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THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.

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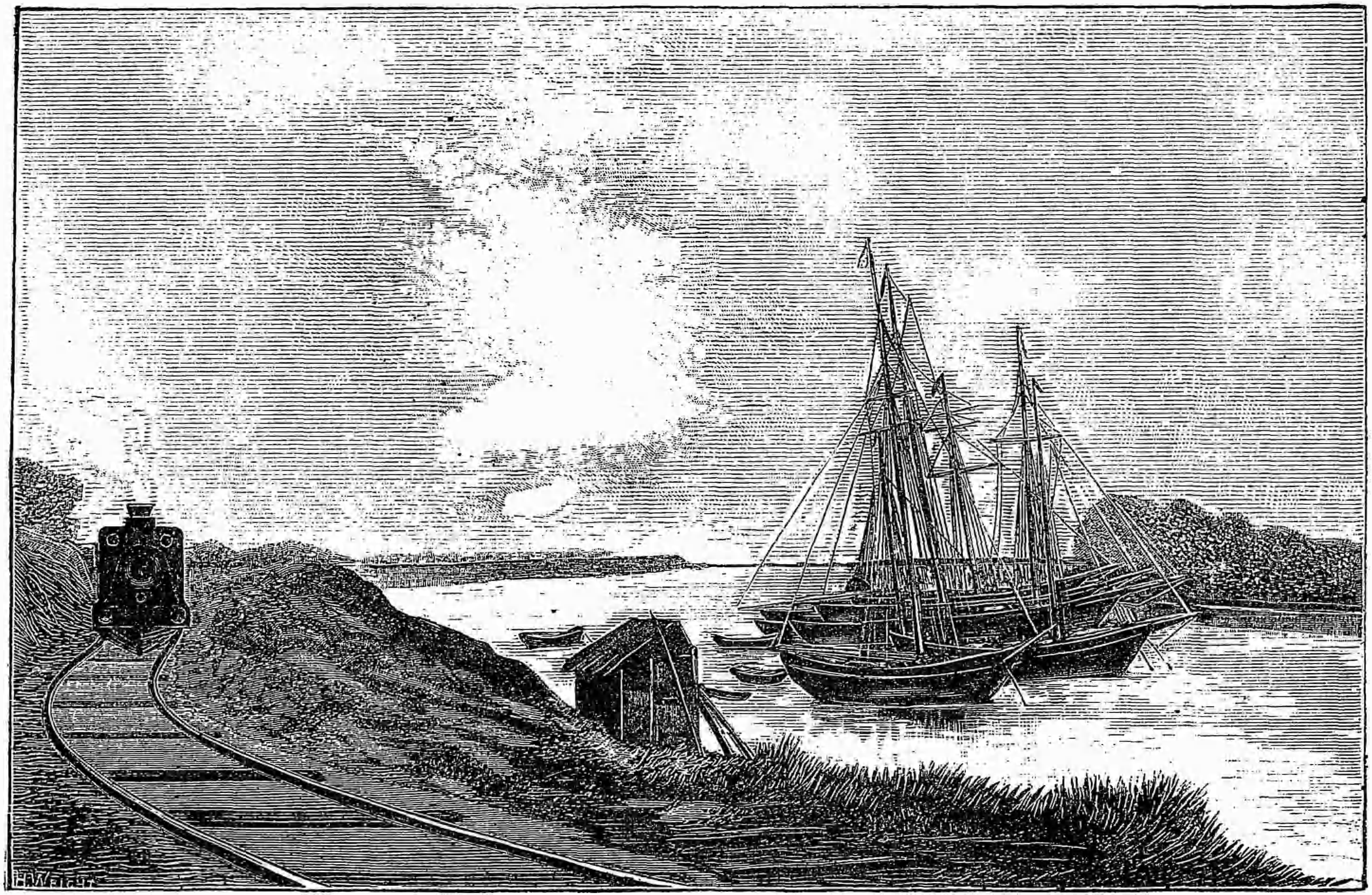

PORT OF LAS PIEDRAS ON THE RIVER PARANA.

THE LATE MR. ADOLFO HENRIKSEN.

Adolfo Henriksen, who, under the auspices of the South American Missionary Society, successfully started in 1888 the first Mission to the *Chaco Indians in Paraguay*, has sealed the Lord's work in that country with his life, having *died last September through exposure to the weather*.

Since her husband's death Mrs. Henriksen has also had the misfortune to lose her father, and the aid she received from him has now ceased.

A Fund is now being raised in aid of the widow and children, ages about 7, 9, and 13, who are unprovided for, the Society only being able to make a grant of £100 for their relief, out of a fund amounting to £187. Donations thankfully received by the Secretaries of the Society, and also by W. Barnett, Esq., Ladbroke House, Redhill, Surrey, who at the request of the Committee has taken charge of the Fund.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

JANUARY 1, 1890.

SINCE our last issue letters from South America have been received from the following :—

Adams, Rev. G. A. S. (*Nov.* 19).
Aspinall, Mr. E. C. (*Oct.* 18).
Burleigh, Mr. (no date).
Davies, Rev. Hugh (*Nov.* 2).
Dodds, Rev. J. A. (*Oct.* 25, *Nov.* 8).
Falkland Islands Co. (*Oct.* 17).
Grubb, Mr. (*Sept.* 20).
Holles, Rev. F. E. R. (*Nov.* 12).
Hooper, Mr. T. (*Sept.* 4).
Lawrence, Mr. J. (*Sept.* 24).
Mosley, Rev. H. (*Nov.* 22).
Robins, Mr. J. C. (*Oct.* 11, 25).
Sparkes, Rev. A. L. (*Oct.* 28, 31).
Walker, Mr. (*Nov.* 18).

The General Committee held a Meeting on the 12th ult.

The next Meeting will (D.V.) take place on the 9th inst.

The Finance Committee held Meetings on the 5th and 19th ult.

The total amount received for the month of November was £862. 6*s*. 6*d*.

The next Meetings will (D.V.) be held on the 2nd and 16th inst.

MUSEUM

1890.

New Year's Address.

IN what spirit are we going to commence this new year? Is it to be begun, leaning on the world, or on the world's Creator, Preserver, and Redeemer—following the multitude or trusting in God—living by sight or walking by faith—denying Christ or confessing Him?

They who go to church towards the close of the Church's year are always reminded of one of the noblest acts of fearless independence that has ever been recorded for the instruction and encouragement of those who are tempted to desert the path of sincerity and truth in order to follow fashion, or please the powerful, or go with the multitude. It does not appear that Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego tried to dissuade others from obeying the royal command, or made any ostentatious parade of their own peculiar faith. They felt it would be base and wicked in them to worship the golden image, and they refused very quietly, but very firmly, to bow down to another God.

The calm, uncompromising, unhesitating virtue of these men was very remarkable, and there was something more like the English spirit in it than is often to be found in the boldest acts of eastern or southern people. These men had no haughty confidence in themselves, but they were ready to die for what they believed to be right. They hurled no defiance at their persecutors, nor compromised one jot of their own fidelity. "Be it known unto thee, O king, that we will not serve thy gods." There could be no shuffling here—no attempt to "serve God and mammon."

According to the discoveries of modern morality, they might have had many loopholes of escape—they might have said that they did not really worship the image—that they only went through an innocent form—that they were anxious to show their loyalty—that as the tendency of the public

mind was to worship images, why should they set themselves up and run counter to the opinion of the majority? But they felt that they must prove themselves men by standing to the right, and that at any cost.

They probably thought that it was the duty and business of those placed in authority, whether in Church or in State, to satisfy themselves as far as they could of what was right, to follow the right themselves, and to make others do the same; and most likely it had not occurred to them that the essence of good government was compromise or an admission of what was believed to be wrong along with what was believed to be right, for the sake of amicable adjustment.

And have we no Nebuchadnezzar? Yes, *Society*. It bids us worship notoriety, expensiveness, and success. How approvingly does the circle listen to the rich man of the assembly, how sure his jokes to procure a laugh and his solemnities to be received with profound attention! Who will put in a word for virtue, for high principle, for God's word and will, when prejudice and detraction and unerring scepticism fall from the golden image that has been set up? We complain of the pride of rank and the insolence of wealth when they wound ourselves, but who are they that foster the mischief and give to them the habit of unchecked license? Why, Society does it, and "this is the cause why they are so holden with pride and overwhelmed with cruelty." How many are there who sigh over the unwilling worship they pay to worldly idols, but who have not the courage to resist the mandate of Society which bids them bow down to them! They would, if they had their own way, prefer simplicity and sincerity, but what would Society say? Why it would cast them into the fiery furnace of contempt, and so their courage fails them and they fall down and worship. God preserve us from this fall.

The worship of the golden image is to be found elsewhere than on the plains of Dura. An inspired Apostle has said, "The love of money is the root of all evil." Every law is broken, every sacred obligation violated, to gratify its insatiable cravings. Often vices are only temporary—the strongest passions are controlled, subdued, or destroyed by Time—

follies are corrected by experience, and wisdom is taught by multitude of days. But avarice, like the subtle serpent, coils itself round and clings closer to the heart as years advance; its desperate influence increases with time. It lives amid the snows of life, when every emotion besides itself is frozen; it quickens the pulsations of a heart dead to every other affection, and the canker that devoured the strength of youth eats into the tranquillity of age. Let us, then, pray that God may stir up the wills of His faithful people and incline the hearts and minds of the faithless to trust in the God of Reason as well as of Grace and Goodness, so that, abjuring self and all its base concomitants, they may shew forth His praise, not only with their lips but in their lives, and prove to all men that he who loves God loves his brother also.

These remarks, while they apply to all men, are especially applicable to the soldier of Christ who goes forth as a Missionary into the domains of heathendom, or as a pastor to his countrymen and fellow Churchmen in distant lands.

He cannot, if he be a true man, conform to the manners or customs of those around him, if those manners and customs be inconsistent with the word of his God or the honour of his Saviour. He must dare to be singular. He must set his face like a flint against evil in all its specious and seductive forms, bearing in mind the weighty responsibility that rests upon him to feed the sheep and lambs of Christ, and to teach not only by his Lord's precepts but by his own example.

The due observance of God's Holy Day, the sanctity of marriage, the necessity for temperance in all things, the value of truth and honesty in all dealings, the duty and privilege of public and private prayer, and the sacred ordinances of Christ's religion—all these will he draw to his heart, and he will seek to impress them on the minds and hearts and lives of those around him.

He will never be ashamed of Christ his Master, but loyally uphold His Name, His Gospel, and His Life against all-comers; and yet he will do this quietly, kindly, but firmly, and with that gentle dignity that becomes one who desires not to "lord it over God's heritage," but to "win souls"—the

Holy Spirit bearing witness with his spirit, and proving to all men that he is endowed with courage and meekness.

While the labourer is worthy of his hire, and a missionary is bound to see to the proper support of himself and family, he must ever guard against the worship or greed of filthy lucre himself, and seek to prevent or discourage it in others.

There is no part of the world in which there is so much danger in this respect as in South America, where speculation is rife, investments attract, and huge fortunes are made and lost. At such a time, and in such a sphere, how imperatively necessary for the Standard-bearer of the Cross to bear that Standard high—to exhort men to liberality in every good work—to deny self, and to see and know where true riches and true happiness are to be found.

R. J. S.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

IT is a subject of great thankfulness that a member of our Committee has, under the name of "Rosario," come forward with so liberal and well-timed a free-will offering as the steam launch for the River Paraguay, and that a lady has so generously sent us £100 towards the expenses in sending out and maintaining it.

The sending out, however, will not be very costly, as Messrs. Lamport & Holt, and Mr. Galloway, of the Platense Company, have considerably facilitated this operation by their kind arrangements.

A lady from Brighton has, with most timely consideration, sent us £100 towards the salary and expenses of an Assistant-Matron for Mrs. Hemmings at Ooshooia. For these most happy helps we thank God and also the kind donors.

The Special Meeting for Prayer, usual in the beginning of the New Year, will be held at the offices, 1 Clifford's Inn, on Thursday, January 2, 1890, at 12 o'clock. H. Morris, Esq., Chairman of the Committee, will preside.

Southern Mission.

OOSHOOIA.

MR. LAWRENCE writes:—

"*Ooshooia, October* 12, 1889.

"The 'Allen Gardiner' has again visited Wollaston Island station since her return from the Falklands *viâ* Sandy Point. We were very thankful to hear that Mr. and Mrs. Burleigh were well and happy in their work. We hope the little change of going to the Falklands will be beneficial to Mrs. Hemmings. You will see from accounts enclosed the sum received by her on account of the Society, contents of missionary box by Mrs. J. Smith, Stanley. . . . In addition to my usual responsible duties, I have, in company with Mr. Aspinall, been much occupied among the sick during the past two months. He is a most valuable fellow-labourer, and God has blessed the means used to restore many of the poor natives to health.

"J. LAWRENCE."

Mr. E. C. Aspinall writes:—

"*Ooshooia, Tierra del Fuégo, October* 18, 1889.

"Again I take up my pen to address the Committee through you. It has seemed very hard this year, having so few opportunities to communicate with home, and seems now to give me so much to mention that I hardly know where to begin. Shortly after I last wrote to you we heard from Downeast that Miss Varder was very ill, so I felt it my duty to go and see what I could do for her. I went down in my new whale-boat from Valparaiso. It took one day to go down channel, and I found Mr. Bridges very thankful to see me. I prescribed for Miss Varder, stayed one day, and then returned to Ooshooia, but, the weather being bad, took three days getting back, and consequently had my first real experience of wigwam life. I found it rather cold, wet work, but not as bad as I had expected.

SUCCOUR AFFORDED TO ANOTHER SHIPWRECKED CREW.

"A few days after I returned, one night just after I had turned in, Mr. Ince came; he called to say that the captain and eighteen men of a German wreck had come. So I got up, and, while Mr. Lawrence went to meet the men and bring them up from the beach, I set Mr. Ince and my housekeeper to make some tea and coffee hot, while I went up to the schoolroom and soon got a blazing fire ready to welcome the poor fellows. We gave them plenty of biscuits, and lent each man two blankets from the store, and made them comfortable. Two

were suffering from frost-bite; to these I attended. In the morning Mrs. Lawrence and my housekeeper divided the duty of preparing breakfast between them, which provided the men with a good supply of beefsteaks and soft bread and coffee, at which they were delighted. We found that their vessel, a German coal ship, had taken fire while off Cape Horn, that they had been able to run her in close to false Cape Horn, and then endeavoured to take to the boats, but, it being very rough, they lost three boats during the operation, in which they had stowed their provisions, and that only their last boat lived. They then all crowded into her, some having first to jump into the sea, as once having got the boat safely into the water they dare not keep near the ship, the sea was so high. Unfortunately two men were thus left behind, one a man that dared not jump into the water, and the other drunk in his berth. Twice they pulled him out, but he would return. They then started to try and find a way to Ooshooia, not knowing of Mr. Burleigh's station, which was quite close to them; but fortunately they had hardly reached Orange Bay when they sighted Mr. Burleigh's boat manned by natives, which was returning from Ooshooia, and were delighted to find the natives could speak English so well, as most of them knew the language. They tried to pursuade Joe Yeccive, the native in charge, to turn back and bring them straight to Ooshooia, but he stuck to his duty and said he must go to Mr. Burleigh first, so they went there and stayed three days and then came on to Ooshooia. The captain was very pleased, and gave Joe 20*s.* and paid for what he and his men had. They only stayed the night at the Mission as the Governor had them over in the morning, where they stayed till the 'Villarine' unexpectedly arrived and took them to Buenos Aires.

"The 'Allen Gardiner' was away in all ten weeks, and then arrived to our astonishment from Sandy Point. Owing to Mr. Whaite's goods having been sent that way the captain thought it would save time thus to fetch them and take them straight to Keppel, as Mr. Whaite was anxious to receive them. We also received the unexpected but good news that the Bishop was coming in December to see us, so I went on with the 'Allen Gardiner' to see Mr. Burleigh, and after a very stormy time (having three times to run back for shelter, and once being in no little danger owing to this vessel's nasty habit of not staying, and consequently having to wear, just as we were entering Ooshooia close to a very rocky lee shore, a hurricane squall having struck us suddenly) reached Ooshooia safely. We then stayed a week, and now I am on board on our way to Keppel. We are at present lying in Banner Cove, Picton, taking shelter from a heavy south-east gale, but hope to get on to-morrow, when we shall proceed to Stanley direct, thence to Keppel, and then to Sandy Point to meet the Bishop on December 1, and convey him to Ooshooia.

"EDWIN C. ASPINALL."

WOLLASTON ISLAND.

SHIPWRECKED CREW SHELTERED AT STATION.

Mr. Burleigh writes :—

"*Wollaston Island.*

[No date : received December 12, 1889.]

"Since I last wrote you we have been the means of affording help to the crew of the German ship 'Juno,' of Bremen, which (laden with coals) took fire off the Hermite Islands.

"All efforts to save the vessel proving fruitless, the Captain decided to near the main island and abandon her. This accordingly was accomplished with extreme difficulty, owing to a heavy sea, which carried away all their boats save one, into which 17 men, including the captain and mates, put off from the now blazing vessel, unfortunately leaving behind two men who were helplessly intoxicated, whom it was impossible to rescue.

"Passing the Wollaston Islands in the midnight, they were fortunate to meet our boat returning from Downeast, *viâ* Ooshooia, after an absence from here of only nine days, thus most opportunely meeting the poor Germans, already spent with toil and suffering from exposure, without necessary provisions, and utterly ignorant of the country.

"The natives guided them to me and we lodged them, and did our best to make them comfortable ; one poor fellow was severely frost-bitten, but happily recovered.

"After repairing their boat, sails, &c., and making other arrangements, they again started for Ooshooia, accompanied by our boat, where they were fortunate enough to obtain a passage to Sandy Point in the Argentine steamer.

"We were most happy to do what we could for our poor brethren, but regretted the little accommodation we could give them, our hut being so very small. I think I gave you an idea of the little room we have, and when we had suddenly to entertain several guests, moving was hopeless, and I expect they will laugh over our makeshifts for many a day if they are spared to reach home.

'We shall be very pleased to see the Bishop, as most likely things will be arranged more permanently.

"Till then I refrain from any other details, and only desire to see an increase of interest displayed by our supporters at home.

"L. H. BURLEIGH,

"*Southern Mission.*'

KEPPEL ISLAND.

Mr. Grubb writes :—

"*Keppel Island, September* 20, 1889.

"I send to you by this mail the tables of school-work and services. I have not been able to complete them up to the end of the quarter,

owing to my removal requiring me to make preparations, and to complete all my accounts here, before leaving for Stanley on the first of next month.

"The natives have done very well indeed at school lately. I will just give you a summary of their attainments, as most probably I shall be away before the Bishop comes to examine them.

