

sionaries went to the coast and 'enjoyed shopping.' It had been four years since she had been inside a store to make a purchase. Her journey of 800 miles, taken in a mule litter with two children, had required 25 days on the road. This is one of the superficial differences between life in China and in the United States."

—In Fatsan, China, the missionary doctor was stoned at first. Then they brought him hunchbacks, and challenged him to heal them. Happily they brought a man who had lost his nose sixteen years before. The doctor put a new nose on him, and the fellow bought a looking-glass and became a missionary. He brought in a blind beggar, and his cataract was removed by the surgeon's knife. Still the authorities were hostile until an explosion mutilated 13 unfortunates. They were about to drop these all into the river, as the kindest way to end their sufferings, when they concluded to call in Dr. Wenyon. He saved 10 of them. Now he is no longer "the foreign devil," but the "angelic healer from beyond the seas."—*North and West.*

—It is reported that a petition has been sent to Peking from South China praying the Emperor to introduce constitutional reforms, to remove incapable officials, to abolish the queue and foot-binding, and to allow freedom of speech and of the press. If to any extent this represents the feelings of a large mass of the population, it is a significant fact that such a petition, advocating Western reforms, should be presented.

Japan.—The banishment of Buddhist priests from Formosa by the Emperor of Japan is a fact significant of the progress of the Sunrise Kingdom toward religious freedom. The reason for their ejection is that so many spies were caught posing as priests, and the pleasing consideration is that the Emperor does not fear to proceed to enforcement of a just precautionary measure against the subversive power of the priests in the affairs

of the country. The Buddhists are said to threaten retaliation by a process similar to excommunication.

—Rev. J. D. Davis has this to say about Doshisha University, in whose founding the remarkable life of Joseph Neesima found its culmination: "It has sent out over 400 graduates from its collegiate department, most of whom as Christian workers are helping to lift up Japan; it has graduated more than 150 from its theological department, and they are scattered up and down through the land preaching the Gospel; it has sent out several classes from its Girls' School, and these young women are, as wives of pastors and of others, or as teachers in Christian girls' schools established by the Japanese, exerting a mighty influence to regenerate Japan; it has sent out classes of trained nurses, who are to day found in the hospitals of the army and among the sick in other places wearing the badge of the Red Cross and preaching the Gospel by their words and by their works; it has sent out more than 2000 undergraduates, many of whom are earnest Christian workers."

—The Chicago *Record* has a special correspondent in Japan, who makes the following statements: "The number of converts to Christianity among the higher classes and the educated men of Japan is comparatively small, but nearly every one will acknowledge that the influence of the missionaries upon civil affairs and the progress of the country has been immeasurable. One of the common sayings is that the only exports from the United States to Japan are kerosene oil and missionaries. Commenting upon this the other day, an eminent statesman of this country, himself an unbeliever, remarked, 'Yes; both have brought us light—light for the eyes and light for the soul.' The progress of Christianity in Japan has been greater than in any other country. Church spires may be seen over the roofs of every city, and through the