

tions at Jerusalem, which had lately begun. It was from that day and that hour that my interest in Jerusalem began, and that I formed the wish to study the subject, and perhaps some day to contribute to it a little." When we remember how wonderfully Principal Smith has made the geography of the Holy Land live for a very large circle of readers, we gain some idea of what it meant for that boy of ten to hear a man who knew his subject and had an enthusiasm for it. What is true in this sphere is true in every other good sphere, and we must never be weary in that kind of well-doing which has for its object the holding of high ideals in a vigorous way before the children.

DOCTRINAL UNSOUNDNESS.

The severe arraignment of Wooster Presbytery by the Interior, for declining to license Mr. Frame, on the ground of doctrinal unsoundness, was, it now appears as discreditable to its head and heart as it was creditable to its pen portraiture and characterization. The examination of the applicant is now before us, remarks the Presbyterian Standard. It is entirely possible that no more unsound man ever had the cheek to ask a presbytery to make him a probationer. Look and see. The Bible is the inspired word of God as a system of religion, but not in matters of history, chronology and science. "The early chapters of Genesis are mythical." "The characters of Adam and Eve, down to Moses, are mythical." "He saw no reason to believe the Virgin Birth, and he considered Christian scholarship divided on the subject." As to the atonement: "All idea of substitution was over and over denied." Resurrection: "He could find no evidence that the actual body in which Christ died was raised from the dead." And "the whole content of miracles in the Bible was discredited." The Interior is virtually an advocate of Universalism in its arraignment of this presbytery. Thousands in the north will not follow it.

PEOPLE OF KNOWLEDGE AND POWER.

Writing of the first impression produced by the remarkable personnel of the Edinburgh Conference, remarks the correspondent of the New York Christian Advocate, was had at the Lord Provost's reception at the Royal Scottish Museum, on Monday morning, June 13. There, in the Great Hall, the city of Edinburgh officially greeted its guests, who had been streaming in all day literally from earth's ends. The receiving party, including the Lord Provost in his municipal robes, the magistrates and councillors and town clerk, all in their robes of office, were attended by the sword and mace and halbardiers. Past this imposing and brilliantly decked group for an hour and twenty-five minutes there filed the long queue of those who had come thither from every nation. As one stood and watched the procession file slowly by, strange stirrings of emotion must needs be kept in restraint. Here are gaitered and aproned Church of England bishops, who sit among the great ones of earth. There is a short dark-skinned son of South India, whose parents were out-castes, but who, so rumor has it, is himself soon to be made a bishop, the first of his race to be thus honored by the Anglicans. Yonder, come several of our own bishops, and not long after them "Kantoku" Honda, bishop of the Methodist Church in Japan. Here are some who sweltered and suffered behind the legation walls of Peking, in 1900. There is a man who, amid perils innumerable, recently crossed Africa at its widest part that he might reconnoiter among the scores of unreached tribes in the Soudan, where Islam so vigorously advances. Here are lords and ladies of high degree, and walking close beside are miracles of grace from Burma's hills, or perchance a berobed Chinese. All are with one accord in one place. Yet, if the languages and dialects, either mother-tongue or those acquired, which are here lying latent but ready for use at a moment's call, were to spring into

action at one time, Babel itself would be out-babbled.

The overmastering impression as one longer watches the long file of men and women move slowly on past the receiving group, is not of the wonderfully representative character of these delegates, but of their strength and piety. Here are the elect of the earth in respect to the kingdom of God. Character is written large on the faces and in the bearing of these good folk. They know God and they know humanity. They know the world's needs and they are well aware of the spiritual resources vouchsafed to man. The books produced on missions, theology, history, anthropology, geography and other themes bearing more or less directly on the work of the Conference by these guests of the city of Edinburgh, would, surely average a title per person, while the lives they touch through voice and pen must run into multiplied millions. Well might expectation reach to high levels as one watched the coming of such a company for a council concerning larger plans, better methods and more effective co-operation in the enterprise to make Christ known throughout the whole non-Christian world.

WHAT THE BRITISH HAVE DONE FOR EGYPT.

