

tism. The membership is 5,222, and the number of stations, 14; these are supplied by Norwegian missionaries and native teachers and catechists.

Russia.—The Emperor of Russia is likely to relax the stringent restrictions on dissenters, as he has sent away the minister of public worship who established them.

Syria.—Revival in Aintab. "The item of supreme interest in missionary circles is the revival in Aintab. It is a source of great encouragement to all who have a share in the missionary work in this country. At the last accounts the religious interests continued, but the daily meetings had been suspended. Some 540 persons have already been received by the three churches—a gain of sixty per cent. upon the previous membership. The Bythinia Synod has just observed its twenty-fifth anniversary, and its late meeting is said to have been the best in its history. The revival at Aintab helped to direct the current of the meeting. All hearts join in the prayer that the whole land may be speedily blessed by a great outpouring of the Holy Spirit."—*Dr. H. N. Barnum, in New York Observer.*

—The Annual Report of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions gives the following statistics of the Press in Syria: The issues of the *Beirut Press* are found wherever there is any call for Arabic literature in the Eastern world. Arabic literature has been enriched in the year 1888 by nearly 29,000,000 pages, issued by the *Mission Press*. Of this vast number, 28,045,000 have been pages of Scripture. The number of volumes published is 106,000, of which 28,000 are copies of the Word of God. The issues of the complete Bible are proportionally very large, forming about two-thirds of the work of the year. The number of volumes of Scriptures sent out from the *Press* in 1888 was 22,848, which is larger by about 3,300 than the issue of any previous year in the history of the Mission. As all missions to Arabic speaking races draw their supply of Scriptures from Beirut, this issue represents not the work of one mission in the item of Bible distribution, but the combined result of all societies laboring in the Arabic language. The mission of the United Presbyterian Church in Egypt is conspicuous for its large orders for Bibles from Beirut. The American Bible Society has its depot for the sale of Arabic Scriptures in the *Press* building at Beirut, and the printing of this kind done by the *Press* is in filling orders of the Bible Society agency, which, in turn, supplies the orders from the various missions. The call for reading matter throughout the East is increasing enormously. Our own *Press* is becoming more exclusively a fountain of evangelical truth and religious culture to educated minds, and is a mighty power in guiding aright the religious thought and the intellectual development of many eager searchers after truth.

United States.—Self-supporting Missions. Vice-president Fowler, of Bishop

Taylor's mission, sends us the following cheering statement:

After ten years of close observation of Bishop Wm. Taylor's Self-supporting Missions in Chili and Brazil, South America, I feel so impressed with the good results that I do not hesitate to state that it deserves the attention and support of our Church and all Christian people. It is no longer an experiment. It is a marvelous success.

During the past ten years about \$120,000, gold, has been invested in building colleges, schools and churches, and furnishing them. During these ten years over 20 missionaries have been constantly at work, and there are now 28 or 29 in the field. All have had self support, and some of the stations have had \$30,000 surplus over self support, all of which has been invested in the work.

Hundreds have been converted. Several of the converts are now missionary teachers in the mission schools. Thousands are under the influence of the missionaries. All the \$120,000 invested could be withdrawn if the property were now sold. The college at Santiago is the finest of its kind in the world.

The mission workers are an heroic band. I would recommend those who wish to invest their money so as to produce the greatest results for time and eternity, to put it in self-supporting missions in South America.

There are five stations now in Chili and two in Brazil. The need for Christian workers of the deepest piety and high grade of scholastic attainments is great. Any wishing to enter the work, or those who wish to contribute to this work, may correspond with Richard Grant, 181 Hudson street, New York.

The latest information from all the stations is that the opportunities for extending the work have never been so good as now. Fifty more missionaries could be employed, all of whom could secure ample self support when provided with churches, schools and homes in which to do this mission work.

I consider that an investment of \$250,000 would establish fifty missionaries, whose work would go on and on indefinitely until the country is saved. And even then the money invested could be realized if the property were sold.

—**Missions at the Far North.** The Government has offered to contract with the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church for the establishment of mission schools among the Arctic Eskimo, at Point Barrow and Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska. Point Barrow is the most northern, and Cape Prince of Wales the most western point of land on the main Continent of North America. A similar proposition has been made to the Protestant Episcopal Mission Society in behalf of Point Hope, Arctic Alaska. The Episcopalians have formally accepted the offer at Point Hope, and it is understood that the Presbyterians will accept the stations offered them.