

MISSION NOTES.

—Of the 689 missionaries in India the United States sends 117. Of these Ohio sends 18, New York 16, Pennsylvania 12, Massachusetts 7, Connecticut, 5, Indiana 5, Illinois 4, Kentucky 3, Maine 2, Vermont 2, New Hampshire 2, Virginia 2, Tennessee 1, Michigan 1, Wisconsin 1, Iowa 1, other States (or unknown) 1.

(From the Congregationalist.)

—Notwithstanding the larger opportunities for usefulness granted to the medical missionary, only 28 of the 689 foreign missionaries in India are physicians. Here is a hint for the young men entering upon that profession.

—Dr. Jessup of Beyrout affirms that a small newspaper is being printed in London in Arabic, Turkish, Persian, Hindustanee and English, and posted free to all parts of the Mohammedan world, calling upon the Arabs everywhere to rise and throw off the Turkish yoke.

—The Rev. P. J. Mzimba, the minister of the Kaffir church, at Lovedale, writes that at the last communion six hundred natives sat down at the holy table. On the 13th of March the Rev. R. Ross baptized thirty adults at Cunningham, at Transkei station; and on the following day he opened a new church in the district. The collection was £20, three cattle, thirty-three sheep and goats, ten bags of grain, and three hens. It is evident that the Transkei districts are recovering from the effects of the war, and that things are hopeful again for Christian missions in Africa.

—A Chinese gentleman of rank and wealth has published two books on engineering and chemistry, and frankly confesses his indebtedness to the works of missionaries on these and kindred subjects. He adds, "If we attended to their instructions our women would cease to frequent the temples, and we should waste no more money in idolatrous processions; monasteries would be converted into private residences, and their yellow-capped occupants would not be seen fleecing the people by their deceptions; their services and their charms would be laughed at, and this would indeed be a great gain." Truly our God is not as their gods, "even our enemies themselves being judges."

—A touching story of martyrdom is told in the *Church Missionary Gleaner* of a Chinese woman who was cruelly beaten by her father-in-law because she persisted in attending Christian services. At length she begged for baptism for herself and three little children; though warned that such an act would be likely to invite fresh persecution, she confessed her willingness to suffer anything for Christ's sake, and the rite was administered. The enraged father-in-law cut a branch from a tree called the "Bird-not-rest" tree, because it is so covered with thorns that birds cannot alight on its branches, and beat her with such severity that she was obliged to flee to the mission house for protection. The foes in one's own household, spoken of by our Lord, were sadly verified in her case.

—In Turkey, where success in Jewish missions would be least expected, there are schools at Salonica, Smyrna, Alexandria and Constantinople, with from 22 to 160 pupils in each, under the care of the Church of Scotland alone. In Jerusalem a traveller found a Pharisee's synagogue lighted with lamps and oil from Gentile New York. The latter city is the stronghold of American Judaism, with 80,000 Israelites among its population; one synagogue has lately decided to hold services on Sunday. Missionary effort among them takes the form of a day and an industrial school, one with 78 and the other with 50 pupils, and of visits to houses and hospitals, and tract distribution. Last year there were 56 inquirers, but the late persecutions in

the Old World have embittered Jews everywhere against the Christian faith.

—The natives of New Hebrides have paid the entire expense of having the Bible translated into their own tongue.—Chinese immigration to the Sandwich Islands is rapidly increasing, there being fully 13,000 Chinese now on the islands, or nearly one-fourth as many as there are of the native Hawaiians. But this flood from China seems likely to abate soon.—Pilgrim's Progress is being translated into the Korean language by a native convert.—Over a hundred copies of the New Testament were recently sold in a single day at Florence.—Mozambique is about to establish a telegraph.—Forty-two carriages for Natal, South Africa, are being made in New Haven, Conn. Some have canvas tops instead of the usual leather covering, all have longer axles and stronger wheels than usual, and many are provided with a brake.—The Church Missionary Society has received an anonymous donation of £1,000 for sending Rev. T. H. Canham as a missionary to the Mackenzie River and the Polar Sea.