When Britain assumed sole control in 1882, Egypt was still bankrupt, with a public debt of more than \$500,000,000, and an income insufficient to pay the interest and carry on the government. The public revenue in 1882, amounted to \$4,500,000; in 1907, to \$81,500,000; more than \$10,000,000 in excess of the expenditures. On January 1, 1908, the sum of \$45,000,000 was in the general reserve fund, and the public debt was reduced in 1908, by \$1,600,000; it is now \$479,000,000. While millions have been saved and enormous public works completed, taxation has been reduced. The fellah, or peasant, formerly prostrated by taxes, enmeshed in the toils of usurers, the puppet of pashas and the victim of insurmountable evils, is now contented and prosperous. This result has been directly accomplished by the maintenance of a strict financial control. At first, enormous difficulty was encountered by the English in making changes in the system of taxation, because the people, so long accustomed to the betrayal of their interests, thought the plans proposed were simply for the purpose of increasing their burdens. Little by little, however, they learned that another era had opened, and finally their suspicions were calmed. They then began to work with renewed energy, and now, secure in the fruits of their labour, they are not merely improving their own conditions, but are building up the reputation of their country. With the regulation of the Nile, and the welfare of the peasantry, Egypt can confidently look forward to a constant development of the agricultural interests which lie at the base of national prosperity.

The cities and towns were without any drainage or sewerage. Only within ten years ago Cairo itself, with a death-rate of forty-six per thousand, has undertaken any such public work. In the country, every canal was polluted, and stagnant, pools of filth were near every village. The annual pilgrimages to Mecca were likewise the means of introducing many infectious and loathsome diseases. Cholera and other epidemics were of frequent occurrence, and their ravages carried off thousands and thousands of the population. Little by little, the various difficulties of the situation have been studied and solved by the administration, until now, Egypt may be considered a reasonably healthy country; of course, vast sums of money have been required to effect such a result. Millions have been spent and many more are being expended, not merely for the purpose of accomplishing certain specific tasks, but, what is far more essential, with a view to raising the standard of popular feeling in regard to sanitation.—Henry C. Morris, in the World To-day.

SPARKS FROM OTHER ANVILS.

Presbyterian Witness: When the press and the pulpit unite in proclaiming the one great remedy for the evils by which the foundations of our social life are threatened, there surely is hope for a revival of genuine religion.

Michigan Presbyterian The temptation in these modern days is tremendous in the direction of compromising with what our hearts condemn and satisfy ourselves with an outward measure of prosperity, which we are conscious will not meet the approval of the Master, for it does not even win the approval of our own consciences.

Presbyterian Standard: What we want to emphasize is that parents, who in any way or to any degree attempt to relieve themselves of the God-appointed work of teaching their children by example, and inculcating the truths of the Scriptures upon their minds and hearts, do them a great wrong and fail to seize upon the foremost opportunity of their lives to so indoctrinate them and train them in the fear of the Lord as will make of them strong, useful and happy citizens of the Kingdom of God.

Lutheran Observer: In all the offices of worship in which sin is confessed, righteousness magnified, aspiration kindled, and Christ set forth as Redeemer and Exemplar, he is recalled from the conventional to the eternal, and is reminded that behind and above all the shifting maxims of expediency there are the truths that abide forever, disloyalty to which involves a penalty for which no temporary success can atone. In making him feel afresh the beauty, truth and eternal validity of the divine ideals for conduct and life, the steadily recurring worship of God's house is doing an inestimable service to the worshipper.

Christian Guardian: If the Roman Catholic held his faith as any other Christian believer does, that is, if the Roman Catholic Church were not a far-reaching political organization, there would be no consistent reason why a Roman Catholic sovereign might not sit upon the British throne. But so long as Roman Catholicism is what it is, and its boast is that it never changes, prudence and loyalty alike demand that the Protestant succession be maintained. But that can be as effectively done in a spirit of fairness and Christian charity as it can in an opposite spirit.

N. Y. Christian Intelligencer: Jaded nerves need restored energy; care-worn minds need larger outlook to the great principles lost to view in the close insistence of the details of the routine task; and the narrowed spirit demands renewal of its vision of the great realities of the universe. Sabbaths are not empty days, but days full of ministries to the highest faculties of life. Nature rests through the winter months. But these are not months of inactivity. Forces are assembling that reveal themselves in the undiminished harvest of each new summer. And so vacation may be so enjoyed as to yield the richest returns in nobler purpose, true motive and more effective service. It is, above all, a chance for the soul.

Rev. J. Munro Gibson, D.D., of London, England, is spending about six weeks in this country, visiting friends in Toronto, London and Ottawa. He is also giving a series of addresses at the Moody institute, Northfield, Mass.

By the will of the late Kenneth Urquhart, of Chatham, the First Presbyterian Church of that city gets \$7,500, and the Synod of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, \$32,000.

The Rev. Dr. Symington, of Port Dover, has accepted a call to the Knox church, Beaverton and Cambridge. The induction will take place about August 1st.