

history of that name, which they, amid many branches of a common stock, have longest retained.

The following hymn, copied from the doctrinal catechism of the *Arya Somaj*, reveals the proud spirit which has thus been fostered and which constitutes no slight obstacle to the influence of Christian missions :

We are the sons of brave Aryas of yore,
Those sages in learning, those heroes in war;

They were the lights of great nations before,
And shone in that darkness like morning's bright star—

A beacon of warning, a herald from far.

Have we forgotten our Rama and Arjun,
Yodhishtar, or Bisma, or Drona the wise ?
Are not we sons of the mighty Duryadan ?
Where did Shankar and great Dayananda arise ?

"In India, in India," the echo replies.

Ours the glory of giving the world
Its science, religion, its poetry and art;

We were the first of the men who unfurled
The banner of freedom on earth's every part,
Brought tidings of peace and of love to each heart.

Another difficulty which has been and still is encountered, arises from the influence of Europeans and Americans claiming to represent Christian nations, but belying the whole spirit of Christianity, and putting stumbling blocks of a most serious nature in the way of winning the people to Christ. The late Dr. Duff has said, "There is a most striking contrast between the early representatives of the British East India Company and the Mohammedan rulers and leading personages who preceded them. The Mohammedans never failed to put forward boldly, and at all times, the peculiarities of their faith, and even their public documents were prefaced by the legend, 'There is no God but God, and Mahomet is His Prophet.' Whereas, those who represented Christian England studiously concealed from view their faith and all that belonged to it—nay, denied their faith, fostered heathenism, repressed and forbade missionary effort, persecuted missionaries, and, in a word, turned the whole tide of their influence against the truth and in favor of error." Al-

though that order of things is at an end, so far as the influence of the government may go, the same spirit still lives in the lives and influence of thousands who ought to represent more truly the genius and spirit of a Christian nation.

But, on the other hand, there are great encouragements. God has, by some remarkable providences, rebuked the sins of those who misrepresented the truth in the early days. We have not forgotten the terrible scenes of the Sepoy mutiny and the lessons then taught, and we have not ceased to be thankful for the fact that such men as Lord Lawrence and others heeded the rebuke of Providence, put an end to the wretched habit of catering to heathen error, and repressed the persecution of those who adopted the Christian faith; that since that rebellion the full establishment of the British Government in the place of the East India Company has given the missionary work a nobler and more advantageous position, and that from that time to this, scores of the greatest of India's administrators have recognized its success.

There is a special encouragement for Americans to labor in India, in the fact that their efforts are warmly welcomed by Government officials and other British residents. Men like Dr. Robert N. Cust, who have seen every phase of Indian life, and have been keen observers of missionary work, have frequently paid generous tribute to the faithfulness, the intelligence and common sense, the practical methods and eminent success of American missionaries. By intelligent natives they are known to be entirely disinterested, as they have no connection with Government, cannot be even suspected of being influenced by hopes of preferment, or of having a national sympathy with alleged Governmental wrongs. They are understood to be simply and purely ambassadors of Jesus Christ.

Moreover, some of our American