

MR. S. DYER, the Bible Society's agent at Shanghai, China, mentions the case of a convert to the Christian faith through the reading of the Scriptures alone. This was a Mr. Wang, who purchased a New Testament and other books. He was present at a service at which an address was delivered by Mr. Dyer, who says: "A remark he made as he stood beside the reading desk arrested my attention and struck me very much. It was this: 'Every time I read this Book it does my heart good.'" Then ensued a conversation in which Mr. Wang, in reply to a query, said that he became acquainted with the Christian doctrine by buying a copy of a gospel in the street at Newchwang. He bought the book merely to occupy his leisure on a journey to Moukder which he was about to make. On the way he found the book to be more than the "novel" which he took it to be; and the more he read it the more interested he became in the contents of it. On a subsequent occasion, "during the course of a long interview," writes Mr. Dyer, "I found out that he was well acquainted with the doctrine of Christianity—so much so, that had I thought it wise I should have had no hesitation in baptizing him. As it was, I contented myself in pointing out to him that it was the duty of all who believe in Christ to make a public profession of their faith by entering the Church. We engaged together in prayer—an act which seemed not unfamiliar to him. He said he followed literally the directions of our Lord, and frequently engaged in secret prayer. He had never conversed with a foreign missionary before."

Turkish woman coming up to his tent door, and asking him if it was really true that the day of judgment was near. "On questioning her," he writes, "as to her reasons for making such an inquiry I found that she had heard the villagers—especially the leading men, express the opinion that the last days of Islamism had come, and that the whole world is about to be judged for its wickedness. "To-day," he goes on to say, "I have had a long conversation with a Turkish cadi, or judge, the drift of whose conversation took the same direction. These two persons represent the extremes of society among the Turks, yet they are agreed as to the decadence and probable collapse of the Turkish power. A large majority of the Turks are despondent. Their despondency is rather increased than otherwise by seeing their Christian neighbors hopeful and increasing in prosperity. The recent changes in the condition of the Christians in Asia Minor have been so small that it is not easy to see on what grounds they are so hopeful; yet that they are hopeful and actuated by new energy is evident to the most casual observer. I can compare their present appearance and bearing to nothing so well as to men who find themselves recovering from certain diseases—fever, for example. As strength recovers and healthy blood begins to flow through the system, we know well how such men are stirred with new hopes and earnest desires to go about their work; this is the precise condition of the Christian races in this part of the Turkish empire. Centuries of subjection to the authority of the Moslems have not utterly crushed them; their hopes are reviving, and they are looking in all directions to see what they can do to prepare themselves and their children for the new era that seems to be drawing upon them. It is interesting and encouraging to see how anxious men are among the Christians to send their sons and daughters to the best schools in the country."

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A TRAVELLER among the mountains of Asia Minor, who had pitched his tent not very far from the birth-place of the great apostle of the Gentiles, in the province of Cilicia, was surprised the other day, as he narrates, by a poor, ignorant