"Of day-school boys, I have four who can read fairly such books as 'Peep of Day,' 'Line upon Line,' simple stories of the same standard, and easy chapters of the Testament.

"Addition and subtraction, tables, Creed, Commandments and Lord's Prayer, English and Yaghan. They also can read the Yaghan characters and easy words in that language.

"Copy-writing very good, also dictation from what they read in English and Yaghan, hymns by repetition, Scripture, &c. Four others can stumble through the same subjects, but they are fresh boys, only here fifteen months, and not previously in connection with Ooshooia, except two.

"The older boys at night-school will never do much; it appears almost impossible to teach them subjects such as the above. Their general intelligence is, however, much sharpened.

"After teaching these Fuégians for some three-and-a-half years, I must say that I do not think they are capable of learning much. To make one fairly useful as a teacher, he must be brought under training while young, and then it will take a long course to do anything with him.

"Although they read fairly, they do not grasp their subject well; still they seem to get hold of the general drift of it, although as far as an examination goes, I fear they would do but poorly. Yet their minds are strengthened and their intelligence quickened. The mere discipline of the mind has a marked effect.

"After looking at the subject from every point, and taking by no means an Utopian view of it, I must say that my time and labour has been amply rewarded (I speak only of the teaching branch), and I think that if this branch is allowed to decline, it will be a great loss to the natives. Moral training and example, and the expounding of the Gospel, all who know these natives will admit, has worked a great change upon them. Glorious conversions or wordy confessions I have not to report; but a real practical change in many cases, and in the whole moral tone of the people at large, I can prove. It is the mental life that is weak in these people much more than the spiritual. Considering their previous life for centuries past, and their temptations, you will find as many real, quiet, practical Christians among them as in England. There is a real struggle against sin—a struggle which none but those who know the horrid condition of vice in which these poor people live can comprehend. They say little, but act more.

"W. BARBROOKE GRUBB."

The Paraguay Mission.

R. ROBINS writes:—

"*Riacho Fernandez, October* 11, 1889.

"When I returned from Asuncion I informed the Indians of Mr. Henriksen's death, and they all seemed very sorry to hear the sad news. The next day after I returned the chief brought and gave to me all the things he had which belonged to the Station. He said he was going away with all his people. I wished to know the reason of this. I found it is a custom of these people when anyone belonging to their camp dies to remove to another place for a time, ranging from two weeks to a month. I was glad to know that they considered Mr. Henriksen as belonging to their camp, for this shows he had gained an influence over them. With regard to myself, I was glad when I knew the Committee had kindly consented to allow me to go to Keppel Island and labour where it is colder; but much as I wished to go away from here, I could not continue on my journey and leave the Station in the hands of one alone, so I had to return and come back. I shall therefore await the Committee's time of allowing me to proceed. I know this will be a great trial to you all at the office (Mr. Henriksen's death), so I will not trouble you with our trials but take them all to our Heavenly Father, for He careth for us and will give His grace to strengthen us in times of need. We pray every day that our God will guide the Committee aright in selecting a new superintendent for this part of God's vineyard, for the superintendent of this work needs to be a man with no mean ability to carry it on successfully. The knowledge of Spanish is indispensable out here for the superintendent. I trust to soon hear from the Committee and receive instructions how to proceed until the superintendent comes. With prayer that God will bless you all at home.

"J. C. ROBINS."

"*Riacho Fernandez, October* 25, 1889.

"Again I write to inform you of our doings at this Station, for I know you will all be anxious to hear from us as often as possible now we are without a superintendent. I am thankful to be able to tell you all is going on well. I told you in my last letter that the Indians had gone off as soon as they heard of Mr. Henriksen's death, according to a custom of theirs. To-day the first of our own tribe has come back. The first to come was the chief's son, and he informed me his father was out at the garden, where they are all going to work for three days and then come in to work again. I am glad to tell you that although our own tribe have

been away, we have not been without people. The chief of the next tribe named Martin has been here very much during the three weeks the others have been away, and I am glad to say he of his own accord started to work. He saw Mr. Bartlett and me doing some heavy lifting of palms for a house we are building, and I was glad to see him put his shoulder to the wheel. I thought at first of asking him to assist us, but having asked him so many times in the past and got a very decided No, I thought I would not ask him again, but try another plan, namely, take no notice of him, and this had the desired effect; ever since he has been very friendly and been here much. I want to win this man's favour, for he has in his Toldo many young children. The chief's son this morning informed me that he has a sister; that his mother was safely delivered of a daughter a few days ago. I shall make a note of this, so that we may know the ages of all that are born since our coming here, for future guidance. We are building a house for sleeping in, to try and do without using the mosquito-nets at night, also to go in of an evening instead of being obliged to go to bed as soon as the sun goes down to be free from mosquitos. We have the house up, but we have the thatch to put on the roof and the sides to mud up; this we hope to finish next week. We are doing this entirely by ourselves, as we don't wish to stop the fence-work, it being most important that that should soon be finished. Mr. Henriksen some time since bought fifteen head of cattle for killing purposes; these had got down to four; so I thought that as our people were away and there was not such a heavy consumption of food, now would be a good time to buy a few more head without incurring outlay above the usual £35 a quarter, so I have bought nine head, whichMr. Bartlett is now away to get. This will set us up again for some time. We find it much cheaper to give the people a little meat, and they are much more contented. The price of these nine animals was £30, but I got them for £26. 8s.; they are to be paid for at the end of the quarter, December 25. I have on hand a good supply of maize and other necessaries, and with a little more maize I hope to go through the quarter without exceeding the £35. I am glad to inform you our cows are beginning to calve again; the first was yesterday. The price of animals is going up every month, and I can see a difficulty ahead unless we can be independent of outsiders for our meat supply. We have twelve cows and thirteen calves, but before we can commence to kill from our own stock, it will be three years. We are killing at the rate of one a fortnight; this will be not less than from twenty-five to thirty animals per year. To keep up this rate of consumption, it will cost £88 a year at the present price of animals. I would ask that the Committee might consider the advisability of spending £100 more on cows and calves. I think we could get thirty cows and calves for that amount; this would make in all forty-two cows on the Station. I think you will see this will be one of the quickest ways to make the Station self-supporting, which I know you with myself long to see. I suggest

this to you now as there is no time for waiting if we would save time and money. I am sure that with a grant of the small piece of land we occupy from the Bondholders for some term not less than fifteen years, I have every hope and confidence of this Mission being successful in every sense of the word. I am sure that with Mr. Henriksen's death which so recently occurred, had I not every hope that our Mission would be successful, I should now inform you ; but I have every hope under God's guidance and blessing. I am glad to tell you my trip to Asuncion, although short, did me much good ; I have felt much better ever since for the trip and the change of air. I think another month will see our fencing finished, and then we shall be able to go ahead again with the ploughing, which we have been obliged to stop, as the animals run over it at night. But we find it impossible to talk about dates of doing or finishing anything, for we get so many hindrances in a day that what we thought to get done in one day generally takes three. We are up every morning before the sun, have prayers 5.30, then coffee, and to work as soon as possible, before the heat comes on. At present we are able to work up to 10.30. but we shall not be able to keep this up much longer, as it is getting much hotter each day. Praying that God the Father may bless you all and give you His guidance and wisdom to act aright in all things.

"J. C. ROBINS."

The "Adolfo Henriksen" Steam Launch.

THE following particulars of the steam launch or pinnace just given by "Rosario" (a member of the Committee) to the Society, for use in the Paraguay Mission, will be read with interest.

The Rev. Henry Martin, of the Circus Church, Southsea, who has given much and valuable aid in this matter, and is a skilled engineer, writes from Southsea :—

"We found the 'Adolfo Henriksen,' with steam just making, at the back of Vosper's (the builders), and were soon on board steaming out to the harbour, eight on board and heaps of room for passengers and cargo. We ran up to the measured mile, and twice over it—that is half a knot marked by two posts. The first time, with steam about 60 lbs., she made the distance in 5m. 20s. The second time, raising steam to 85 lbs., we ran the half-knot in 4m. 30s. This gave a speed of 6⅔ knots, and, considering everything was very stiff and just out of the shop, I considered it a very good performance. Steam was raised and maintained with great ease, burning oak the whole time. Coal was only used just as we were coming in, having burned all the wood." The dimensions of the launch are as follows :—Length over all, 22ft. 9in. ; breadth (extreme), 5ft. 4in. ; depth of hull, 3ft. 2in. ; ditto, including top of boiler, 4ft. 3in. ; size of fire-

hole, 8in. by 5in.; diameter of furnace, 2ft. The boat is provided with an awning, and covered forward by a hood."

In a second letter, the Rev. H. Martin, writing December 13th, says:—"I went down and saw the 'Adolfo Henriksen' loaded up in a trolly, ready to leave for the station early to-morrow morning. Vosper has done everything splendidly, and she looks A1. He has made a special case to go in the stern sheets and take all the parts that would not go in the coal bunker. He has added several things beyond what he promised—a large can of oil, mop, extra roller for reversing lever, &c. The mast, oars, boathook, and yard are lashed together, and in the boat all made snug; name on both bows."

We have every confidence in the seaworthiness of the little vessel from the fact that F. H. Hodd, Esq., R.N., Redhill has examined carefully both the pinnace and engines in every particular.

Messrs. Vosper & Co., Portsmouth, 14th December, write:—"The boat has left for Liverpool to-day, addressed—'To the order of Messrs. Lamport Holt, per direct Rosario steamer. J. C. Robins, Villa Concepcion, Paraguay. Care of the Agents of the Platense Co. in Rosario and Villa Concepcion, South America.'

"Mr. Martin came and inspected the boat and all her outfit, as desired by you.

"We sincerely hope that the boat will arrive safely and in good order at her destination, that she will turn out very creditably to us, and be of great assistance to the Mission."

In this hope we are sure all our readers will heartily join.

In the next number we hope to give a sketch of the little craft.

The Revolution in Brazil.

MR. WALKER writes:—

"*Pernambuco, November* 18, 1889.

"You are doubtless already aware of the events that have taken place and are progressing in this country. We are in the midst of a military and Republican revolution. On Friday evening last people began talking in undertones of a military rising, headed by the Marshal of the imperial troops, and that one of the ministers had been shot and a Republic proclaimed. On Saturday a steamer came in with troops on board *en route* to the Amazon, but they were clamouring to be put ashore in this place, and some of the officers were shouting 'Viva a Republica Brazileira!' Every body here was taken by surprise, and apparently did not know what to do. The banks were reluctant to do business, and had no rate of

exchange quoted. The Republican party here soon came out with their colours, and made a bit of a stir, but the bulk of the people seemed to be very quiet. Later in the day the President of the Province left the palace, and the Commandant of Arms became Provisional Governor by telegram from the Provisional Government at Rio. The Government telegraph office was seized, as they had been at Rio, and telegrams were fiscalised by the Republican party. On Sunday one of the little gunboats in port hoisted the revolutionary flag, a simple red flag. All other national vessels were neutral, hoisting no flags. In the afternoon a party of officers and soldiers, accompanied by some students and two bands, paraded the streets with the red flag. But everywhere there was great quiet. It seems an unwholesome quiet, something like the oppressive calm that precedes a hurricane. It seems too quiet to be good. We are pleased, of course, that it should be quiet, as we have no wish to witness any of the sanguinary scenes that have usually followed revolutions. To-day the troops that I mention in the first part of my letter were landed. They proceeded on their way on Saturday night, but were recalled from the next port by telegram from the commander of the troops here. They had all torn the crown and imperial insignia from their clothing, and stripped the imperial flag from its staff, and substituted the red flag for it. Everywhere the imperial crown and coat-of-arms were torn down, and the troops were greeted with 'Vivas!' At the arsenal a temporary flag of green and yellow bars was hoisted. Telegrams from Rio state that the Emperor and his family had embarked on board a national steamer and sailed for Europe yesterday. It states that the new Government had given him a sum of half a million of money and a subsidy of eighty thousand per annum. This is a Government telegram, so they ought to know; the offices are in their hands. Further telegrams state that the Provisional Government take up and own all contracts and responsibilities of the defunct government, and that business is progressing as usual, and all is quiet. This is all we know at present, but I suppose, looking at things all round, the Republic is 'un fait accompli.' Brazil is henceforth to be known and recognised as the 'United States of Brazil,' so making the last of the South American republics. The whole of South America is now under Republican rule, and I trust that this latest development of it will be for the furtherance of the spread of Gospel truth among these people. The masses are deep sunk in ignorance, vice, and superstition, and are withal intensely bigoted. It is believed that the Republican Government will give a larger amount of freedom to foreigners in regard to their forms of worship and greater toleration in regard to the buildings. The masses will need a strong hand to restrain them, and under Republican rule it will probably be found. But the next few days and weeks—what are they to bring forth? Will there not be dissatisfaction among many who at present hold office, and are sure to lose it through the change of administration, and among the many who hope to get a place through

the same cause, and who fail, or get an inferior post to the one coveted or expected for supposed services rendered to the Republican cause? These are the questions that rise in the mind and lead to anxious thoughts regarding the future. It will be a very strange thing indeed if a whole nation in one day turns out its monarch and substitutes for his rule a Republican form of government, and not the slightest resistance offered to it. Would it not seem as if the late Emperor had been sitting on the edge of a volcano rather than on a throne, whose foundations were the people's will? 'Unstable rests the throne that kings sit on' ought to be added to the adage, 'Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown.' It is sincerely to be hoped that the season of anxiety and disquiet may pass away, and firm abiding rule take the place of the present ferment.

"PHILIP JAMES WALKER, *Missionary to Seamen.*"

Chili.

LATEST intelligence from the Right Rev. the Bishop of the Falkland Islands:—

"*SS. Coquimbo, November* 4, 1889.

"I am *en voyage* to Callao, where I expect to be to-morrow. Before leaving Chile, I visited the district of which Quino is, for our purposes, the centre, and took note of the condition and prospects of the English colonists there. It is out of my power to speak accurately about their number, but I do not think they can be fewer, including children, than seven hundred, and to these some three hundred more, not strictly called colonists, but resident in the same district, may be added.

"The Chilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, who has also to do with internal colonisation, informed me that there were one thousand more English immigrants on their way out. The immigrants are in some respects distinct from the colonists; the latter coming out to receive grants of land and other agricultural help from the Chilian Government, for which they have, after a fixed term, to make repayment, the former coming out as labourers of various kinds to be distributed as thought best by the Government.

"The presence, however, of our countrymen in Chile, whether as colonists or immigrants, adds very much to the importance of the Society's work in that country. Hitherto the English-speaking element has been chiefly mercantile, or of a mining character. Now, however, the Society is not in want of appeals for help from Chile. An immigrant population is in need of assistance, and feels its need.

"The presence of two or three thousand English settlers in the south of Chile has many points of interest. For the S.A. Mission, the religious

welfare of the colonists, and their influence for good or for evil on the surrounding population, must be of cardinal importance.

"The territory now being occupied has been Indian up till recently, and everywhere the former proprietors of the soil confront you; but they have accepted the conditions imposed by their conquerors, and live peaceably among their new neighbours.

"The feeling of the English settlers towards the Indians is avowedly friendly; and I hope, therefore, that it may not be for their harm, but very much rather for their good, that we have come among them.

"I am very thankful that the Society has shown such promptitude in meeting the appeals for spiritual aid from the south of Chile. As I passed through the territory where our people chiefly are, I found a strong appreciation of the means taken to provide for their wants. The only dissension arose out of the questions, Where should the clergyman reside? Where should the Church be placed? Naturally, the residents of this or that district wished the question to be settled in their own favour, and very eagerly it was canvassed.

"The choice of Quino for the clergyman's residence seems to me satisfactory; and, as the Rev. J. R. Tyerman, to whom the spiritual oversight of the colonists is committed, prefers Quino for his basis, I entirely accept it as such.

"Unfortunately in no one place is it likely at present that a congregation of more than sixty or seventy can be collected, and, as the Church so generously provided is intended to accommodate nearly two hundred persons, it is difficult to say where it is expedient to put it up. The work, however, of the chaplain is of immediate importance, and very exacting. He must be active and as ubiquitous as possible, visiting his people in their scattered homesteads, and summoning them to public worship in temporary service rooms.

"There is genuine opportunity for the fullest ministries of the Gospel to anyone whose heart is in Christ's service. But, besides this, I cannot but think that the presence of a wise and diligent Christian pastor will do much for the material comfort of the people, who will look to him as adviser and friend, and whose good judgment in cases of grievance or injustice will be exerted in favour of what is right.

"The colonists, I found, were enthusiastic in their appreciation of the Central Government, and of its generous terms of colonisation; but there were abuses and painful incidents connected with the subordinate executive which I hope will in future be avoided.

"On the whole, I found a hopeful and satisfied feeling prevailing.

"I have written a letter to the Rev. J. Bernard Smith, acting chaplain of St. Paul's Church, Valparaiso, asking for aid in behalf of our Church work among the English settlers in the south. This letter will be read in Church. I have suggested the formation of a special committee for the collection and distribution of funds. The amount will, I hope,

lighten your responsibilities, but, in any case, I hope the committee, if appointed, may work in harmony with the London Committee, and become a link hitherto lacking between the mercantile community in Valparaiso and the S.A. Mission at home.

"Mr. Dodds has found it possible to give the English residents at Concepcion a Sunday Evening service, and I see no reason just now against it. Of course, the doing so gives Mr. Dodds a heavy Sunday's work, but he is able to connect, by a chain of services, Lota, Coronel, and Concepcion, which is as good an arrangement as the circumstances allow.

"After visiting Concepcion, and conferring with persons concerned in the subject, I think that it should, for the time being, depend on Lota. The new railway facilitates this connection of places and services.

"There is every likelihood that Concepcion will become a commercial centre of great importance, its seaport being Talcahuano, and the agricultural development by immigration of Southern Chile furnishing it with wealth. English mercantile houses are already in the course of establishment there, and others will follow suit. It may, therefore, be expected, that before very long, an English Church will be required in Concepcion, and the means of supporting a clergyman be provided, but when this takes place the chaplaincy will not, you may be sure, be of a missionary character.

"During my visit in the south, I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Abbott, one of the engineers of the Arauco Railway Company. I knew of Mrs. Abbott's interest in our Church work at Lota, shown both in Chile and now at Lee in Kent; and I have much satisfaction, therefore, in mentioning the courtesies and help I received from Mr. Abbott.

"At Lota I confirmed twenty candidates, and was gratified by the good attendances in the little Church. Before long I should rejoice if a new Church in a better position were erected, and I hope Mr. Dodds may, in the course of his useful ministry, succeed in raising funds for this purpose. The present building is of wood, and with difficulty holds itself together. It is situated in a ravine (I cannot call it a valley), and in wet weather, and of a dark night, the approach from the parsonage side is almost dangerous. A new Church is most desirable.

"I am sorry that Mr. Dodds has had very much sickness in his family during the last year and more. Naturally, he desires a change, and after ten years he deserves it.