GENERAL RELIGIOUS NOTES.

—It is reported, as an evidence of the revival of religious feeling in Prussia, that theological students are increasing in the universities of that country faster than any other class.

—An English exchange states that the income of the Orphanage founded by Mr. Spurgeon was about \$108,000 for the last fiscal year, and the expenditure \$75,000. The buildings now have in them 242 children, and the admissions from the first have been 646.

—There are now 10,000 Protestant Christians in Mexico. The Presbyterian Church began to work in 1872, and now claims 4,000 members. The Methodist Episcopal Church sent missionaries in 1878, has 337 in full connection and 378 on probation. The Protestant Episcopal Church, 3,500 members. Bibles were introduced by the soldiers and chaplain of the United States Army in 1847.

—In New England, according to a late investigation, the Universalists had 170 fewer churches in 1880 than 1850, and the Unitarians had only 23 churches more than in 1850, while the increase of members of evangelical denominations in the same region, which in 1850 was as one communicant to 6.82 inhabitants, is in 1880 as one communicant to 5.46 inhabitants—a decided gain.

—The Bishop of Ossory and Ferns, Ireland, said at the opening of the Synod of Ferns, recently, that not a church had been closed in the diocese during the ten years that have passed since the disestablishment, except that one old church had been replaced by a new one, while an additional church and three glebe-houses had been erected. Great progress had been made in the religious education of the young.

—Russia has, besides the cathedrals, about 35,000 churches, of which 30,000 are parish churches. The services are carried on by 37,718 priests and 11,857 deacons; there are 65,951 lay church servants, such as sextons, etc. The State contributes to the support of 17,667 churches—a little more than half the whole number—about £657,000 annually. The total amount contributed by the State for maintaining churches is about £780,000.

—There is a great awakening among the Jews at Hamaden, Persia. Forty men are believers, besides women and children, though some of them are now deterred from confessing their faith by fear of persecution. Five men have been received into the Church. It is of no ordinary interest to know that close by the reputed tomb of Mordecai and Esther, a company of the children of Israel should be meeting regularly twice a

week to examine the Law and the Prophets, and to consider the Christian faith.—*Baptist Weekly*.

—The *New York Evangelist* says: "If we are rightly informed, the venerable Bishop of the wealthy Episcopal diocese of New York, though in office for about twenty-six years, has during all that time consecrated but a single church! Scores of fine churches have meantime been erected within his ecclesiastical jurisdiction, but Dr. Potter's inflexible rule is not to consecrate a church until it is entirely out of debt; and hence the surprising paucity of his official duties in this regard. He expects to consecrate his fine church in New Rochelle in September."

—The increase of students at the Prussian universities during the past year has been larger in the theological faculty than in any other. While the philosophical and juristic faculties have only increased the number of their students six per cent., and the medical faculty sixteen per cent., the evangelical theological faculty has increased during the same interval no less than twenty-one per cent. For several years the universities in Prussia have found it impossible to meet the demand for parochial clergy, on account of the unwillingness of the academical youth to study theology. It is evident that there has been a very noticeable reaction in this respect.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

—It is said that, on a recent Sunday at Marseilles, a bull-fight took place, in which twenty-seven persons lost their lives and 306 were injured, and yet that the French people are not satisfied.

—Mr. Moody wishes to build five houses for boys on his school-farm at Northfield, which will cost \$5,000 each. He last week received two gifts of money sufficient to cover the cost of one house.

—A wise woman, whose son was about to enter the ministry, urged him to remember two things as essential to his ministerial success: first, "It is never safe to marry a woman whom no woman likes. Second, it is never safe for a church to call a minister whom no minister likes."

—A thousand more Mormons from Europe this season, already. Eight hundred of these deluded "converts," attended by Mormon "missionaries," landed in New York recently. They are mostly ignorant, simple-minded and poor, with just enough of religious fanaticism in their natures to render them the dupes of designing emissaries. It certainly must be possible for our Government to prevent in some way the treasonable Mormon hierarchy from thus systematically and by wholesale recruiting the forces of their polygamous abomination.—*Advance*.

