

CONSECRATION.

TAKE my heart and let it be
Consecrated, Lord, to Thee.

Take my moments and my days,
Let them flow in ceaseless praise.

Take my hands, and let them move
At the impulse of Thy love.

Take my feet, and let them be
Swift and beautiful for Thee.

Take my voice, and let me sing
Always, only, for my King.

Take my lips, and let them be
Filled with messages from Thee.

Take my silver and my gold;—
Not a mite would I withhold.

Take my intellect, and see
Every power as Thou shalt choose.

Take my will, and make it Thine;
It shall be no longer mine.

Take my heart it is Thine own;
It shall be Thy royal throne.

Take my love, my Lord, I pour
At Thy feet its treasure-store.

Take myself, and I will be
Ever, only, all for Thee.

Frances Ridley Havergal.

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Pleasant Hours:

A PAPER FOR OUR YOUNG FOLKS:

Rev. W. H. WITHROW, D.D., Editor.

TORONTO, JULY 22, 1882.

THE EGYPTIAN REVOLT.



WE want the young readers of PLEASANT HOURS to know what is going on in the world, so we have condensed from several newspapers the following account of the recent troubles in

Egypt.

The present discontent is simply the re-appearance of an old evil, namely, the determination of the army to rule the civil power of the State. The cunning Ismael Pacha, driven away a few years ago for his extravagance and general dissoluteness, left a legacy of woe for his unfortunate son, now on a tottering throne. It is generally conceded that the latter has done his best to restore the finances of the country, and has been miserly rather than prodigal of his substance. But he had an impossible task to accomplish, namely, to make something out of nothing—to pay debts with no money to do it with. These obligations were

mainly towards English and French bondholders whose interests had been espoused by their respective countries, the authorities of which have gone so far as to insist on placing in power certain commissioners to run the financial machinery of the government in the interest of the debtors. This was considered the only means on the part of the latter to obtain their dues.

The result was a foreign control in all the bureaus of the State, and even foreign officers in the army. These, then, naturally succeeded in getting the most of the money to the great disgust of the native Egyptians, who, led on by the chief of the army, the famous or notorious Arabi Pacha, have formed a national party whose aim is to drive out the foreigners and the Khedive who harbors them and is ruled by them, according to the views of the Egyptian soldiers. This military chieftain convoked the weak and uncertain chamber of notables and bade them depose the Khedive, and they and the ministry were powerless in the presence of a rebellious army to do other than turn against their master; and in this crisis the French and English send their iron-clads to Alexandria to support the Khedive and intimidate the rebellious army of the land. At this point the Grand Turk steps in and claims that he is Suzerain, and to him it belongs to bring order out of chaos. He undertakes to do this by a military commission under his special ambassador, Dervisch Pacha, now on the scene of hostilities. The Egyptian army is now trying to fraternize with him and any forces that the Sultan may send, but declares that if he takes the part of the Khedive and the foreign powers, they will raise the country *en masse* and make common cause against all who are opposed to home rule in Egypt.

Troubles are thickening. France and England have been obliged to ask the Sultan to interpose his power in support of the Khedive, and he has sent a mission to Cairo to arrange affairs. Serious riots occurred in Alexandria, Sunday, in which a street inhabited by Europeans was wrecked, and sixty-seven Europeans were killed and the British and Greek Consuls and the Italian Vice-Consul were wounded.

The mystery now is to know whether the Sultan is really honest in his pretended defence of the Khedive, or whether he is not trying to create an opportunity to remove him in such a way as to secure Egypt again to himself. The very moment the Turk interfered in the matter began the dilatory policy so characteristic of Constantinople, and the contemplated policy of the Powers to hold a conference has been delayed. As things now stand nobody knows who is master in Egypt, and there is a great deal of anxiety in Europe that oriental matters have so suddenly and unexpectedly assumed a troublesome and dangerous attitude. The Great Powers stand before the Egyptian questions as the boy at a wasp's nest—they would like to put their hands in it but fear the complications that would arise from it.