"I come now to the sad news from Paraguay. I know little or nothing beyond the fact that Mr. Henriksen has died. Mr. Ferguson telegraphed this news to Mrs. Stirling in Buenos Aires, who, I regret to say, simply enclosed the telegram in a letter. The letter did not reach me for some time after it was due, owing to my visitation in the south of Chile, and it was not until Saturday, October 25, that I received the intelligence that Mr. Henriksen had died after some weeks' illness. The

delay in my getting the news, and the long interval since his death, made me determine to continue my course of visitation to Lima before returning, if it should be necessary in consequence of Mr. Henriksen's death, to the River Plate. Had I received the sad news earlier, I should at once have gone back, but I saw there had been time to send you the information, and I concluded you would have telegraphed your directions at once. At any rate, the delay had been such as to make a month's further delay of no serious consequence. So it seemed to me, and I therefore, instead of turning back to the River Plate, took my passage to Lima. I shall hastily visit this coast, and be guided as to future movements by circumstances. If the Paraguay Mission wants me at once, I shall go there, leaving Tierra del Fuégo and the Falkland Islands for the present; but if the death of Mr. Henriksen suspends for the time active work in Paraguay I shall visit the stations in Tierra del Fuégo and go to the Falkland Islands before I take Paraguay affairs in hand.

"I need not say how serious is our loss by the death of Mr. Henriksen. For my loss in him I grieve, but for his family the loss is terrible. I am filled with sadness. His wife—now a widow—must have been preparing to come out to share his missionary work. God in His wisdom and love has tried our faith, but has not forsaken His work. A good prudent Christian man has been removed, but we will ask God for a successor.

"WAITE H. FALKLAND ISLANDS."

Araucanian Mission.

THE REV. J. R. TYERMAN writes:—

"*Concepcion, September* 16, 1889.

"The Bishop arrived in Talcahuano Bay on Saturday the 7th, on board the German steamer 'Menes.' I had the pleasure of spending several hours with his Lordship on board, and was very pleased to notice that the Governor of the town, together with the Captain of the Port and other native gentlemen, came off to visit the Bishop. We conversed about the work in general and my future work in particular, and at two o'clock the vessel proceeded on her way to Valparaiso.

"In a letter just to hand from the Bishop, his Lordship expresses his intention of coming to Concepcion on October 1, and then of going with me to visit the Colonies.

"The Gulf steamer 'Drumfell,' which arrived recently, only brought half the material for the iron house, and as no bill of lading has come to hand as yet, we are put to much inconvenience; however, the Customs authorities have kindly allowed me to store the packages inside the building, to await arrival of the other packages and bill of lading, without which we cannot despatch the goods.

"Last night I held Divine service here in Concepcion; nearly forty persons were present, and the service was very hearty and enjoyable. Last week the Church Committee purchased sixty chairs, and I have lent them my portable organ, so that they are thus enabled to get along very well for the present. I find that the people here are able and willing to do a larger share towards the support of a clergyman, and they seem most anxious for a resident pastor, more especially as the town is fast increasing in importance, and is the third largest town in Chili.

"I am glad to say that the Presbyterians of Chili are publishing a Spanish Hymn and Service Book for general use; last week I had the pleasure of correcting the pointing of the Psalms which are to be sung in Divine worship.

"As yet, no answer has come from the Government respecting my petitions for a grant of land for the Mission at Quino, and for the free admission into the country of the Mission buildings. Until this comes I am powerless to act. I have just written to the Bishop, suggesting that his Lordship might use his influence with the Minister of Foreign Affairs when in Santiago.

"My family are in Santiago, and I am still living in a hotel, which is expensive and uncomfortable. I am afraid my clothes, books, and furniture will suffer from the damp climate, as they are not yet unpacked, but stored in a barn: it is useless to unpack them until something is decided, for if we go to Quino they will have to go a journey of fifteen miles over fearful roads in bullock carts which have neither springs nor coverings! Such is life in Chili.

"But amidst all our trials and disappointments, we have to thank God for good health and strength, and for having blessed us thus far.

"JOHN R. TYERMAN."

The Chuput Mission of the S.A.M.S.

AN APPEAL TO FRIENDS IN WALES.

N article in the December number of the Magazine on "South America at the Paris Exhibition" might, I believe, have stated that among the honours which fell to South America were included a gold medal won for the best grown wheat by the Welsh Colony in Patagonia. Now I do not wish here to dwell upon the marked improvement and development of the Chuput settlement of late years; there is no place here for such congratulation. I wish to impress upon the Church at home the importance of Chuput Colony in a far higher than earthly aspect. Anyone who has studied the history of Protestant Christian Missions in South America must have seen the great difficulty of getting a sound basis of operations. What would Allen Gardiner not have given for such a basis

as a Protestant colony like that of the Chuput would have afforded him? And Chuput stands forth in a position that no other Protestant community in South America at present occupies. It was a brave venture from the very beginning; the bravery and patient hardihood of the colonists have drawn forth the admiration of the governing race in Argentina. The Welsh Colony stands an outpost not alone of civilisation in the far south, but of Gospel Christianity. There is room to believe that the discoveries in the Cordilleras will open up Patagonia to civilisation. Shall that civilisation be the old routine of the Spanish races, or that of the Gospel? Let the Churches in Wales decide. Under God's blessing a Christian colony might be a centre of light to the Pampas and Tehuelches and Araucanos, and let us trust also to the dominant Spanish Papist—alas! the slave of degraded superstition. Those that love the Gospel may well pray for the Chuput Colony, that Dissenters and Churchmen may unite in the common bond of evangelical truth. "Ye shall be witnesses for me . . . . unto the uttermost parts of the earth." Ah, truly is that promise fulfilled this very day, from the far-off Tukudh and Esquimaux of the Mackenzie River, to the Yaghans of far-south Ooshooia. "Ask of me and I will give thee the heathen for thine inheritance." The Mission fields of Patagonia, the Pampas, and Araucania lie still unentered upon. Will the Welsh Church, whose children have helped so bravely to open up the "land of giants," refuse to lend a hand in hauling the Gospel net?

W. M. R.

Metropolitan Proceedings.

THOUGH, for several reasons, the accounts under this heading have only been occasional, there has been no falling-off either in the efforts put forth or in the results attained. On the contrary, the returns show encouraging increase, which, but for the Metropolitan Lecturer's two-months' absence on deputation work in Ireland, would, we have every reason to believe, have been still greater. Sermons have been preached since our last report, or offertories given, at Christ Church, North Finchley; St. John's, Blackheath; Holy Trinity, Marylebone; St. Matthew's, Bayswater (offertory over £21); St. Paul's, Clapham (offertory over £16); St. James's, Muswell Hill; St. John's, Drury Lane; St. Paul's Forest Hill; St. Peter's, Eltham; and St. Michael's, Blackheath. The latter sermons were arranged for by our venerable but active Finance Chairman when recovering from serious illness, from which it has graciously pleased God to raise him, and it cheered his heart to know that the effort resulted in collections amounting to nearly £40. The meetings since Mr. Farmer's return have been numerous. Beginning at a new opening, St. Luke's, Uxbridge Road, where twelve cards and boxes were taken, they were continued at Streatham Common; St. Silas, Kentish

Town; Greenwich; St. Philip's, Bethnal Green; St. Mary's and St. Andrew's, Islington; St. John's, Notting Hill (an important new opening); All Saints', Hatcham; Holloway; Holy Trinity, Marylebone; All Saints', Gordon Square; St. Andrew's, New Kent Road; Stockwell; St. George's-in-the-East; St. Matthew's, Chelsea; St. Mark's, Victoria Park; St. John's, Fulham; St. Paul's, Shadwell; Trinity Church, Finchley Road; Oakley Mission Room, Chelsea; and at Exeter Hall, to the Y.M.C.A. For preaching or offertories where no special preacher was available, we are deeply indebted to the Revs. A. E. Barnes-Lawrence, W. May, H. Stevens, J. W. Marshall, C. J. Procter, E. P. Cachemaille, Gustavus Jones, and J. R. Mahony. The meetings were taken by the Rev. R. J. Simpson, Captain Poulden, Mr. H. Mahony, and Mr. Farmer, and about most of them much might be written as to interest deepened and larger results obtained; amongst the most notable instances being Streatham Common, Holy Trinity, Marylebone; All Saints', Gordon Square; St. George's-in-the-East; and St. Mark's, Victoria Park. The two latter have been steadily progressing for several years, and we trust that others will emulate their excellent example. While thanking our friends in the Metropolis for the very kind help they have rendered through another year, and wishing them the richest blessings in the New Year, upon which by the mercy of God we have been brought to enter, we would earnestly remind them that "The time is short," and beg them not to slacken, but rather redouble their efforts for the advancement of God's Kingdom in the Society's great Mission Field.

Proceedings in the Provinces.

THE month of November, with which we have to deal in the present issue, was pretty full of engagements, and the Registers prepared by our Association Secretaries show a record of twenty-seven Sermons and thirty-four Meetings; producing just £170, or very nearly £3 each. This average is in advance of most of our returns, and is attributable partly to some important auxiliaries having had their anniversaries; partly also, we are fain to believe, from an increased interest in our work.

Of Ireland, we are able to report the last details of the 1889 Association work, and find that Commander Sulivan has given no fewer than thirty-five lectures in twelve counties. Our naval friend has received some £51 after his lectures.

The Committee's thanks for honorary services are due to the Rev. W. Hope, our indefatigable Honorary Secretary at Exeter, and Rev. Dimond Churchward, who preached at St. Thomas' and Exeter Cathedral respectively; the Rev. D. W. Thomas, who took no fewer than five sermons in North Wales, two of them being in St. Asaph Cathedral; the Rev. F. A. P. Lory, who preached once in the day at his own church at Bagshot; and the Rev. B. C. Huntly, who preached for us at Farington. Nor must we forget our old friend Mr. Ponder, who followed up Mr. Thomas' sermons by a series of four successful meetings in the Principality, where, in spite of all that is said, the Church 'seems very

much alive,' and very keenly interested in the extension of her influence to her children in the Chuput Valley.

In the "Amalgamated Districts" we are also glad to note Drawing-room meetings at the houses of such old friends as the Rev. Canon Kirby, our former Secretary; the Rev. E. Markby, Huddersfield, once our cordial helper at Poole and then at Bath; Mrs. Brook, of Meltham Mills, and Miss Fisher, of Lowestoft. This last, together with a week-day sermon, was kindly taken by our Clerical Secretary, the Rev. R. J. Simpson. But no collection in the districts of which Mr. Welby has the charge equalled that made at St. Paul's, Leamington, on the Day of Intercession, after a sermon by Mr. Doig. Nearly £14 on a week-day, and that from a congregation not the wealthiest in Leamington, implies a very true missionary spirit on the part of Mr. Bradley's flock.

In the south, Mr. Grundy has been at work almost continuously, and has traversed a line of country extending from Folkestone to Torquay. The sermons at Ellacombe, which is practically a part of the "Devonshire Naples," produced the largest collections of the month in the southern district, but the annual meeting at Torquay was, in spite of Mrs. Hockin's energetic assistance, somewhat marred by rain. Excellent Drawing-room meetings were held at Mrs. Battersby's, near Dunster, and Mrs. Muggeridge's, at Tunbridge Wells. Two meetings of a similar kind, on a smaller scale, at Clifton and Chichester respectively, were specially interesting in this, that they were presided over by retired Colonial prelates in the persons of Bishop Marsden and Bishop Tuffnell. It is no slight blessing to our Church at home to have among the ranks of her beneficed clergy those who have been in the forefront of the battle with sin in "Greater Britain."

We are encouraged at seeing St. John's, Folkestone, All Saints', Eastbourne, and Portishead opened to our cause. But we regret to find our valued Hon. Secretary at Folkestone is about to leave, and we shall be glad to hear of some one, perhaps from St. John's, who will take up his work.

It may be added that Southborough, one of our oldest Associations, shows no abatement of its interest in our cause, the sermons and meetings producing over £13. Space does not suffice for us to mention the smaller places visited, though they were not without their encouragements.

We must in conclusion express a hope that the coming year may be a very happy and useful one to all who co-operate in our provincial work.

PRAYER UNION.

The following are the subjects of Praise and Prayer on Monday, January 13, 1890:—

1. We heartily praise God for having brought us as a Society and as individual members of it to the beginning of a new year.

2. We thank God for the many ways in which He has graciously blessed the Society's labours during the year that is past.

3. We pray God that a fit and faithful man may speedily be found to take the late Mr. Henriksen's place in the Paraguayan Chaco.

4. We pray that He may bless the labours of Mr. Aspinall and our Missionaries at Ooshooia, and of Dr. Humble at Patagones, and that the arrangements now being made for the supply of spiritual aid to Concordia and Salto may have good success.

Contributions thankfully received from November 25 to December 24.

*** Abbreviations used in the following List:—S., Sermon; M., Meeting; D.R.M., Drawing Room Meeting; L., Lecture; M.L., Magic Lantern; D.V., Dissolving Views; Ex., Expense; Addl., Additional.—**Full particulars** will be given in the next Annual Report.

	£	s.	d.
DONATIONS.			
Anon., for Assist. Matron, Ooshooia ..	100	0	0
Collier, Miss (for Sao Paulo)	0	10	0
Draper, Miss (for Uruguay)	3	0	0
Ellice, W., Esq.	12	0	0
"From an old Friend," per Capt. E. Poulden, R.N. (for Paraguay)	100	0	0
Galloway, John, Esq., per Wm. Barnett, Esq. (for Paraguay)	5	0	0
Middleton, Miss (for Paraguay	0	10	0
Ripley, Mrs.	0	2	6
Smythe, Mrs.	1	0	0
DONATIONS.			
Special Appeal.			
"A Friend"	0	2	6
Cooper, Miss A.	5	0	0
Fair, John, Esq.	50	0	0
Fell, Mrs.	0	10	0
"First Fruits"	1	0	0
"L. C."	5	0	0
Macandrew, W., Esq.	5	0	0
Mawer, Mrs.	0	10	0
Nairne, Percival A., Esq., per Rev. R. J. Simpson	2	2	0
Soames, Capt., R.A.	5	5	0
Tosh, Andrew, Esq, ...	0	10	0
Tosh, Mrs.	0	10	0
"A Friend and Admirer," per Rev. R. J. Simpson	5	0	0
West, Mrs.	0	10	0
SUBSCRIPTIONS.			
Acworth, Rev. W. P.	1	0	0
Dadswell, the Misses M. and A.	0	10	0
Garrett, R. W., Esq.	2	2	0
Leicester, Rev. J. A. and Mrs.	2	2	0
Macandrew, W., Esq., J.P.	3	0	0
Miller, Miss	1	1	0
Spriggs, Rev. H. Guildford	1	0	0
Watson, C. Hugh, Esq.	0	10	6
West, Mrs.	0	10	0
Woolley, G. H., Esq.	5	5	0
ASSOCIATIONS.			
Metropolis.			
Bayswater, per Miss Keating	2	0	0
Bedford Square, per Miss Smart, Steadfast Brothers Guild, per Treasurer (for Paraguay)	0	18	0
Bermondsey, St. Augustine's, Bible Class, per Mr. A. J. Lewis	0	7	3
Blackheath Hill Juvenile Assoc., per Miss A. E. Weldon	3	10	0
Bow Church Yard (Messrs. Copestake's), per Mr. J. Metcalfe	3	0	0
Brompton, per John Fisher, Esq. ..	3	10	0
Do., St. Paul's, Onslow Gardens, Rev. H. W. Webb-Peploe (special appeal)	1	1	0
Canonbury, St. Stephen's, per Miss B. Sansom	6	13	5
Finsbury, per Miss Lambe (£1 special appeal)	2	1	0
Do., Miss Eldrod	0	2	6
Fulham, per Rev. F. H. Fisher (card colls.)	0	13	4
Greenwich Y.M.C.A., per Mr. A. E. Alexander, D.V.L. by Mr. Farmer (less expenses)	0	16	6
Hampstead, per Miss Harton	3	3	6
Do., per do., G. Simmons, Esq. (special appeal)	1	1	0
Hyde Park, per Mr. Wm. Maidment	1	5	0
Kensington, Miss Brietzche (coll.) ..	0	4	6
Do., Miss Gill	1	0	0
Do., Mrs. Bramwell	1	0	0
Do., Mrs. Martyn	0	5	0
Kentish Town, per Miss Bullock	0	10	0
Kidbrooke, per Mrs. Poulden	7	1	0
Langham Place, per A. B. Pite, Esq., Emily Hawes	0	10	0
Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath Assoc., D. Couty, Esq., Treasurer:			
SS. St. Michael's, Blackheath Park, by Rev. A. E. Barnes-Lawrence, Vicar and Rev. W. May	39	9	0
Anon. (addl. to coll.)	0	2	0
Anonymous (Widows and Orphans)	2	2	0
Atkinson, Mrs. (sub.) ..	1	1	0
Bloxham, Mr. J. F. (sub.)	1	1	0
Brock, Mrs.	0	5	0
Clapton, Dr.	1	1	0
Couty, Miss Eliz. (coll.) ..	6	0	6
Dent, Mr. Wm. (for Steam Launch)	5	0	0
Ireland, Mrs.	1	1	0
May, Mrs.	1	1	0
O'Neil, Mr.	0	10	6
Weldon, Mrs. (sub.)	5	5	0
			24 8 6
Do., Juvenile Assoc., per Miss Couty ..... Inclusive of £2 2s., Mrs. Weldon, Widows and Orphans; 10s. Mrs. Flood, Widows and Orphans; 10s. "Friend," per Miss Attwell Smith, for Paraguay.	8	13	8
Balance Sale of Work ..	3	15	1
			12 8 9
Marylebone, Holy Trinity, per Miss Elwin, D.V.L. by Mr. Farmer (and subs.)	9	17	7
Do., "L. E." (special appeal)	10	0	0
Mayfair, per W. Cunningham, Esq...	1	5	3
Newington, St. Andrew's, per Rev. L. S. Trousdale, D.V.L. by Mr. Farmer	0	13	6
Peckham, Anon. (for Wollaston Island)	0	13	6
South Kensington, per Mrs. E. Harry Woods	7	9	0
Stockwell, D.R.M., Mr. Farmer, dep., per the Misses Sully and Hammond (juvenile colls.)	6	13	4
Strand, Exeter Hall, Y.M.C.A., per C. Hooper, Esq., D.V.L. by Capt. Poulden	2	10	3
Sydenham, per Rev. J. Waters Banks	7	16	6
Victoria Park, St. Mark's, per G. H. Mawer, Esq., D.V.L. by Mr. Farmer (and boxes &c.)	12	10	0
Walham Green, per Rev. W. E. Batty, Sec.	0	10	0
Wimbledon, per Mrs. Mercer	5	4	0

