Grant tells us that the Crusaders "by their union (!) and valor saved Europe from the dreadful fate of subjection to the Crescent." In this sentence, Mr. Grant, assuming the whole question of the relative effect of religious and material influences on mankind, sets history at defiance, and assumes that the triumph of the Crescent

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