

testant church ever built upon Mount Zion had been completed and duly consecrated.

This church is the sole property of the London Society for Promoting Christianity Among the Jews. It is built in an open square, of white stone, English gothic in style, chaste and elegant in design, and forms a striking object on entering the Jaffa Gate. The Consul's house is attached to it in order to afford it the protection of the British flag. Its interior decorations are plain. Above the Communion Table the Ten Commandments and the Lord's Prayer are inscribed in letters of gold on two beautiful black marble tablets. Our engraving shows the church and consulate, with the Tower of Hippicus in the foreground.

The Communion Service, the Church books, the organ, a carpet for the chancel, and a beautifully carved alms basin were paid for by subscriptions raised in India. And it is worthy of note that the late Miss Cook, of Cheltenham, contributed £4,600 to finish the building, and gave £8,500 as a perpetual endowment.

OUR PARISHES AND CHURCHES.

NO. 40 THE TRINITY MEMORIAL CHURCH.

A full account of this church has been given elsewhere in our present issue. We merely place it here in our list of "Parishes and Churches."

In the uplands of Burmah are a people called the Karens, a down trodden, persecuted people. They were found ready to receive Christianity. They had been taught in early days to await its coming, and they were ready for it. We are told that now there are among them 40,000 communicants and fully 100,000 nominal Christians, about one-sixth of the entire tribe in Burmah. They are noted for their enthusiasm in foreign mission work. They have their Foreign Missionary Society and send out their young men to distant countries to preach the Gospel. Indeed, they are the only foreign missionaries in some regions north of Burmah. Though poor in this world's goods, they are rich in faith. An old Karen pastor brought once a large contribution for foreign missionary work and was asked, "How can your people give so much when they are so very poor?" "Oh!" he replied, "it only means rice without curry." They could live on rice and salt; but they could not live without giving the Bread of Life to their brethren.

We are told that Danish and German Lutherans labored for ninety years to evangelize India, before Carey or any other Englishman definitely entered on the immense and splendid sphere. As early as 1630, through Dutch influence, there was a native Christian congregation at Pulicat, twenty-five miles north of Madras.

BISHOP CLARK, of Rhode Island, states that Bishop Boone the elder, while on a visit to this country, related to him the following incident. "I had a very valuable Chinese servant in my employ, upon whom I leaned with implicit confidence, and one day he came to me and said: 'I shall be obliged to ask you to find some one to take my place, as, in the course of a few weeks, I am to be executed in place of a rich gentleman, who is to pay me very liberally for becoming his substitute'—such a mode of exchange, as the reader may know, being in accordance with the law of the empire. I then inquired what possible inducement there could be for him to forfeit his life for any amount of money, when he replied: 'I have an aged father and mother, who are very poor and unable to work, and the money that I am to receive will make them comfortable as long as they live. I think, therefore, it is my duty to give up my life for the sake of accomplishing this.'"—*Spirit of Missions*.

SIR EDWARD ARNOLD is reported to have said: "I have been criticised for an implied comparison between Buddhism and Christianity in regard to doctrines derived from them, and principles contained in them, respectively. No such object was in my mind. For me, Christianity, rightly viewed, is the crown queen of religion, immensely superior to every other; and, though I am so great an admirer of much that is great in Hindu philosophy and religion, I would not give one verse of the sermon on the Mount away for twenty epic poems like the Mahabharata, nor exchange the Golden Rule for twenty new Upanashads."

In different parts of the world, under the auspices of sixteen different societies, there are 27 vessels engaged in missionary work,—six in the Pacific Ocean, and sixteen of them in or about Africa.

In Kettering, England, is the humble house of Widow Wallis, where, in 1792, Carey's Missionary Society was formed, and the room is shown where the first offering was made.

MISSIONARY work has been very successful among the natives of the province of Chota Nagpore, which has hitherto been included in the Diocese of Calcutta. The Rev. J. C. Whitley, one of the most zealous and efficient of the missionaries, and who has been in India since 1862, has been chosen as the first bishop of this province.

A FRESH mind keeps the body fresh.

TIME is never lost if friends are made.

HE is well paid that is well satisfied.

INJURIES should be written in dust, kind actions in marble.