	£	s.	d.
PROVINCES.			
Aldbourne, per Miss Brown, 10*s.*; for Widow and Orphans Fund	4	9	0
Barnsley, per Rev. Canon Kirby	11	8	5
Beckley, per Rev. J. Lee Warner (sub.)	1	0	0
Bournemouth, per Miss Sulivan	15	12	3
Brighton, per Mrs. Wigram Money, D.R.M., Rev. G. W. Grundy	6	6	0
Do., coll., R. H. Bartlett, Esq. (special appeal)	0	10	0
Brimscombe, per Rev. W. H. Lloyd (including own don., 30*s.*, for Special Appeal)	9	0	4
Broxbourne, per Miss Searle	5	0	0
Canterbury, per Miss Williams	7	6	0
Carlisle, per Rev. G. T. Valentine	2	15	0
Chesham, per Rev. C. H. Evelyn White (sub.)	0	10	0
Clifton and Bristol, per Miss Leay ("In Memoriam")	1	0	0
Cranbrook, per Miss Huntly	1	12	6
Derby, per Rev. F. Hoare (addl. to M., M. C. Knight)	0	5	0
Do., per Miss Latham	3	19	0
Do., per Miss Gell	21	18	6
Eastbourne, per Rev. N. Dimock	1	11	0
Exeter, Henry F. Carr, Esq. (sub.)	1	1	0
Farnham, per Mrs. J. J. Hazell	3	7	6
Felbridge, per Mrs. Thorpe	0	12	6
Flushing, per Mrs. Punnett	7	0	0
Folkestone, per Miss Nairne	5	0	0
Gloucester, Rev. H. Sweetapple, 21*s.*; Mrs. Sweetapple, 42*s.*	3	3	0
Guernsey, per Mrs. Thurstan	4	14	10
Harthill, per Miss Burridge	4	10	0
Hastings and St. Leonards, per Mrs. Allen Gardiner	24	13	6
Do., Admiral and Mrs. Orlebar (Special Appeal)	8	0	0
Hepworth, per Rev. J. E. Brigg (sub.)	0	10	6
Kersal, per Rev. Preb. Macdonald	9	4	6
Leamington, per Mrs. Mandell	14	0	1
Do., per do.	4	7	6
Do., per do. (including £6 Special Appeal, £5 for Paraguay)	31	0	0
Ledbury, per Mrs. Hewitt (£2. 2*s.* special appeal)	4	4	0
Leeds, per Miss Tetley	10	17	0
Do., Miss Needell (coll.)	0	4	0
Lindfield, The late Mrs. Edwards (box)	0	18	3
Liverpool, per Herbert W. Rowe, Esq., including £20 special appeal	36	6	0
Llandudno, per Mrs. Goode	1	0	0
Loose, per Miss Levy	13	17	9
Malvern, the Misses Curme	0	10	0
Manchester, per Rev. Geo. Lomas, S. Musbury Church	2	7	2
Norbiton, from a "Working Man" (for Southern Mission)	4	4	0
Plymouth, per Mrs. Edlin	10	2	0
Do., Juvenile Assoc., per Miss Inskip	4	15	3
Retford, per Miss Clowes	5	12	6
Richmond, Mrs. Murray (sub.)	1	0	0
Rochester, per Miss Drawbridge	5	11	0
Rugby, Mrs. Caldecott	10	0	0
Saddleworth, per Rev. Hugh Doig, SS. by Self	3	6	6
Sidcup, per Mrs. Vickers	1	11	0
Slough, Mrs. Colclough Watson (for Paraguay)	1	0	0
Southborough, per Miss Foy	22	3	1
Southport, Miss Dandy (Special Appeal)	10	0	0
Do., per Miss Buchanan	7	7	6
Stoke, per Miss Pike	3	1	0
Sunderland, per Mrs. F. Ritson	4	3	0
Taunton, per Mrs. Askwith	24	2	2
Thurloxton, per Miss Bartlett	0	15	0
Torquay, per Mrs. L. Hockin	16	0	7
Tunbridge Wells, per Miss Muggeridge	27	16	3
Winchester, per Miss Marsh	11	18	6
Windermere, per Miss Heywood	12	1	6
Worcester, per Miss Lett	0	10	0
Yatton, Rev. Preb. Adams (sub.)	1	1	0
SCOTLAND.			
Dundee, Miss Fotheringham (sub.)	2	0	0
Edinburgh, per Miss M. E. Shand	20	17	8
IRELAND.			
Belfast, per Rev. T. J. Welland	10	17	6
Cavan, Derry, Donegal, &c., per Mrs. Gahan	41	0	3
Do, do., MM. &c., deputation Com. Sulivan, R.N.	33	14	6
Co. Cork, &c., per Miss Townsend	38	4	0
Co. Louth, &c., per Mrs. H. C. Tisdale	1	1	1
Kingstown, per Miss B. Rolleston	14	0	9
Marshalstown, per Rev. Canon Moore (coll. Jessie Bayley)	1	10	0
Parsonstown, per Rev. Canon Homan	1	0	0
Rathmines, per Mrs. Alleyne	0	10	0
FOREIGN.			
New Zealand, per Mrs. Allen Gardiner, Ven. Archdeacon S. Williams for Wollaston Island	20	0	0

THE NEW MALDEN JUVENILE ASSOCIATION.

THE ANNUAL SALE OF WORK

WILL (D.V.) BE HELD IN

EASTER WEEK.

Contributions of plain and fancy articles will be thankfully received by the Secretary, Mrs. H. H. TAYLOR, Raby Road, New Malden, Surrey.

The Sheet Almanac for 1890 is now ready.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

XXIV.] FEBRUARY 1, 1890. [PRICE ONE PENNY.

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THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.

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E. Harry Woods, Esq.

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THE NEW MALDEN JUVENILE ASSOCIATION.

THE ANNUAL SALE OF WORK

WILL (D.V.) BE HELD IN

EASTER WEEK.

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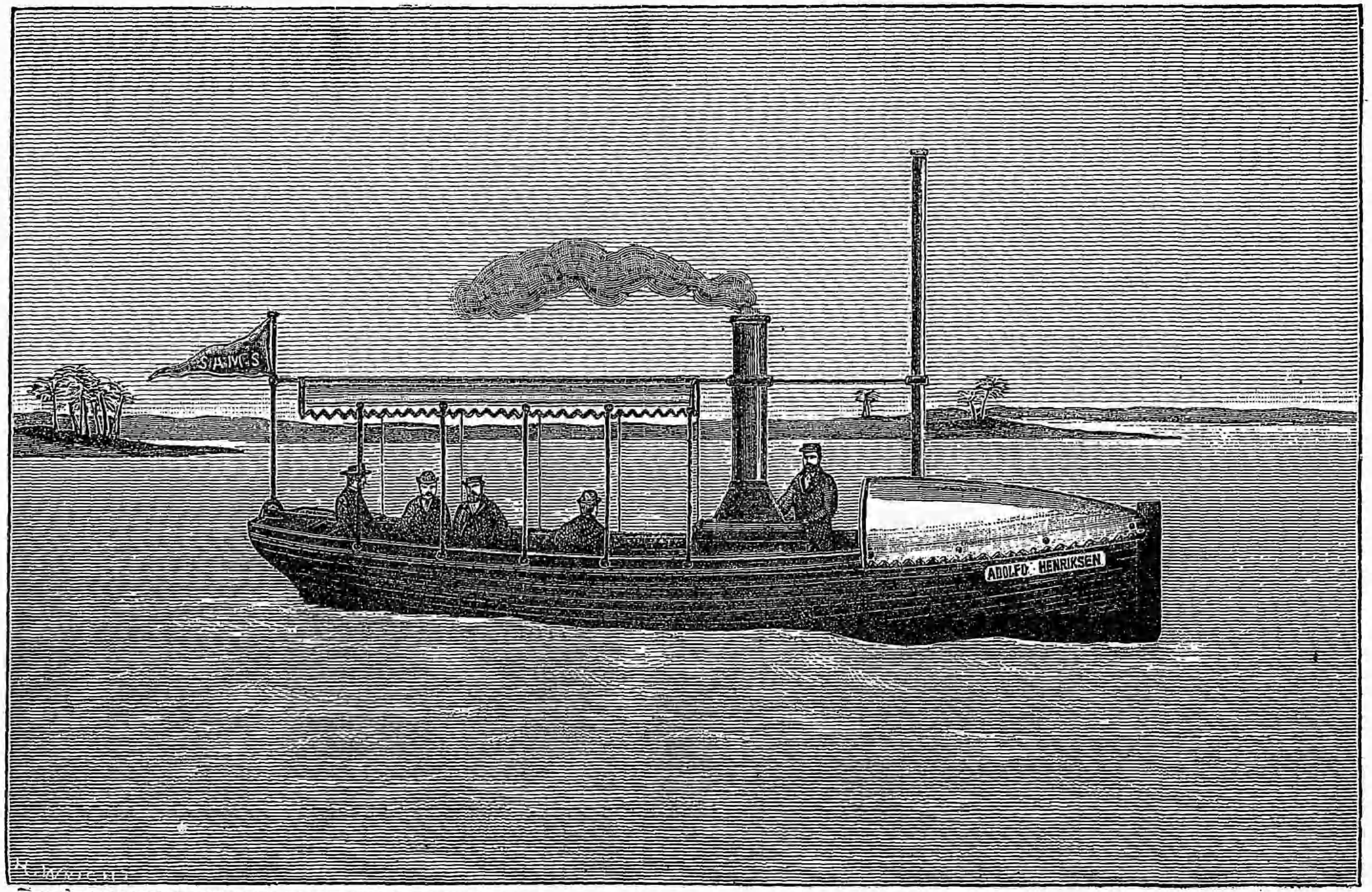
ELMFIELD HOUSE, SOUTHWELL.

MISS GASTER and MISS HEATHCOTE hope to have their usual Sale of Work on behalf of the South American Missionary Society early in May, and will be glad to receive Contributions from any friends interested in the Mission.


S/A.M.S
ADOLFO. HENRIKSEN

DONATIONS IN AID OF THE LATE ADOLFO HENRIKSEN'S WIDOW AND CHILDREN,

RECEIVED BY MR. W. BARNETT (MEMBER OF COMMITTEE OF SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY), LADBROKE HOUSE, REDHILL, UP TO JANUARY 27, 1890.

(Private Subscription supplementary to the £100 granted from the Widows' and Orphans' and Superannuation Fund of the South American Missionary Society.)

	£	s.	d.
Mr. Ed. F. Gedge	1	0	0
Col. R. Wilmot Brooke	1	0	0
Miss M. Barnett	1	1	0
Misses M. and A. Cooper	5	0	0
Capt. Burton	0	10	0
Mr. J. M. Barnett and [illegible] Milford	5	0	0
Rev. W. Major Paul	1	1	0
"Bank"	5	0	0
Mr. G. W. Barnett	0	10	0
Mr. Henry Morris	1	0	0
Rev. R. J. Simpson	1	0	0
Mr. J. H. Norman	1	0	0
Messrs. C. and E. Knight	1	2	6
"N. S. M."	5	0	0
[illegible]. S. M. Norman	10	0	0
Messrs. Henderson & Co. (per J. Galloway), Glasgow	5	0	0
Mrs. Bidder	0	5	0
Rev. J. C. Martin	1	1	0
Rev. Henry Martin	1	1	0
Mr. Thomas Garnett	1	0	0
Ven. Archdeacon Whately	1	0	0
Col. Beamish, R.A.	0	5	0
Mrs. E. C. Evans	0	10	0
Per Mr. Anderson—			
Mr. J. Anderson	1	1	0
Mr. J. H. Dunkin	1	1	0
Mr. W. Wilson	5	0	0
Mr. J. Ince.	1	0	0
J. H G.	0	10	0
Per Mr. Morris—			
M. S. M.	2	0	0
K. S. T.	1	1	0
Mr. W. Bond	1	0	0
Mr. Geo. Spiar	1	0	0
Mr. J. Sharp	0	10	0
Mrs. R. Hope and family	10	0	0
Rev. A. C. D. Ryder	2	10	0
Sir Ed. Thornton	1	0	0
Per Mr. Fair—			
C. O. B.	1	1	0
F. P.	1	1	0
Mr. John Fair	21	0	0
J. P.	1	1	0
Mr. A. Barnett	1	0	0
"Rosario"	25	0	0
Rev. W. Windle	0	10	0
Mrs. Fry	1	0	0
Mrs. Corbett	1	1	0
M. H.	0	5	0
Capt. F. Wall Justice	5	0	0
Carried forward	£134	18	6

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	134	18	6
Mr. Chas. H. Gatty	5	0	0
Rev. W. May	5	0	0
Mrs. Coombe	0	5	0
Mr. W. H. Bailey	5	0	0
Mrs. Weatherell	1	0	0
Mr. H. E. Weatherall	0	10	0
Mr. A. H. Heywood	5	0	0
Mr. H. W. Lofthouse	1	1	0
Rev. B. C. Huntly	5	0	0
Mrs. J. V. Fosbery	1	0	0
A Friend, per Mr. W. Barnett	10	0	0
Per Miss Fry—			
Lady Mary Waldegrave	0	10	0
Mrs. Sweetland	1	0	0
Miss F. Fry and Sisters	1	10	0
Mr. Henry Churchill	1	0	0
Mrs. Harrison and two Friends	0	12	0
Rev. F. E. Elliott	1	1	0
Dr. and Mrs. Clapton	1	1	0
Mrs. Kirkpatrick	1	1	0
Miss Bullock and Friend	0	10	0
Rev. A. A. Welby	1	1	0
Miss Wright	5	0	0
Misses Hunt	1	0	0
Rev. G. W. Southouse	1	0	0
"Sympathy"	0	10	0
Mrs. Colclough-Watson	0	5	0
Miss Nicholson	1	0	0
Mr. R. N. Heaton Smith	5	0	0
Collected by Master B. Coombe	0	12	0
G. N.	1	0	0
Mrs. Crawford	0	5	0
Miss Thorsby, per Miss Searle	1	0	0
Per Mrs. Tugwell—			
Rev. F. J. Shaw	0	5	0
Mrs. E. Tugwell	0	5	0
Rev. A. Love	0	5	0
Mrs. B. Gibb	1	0	0
Mr. Jas. C. Sargent	0	5	0
Dr. Stocker	0	5	0
Mr. D. B. Gibb	1	0	0
Mr. A. Gibb	1	0	0
Mr. J. Adkin	5	0	0
Miss L. A. Peirce	15	0	0
Mrs. Stephens	0	10	0
Miss Louisa Freeman	0	10	0
A Friend	1	0	0
Mr. H. S. Bower	1	0	0
Messrs. Lamport & Holt	5	0	0
Miss Middleton (Staindrop)	0	2	6
	£232	0	0

W. BARNETT,
Hon. Treasurer.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

FEBRUARY [redacted], 1890.

SINCE our last issue letters from South America have been received from the following:—

Adams, Rev. G. A. S. (*Dec.* 19).
Allen, Rev. R. (*Nov.* 28).
Aspinall, Mr. E. C. (*Nov.* 30, *Dec.* 7, 13).
Bartlett, Mr. B. O. (*Nov.* 24).
Corrie, Mr. W. E. (*Dec.* 7).
Dodds, Rev. J. A. (*Dec.* 7).
Ferguson, Rev. J. (*Nov.* 21, *Dec.* 7).
Grubb, Mr. (*Dec.* 11).
Holles, Rev. F. E. R. (*Dec.* 3).
Robertson, Mr. J. S. (*Oct.* 31, *Nov.* 21, 28).
Robins, Mr. J. C. (*Nov.* 15, *Dec.* 2).
Sparkes, Rev. A. L. (*Nov.* 29, *Dec.* 18).
Walker, Mr. (*Dec.* 2, 9).
Willis, Capt. (*Nov.* 28).

The General Committee held a Meeting on the 9th ult.

The next Meeting will (D.V.) take place on the 13th inst.

The Finance Committee held Meetings on the 2nd and 16th ult.

The total amount received from December [redacted], 1889, to January 25, 1890, for the financial year 1889 not yet closed, was £2,628. 1*s*. 10*d*.

The next Meetings will (D.V.) be held on the 6th and 20th inst.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

WE are thankful to find good news from all our Stations, and that Mr. Aspinall's medical and surgical knowledge is proving so useful at the Southern Mission.

Mrs. Hawkes has been appointed by the Committee as Assistant Matron under Mrs. Hemmings at the Orphanage at Ooshooia, where such help has been long needed. Her son, Mr. E. J. Hawkes, accompanies her, and will be employed under the Superintendent during a probationary period, with the expectation of entering the Mission service. They sail (D.V.) for Sandy Point on February 19. This arrangement has been greatly facilitated by the generous and timely help of a lady at Brighton, who contributed £50 for the first year's salary, and a similar sum for the outgoing passages.

We are happy to find so many kind friends have contributed to the Fund for Mrs. Henriksen, as seen on the supplementary leaf.

It is probable that Henry Katannash may go to Wollaston to assist Mr. and Mrs. Burleigh in their onerous work there.

It is a great comfort to learn how well and successfully Mr. Robins and Mr. Oakley Bartlett are enabled by God to carry on their labours at Paraguay, with their diminished staff. It is probable Mr. Grubb may have arrived there by this time.

Our Bishop has been, as usual, actively engaged in his visitation of the various stations of the Society—amongst others, Lota, Quino, Fray Bentos, Rio, Pernambuco, and Cordoba.

The extracts from Mr. Allen's diary give us a very expressive idea of work in the Camps, and of the necessity of having a pastor to cheer our scattered English people with the good tidings of great joy, and reproduce in some measure the privileges and comforts of their beloved Church of England and the associations of the old country.

The Metropolitan Workers' Conversazione will be held (D.V.) on Tuesday, February 4, at the offices of the Society, 1 Clifford's Inn. Tea and coffee 7 P.M.

H. Morris, Esq., Chairman of the Committee, will preside.

The Captive Fuégians Exhibited at the Aquarium.

WE have just learned that M. Maitre has for some reasons best known to himself abandoned his degrading and inhuman exhibition at the Aquarium, and taken off his property to Belgium, there to make fresh capital out of human flesh and blood. He has, however, left behind him a monument not easily to be forgotten. One of the poor Indian women was ill. She was left behind and thrown on the hands of the English ratepayers—no one understanding her language, no one caring for her body or soul, save such as for Christian charity might be drawn towards one thus helpless and far from her relatives and country.

She died on the 21st inst. in the St. George's Infirmary attached to the workhouse, and thus passed out of the hands of men into those of a merciful God. The following is the description given by the *Pall Mall Gazette* of January 23:—

A short time ago, it will be remembered, there were on exhibition at the Westminster Aquarium a family, or what purported to be a family, of natives of the Island of Tierra del Fuégo, whose savage customs were for a time the talk of the town. It appears that, on the termination of their engagement at the Aquarium, one of the women was taken seriously ill, so ill, indeed, that when the troupe started for Brussels the poor creature was left behind. As she had no friends she was sent to the Infirmary of the St. George's Union. There she died at four o'clock this morning.