—John Day was a printer and publisher of the time of Edward VI., Mary and Elizabeth, for whom John Fox, the martyr, worked at one time as author, translator, and editor. In Edward's reign he was even known as a printer of Bibles, and towards the end of his life he printed Fox's edition of the Saxon Gospels with a font of Old English type, of which he alone of all his trade was the possessor. A full and valuable new edition of his works has now been prepared by A. R. Bullen of London, but only one hundred and fifty copies have been printed.

—Dean Stanley enjoyed his trip in the United States two years ago like a school-boy; but he was more or less of a shock to good Conservative men on three accounts. He wore the most shocking hat ever seen on the head of a prominent clergyman, let alone a dean of the established Church; his handwriting often made it hopeless to tell, when he sent an answer to an invitation, whether he accepted or declined—one ancient dignitary in New York calling what was very like a

council over a disputed text, to determine the true reading; and the Dean was perpetually asking for the graves of men no one else knew of.

—King John, of Abyssinia, is still proceeding with the conversion of his kingdom to Christianity upon the Islam principle. He is a Coptic Christian of the most fanatical sort and will not tolerate European missionaries of any sect, and persecutes those who hold different views with a brutality rivaling that of the King of Dahomey. He has forbidden his subjects from visiting the agents of the Mission Society at Galabat, on the Abyssinian frontier, under the penalty of having one leg and foot cut off, and has in several instances inflicted the punishment. He prefers to carry on the work of evangelization himself, and by his order all the Moslems and pagans of his kingdom have been baptized into the Christian faith. Lately he has given orders to subject all the Galla tribes to the same rite. Fortunately he is not opposed to the circulation of the Bible and religious books in his domain, and the Mission Society is scattering both in large numbers by means of native agents.

TEMPERANCE NOTES.

—We have bad news for the lovers of those "light wines," which are to aid in the suppression of the desire for the fierier liquids. The police have lately seized 300 casks of "stuff" called Rhine wine, manufactured for a market—a manufacture which, it is said, is spreading to an alarming extent. Teetotallers will sleep undisturbed thereat.

—"Prohibition of the liquor traffic," says Principal Grant, "is rigorously enforced in Keewatin, but the whiskey trader evades all laws. The demand secures the supply. He brings his keg of alcohol to some convenient islet, and there, by means of pain-killer, tobacco juice, and other ingredients, not forgetting water, turns the keg into puncheons. A confederate on the line watches the policeman, and the moment he moves off to some other point a flag is hoisted. The trader at once pushes off in a canoe with his case, and he soon finds men by the score willing to pay twenty-five cents for a glass of 'whiskey,' or \$4 or \$5 for a bottle. When a thousand dollars can be made out of a cask of whiskey men will be found to engage in the business."

—One of the daily papers of this city not long since contained the following statement:

"It is affirmed by the collectors of statistics in regard to intemperance that in the year 1879 there was paid out for intoxicating drinks by the people of Germany the sum of \$650,000,000; and by those of France, \$580,000,000; of Great Britain, \$750,000,000; and of the United States, \$720,000,000, making \$2,700,000,000."

This is about the amount of the debt of the United States at the close of the War of the Rebellion, and even this huge sum does not by any means represent the whole cost incident to the use of intoxicating drinks. To this must be added the loss of time thus occasioned, the expense of ill-health and actual disease consequent upon rum-drinking, the cost of punishing crimes committed by drunkards, and numerous other items, making in the aggregate an actual cost to society fully equal to the amount directly spent for intoxicating liquors. Add, also, the fact that there are no profits that compensate for this enormous cost. Can there be any doubt, as a matter of sound political economy, to say nothing about good morals, that society should arm itself to the teeth for the suppression of a most expensive vice? The most stringent prohibition would be the highest wisdom. Why tamper with such an evil? Why not cut it up root and branch?