

proposed theological seminary. One great advantage of that location will be the opportunity furnished the students for evangelistic work along the lines of railroad which penetrate the interior.

*China.*—The *London Times* comes to the defence of missionaries in China. It says: "The only real interpreter of the thought and progress of the West to the millions of China is the missionary; and when we remember that European knowledge of China is derived almost wholly from the works of missionaries, we may fairly say that these men stand as interpreters between the East and the West. As to the charity, we can only answer that China had no efficient hospitals or medical attendance until the missionaries established them, and in truth she has no other now; and when her great men, such as Li Hung Chang and Prince Chun, are in serious danger they have to go to the despised missionary doctor for that efficient aid which no Chinaman can give them."

—A band of 12 Church Missionary Society missionaries, under the lead of the Rev. J. H. Hossburgh, are on their way to inland China. Their destination is not definitely fixed, but they will probably go up the valley of the Yang Tse River to Ichang and then to Szchuen, and after consultation with the missionaries of other societies will decide upon their place of work.

—The Empress of China is said to take great interest in the working-girls of the Flowery Kingdom. A few months ago, according to foreign papers, she established a cloth and silk factory on the grounds of the Imperial Palace in Peking, for the express purpose of giving employment to women and girls who had no work. The Empress is not allowed, by court regulations, to leave the palace grounds, and she therefore decided to have the factory where she could watch its progress.

At the close of the triennial provincial examination of the candidates for the second literary degree at Chen tu,

in China, the missionaries endeavored to present to each student a copy of the gospel and a tract. This had never been tried in this province, yet in spite of fears to the contrary it all passed off pleasantly, hardly one in a hundred refusing, and most expressing their delight. Ten thousand students were thus presented with a gospel and a tract, while several thousand were refused because the supply was exhausted.

Mr. Louvet, a French missionary in China, says: "Whenever there shall be at the head of the Church in China a native clergy, Christianity will be naturalized in that great empire of 400,000,000, whose conversion will bring with it that of the whole far East."

*India.*—The new Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has added his testimony to the value of missions as judged from the standpoint of high Indian officials. "I make bold to say that if missions did not exist it would be our duty to invent them." This is what is said by the famous men who built up the administration of the Punjab, and who, when it was annexed in 1849, wrote home to the Church Missionary Society for a supply of missionaries as a part of the necessary equipment of the province.

A missionary in India reports a singular case of conversion of a young man who subsequently became a divinity student at Allahabad. While a Hindu his conscience was greatly aroused by the burning to death of a cow and calf, the result of an accident of which he was the innocent cause. To him, at that time, the killing of a sacred cow was a horrible sin, and finding no relief for his conscience in Hinduism, he met a Christian, who told him of the way of salvation, and gave him a New Testament to read. The young man shut himself up for a week and studied the gospels, and was led to faith in Christ as the Redeemer, not from such sins as he had imagined he had committed, but from the real guilt of which he became conscious.