Dr. Webster, the resident physician, regarded the circumstances of the case as so infamous that he readily made one of our representatives acquainted with all the facts so far as he knew them, calling to his side for assistance in this purpose the nurse who had received and attended to the unfortunate woman. "When she came into the infirmary," said the nurse, "she had on only an old rug tied on like a cloak, a rope tied round her waist, and a pair of slippers made of string. Not another stitch of clothing did she possess of any kind. She was filthy dirty; the filth was in layers, and she objected by every sound and sign she could make to being washed. The stench from her body was horrible. She was quite ignorant of all the usages of civilisation, and her habits were

generally of the rudest kind. We could not make her understand at first, as no one knew her language. She would not eat or drink anything we offered her, and we did not know how to feed her." "She did possess some intelligence, however," put in Dr. Webster, taking up the story, "for after a few days we got her to understand that she must use the spittoon. But it was not until we had written to the Aquarium that we could get her to eat. We were told from there that she fed upon raw horse-flesh and raw fish. Well, we couldn't supply her with horse-flesh, so we offered her some partly-cooked beef, and for the first time her eyes brightened a little, and she ate of it. Of course we could not communicate with her except by signs. I consider it a most shameful thing," the doctor added, "that these poor creatures should be permitted to be taken from their native land, and brought to this country, where they are almost sure to fall sick, when they are at once foisted upon the ratepayers."

During the time these poor captives were being exhibited, the South American Missionary Society, through its Chairman, Committee, and Secretaries, left no stone unturned to procure their release and return to their native land. The Aquarium Directors, M. Maitre, the Aborigines' Protection Society, the Chilian Authorities in England, and lastly the Foreign and Home Offices, were appealed to in succession, but in vain; delay, official doubts and dilatoriness, barred the way to justice and mercy—and this in free England!

We have for months quietly tolerated what is, virtually, a state of gross slavery—and this in spite of much circumstantial evidence from South America clearly indicating the shameless and ruthless kidnapping by which these poor creatures were forced from their home and country.

Let us try to get the Christian and even the humane people of Belgium to refuse to patronise or quietly "look on" and tolerate this vile and mercenary exhibition, and then our hitherto vain efforts and the death of this poor woman will not have proved fruitless.

We hope to give a fuller account of this whole matter in the next Magazine.

Southern Mission.

THE "ALLEN GARDINER."

CAPT. WILLIS writes:—

"*Sandy Point, November* 28, 1889.

"We left Sandy Point on September 15, and arrived at Ooshooia on the 19th, at 2 P.M. We discharged our cargo, and went to Harberton and Wollaston. Found all well everywhere. We returned to Ooshooia, October 4, after which we discharged some of our ballast and hauled the vessel on the beach, and repaired the metal on the forefoot, which we knocked off coming from Sandy Point, in passing between the islands on the west side of Desolate Bay, on the early morning of September 17. We had winds of treble strength on the 16th, and did not enter London Island passage until too late to anchor; after midnight we had showers of dense sleet and snow, and in the worst position we could possibly be. We had the most severe weather, all hands were up looking out, yet we unfortunately touched a shallow point in the Peninsula of Brecknock. We lowered the mainsail and payed off immediately, but the damage was done to the false keel, so we smoothed it off and put on new metal in one tide. We then prepared to leave for Stanley direct, and took on board my furniture for Keppel, also four horses for Mr. Bridges, which he had bought from the Argentines. We landed them October 15, also some provisions we took at Sandy Point on September 25. We called at Banner Cove, and were compelled to remain until the 19th, on account of bad weather from the south-east. We arrived in Stanley on the 22nd, at 7 A.M., loaded the goods from England, left on the 25th, and arrived at Keppel on the 28th. We were compelled to slip our anchor, as it was foul of a hulk's mooring. I hope Mr. Cobb will have had it recovered for me ere this. We left Keppel on November 8, and had a stormy time right through, arriving here (Sandy Point) on the 30th, having anchored in Possession Bay, Anyada Point, Point Isidro, and Royal Roads. We have had very bad weather the last two voyages, and I hope nothing will ever happen to cause the 'Allen Gardiner' to come from Falklands to Sandy Point direct, as she is not fit to combat with the weather here, the tides and winds being contrary to each other, and so strong; neither are we suited to ride out a gale in Possession Bay. Slipping the anchor would be the only alternative, or pulling up the deck to which the windlass is secured, and you can never depend on staying when there is any sea, and when we are reefed. In ordinary times the mizen sheet, also the main, has to be hauled in to insure her coming round. We have been mercifully preserved another dangerous voyage. We had double reefs in between the two narrows on the night of the 27th, before which we fortunately held her in twenty fathoms from driving over Orange Bank.

"J. C. T. WILLIS."

KEPPEL ISLAND.

Mr. Grubb writes:—

"*P.S.M. Co.'s Steamer 'Orotava,'*

"*December* 17, 1889.

"I crossed to Sandy Point from Keppel in the 'Allen Gardiner,' in company with Mr. Aspinall, in order that I might meet the Bishop. The Bishop, instead of coming to Sandy Point, crossed to Buenos Ayres overland. I am now, by Mr. Aspinall's order, on my way to meet him there.

"Mr. Robins was on his way to Keppel, but returned on hearing of Mr. Henriksen's death. Mr. Robins is still, I believe, requiring the change. For this reason, Mr. Aspinall considered it best that I should proceed at once to meet the Bishop, in order that he might use me to fill the gap until things were settled.

"We were very sorry to hear of Mr. Henriksen's death—it is truly a great loss to the Mission. We heartily sympathise with his widow. Mr. Aspinall has started a subscription among the southern staff on her behalf, and as a token of our respect for her husband. Kindly convey my sympathy to poor Mrs. Henriksen.

"What I have seen and heard of the cruel treatment of the Indians south has stirred up in me still greater zeal on their behalf. The gratitude and attachment of those at Keppel, especially of some, I never realised properly until I parted with them. My little boy presented me with his most valuable piece of property (1s.) as a keepsake. There is more heart in an Indian than appears on the outside.

"I willingly enter upon any work which will benefit them, and will continue to do so as long as my health lasts.

"W. BARBROOKE GRUBB."

OOSHOOIA.

The following are letters from Mr. Ince, the artisan catechist, which will be read with interest:—

"*Ooshooia, Terra del Fuégo, May* 6, 1889.

"It is now some time since I have had the privilege of writing you. Our communications at present are very limited, the 'Allen Gardiner' having been away some four months. The 'Commodoro Py' being under repairs has made it hard in many ways. I thank God and take courage, knowing that all things are for our good. My late bereavement has very much impaired my health.

"Dr. Seagus, Government doctor, was compelled to go home on

account of the illness of his wife; therefore we were thrown entirely upon the skill of Mrs. Hemmings and Mr. Lawrence, who have rendered good service. I think things are looking better. We have had an addition of some forty Alacoloofs—men, women, and children—some with no clothing except a skin over their shoulders. It was quite a turn-out to find something for them all. I had the privilege, thank God, of helping to clothe the naked. English people would hardly believe that there could be such people in existence—fine men and women, and healthy children. Some of them have gone away, but a great many are still with us. We must not find fault with them. There is no law respected by them; anything that can be taken they would take. Some have been sick since they arrived. All has been done that was possible. One poor fellow came to me. They like to see me work at the forge. I have to be very sharp on the look-out for tools. I missed three new files, and I knew the man that had been close to them; so I had to send my man, who is able to speak their language, and make him bring them back. I think someone should go to the Ona and the Alacoloof; it would be a great work. I often hear of Mr. Burleigh and his requirements; there is plenty of work. Wollaston, the 'Allen Gardiner,' and Ooshooia station require a great deal of material. I should like to make some wrought-iron stoves for natives, if I had the iron.

"Mr. Bridges is making a grand place Down East. I hope he may get a return for his trouble. The gold fever is over. We hear but little of it, only that men kill each other, and die in each other's embrace; ships are wrecked and all hands perish; men tied up, and their gold taken from them, and have to return penniless. So I thank God that I am what I am. I pray that all those who take an interest in our Society will, under Providence, be enabled to continue their aid, for it is much needed in Ooshooia."

"*May* 13, 1889.

"I am greatly pleased to be able to say that the 'Allen Gardiner' has now arrived, and brought back to us Mr. Aspinall, under God's blessing in good health, and also Burleigh the native (Henry Katannash). Mr. Aspinall was very soon required. Many sick on the north side, as well as amongst the natives; one poor man that almost had his hand blown off by the bursting of his gun is under his attention. It was very pleasing to see the church in its usual form.

"Now, as regards the kind letter that I received from Mr. Simpson, I wish to return my heartfelt thanks for the kindness displayed in it towards myself. I hope this cloud, which seems very dark to me, will soon pass over; it has greatly marred my health. I also wish to thank you for the letter of instructions respecting Mr. Aspinall. I can quite understand having a responsible person, and it will be much better, and things, I hope, will go smoothly under this arrangement.

"*July* 3, 1889.

"It is with pleasure that I take pen to address you, since I am able to tell you that my health has much improved. It was a great blow, nevertheless. I have been greatly sustained by letters of sympathy coming from all quarters, which have greatly helped me, knowing that that has been backed with prayer. Although cast down, I am not destroyed. I can say with confidence, it has made me feel more my dependence on the all-sufficient arm of our Father. I am greatly encouraged day by day when I see the great improvement in the natives since our arrival. I do hope it will continue. There are some very good men and women amongst them. Since the return of Mr. Aspinall, we have an evening school, which the women attend, and where they sing; men also. It does you good. They get on well with reading, and the men with their sums. We have also very much improved the church in appearance. I am now making new troughing and brackets for the Orphanage, which were very much wanted. The goods have arrived from England by the 'Allen Gardiner,' for which we are thankful. I do not know how much or what has come, but I shall know in due course. Some repairs to the 'Allen Gardiner' are done, and some have to be done when she returns. Repairs also for Wollaston; so that I am fully employed.

"WILLIAM INCE."

The Paraguay Mission.

MR. ROBINS writes:—

"*Riacho Fernandez, November* 15, 1889.

"It is with pleasure and thankfulness to God that once more I can write and tell you all is going on well at this station. In my last letter to you, I told you that the son of our chief had returned, and that the rest of the camp were working at their gardens. I am glad to say all our people are here among us and working much better, and giving us much less trouble than they have ever done since we have been among them. For three weeks we have had everything so smooth that Mr. Bartlett and I often say, 'Are these the same people with whom we became so recently acquainted, and from whom we found so much trouble?' I am glad to tell you that we have put, during the last three weeks, two and a half acres under cultivation, and that in the next few days we hope to add another acre. But the best is, that the whole of this has been done by the old people, while the young men have all been working with Mr. Bartlett about other kinds of work, such as corral-making, fence-making, cutting, and hauling palms and grass for thatching. Often when Mr. Bartlett is out with the young men he requires some tool or wants to send a message to me, so he

writes upon a chip of wood or a piece of paper. We have often noticed these pieces of paper or wood have been stored up by the messenger, and have been forthcoming many days after; so last night, while Mr. Bartlett was cooking our tea, I had all old and young around for a few minutes chat after a hard day's work, and the chief's son said, 'Will you teach us to read and write the same as you can?' referring to Mr. Bartlett; and I asked the chief if he would like that all his boys and girls in the camp should be able to read and write, and he very warmly said, 'Yes, I wish you to teach them all.' I promised to begin as soon as the fence around the field was finished, and that then I would give them, to begin with, not less than two hours a day. I am glad to tell you some can count in Spanish very well: one can count up to twenty.

"I am going on with the vocabulary which Mr. Henriksen began. This very often causes much laughing on both sides, but in the end we conquer and proceed to the next word.

"There has just arrived from the interior a tribe of Indians, and while I am writing this there are two fine strong men leaning over the table; one is holding this sheet of paper as he saw the wind was blowing it up. I have also a little boy and girl on my right, up to all kinds of mischief with my writing materials. This is pleasant to see, for a short time ago we could not get them near us without a cry from them.

"One of our chief's sons, about five years old, whom I have named "my captain," thinks if he had not his hands into what I am doing it would not be done right. It is very interesting to watch these young children playing around. I am sure one quite forgets they are heathen. I can scarcely see any difference in them and our dear little ones at home. I have put them up a swing, and they are delighted. I never saw such great differences in so small a number of people as there are among those here. One family of father, mother, and two sons, are so very shy that it is with difficulty we get them to speak, but the whole of this family work very well. Then as to another father, son, and daughter, we have always to keep our eyes open when they are near any food, for they cannot resist the temptation to take it. They are also very impulsive in all they do, one day working very hard and full of fun, the next day just the contrary. So the whole camp differ very much from each other, but one cannot be among them without liking them. We are obliged to pray every day to our Heavenly Father to give us patience in dealing with our charge, and I am glad to say we prove that God does give unto us His blessing and divine grace. I do earnestly pray that all we do here will lead to the one great end—the salvation of their souls. I have great faith in the promises of God our Father, and I feel sure that He will answer the prayers of the many thousands that are praying for the heathen. Our trials at times are great, but when we see the poor Indians giving up something we have spoken to them about that is hurtful to them, and day by day

some new thing adopted, we are more than repaid for our trial of patience, and know that God is hearing and answering our prayers and the prayers of His faithful ones at home. I do trust all at home will remember us at the Throne of Grace daily, for we much need your prayers and sympathy. I confess that there is a great tendency for the Missionary to become formal in all he does, for he has so little spiritual fellowship with his brethren, and those who write to us seem to think we are different to others, and need no counsel and advice. I know, that unless the Missionary is a man who seeks God and His guidance at all times, he must sooner or later fail and come to grief. I do pray that all at the office when writing will remember we here thirst for your prayers, and that you will give us spiritual counsel and advice."

"*November* 23.

"I am pleased to say all is going on well up to this date. We have the chief and his tribe who were among us last year, and who caused so much trouble about strong drink. This chief has many times asked that we would allow him and his people to come among us, but we have not cared to have them, knowing their strong desire for drink. Again they have put in a very earnest appeal to be allowed to work, so I could not resist them, but only promised seven days' work, so I shall see how they go on. The only reason against their working that I trouble about is the expense to feed them; as to their conduct, they know by this time I can pretty well manage them. I have commenced teaching among the boys and young men of our own tribe. We are the only employers of Indian labour in the Chaco at present. There has been a lot of Indians working on the Bondholders' Land, cutting and shipping palms, but, as this was an unlawful work, Mr. Stewart, the agent of land, has put a stop to it, and now the Indians feel it very much. Now is our chance to get as many as possible of these people around us, but this we cannot do for the want of funds to feed so large a number. The small house I told you about is finished, and I am now writing in it; this is a great comfort to us, for we are somewhat free from mosquitos.

"I would again remind the Committee about the cows for breeding to put this station on a firm footing to be able to support itself. We have to pay 5*s.* 4*d.* for 25 lbs. of maize, and I am reminded that before long it will be much dearer. To feed our Indians on maize at this price will cost a heavy sum. I know you will say we should grow for our own consumption, but that is entirely out of the question for three or four years yet. The Indian is much more satisfied with meat than maize, and with our own animals this would be cheap living. We have eight horses and two mares. The one horse and one mare extra which we have was a present made to the Society by a Mr. Charles Roy Constable, of Southampton, who was for a short time stopping with us at this station in June last. This horse and mare are branded with the Society's brand. I hope you will not think I am too sanguine in what I am speaking

about, for it is just what I think is the best thing to make the station self-supporting. *I see before this station a grand future if we now make the most of our time.* I know it is the wish of the Society to care for the temporal as well as spiritual wants of the Indians while under training, and to do this as economically as possible. I am sending you a rough sketch of our station, and also trying to show you what we have done and are trying to do. That which is marked *crossing* you will see our animals have the run of the whole camp, except the small pasturage where the 200-yd. fence is put. My letter is much longer than I thought of writing to you, but one has so much to say that it is hard to confine it within short space.

"J. C. ROBINS."

Mr. Bartlett writes :—

"*November* 24, 1889.

"We are just beginning our summer here now, and one is hardly able to realise that only one short year ago we were three here together ; but it pleased our Heavenly Father to call one home to Himself. I little thought that, when I saw Mr. Henriksen on board the steamer which passes here, that that was the last time I should see him. We have all our Indians back again at work. We are fencing in the field now of about 16 acres under fence, but not all cultivated, as this includes land for houses and all the buildings for the station. Last Friday our chief came and wanted us to take a neighbouring tribe on to work—the tribe close to town—as they had no work now. We took them, but on Saturday, between the two chiefs, they made a great fuss, and ours came and asked for a number of things which Mr. Robins refused, and then they threatened us with all kinds of things, and forbade us to go out the other side of the pasture fence, and said we were to go across to Paraguay and cut what palms we needed for building. I was very glad to see that this time none of our chief's men sided with him ; all preferred to stay with us and work, so I think he will come to himself in a few days. It is a peculiar thing that each time we have let this other chief come and work he has set our chief up against us, but I am very glad to see how they all clung to us, *i.e.* all the younger ones. I noticed the chief's son, when his father was very abusive, went quite away by himself and would not hear a word. I hope ere long we may have a very deep hold over these people, and our prayer is, that we may have strength to teach them of a Saviour who died to save them as well as us.

"B. OAKLEY BARTLETT."

We hope to give a full report of our Special Meeting for Prayer and Praise, held on January 2, in our next issue.

Our Frontispiece.

THE steam pinnace "Adolfo Henriksen," after a fortnight's detention in Liverpool, left that port January 4 on board the s.s. "J. W. Taylor," Messrs. Lamport & Holt, whose friendly aid in the safe transit of the little craft to Rosario is acknowledged with gratitude.

F. H. Hodd, Esq., Chief Inspector of Machinery, R.N., Retired, to whom the Society is deeply indebted for the kind interest he has taken in the matter, describes the pinnace as follows :—

"I consider the hull to be well built, copper fastened, the planking of English elm ; stem, stern post, and keel of English oak. Dimensions of hull: extreme length, 22 ft. 9 in. ; 5 ft. 2 in. beam. Every care seems to have been taken to make the boat sound and sea-worthy. The machinery is of the four-cylinder type, single acting, with very few working parts ; the pistons and rings of gun metal ; reversing gear very simple and quick ; boiler vertical, brass tubes, shell and furnace of $\frac{1}{4}$ in. steel, has been tested to 200 lbs. to the square inch. I consider the boat and machinery most satisfactory and quite fitted for the work it is intended for. All necessary gear has been supplied."