The bondholders have a financial interest in the result, but the politicians a much greater one. France is determined, if possible, to obtain the power in Egypt so as to extend her rule in Northern Africa, keep control



DECK CABIN ON THE "SUNBEAM."

of the Suez canal and maintain the prestige of the present administration. If the English government lets pass this opportunity to secure the arrears to her subjects it will cause widespread dissatisfaction among a large class known as Egyptian bondholders, but the affair will assume even a worse phase if the Suez canal slips from her hand, as it is now regarded as the highway to India, and she sends more ships through it than any other nation. England's interest is thus mainly commercial, while that of France is political. It is now assumed that a conference of the Powers will act in the interest of France and England, but secretly there is no doubt that Germany is inclined to be lenient towards the Porte, while Russia is opposed to either English or French control.

CANADIAN METHODIST MAGAZINE.

In view of the approaching General Conference, the *Canadian Methodist Magazine* presents strong claims for the patronage of Methodist readers. Recent numbers have contained important articles, which have attracted much attention, on the subject of a General Superintendency or Episcopacy for our Church. Early numbers will contain further discussion, from opposite points of view, of the same subject, also articles on Methodist Union, the Woman's Missionary Society, and other subjects which will come up for discussion in the Conference. The *Magazine* will also contain a valuable record, for permanent preservation, of the proceedings of the General Conference, and will prove of great service, not only as presenting arguments on both sides of the great subjects to be discussed, but also as a record of the debates and conclusions of the General Conference.

The *Magazine* will also maintain its high character as a *first-class and Beautifully Illustrated Family Magazine*. The volumes for the year will contain valuable Memorials of Dr. Ryerson, Dr. Punshon, and Dr. Lachlin Taylor, and other articles by leading writers, of our Church; also, "Loiterings in Europe," Illustrated, by the Rev. C. S. Eby, of Japan; "Life in a Parsonage," a Story of Canadian Itinerant Life, by the Editor; "The Stately Homes of England," with over 40 engravings; "Foot-prints of Bunyan;" "Picturesque Canada," "Bible Lands," and other handsomely illus-

trated articles. We can supply the back numbers from January, which is the better date to begin with; or, if desired, subscriptions may begin with the July number. Price, \$2.00 a year. A new volume begins with the July number. Price to the end of the year, \$1.

HOW SCHOOLS SHOULD GROW.

WE visited recently the latest born of the Methodist Sunday-Schools of Toronto. Three years ago it was begun by Mr. Richard Brown in a private house near the Don. It now occupies an elegant church which has been erected for the society which has sprung out of it, on ground which is already paid for. Although the day was extremely hot, the attendance was 180. This church and school are an offshoot of the Sherbourne Street Church and school, which are the out-growth of the Elm Street Church and school, which in turn, sprang from the Richmond Street Church and school. Thus, like the banyan tree, these four have all grown from one central root. We should have in all our cities, more of this sort of growth, and we might have it, if our Sunday-school friends were all as zealous as those who have planted these.

This school, although the youngest and poorest in Toronto, was the first to respond to the request to give a collection for the Crosby Mission Boat, *John Wesley*. It gave \$5, and the congregation \$5 more. Mr. Crosby has now \$2,700, and wants \$1,300 more. Less than one dollar from each of our schools would raise this sum. Shall he not have it. Let each school during July or August take a missionary collection, and send it to Dr. Sutherland, the Missionary Secretary, and before the General Conference, Mr. Crosby can have his boat paid for.

NOVELS.

A LITTLE time ago I got hold of a pledge, written by some of our young people at Stroud, and pretty largely signed, in which they promise (God helping them) to abstain from reading novels, and other bad books. I thought it was an excellent thing. I would recommend the same to our young people in other places. They can write the pledge themselves, sign it, and ask God to help them to keep it.

T. W. TOTTER.