

to remember that, among all these grains, so largely spread, a large portion will be stifled among the thorns or trodden under foot by the passers-by." The report for 1874 shows in the eleven stations in Paris a weekly attendance of about 2,000 adults and 600 children, which during the year give an aggregate of 160,487. Bible-classes are added to the usual meetings wherever the need begins to be felt, classes for teaching English, and young women's classes. Books, tracts, Scripture portions, and the whole Bible are increasingly in demand. It is contemplated commencing similar meetings in other cities, stimulated by the example of what can be done in Paris.

DECAY OF IDOLATRY IN INDIA.

"Many shall run to and fro," said Daniel, "and knowledge shall be increased." And to a very remarkable extent, has this statement been verified in India during the past fifty years, not only as regards secular knowledge, but spiritual also. To meet with people who have not heard something of Christ's religion is comparatively rare in this district. As regards the masses of the people, their knowledge of it is very crude and incorrect, but for the Hindoos to know that there is a religion beyond their own is a point gained. The strong and bitter prejudice, to which existed against Christians is gradually giving way. Even now we often meet with the most absurd rumours as regards our religious observances. For instance, one man told us that he heard they that who became Christians were plunged beneath the water until they said they could see Jesus. In another place, we heard that a piece of meat, beef, was forced into their mouths. That such rumours should be got up and circulated by interested parties is only natural, but they will be exploded. Readers of

our books are increasing, and the truth will prevail. Indeed, it is really astonishing how the heaven is already at work in the heathen mind. One man asked for the 'Destroyer of Delusion,' that he might be able to answer the Brahmins. 'The Jewel Mine of Salvation,' as well as other tracts, were often asked for by name. Questions, too, about the Scriptures were frequently proposed, showing that they had been read. One man, referring to Gen. i. 26, inquired whom God spoke to, and how many gods there were? He referred to Cain and Abel, and asked who there was after Abel's death to kill Cain; to the great events and changes, and inquired whether they indicated that the world was approaching its end; to the prayer of Jesus on the cross, and said that the Hindoos believed He was calling upon Seeb; references which showed that the Scriptures must have been read, and their truths exercising the mind. In some places the people were so anxious to possess copies of the Gospels that they gladly purchased them for the nominal prices we put upon them. Great numbers of people avowed their disbelief in their shastres—their gods and goddesses—and expressed it as their opinion that in the end Christianity would prevail. A merchant that I met with told me that in Dhenkanal, and other native states, crowds of people had given up idol worship. "Let," said one man, "Government only give the order to have all the temples and images destroyed, and then the people will become Christians." Other incidents might be referred to, all indicating that the entrance of God's Word "giveth light," but this is unnecessary.

The Gospel has been more extensively proclaimed in Orissa during the last cold season than in most former years; and it is gratifying to add that, in those places that for the first time