Mr. Hodd has also given the following careful directions for working the pinnace, which will be of the utmost value to the Missionaries at the station :—

"The machinery and boiler of the steam pinnace are so simple that only ordinary precautions and care will be necessary for the preservation of it. It will be seen that the crank shaft and bearings are in the box between the four cylinders ; the screw plug should be taken out, and about a pint of oil, or a quantity sufficient to allow the crank pins to dip in as they revolve ; as this is the only method of lubricating them, it should be very carefully attended to. The thrust block on screw shaft should always have a good supply of oil ; starting and reversing gear to be kept clean and free on the shaft end ; boiler should be examined internally occasionally and washed out, the plug at bottom being removed at the time. *Great and constant* attention should be paid to see that a sufficient height of water is showing in the gauge glasses ; if the water is allowed to get short, the upper ends of boiler tubes will be burnt, and render the boiler useless."

The pinnace is insured to its destination on the river Paraguay, and Mr. John Galloway of the Platense Company has kindly undertaken to see to its being conveyed thither from Rosario, for which valuable assistance the Society will be much indebted to him.

Uruguay.

FRAY BENTOS.

THE following are extracts from the Rev. R. Allen's Journal:—

"*Fray Bentos, October* 6-8.—Pleasant to meet my Fray Bentos flock once again, on the 6th, in our little church. Attendance good, considering how few we now are. Crossed over to Gualequaychu on Sunday night, reaching there at 3 A.M. Monday. Twenty at service at Mr. Webley's, young people preponderating, to whom, therefore, I chiefly addressed myself. Thanks to the careful teaching of Mrs. J. Appleyard, they sang the chants and hymns well. Visiting and a baptism occupied me to-day (8th), till I re-crossed here this evening.

"*German Estancia, October* 9.—Rode out here to-day, 10 leagues from Fray Bentos. My road lay along that Via Dolorosa, curiously trodden into furrows, as regular as if made with the plough, by the feet of 150,000 cattle during the earlier months of the year. Carcases, now little more than skeletons, and contorted into every conceivable fantastic form of agony, strew the way, and tell how the poor brutes suffered without food or drink on their last journey. Once at the Saladero, however, death comes to them swift and, we may hope, painless—'soft as the arrow-touch of Artemis.'

"*Bichadero, October* 11.—What is to be done? Such is the question that I asked myself all day while detained by the wet at Torre Alta. Twenty-four hours incessant rain, weather seemingly broken, rivers behind and before me rising. Must I abandon attempt to visit these camps this year? above all, how shall I reach Mr. Sloane's, 18 leagues off, and three rivers to cross, by Sunday? However, it cleared a little at 5 P.M., and I essayed to push on here a league and a half further. I lost no time, and had got over most of the distance, when, startled by an almost sudden withdrawal of light, I turned round in my saddle, and saw the huge storm curtain trailing along fast after me. My horses seemed to understand, and entered into the spirit of the race. The ground, now barely visible in the increasing darkness, flies beneath our feet. But it is vain to contend with the storm. Drenched, nay, drowned, I gained the house. After due interval I reappear in the dining-room in a suit of dry clothes which no tailor could have been accused of having made for me.

"*Ombu, October* 12.—Start delayed, when time most precious, clothes being still wet. However, in afternoon got away, and was glad before sundown to reach this, the home of dear old friends, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens.

"*Sunday, October* 13.—Up early, for 10 leagues and two rivers must be left behind us by 11 A.M. But we had hardly started when word

was brought us that the Arroyo Grande was 'swimming.' We had only to acknowledge defeat. It was not the first time that I found my congregation and myself on different sides of an impassable stream. But no day ought altogether to be a day of disappointment, neither has this day been. I can speak now at its close with thankfulness, the promise enshrined in the prayer of St. Chrysostom has not less of gracious power for us to-day when twice we knelt down—only four.

"*Mr. Cowell's, October* 14.—It is my custom, if possible, to visit my congregations before day of service. In the present case this order must be reversed. With the help of a boat, swimming our horses after us, Mr. Kelly and I crossed the Arroyo, and arrived here this evening, just after Mr. Cowell and party had returned from their essay at church going.

"*Navarro, Mr. Sloane's, October* 15.—Visited Mr. Johnstone, who, with his household, had also been to church. Should have liked greatly to have stopped the night with him, but time and space are my masters, and I pushed on here in the afternoon. Like all the others, and naturally even more than the others, Mr. Sloane felt the disappointment on Sunday, but fully appreciated the cause of my detention. It is just eleven months since I was here before, when, fitting dedication of a newly-entered home, I held a general service, and also baptized Mr. Sloane's four lovely children. One of the things that uplifts me above this dust and toil of travel is the thought that these homes are Houses of God, which, revisited, ever recall sacred associations, and not the least—Navarro. 'Grant that those who have been here dedicated to Thee by our office and ministry, may also be endued with heavenly virtues, &c.'

"*Estancia Flores, October* 16.—The Elliotts had brought two children to Navarro for baptism on Sunday. These I followed up (5 leagues) to-day. How delighted they were to see me, they never expected to see a clergyman so far. How kind and thoughtful about my comfort they are in every least thing, so my labours often become labours of love.

"*Averias, October* 17.—After the baptisms rode on here to-day, 8 leagues. The hand of affliction has been twice heavy on this house within the year. I am glad indeed to have had the opportunity of visiting them.

"*Los Merinos, October* 18–22.—Ten leagues on 18th, and glad to reach Los Merinos, another veritable 'Domus Dei,' and to me a grateful resting place among congenial friends. Our gatherings on Sunday (20th) were of necessity small, but nothing could exceed the heartiness with which all joined in the services.

"*Paysandu, October* 24–27.—All the better for the few pleasant days of rest and kindness, I bade adieu to Los Merinos on 23rd, not without having received from Mr. Bridger, as usual, a handsome contribution to the Mission.

"I arrived in Paysandu on 24th, after a two days' journey—30 leagues—partly by horse, partly by ballast train, in company with the Company's engineer, Mr. Gardiner, who, with a kindness which I have often experienced, made me his guest during my stay. Friday and

Saturday more than sufficed to visit the three or four houses of our people. Our muster was not larger nor yet much smaller than it might have been to-day (Sunday) at the Fabrica. Mr. Ritchie, the manager, was absent in England. He has for years placed his rooms at our disposal for worship. To him and to Mr. Malcolm, his co-treasurer, I am under obligations too many to name.

"*Guaviyu, October* 28.—Rode 12 leagues to-day *en route* for Salto. Breakfasted with Messrs. Fleming and Steward. Stop to-night with Mr. Drew. How kind and attentive every one is; my horses, too, are well treated. I must not omit my one misadventure, relieving the safe monotony of these journeyings, which occurred as I approached Mr. Drew's this evening. I can hardly tell how it happened, but I was urging my horse over a dangerous place, when he reared bolt upright, and wheeling round at the same time, laid me on my back gently enough, but not exactly in the spot I should have selected—so much so, that it did not require much penetration for Mr. Drew to greet me with the words, 'Halloo, Mr. Allen; you've had a fall!' I should not be jotting this down now if my horse had come back over me, as he looked like doing for a moment; nor yet, for that matter, if I had not been fortunate enough to catch my horses, which had scampered off in the open camp.

"*Dayman Railway Bridge, Salto, October* 29–*November* 3.—A night (29th) at engineer's house, beside the bridge, which is one of the most important structures of the kind in these countries. A pleasant day (30th) at the Dickensons'. Welcomed in Salto (31st), with their usual unchanging kindness, by Mr. and Mrs. Williams, who possess that rare and gracious knack of making one feel at home with them, and to whom I owe many days of quiet happiness. Visiting in Salto and Concordia on November 1 and 2; baptising also. Rewarded on Sunday by the best congregation I have ever seen in Salto, church quite full. After service, in order to shorten by a little the 16 leagues that are before me to-morrow, I returned here, to the Dayman Bridge, to sleep. Were it not for all the kindly, thoughtful help I receive from all, I should never be able to get on.

"*Queguay, November* 4.—Early start. Back with Mr. Drew for lunch. On here this afternoon, careful to give a wide berth to the scene of my discomfiture this day week.

"*Mr. Empson's, November* 5.—Crossed the Queguay early, swimming horses after boat. My first visit to Mr. Empson since his marriage. What a charming transformation in the house—in everything, the air almost included. Spent a delightful day. My horses also share my happiness, for here, at Mr. Empson's kind suggestion, they remain. They have run over 120 leagues.

"*Las Delicias, November* 7.—Mr. and Mrs. Empson kindly saw me over the river yesterday. Found my way to the Griffins, where I slept last night. This morning rode to the Campbells, and, after lunch, came on to this place, which, I am constrained to note, is more worthy than ever of its name. It seems to me both lovelier and happier than ever, and this is saying a good deal. Where is the scene that a beautiful little child running about does not make more beautiful? *Hic finis laborum!* Happy ending to my journey, among all that is kind and lovely. To-morrow, by boat to Fray Bentos."

In Memoriam.

It is with deep regret that we record the death of Admiral Sir Bartholomew James Sulivan, K.C.B., to whom, next to Captain Allen Gardiner, humanly speaking, the Society owes its existence. He it was who, when consulted on the proposal to raise a sum for erecting a monument to the memory of Captain Gardiner and his party in Westminster Abbey, replied that "The best monument would be a small vessel called by his name, to go out and carry on his work."

Being consulted by the then Committee, he suggested plans for carrying on the infant Mission, which, on the subsequent discovery of Captain Gardiner's journals, were found to be identical with those which the martyred founder had laid down; and then with the late Mr. Marsh he travelled through England and Scotland, earnestly advocating their adoption. He likewise planned and watched over the building of the first Mission vessel, and was only prevented going out in her as a pioneer by his services being required in the Baltic. But he had the satisfaction of seeing the little ship marvellously preserved through a lengthened period of service, during which, watched over by a gracious Providence, it successfully battled with the truly terrific storms of the wild region of the Horn, and was brought safely through numerous strange vicissitudes. Through the subsequent years of a busy life the Admiral readily responded to requests from his colleagues for advice, cheerfully devoting time and thought to the advancement of the good work. One of his last efforts was directed to assist the Committee in the establishment of the Paraguay Mission, where, while serving on the river Parana many years before, his sympathies had been drawn out towards the unevangelised Indian tribes. He now rests from his labours. On January 2, full of years and honours, having "served his generation, by the will of God he fell on sleep."

Truly "the memory of the just is blessed."

Chili.

LOTA.

THE Rev. J. A. Dodds writes:—

"*St. Andrew's Parsonage, Lota, Chili, December* 7, 1889.

"As you will have seen by my recent letters, our good Bishop has paid us a visit and gone north again. We expect to see him soon on his return to the other coast. In fact, I heard yesterday that he had already arrived in Valparaiso on his way south.

"You will doubtless know that his Lordship, on arriving on this coast, went straight on to Valparaiso, where he remained some three weeks, coming down on a special visit to the Araucanian colonies and to Lota. His Lordship arrived at Concepcion from the Araucanian colonies, accompanied by his stepson and Mr. Tyerman, on October 11, whither I went to meet him. At Concepcion his Lordship met some of the Church Committee and community, and held two services on Sunday, October 13, which were well attended, the congregation numbering 48 in the morning, and 51 in the evening.

"On Tuesday, the 15th, the Bishop left for Coronel, where he stayed the night in comfortable quarters at the railway station, the Arauco Company's headquarters.

"The following day we all paid a visit to the Arauco Company's mines at Maquegua, returning on the Thursday.

"Friday, the 18th, being St. Luke's Day, we held evening service in our church, which had undergone repairs and cleaning. The Bishop preached, and there was a very good attendance for a week night—viz., 60. The church looked bright and clean, but the smell of the fresh paint was rather unpleasant. The Confirmation service was held on the morning of Sunday, October 20, when I presented 20 candidates for the solemn rite—fifteen being members of my Lota congregation, two of Coronel, and two of Concepcion, and the other being a resident of Coquimbo, who had come hither, a distance of some 500 miles, for this confirmation.

"This service was a very solemn one, and the Bishop's address very impressive, the candidates and congregation listening with marked attention. There was a large attendance of parents and friends, the whole congregation numbering about 108. The attendance at the administration of the Lord's Supper after the Confirmation service was very encouraging, the whole of the candidates, and 19 of the older communicants, including many who were confirmed on the Bishop's last visit to this coast, communicating.

"The afternoon service in Coronel was held as usual, save that the hour was altered from 1.45 P.M. to 3.15 P.M., the length of the morning service in Lota preventing the possibility of our being able to keep the former hour. Here there was the exceptionally good attendance of 30—many going over from Lota by train with us to be present. But it ought also to be said that a heavy shower of rain fell just before the hour of service, which prevented the attendance of others who were desirous of coming in from the outlying districts of Puchoco and Boca Maule.

"In consequence of the postponement of the hour of this service, we could not go on to Concepcion as I have been accustomed. The Bishop had, however, arranged for Mr. Tyerman to take the service should he be in Concepcion, which he was.

"On Monday morning, October 21, the Bishop left Lota for the north. I accompanied his Lordship to Talcahuano, where he embarked for Valparaiso, receiving before he did so the sad news of the death of Mr. Henriksen, of the Paraguayan Mission.

"Since his Lordship's departure the work has gone on regularly again, though I regret to have to record a slight falling off in the attendance at all the services. I hope, however, that this will improve.

"Our annual Sale of Work took place here on November 3. It was held as usual in the English schoolroom, kindly lent for the occasion by the schoolmaster, to whom, and to the manager of the Lota Company, our thanks are due. The stalls were very ably presided over by the following ladies, whose names will be remembered as valuable helpers at our previous sales: Miss Miller, Miss Mills, Miss Price, and Miss Watt. Miss M. Miller, to whom has hitherto appertained the management of the toy stall, was absent from Lota, so that we were denied her assistance. The refreshment table was served with the usual efficiency by Mrs. J. Jones and Miss M. A. Needham, Mrs. Dodds being too indisposed to be present.

"But I am sorry to say that this bazaar was not so successful as that of last year. Hitherto they have increased year by year. This year there is a decided decrease.

"The net receipts of last year's sale amounted to $331·27, while this year's sale only realised $214. The reason of this is not very far to seek—the number of workers being very small indeed, fewer than on any previous occasion.

"I can only account for it by the fact that Mrs. Dodds has not been able to make it her special care, owing to the very protracted period of sickness we have had in our family. Nor have I been able, for the same reason, and on account of the large number of Confirmation classes I had to hold, and the extension of my work to Concepcion, to give it the attention required. Some, however, came forward very readily with their help, and to these the more honour is therefore due. I hope that when the next bazaar is held, those who have withheld their assistance

this time will the more readily lend their hands to the work. The disparity between last year's sale and this was, however, somewhat ameliorated by the kindness of four friends, who gave donations to the amount of $65, making as the total result $279, as against a total of $331·27 last year. The following were the four donors: Mr. F. Fairlie, $20; Mr. J. Jones, $20; Mrs. Prentice, $20; Mr. Hy. Phillips, $5. To these and all who aided in the work our best thanks are due.

"We are now nearly at the end of the year, and shall soon be able to give you a statement of all the services held and all the funds raised locally for the year 1889. That God may bless and prosper the work in the coming year, both at home and abroad, is the heartfelt wish of

"JAS. ALLAN DODDS."

Mr. Corrie, of whose good work we have heard with pleasure, writes:—

"*Talcahuano, Chili, December* 7, 1889.

"The Rev. Mr. Dodds, your representative at Lota, tells me he has written you introducing my name to your Society. He says you will be interested to hear of any Christian work in operation here.

"Although there is a considerable amount of business in this port, the population is not large, and there are but few English residents. There is at this moment no Protestant service or work of any kind. For a few months in the early part of the year, when there were a sufficient number of ships in the bay, I conducted services on board on Sunday mornings, and was encouraged by the interest evinced by the sailors. The season for the vessels to return again commences about January, and I then hope to renew this work, and it is also possible that Sunday evening meetings on shore may be started.

"When Rev. Mr. Tyerman arrived here, I had the pleasure of making his acquaintance; and both he and Rev. Mr. Dodds have given me every encouragement in these efforts. I also had the pleasure of being introduced to Bishop Stirling when he was in the neighbourhood. At my request, his Lordship kindly promised to grant me his 'licence' to prosecute Christian work under the authority of the Church of England.

"I take this opportunity of making a few observations referring to Missionary enterprise. They are not new, nor my own, but are impressed on my mind, being seen from the standpoint of the 'foreign field.' It has been said that the large streams of emigrants from the Christian populations of Europe, and the extension of business between Christian and heathen countries, should produce a greater dissemination of the Gospel of Christ than is apparent in the places where these emigrants settle. Might not a work be done—if not already in operation—by the Missionary Societies, if they were to place themselves in communication

with Emigration Societies, Young Men's Christian Associations, and bodies which become informed of commercial individuals emigrating, with the object of soliciting interviews or correspondence with Christian men and women who would continue their home work or commence work in their new residence in connection with such Missionary Societies.

"There are many who have been devoted and earnest Christian teachers and helpers in the more congenial and easier spheres of labour at home, who, when separated from the Christian influence, advantages, and means of grace to which they have been accustomed, seriously decline n spiritual life and vigour, much to their own loss as well as that of the Church of God. Are steps taken at home to secure the services of such willing assistants? It seems likely that if encouragement were given by the Missionary Societies, and they were placed in direct communication with them, they would materially help existing efforts, or perhaps commence something of the kind themselves—such as tract distributing, gatherings on Sunday evenings for hymn singing, Bible classes, meetings for public worship, according to their capabilities.

"It may be said that if men are in earnest and have the love of God in their hearts, and believe that the Gospel of Christ is the one power in the world to ameliorate and bless men in all conditions, they will carry out such work of their own accord without other influence being exerted on them; and that if they are not of this class, the method referred to will not have the effect of stimulating them to do it. Experience, however, does not seem to teach this. In unity is strength. Human sympathy and encouragement are often needed before laymen will voluntarily breast the stream of indifference and start a work. And where the need is greatest, the temptation to do nothing is strongest. If a kindly fellow-feeling can be communicated from home, it may sustain many a weary worker and revive some drooping spirits. To this end, therefore, these auxiliary forces might be invited to make reports on the progress of the work, and perhaps the Home Societies could assist with grants of tracts, reductions on books, &c.

"I saw a letter the other day written by the Secretary to the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, New York, to a correspondent in Concepcion, and from it the following is an extract:—

"'I write to ask your counsel and co-operation upon a subject relating to our work for young men. Some of our secretaries in the larger cities are often asked for counsel and advice by young men who are setting out for South America. We have no associations as yet organised in the principal cities of Brazil, Chili, the Argentine Republic, and other South American countries, and it has occurred to our Committee that, pending the formation of such organisations, it would be serviceable if we could secure as a correspondent in each principal city of South America some resident Christian layman, of kindly disposition and character, who would

give good counsel to any young men going to him on their arrival with a letter of recommendation from us.'

