

"The man who tries to do his best will not always succeed, but he will succeed far oftener than the one who doesn't try."

"O, that we could think of God as we do of a friend, as one who unfeignedly loves us, even more than we do ourselves.—*Baxter*.

I wonder many times that ever a child of God should have a sad heart, considering what the Lord is preparing for him.—*S. Rutherford*.

The grating file is not more necessary to the polish of metals, than are trials for the brightening of grace in the Christian's soul.—*Ez.*

"When a child is born, how soon we say he resembles his parents! When we are really born again, how soon people say, if we are genuine, 'he is like his Father in Heaven!'"

Legalized gambling has ceased in Montana. A recent despatch from Butte City says that every gambling house in that city was closed the next morning after the law went into effect.

If you prepare a dish of food carelessly you do not expect Providence to make it palatable; neither if, through years of folly you misguide your own life, need you expect divine interference to bring round every thing at last for the best.

The Natural Feet Society has been organized in China with the object to do away with foot-binding on the basis of founding a better fashion rather than combatting an old tradition. The appeal of the Society is made to the good taste and the health of those who suffer by this monstrous evil.

Four years ago a general conference of Protestant missionaries in China, held at Shanghai, made an appeal for 1000 additional missionaries for China within the coming five years. Now, at the expiration of the fourth year after the issue of that appeal, it is announced that upwards of 500 missionaries have gone out to that empire. Another appeal has just been made for the completion of the 1000 asked for by the end of the fifth year."

Away over in Africa they have some queer ways of greeting. Among some of the people it is the custom to touch chin to chin. There are others who rub elbows together. David Livingstone, who was a missionary in Africa for many years, tells about meeting a chief one day, who came up to him and smeared his nose with tallow. The old chief thought this was the nicest way in the world to show Mr. Livingstone that he was welcome.

"The *Missionary Review* gives the following interesting case of heroic treatment: "Not many years since, the officers of one of our societies were surprised by a visit from a man who brought his check for \$1,000 as his offering to missions. When the question arose whether this was not a large gift for him he said: 'It is! It is one quarter of what I own. I found that as I prospered my money engrossed more and more of my thought. I am not going to be a slave to the money God may give me, and I am going to conquer the love of money by giving it away.'"

A STATESMAN ON MISSIONS.

VIEWS OF HONORABLE CHARLES DENBY, UNITED STATES MINISTER TO CHINA.

Legation of the United States,
PEKING, March 22, 1895.

To the Honorable Walter Q. Gresham,
Secretary of State, Washington, D.C.

SIR,—During my recent short stay in the United States, so many inquiries were made of me touching Christian missions in China, and the work that they are doing, that I have concluded to send to you my views of this important subject.

I beg to premise that my official position causes me to be more guarded in expressing my views than I would otherwise be. I suppose the main, broad and crucial question to be answered touching missionary work in China is—does it do good? This question may properly be divided into two. Let us look at them separately.

First: does missionary work benefit the Chinese?

I think that no one can controvert the patent fact that the Chinese are enormously benefited by the labors of the missionaries in their midst. Foreign hospitals are a great boon to the sick. China, before the advent of the foreigner, did not know what surgery was. There are more than twenty charity hospitals in China, which are presided over by men of as great ability as can be found elsewhere in the world. Dr. Kerr's hospital at Canton is one of the great institutions of the kind in the world. The Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, has for years maintained at Pientsin at his own expense a foreign hospital.

In the matter of education the movement is immense. There are schools and colleges all over China taught by the missionaries. I have been present often at the exhibitions given by these schools. They show progress in a great degree. The educated Chinaman who speaks English becomes a new man. He commences to think. A long time before the present war the emperor was studying English, and it is said was fast acquiring the language. Nowhere is education more sought than in China. The government is, to some extent, founded on it. The system of examinations prevailing in the district, the province, and Peking is too well known to require comment. The graduates become expectant officials. There is a Chinese Imperial College at Peking, the Tung Wen, presided over by our distinguished fellow-citizen, Dr. W. A. P. Martin; also, a university conducted by the Methodist Mission. There are also many foreign orphan asylums in various cities, which take care of thousands of waifs. The missionaries translate into Chinese many scientific and philosophical works. A former missionary, Dr. Edkins, translated a whole series of school readers. Reflect that all their benefactions come to the