

civil, military, or judicial departments ; 59 (including several of the former class) are or have been teachers ; 16 are physicians, some of them having studied medicine in this country.—*Evangelist*.

—Baron Rothschild is establishing another Jewish colony in Palestine—in Galilee, not far from Damascus. The district selected covers 3000 acres, and is watered by numerous springs, which practically form one of the sources of the Jordan. It appears that the Jewish colonists already in Palestine are prosecuting agriculture with gratifying success. The red and white wines they are now bringing into the market are said to be quite equal to the wines of Europe.

—Dr. Sarkis M. Hagopian, an exiled Armenian, has received good news from his home in Aintab. All the Protestant and Gregorian Christians there who have been in prison since last November have been released, as the Turkish Government could find no charges against them after severe and rigorous examinations. Among the prisoners was the native pastor of the Second Congregational Church in Aintab, physicians of wealthy families, who were educated in America, and other prominent citizens.

—A recent writer in an English review says that Persia will remain under Mozaffer-ed-din, as it was under the government of the late Shah, a nation of highly civilized barbarians, ruled by a benignant despot. The late Shah was no idle or vicious despot ; he did not smoke, and his diet was of the simplest, and he was a merciful king. It was he who did away with the hateful custom of the Shah presiding in person at executions. The long struggle that took place between the late king and an arrogant priesthood lasted for many years, and the Shah succeeded in shaking himself free of the mollahs, and in reducing their claims upon the public purse. Persia is no longer a priest-ridden country.—*Church at Home and Abroad*.

—The report of the Persia and Bagdad Mission of the Church Missionary Society shows cause for thankfulness that, amid the disheartening influences of the past year, they have been able to carry on their work with encouragement, and but little interruption. The headquarters of the mission, which began in the labors of Dr. Bruce in the great famine of 1871-72, are at Julfa, the old Armenian suburb of Ispahan. The relief which Dr. Bruce was able to give to the destitute, and the support and education of the orphan children thrown on his care, resulted in the formation of an Armenian Christian congregation in Julfa, with a band of well-instructed workers helping greatly in the evangelization of the Mohammedan population.

India.—In 1881 there were about 180,000 Mohammedan pupils in the schools and colleges of India ; in 1885 there were 490,000. Yet this rate does not begin to compare with the progress of the Hindus in education.

—A missionary writes : " Every Buddhist school is itself a pleasure to me. ' Let them go on,' said Bishop Copleston to me one day ; ' either they must teach that the world is round, and then they are bad Buddhists, or that the world is flat, and then they lose their Government grant ! ' And every Government school is in a sense a centre of light. In one, a Christian teacher has allowed my catechist to speak to the schoolboys after school hours, and distribute tracts."

—A work of considerable interest to Indian Christians will shortly be brought out by the Christian Literature Society. It will consist of sketches of the lives of more than 40 Indian Christians belonging to the different provinces. The following are some of the persons sketched : *Bombay*—Rev. Hari Ramchandra Khisti, Rev. Vishnu Bhasker Karmarkar, Rev. Dr. Seshadri, Mr. Baba Padmanji, Pundit Ramabai. *Northern India*—Dr. Imam-ud-din,