"This seems to be an excellent idea, and, though it perhaps can be better carried out by the Young Men's Christian Associations than by Missionary Societies, is it not worth while for the latter to seek men who would like an introduction to their representatives in foreign lands? These introductions would probably be advantageous to both the commercial men and the Missionary, and might increase the interest in the extension of the kingdom of our Lord and Master.

"Hitherto, Rev. Mr. Dodds has supplied me with copies of the *South American Missionary Magazine*, but he tells me to ask you to be good enough to send direct to me a monthly supply—say, half a dozen—which I shall be pleased to distribute.

"W. E. CORRIE.

"P.S.—Since writing the above, an opening has presented itself for carrying on immediately a Sunday school in Spanish, and, if successful, I shall have pleasure in addressing you again on the subject."

Provincial Proceedings.

THE December registers show that thirty-two sermons were preached and twenty-one lectures delivered on behalf of the Society during the month. Of the lectures eight were in Ireland, and formed the conclusion of a long tour by Commander Sulivan, R.N., a tour which comprised thirty-five places in a variety of counties, and occupied our friend seven weeks, beginning on October 25 and ending December 12.

Turning to our English districts, we are struck by the progress recorded by Mr. Grundy in his monthly return. We allude not only to new openings which we have found by experience may or may not be *kept open* in succeeding years, though of these he can record four, but we rather lay stress on ten new subscribers whose interest in the work should be permanently maintained, meeting or no meeting. We remember endeavouring nearly twenty-one years back to obtain an entry into a certain parish. The curate in charge declined on the ground of many claims, &c., but became there and then a subscriber, and has given his pound ever since. And here we would remark that a place which contents itself with an annual meeting or sermon, which has no subscribers, no card collections, no literature distributed, may have its name in our Report, but hardly merits the name of an "auxiliary," which means a good deal in the way of help rendered to the Mission cause, whereas the single effort we have mentioned means sometimes a magic-

lantern lecture, obtained at a minimum charge, or Sunday duty taken without cost. We have been appealing to outsiders, and here we would ask our smaller Associations to become in a truer sense auxiliaries.

We are glad to notice that an appeal was made for us in Llandaff Cathedral by the Vicar of Cardiff, and have no doubt that it is to Mr. Webb's good offices that we owe such a desirable combination.

Plymouth, Exeter, and Weston-super-Mare are the most important of the twenty or more places Mr. Grundy's report covers. And the work done there is plainly on the increase. The presidency of the Bishop in Exeter ought to do great things for us, for there is certainly no Bishop in our Church who surpasses Dr. Bickersteth in his enthusiastic support of Missions to the heathen world. There is not much in the returns from the amalgamated districts that calls for comment. We note that eleven sermons and three meetings make up the December total, and that our Lay Secretary took part in the anniversary meetings at Nottingham and Derby. We grieve to record the death of the Rev. J. Chancellor, Vicar of St. John's. He took the chair for us on December 9, and no man has shown a more continuous interest in our work in Derby. He had the rare satisfaction of beginning and ending a prolonged ministry in one and the same church, and our staff will miss in him a very true and trusted friend. Derby has several lay friends who link us with the past, but among the clergy we do not remember any one who has such a record of past services to South America as the late Vicar of St. John's.

PRAYER UNION.

The following are the subjects of Praise and Prayer on Monday, February 10, 1890:—

1. We pray God that a faithful and fit man may speedily be found to succeed the late Mr. Henriksen as head of the Mission in the Paraguayan Chaco.

2. That God may bless the labours of Mr. and Mrs. Burleigh at Wollaston, and such native helpers as may be appointed.

3. That God's blessing may accompany Mrs. Hawkes and her son, speed them safely on their voyage out, and guide them so that they may prove faithful and zealous helpers in the Mission.

4. That the Lord may graciously open the hearts of His people to respond liberally to our special appeal for funds.

BRITISH
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MUSEUM

Contributions thankfully received from December 24, 1889, to January 21, 1890, for the Financial Year 1889. Contributions for the Financial Year 1890 will be acknowledged in March Magazine.

*** Abbreviations used in the following List:—S., Sermon; M., Meeting; D.R.M., Drawing Room Meeting; L., Lecture; M.L., Magic Lantern; D.V., Dissolving Views; Ex., Expense; Addl., Additional.—***FULL PARTICULARS*** will be given in the next Annual Report.

DONATIONS.

Anonymous	£1	0	0
Buckmill, Miss	0	5	0
"Hope"	0	5	0
Lawrence, Miss L., per Barclay & Co.	5	0	0
Smythe, Mrs. (Paraguay)	5	0	0
Wilkinson, Miss	2	0	0
Zimmerman, Edwd., Esq. (for Paraguay)	5	0	0

DONATIONS.

Special Appeal.

Anderson, Jas., Esq.	1	1	0
Dean, J. M., Esq.	10	0	0
Eyles, Miss A.	5	0	0
Fowler, Sir R. N., Bart., M.P.	10	0	0
Hughes-Hughes, W., Esq., J.P.	50	0	0
Landon, Mrs. E.	4	5	0
Youle, F., Esq.	20	0	0

Special Contribution for Concordia Chaplaincy.

Attlee, W., Esq., per	50	5	4

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Balmain, Rev. W.	0	10	0
Balmain, Miss	1	0	0
Baron, Miss, per Rev. C. Davis	2	0	0
Beamish, Col.	1	1	0
Brassey, Lord	10	0	0
Bravington, Mrs. G.	1	1	0
Cooper, Geo., Esq.	10	0	0
Cornish, Mrs.	1	1	0
Forbes, J. G., Esq.	1	1	0
Luck, Mrs. and Miss	1	0	0
Macandrew, J., Esq.	2	0	0
Macandrew, Mrs. J. J.	1	0	0
Melvill, Miss E. C.	1	1	0
Morris, Henry, Esq.	1	0	0
Pitman, Mrs.	1	1	0
Towers, Arthur J., Esq., per Messrs. Thos. Bell & Co.	1	0	0
Turner, F. Holden, Esq.	1	1	0
Tripp, Mrs. F.	0	10	6
Weymouth, Miss A. C.	0	10	0

ASSOCIATIONS.

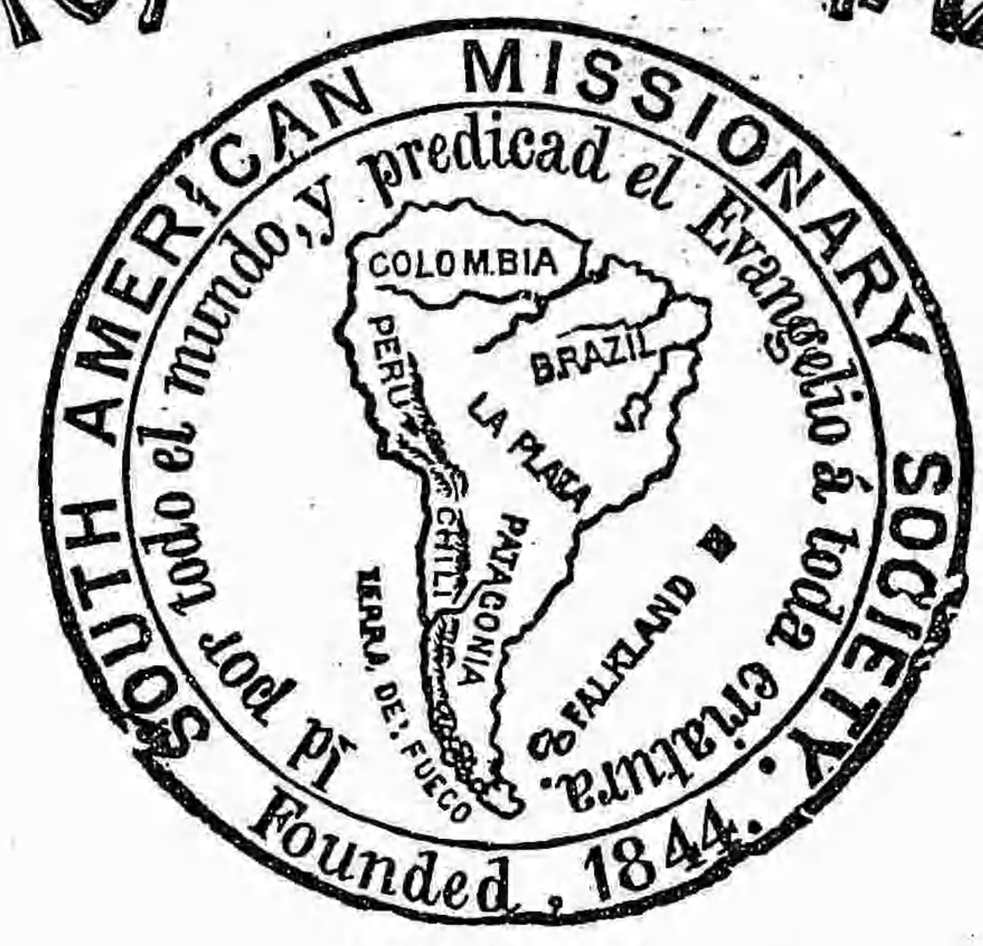
METROPOLIS.

Barnsbury, St. Andrew's, per W. S. Weston, Esq.	1	13	7
Bayswater, Mrs. Colville	1	0	0
Bermondsey, per Mrs. Hawkes (box)	0	15	0
Do., per do., F. Bartlett (box)	0	3	3
Do., Anchor School, per Miss Stone	0	4	0
Bethnal Green, St. Philip's, per Rev. R. Loveridge (Christmas Thankoffering)	3	9	4
Bow, per Mrs. Osborne	1	0	0
Brixton, per H. J. Rickwood, Esq.	1	16	10
Do., per do., Mr. and Mrs. Skipper	1	1	0
Do., North, per Miss Sully (addl.)	0	6	8
Brompton, St. Paul's, Onslow Square, per P. Welch, Esq., M.L.L.s by Mr. Farmer (and cards)	6	0	8
Clapham, St. James's, Miss Taylor (coll.)	0	5	0
Do., do., The Misses Ridsdale	0	10	0
Do., St. Paul's, per Rev. Geo. Forrester	16	17	9
Clapham Park, St. Stephen's, per Mr. R. W. Saffell	3	0	6
Drury Lane, St. John's, per Rev. E. Pownall, D.V.L. by Mr. Farmer	3	5	10
East Finchley, per Mrs. P. Dowe	2	9	0
Enfield, per W. F. Stanley, Esq.	0	15	0
Fulham, Miss Bennett	0	2	6
Do., per Rev. F. H. Fisher	0	5	0
Harlesden, Mrs. Mudie (sub.)	0	17	6
Do., Harry Smith (box)	0	2	6
Highbury, A. Pape, Esq.	1	2	1
Hyde Park, per Miss White	16	1	3
Islington, per Rev. W. H. Barlow	2	1	3
Do., per W. Hughes-Hughes, Esq. (Mrs. Oldham's box)	1	3	6
Do., per Mr. M. H. Rackstraw (card coll. after L., Mr. Farmer)	1	5	0
Kensington, Miss Lloyd (coll.)	£4	2	0
Do., St. Mary Abbot's, Missionary Union, per Rev. G. S. Pownall, after M.L.L. by Mr. Farmer	7	0	0
Kidbrooke, per Mrs. Poulden	2	0	0
Kilburn, Holy Trinity, per R. H. Rhind, Esq. (coll. G. H. Fryer, Esq.)	3	8	0
Do., per Miss Watson	6	8	0
Lee, &c., Rev. J. H. Fairbanks	1	1	0
Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath Assoc., D. Couty, Esq., Treasurer:			
Tate, Preb. G. E. (sub.)	1	0	0
Do, "Thankoffering for D. C.'s recovery"	1	0	0
Hellicar, Mrs. (sub.)	1	1	0
Garnett, Mr. Thos. (sub.)	1	1	0
May, Rev. Will (sub.)	2	2	0
Dundas, Sir Sidney Bart. (sub.)	1	1	0
Church, Mr. John C. (sub.)	1	1	0
Church, Miss J. & Miss — (sub.)	1	1	0
			9 7 0
Collected by Miss Eliz. Couty, Hon. Sec.:			
Couty, Mr.	1	1	0
Crusoe, Mrs.	0	5	0
Drew, Mr.	0	5	0
Gardiner, Mrs.	0	10	0
Hills, Mr.	0	5	0
Howsden, Mrs.	0	5	0
Lindley, Mrs.	0	2	6
Routh, Mrs.	0	5	0
Wedderspoon, Mr.	0	10	6
Whyte, Mrs.	0	10	0
Magazines	0	5	0
Per Miss Lacey	0	15	0
Per Miss Blanche Blyth	0	7	6
Per Mrs. Sibley	0	14	0
			6 0 6
Miss Eliz. Couty (addl.):			
Hurlston, Mrs.	1	1	0
Boniface, Miss	1	1	0
Henderson, Miss	1	1	0
			9 3 6
Per Miss Lamplough's coll.:			
Gabt, Col. and Mrs. (sub.)	1	0	0
Do., do. (don.)	1	0	0
Gum, Mrs. H. (sub.)	0	10	0
Lamplough, Mrs. (sub.)	1	1	0
A Thankoffering	0	5	0
			3 16 0
Per Miss Couty, Hon. Sec.:			
Juvenile Assoc. (inclusive of £2. 16*s.* 3*d.*, Belmont House School, per Mr. Barff, and cards and special dons., £6. 14*s.* 9*d.*)	28	19	0
Bible Class Assoc.	10	16	5
			39 15 5
Maida Hill, per Miss Allcard			15 17 8
Marylebone, Holy Trinity, per R. F. Hunger, Esq., SS. by Rev. A. A. Welby			7 14 1
Newington, St. Andrew's, Miss Shields (box)			0 10 6
Putney, Miss Bradley			0 15 0
Do., per Miss Nicholson			0 14 0
Regent's Park, per Miss Birks			2 4 6
St. George's-in-the-East, per Rev. C. H. Turner			22 7 9
Shadwell, per Rev. E. Bray, M.L.L. by Mr. Farmer			1 1 0
South Kensington, J. Kitchingman, Esq.			0 5 0
Streatham Common, per Mrs. Cow (Sale of Work)			30 0 0
Do., per do. (subs., &c.)			34 19 6
Sydenham, per Miss Jane Crouch			2 7 8
Wanstead, per Miss Absolom			6 4 6
Westbourne Park, St. Stephen's, per F. St. B. Haskett Smith, Esq.			1 11 6
Wimbledon, per Miss A. Walker			6 0 6

	£	s.	d.
PROVINCES.			
Appledore, per Miss Kingsnorth	4	6	6
Ashton-under-Lyne, per Rev. T. B. Dixon	3	0	0
Aughton, per Miss Welsby	6	1	0
Barton, per Rev. J. Hodgson, S.	0	18	0
Bayford and Wincanton, M.L.L. by Mr. P. Welch	0	15	0
Beltingham, Rev. Geo. Reed	1	1	0
Binsteed, per Rev. G. V. Garland ..	2	13	0
Birkenhead, per Miss Sparke	4	10	6
Birmingham, per J. U. Caldicott, Esq.	68	18	5
Bournemouth, D. M. Fox, Esq.	3	3	0
Bracebridge and Canwick, per Miss Clarke	19	12	6
Bridlington, per Miss M. Curtis	1	15	8
Brighton, per Rev. W. W. Selwyn ..	32	5	6
Bristol and Clifton, per E. W. Bird, Esq.	79	16	8
Bromley, per Mrs. Lett (for Araucanian Iron Church)	0	14	6
Buckland, per Rev. H. F. Burnaby ..	3	2	9
Burnestone, per Mrs. Newcombe	1	7	6
Busbridge, per Rev. Wm. Tringham	1	7	6
Calne, per Miss Henly	2	5	0
Cambridge, per Mrs. Beedham	20	3	0
Catfield, per Miss Rope	1	10	0
Cheltenham, per Mrs. Wilson	32	2	1
Chichester, per Miss Emma Gruggen	21	15	4
Clayton-le-Moors, per Miss Pickles ..	0	10	6
Clevedon, per Mrs. Goddard	12	19	8
Colchester, per Rev. R. T. Burton ..	15	6	6
Coventry, Rev. W. Kipling Cox (don.)	1	0	0
Croydon, per Mrs. Watson	12	0	0
Croydon Parish Church, per Rev. H. E. Trimmer	1	0	9
Derby, Mrs. Latham	0	3	6
Dunster, D.R.M. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	4	4	9
Eastbourne, per Mrs. Gregg	26	1	6
Do., M. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	5	17	0
Exeter, per Rev. W. Hope	9	5	0
Do., Mrs. Were (don.)	2	2	0
Folkestone, M.L.L. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	1	9	10
Frodingham, per Rev. E. M. Weigall	4	7	1
Frome, Mrs. and Miss Sinkins	1	10	0
Fylton, M.L.L. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	0	9	9
Guildford, per Miss M. F. Cole	2	16	6
Hastings and St. Leonards, per Mrs. Allen Gardiner	24	17	6
Ivybridge, Miss Lake	0	10	0
Jersey, per Mrs. Le Bas	5	0	0
Leamington, per Mrs. Mandell	42	14	0
Do., Rev. J. L. Nightingale	0	10	0
Leatherhead, S. by Rev. G. W. Grundy (including 10s. don.)	2	0	8
Lincoln, per Mrs. Moss	27	5	0
Liverpool, per Miss H. M Willis	0	14	6
Longfield, per Rev. W. H. Duke	1	10	6
Lowestoft, per Mrs. E. Horman Fisher	24	10	2
Maidstone, per Miss Lucy Hills	3	5	0
Malvern, per Mrs. Whyte	9	0	6
Malvern Wells, per Miss S. Duke	4	8	10
Mansfield, per Rev. Canon Pavey, M.	1	0	8
Matlock, per Miss E. Garton	1	16	0
Meltham Mills, per Mrs. C. J. Brook	15	3	0
Newark, per Rev. H. A. Jukes	13	4	0
Norbiton, a "Working Man" (for Southern Mission)	0	18	0
Northampton, per Mrs. Gale	5	10	0
Odiham, SS. and card, per Rev. G. W. Grundy	11	8	6
Pendleton, per Miss C. M. Cooper ..	3	4	0
Plymouth Juvenile Assoc., per Miss Inskip	3	2	10
Plymouth and Stoke, per Miss Edlin	12	11	3
Do., per Miss Pike	0	10	6
Poringland, per Miss E. C. Wright ..	1	13	0
Portishead, M.L.L. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	1	13	7
Reading, per Mrs. Garland	2	11	0
Reigate and Redhill, per C. H. Norman, Esq.	4	0	0
Richmond, per Miss Bushnell	8	12	8
Romford, per Miss Moss	2	2	0
Sherborne, per Miss E. Parsons	5	15	1
Shrewsbury, Rev. Canon Egerton ..	1	1	0
Do., per T. F. Poole, Esq.	15	15	7
Slough, per Mrs. Colclough Watson (Wollaston Island)	1	0	0
Southampton, per Col. Ward	10	16	5
Southend, per J. Waters Caldicott, Esq.	3	2	5
Southsea, per Miss Lush	8	10	4
Do., per Mrs. Blake	0	3	0
Southwell, per Miss Heathcote	17	17	10
Stalybridge, M. by Rev. Hugh Doig ..	0	6	6
Stanstead Abbotts, per Rev. J. P. Hobson	0	11	10
Stone, per Rev. J. L. Challis (offert.)	2	0	0
Thurloxton (cards after M. by Rev. G. W. Grundy)	0	18	6
Tollerton, Rev. A. A. Welby (sub.) ..	1	1	0
Torquay, Anonymous, per Rev. G. W. Grundy (for Rio de Janeiro)	2	6	0
Do., per Mrs. L. Hockin	10	3	0
Trowbridge, per Mrs. B. Clark	1	10	0
Tunbridge Wells, per Miss Foy	2	1	6
Uffculam. per Mrs. Gawthrop	0	10	0
Ulverstone, per Miss Lucy Park	4	15	6
Wallington, Miss Pill	5	0	0
Do., per Miss C. Tomkinson	22	14	6
Weston-super-Mare, M. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	1	0	0
Do., D.R.M., Miss Harries	2	10	3
Weymouth, per Miss Frampton	0	15	7
Do., per Miss Thring	17	15	0
Winchester, per Miss Marsh (addl.) ..	1	9	0
Wolverhampton, per Miss Katie Dawes, Red Cross Street Church of England Sunday School	6	0	0
Worthing, per Miss Hide	2	16	0
SCOTLAND.			
Ardrossan, per J. Lambert Bailey, Esq.	7	18	3
Cupar, per Miss Maria Campbell	3	0	0
Edinburgh, per Robt. S. Stuart, Esq. (offert. St. Thomas's)	8	14	6
Do., per Mrs. Baxter	2	0	0
Do., per Miss Jane Ker	7	10	0
Do., per Miss Shand (addl.)	1	0	0
Glasgow, per J. O. Mitchell, Esq.	15	3	5
Montrose, per Jas. Mudie, Esq.	5	2	0
IRELAND.			
Agher, per Rev. R. Seymour (card coll., Henry Roch)	0	15	0
Antrim, M. L. L. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	0	12	0
Athy, per Miss Minchin	2	3	0
Ballinasloe, per Rev G. R. Graham, Miss M. Brown (coll.)	1	8	0
Ballymascanlan, per Mrs. Hill	0	8	0
Bandon, per Rev. J. R. Porte (coll.) .	1	5	2
Belfast, per J. T. Abbott, Esq.	2	9	6
Do., Holy Trinity, M. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	0	11	4
Do., per Rev. John Tanner	1	6	9
Bray, St. Paul's, S. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	5	1	0
Castledawson, per Miss E. S. Fegan	1	16	8
Castletownmanor, per Rev. J. T. Waller	6	4	6
Clonroe, Enniskerry, Miss A. Winter	0	5	0
Comber, S. by Rev. G. W. Grundy ..	2	2	4
Co. Cork, &c., per Miss Townsend ..	24	7	6
Co. Louth, per Mrs. Henry C. Tisdall	5	10	10
Craigs, S. & M. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	2	0	6
Douglas, per Rev. G. P. Quick, including £5 Thank-offering, and £5 Paraguay Mission	13	15	1
Downpatrick, M. L. L. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	1	1	0
Dundalk, per Rev. J. G. Rainsford ..	2	12	6
Greystones, per Mrs. R. C. Dobbs ..	3	17	0
Kilkeel, M. L. L. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	2	5	0
Letterkenny, per Mr. Wm. Carson ..	1	13	6
Raudalstown, S. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	2	0	1
Thomastown, per Miss Gorman, Miss E. Lanceley (coll.)	0	9	0
Tyrrells Pass, per Rev. R. Dowse	1	10	0
FOREIGN.			
New Zealand, Ven. Archdeacon Samuel Williams, for Wollaston Island (second don., total £50)	30	0	0
Valparaiso, St. Paul's Sunday School collection for Southern Mission, per Messrs. Cook, Robinson, & Co.	8	7	11

XXIV.] MARCH 1, 1890. [PRICE ONE PENNY.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.



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Sold at the SOCIETY'S OFFICE, 1 Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street;
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THE NEW MALDEN JUVENILE ASSOCIATION.

THE ANNUAL SALE OF WORK

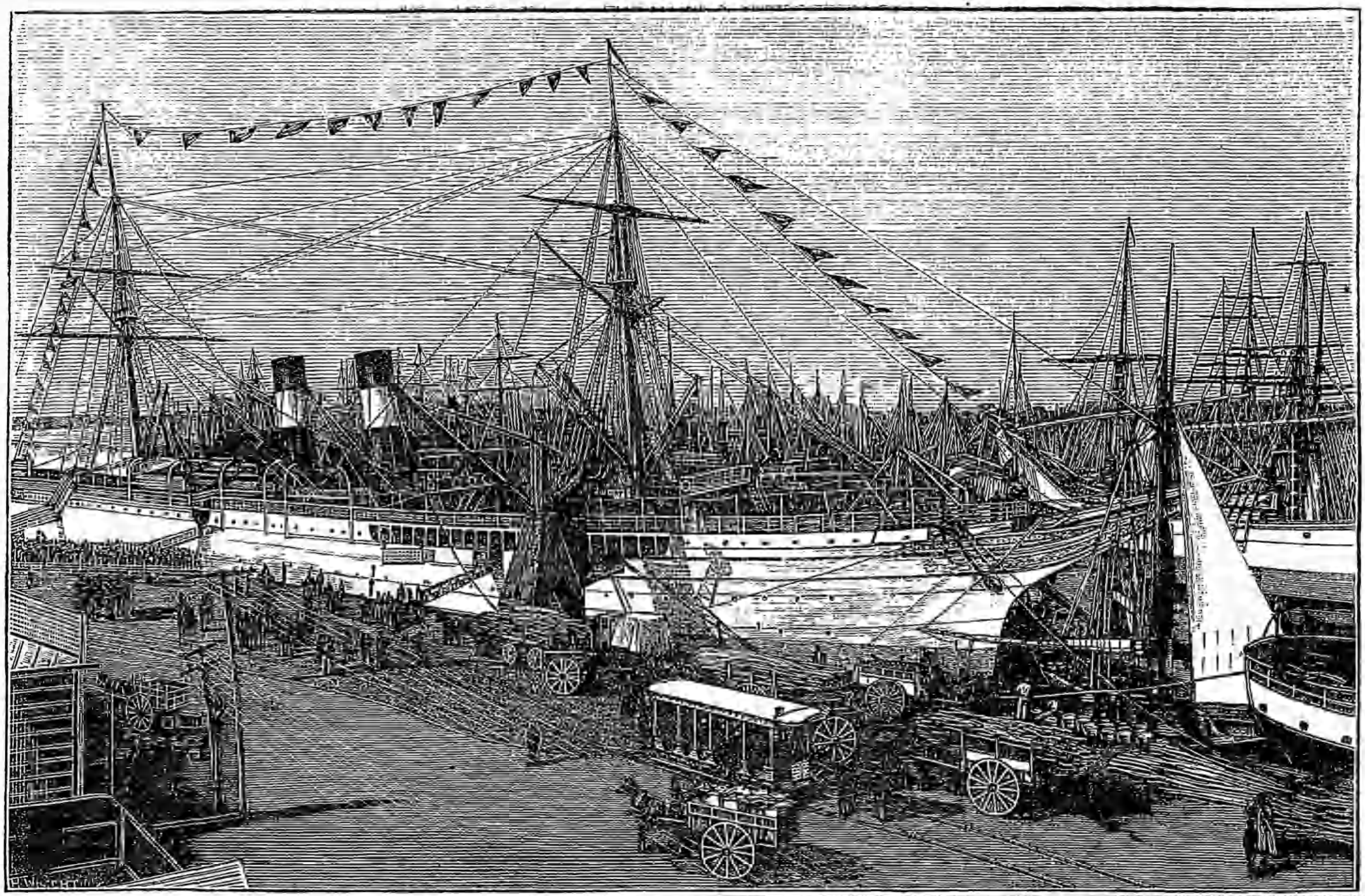
WILL (D.V.) BE HELD IN

EASTER WEEK.

Contributions of plain and fancy articles will be thankfully received by the Secretary, Mrs. H. H. TAYLOR, Raby Road, New Malden, Surrey.

ELMFIELD HOUSE, SOUTHWELL.

MISS GASTER and MISS HEATHCOTE hope to have their usual Sale of Work on behalf of the South American Missionary Society early in May, and will be glad to receive Contributions from any friends interested in the Mission.



THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

MARCH 1, 1890.

SINCE our last issue letters from South America have been received from the following :—

Adams, Rev. G. A. S. (*Jan.* 2, 21).
Allen, Rev. R. (*Jan.* 12).
Cook, Robinson, & Co., Messrs. (*Dec.* 28).
Dodds, Rev. J. A. (*Dec.* 21).
Grubb, Mr. (*Dec.* 24).
Holles, Rev. F. E. R. (*Jan.* 29).
Midgley, Rev. J. (*Jan.* 4).
Schjolberg, Mr. P. N. (*Dec.* 12).
Sparkes, Rev. A. L. (*Jan.* 4).
Walker, Mr. (*Jan.* 14).
Wehrhahn & Co., Messrs. (*Dec.* 28).
Whaits, Mr. R. (*Nov.* 12).

The General Committee held a Meeting on the 13th ult.

The next Meeting will (D.V.) take place on the 13th inst.

The Finance Committee held Meetings on the 6th and 20th ult.

The total amount received from January 25 to February 22, 1890, for the financial year 1889 not yet closed, was £715. 19*s*. 7*d*.

The next Meetings will (D.V.) be held on the 6th and 20th inst.

BRITISH MUSEUM

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

LETTERS from Bishop Stirling indicate that the Bishop has been visiting our stations on the West Coast, and that he was proceeding to visit the southern stations of Ooshooia, Wollaston, and Keppel Island, calling at Stanley, where he will lay the foundation stone of the new church, for which the £6,000 required has been raised by the Bishop and the friends of the Bishop and South America, quite apart from the funds of our Society.

We deeply regret to announce the arrival of Mrs. Holles and her children in England under medical order at Sao Paulo. Mrs. Holles is suffering under malarial fever, from which, we are thankful to say, she is slowly recovering.

Mrs. Hawkes, having been appointed as Assistant Matron for the Orphanage at Ooshooia, left England on February 19 accompanied by her son, who will be on probation under the Superintendent.

We may mention, as a remarkable coincidence, that when one of our official staff went to Euston Station to take leave of Mrs. Hawkes and her son, on Tuesday night, February 18, at 12 o'clock, he found our poor Fuégians in the next compartment.

It would be a great blessing if we were enabled, by an increase of funds, to place a good active Seaman's Missionary at The Boca, Buenos Ayres, where so much sin and vice abound. A member of the Committee has offered £50 towards this appointment if the whole required amount can be obtained.

The continued good news from Paraguay must rejoice all our hearts, and raise them in thankfulness to the God of all goodness who, in the midst of tribulation, has thus displayed His tender mercy and lovingkindness to us.

Mr. Grubb has arrived at Paraguay, and Mr. Robins is on his way to Keppel Island.

Closing of Accounts for 1889.

We would earnestly urge our friends to gather up any fragments that remain in the form of unpaid contributions and collections, and remit the same *without delay*, as we purpose *closing the accounts at once.*

In view of a probable deficit of about £1,000, *we would earnestly appeal for special donations on account of the old year, inasmuch as every additional* £1 *thus contributed will reduce the charge we must again make upon our "Reserve."*

The Captive Fuégians Released and Homeward Bound.

WE are happy to announce that after several communications with the Foreign and Home Offices we have succeeded in getting M. Maitre placed under arrest in Brussels, whither he had fled with his poor captives on finding the Home Office preparing to act, the poor Fuégians taken under the protection of the British Minister and the Belgian Government, and sent over by the latter to Dover. They were there placed in the workhouse, where we put ourselves into communication with the civic authorities, while the Foreign Office communicated with the Chilian authorities on the moral, if not legal, necessity which lay on them to take charge of their own subjects and send them back to their native land.

This action was effectual. The Foreign Office telegraphed to us on Tuesday, February 18, that the Chilian Consul-General was sending down forthwith an agent to remove the Fuégians from Dover to Liverpool, to embark them on following day for South America.

This has been carried out, and it so happens, in God's providence, that they go out by the "Oruba," the same ship in which Mrs. Hawkes and her son go out to Ooshooia.

"What hath God wrought!"

Southern Mission.

KEPPEL ISLAND.

MR. WHAITS writes the following letter, conveying the interesting intelligence of George Lywia becoming a good native helper, and the discovery of "Adam" from New Year's Sound:—

"*Keppel Island, November* 12, 1889.

"The 'Allen Gardiner' came to us on October 28 last from Stanley, Mr. Aspinall on board. By her I received your letter of July 12, for which I thank you (and especially for the footnote). I had heard from Bishop Stirling in August last of Mr. Grubb's removal from Keppel. We are very sorry to lose him, because we all think he has been doing a good work here—indeed, much more than he will give himself credit for.

"Mr. Aspinall has brought us a young native from New Year's Sound, who turns out to be a very interesting young man. He was in the canoe with his father when they found Captain McAdam and the boat's crew of the 'San Rafael,' as mentioned by Captain Willis in the Magazine for October 1876, page 221. You will remember how they gave food and water to the poor sufferer, and how they were rewarded by a gift of £20 by the English Government. But how wonderful are God's ways! Here we have brought to us one of the very Indians who gave the cup of cold water, that we may give him in return the water of life. I cannot tell you how thankful I am to receive him on Keppel. Mr. Aspinall gave him the name of Adam, but we hope to call him McAdam.

"George Lywia was married on October 30 to a young woman from the Ooshooia Orphanage. The Rev. L. E. Brandon and Mr. Aspinall will write to you about that and other things. They will live in the home, and have the oversight of the place. George has done so well in the past, in keeping everything in proper order, that we have every confidence in him, and feel sure he will do his best. He has hard work, and needs all our support and sympathy.

"Mr. Aspinall has taken Mr. Grubb with him to Sandy Point to meet the Bishop. They left us on Friday last, November 8. He has also taken down Peter Palwlhjan, a young lad who has been on the island about four years. In him I lose an old friend.

"We hope Mr. Robins may be here in a few days, as the West Falkland mail will be coming to Shallow Bay. We have Sulivan House ready for him.

"R. WHAITS."

Paraguay Mission.

EXTRACT from letter of the Bishop of the Falkland Islands, December 24, 1889:—

"From what I hear, Mr. Robins and Mr. Bartlett are quietly holding their own at Riacho Fernandez. But for his letters printed in the Magazine of October, I should have thought it well to leave him there until I knew your mind in the matter (as yet no letter from the Committee has reached me on the subject). Under present circumstances, Mr. Grubb having been sent up from Keppel Island to take Mr. Robins's place, I deem it right to carry out the exchange which some months ago was determined on. Mr. Grubb is, therefore, you understand, going to Paraguay to take Mr. Robins's place, and Mr. Robins will by hand of Mr. Grubb have my instructions to proceed to Keppel."

Mr. Grubb also writes:—

"*P.S.N. Co.'s Steamer 'Orotava,'*
"*December* 17, 1889.

"I crossed to Sandy Point from Keppel in the 'Allen Gardiner,' in company with Mr. Aspinall, in order that I might meet the Bishop, who, however, instead of coming to Sandy Point, crossed to Buenos Ayres overland, and I am now, by Mr. Aspinall's order, on my way to meet him there.

"Mr. Robins was on his way to Keppel, but returned on hearing of Mr. Henriksen's death. Mr. Robins is still, I believe, requiring the change; for this reason, Mr. Aspinall considered it best that I should proceed at once to meet the Bishop, in order that he might use me to fill the gap until things were settled.

"We were very sorry to hear of Mr. Henriksen's death; it is truly a great loss to the Mission.

"We heartily sympathise with his widow, and Mr. Aspinall has started a subscription among the Southern staff on her behalf, as a token of our respect for her husband. Kindly convey my sympathy to poor Mrs. Henriksen.

"What I have seen and heard of the cruel treatment of the Indians in the south has stirred me up to greater zeal on their behalf. The gratitude and attachment of those at Keppel, especially of some, I never realised properly until I parted with them. My little boy presented me with his most valuable piece of property (1*s.*) as a keep-sake. There is more heart in an Indian than appears on the outside. I willingly enter upon any work which will benefit them, and will continue to do so as long as my health lasts.

"W. BARBROOKE GRUBB."

Patagonia.

CHUPUT.

LETTERS have been received from the Rev. Hugh Davies, Mr. Edwin Roberts, and Mr. Edgar R. Holland. Mr. Holland is a graduate of Pembroke College, Oxford, preparing for Holy Orders. He went out a year ago to recruit his health under medical advice, his brother being an engineer on the railway there. Some extracts from his letter will explain themselves, and be interesting to the friends of the Mission.

"We hold services at Drofa Gabbage and Mount Pleasant, also at Trelew, on Sundays, morning and evening.

"These stations are about seven miles distant from each other, all in the lower of the two valleys into which the settlement is divided. The chaplain lives in the upper valley, more than twenty miles up the river.

"Mr. Davies came down from the upper valley a fortnight ago, and held a Communion Service at Drofa Gabbage, Edwin Roberts's place. The books have now reached their various destinations. There is a demand for a small church at the Bridge in the lower valley. Edwin Roberts tells me he is going to commence operations now on his own account, and hopes to erect an edifice of some sort. I have been over, staying at his house, and find them a very nice family. This is a very healthy country, and it is doing me a lot of good. The climate is dry, and the sun always shining. I shall probably be going up to the Andes by the next mule train, and after that return home to England. The colony seems to be flourishing; farmers are doing well, and wheat grows in far bigger crops than in the old country. . . . This is a large colony for one man to work. The Welsh language, of course, predominates. I should certainly say a clergyman at this end of the valley would be useful. At Trelew we sing the Canticles and hymns, as there is an organ, in the library, where we hold the services. I have had a little hunting with Edwin Roberts, and lots of riding, also swimming, and a little theology. On the whole, I consider the colony distinctly thriving. I shall return to England not later than March or April." Mr. Hugh Davies writes in good spirits, and speaks hopefully of the future.

It is gratifying to find that he is assisted by more than one faithful layman, and that with their voluntary assistance the knowledge of Christ is spread, and fixed services held at four different centres among these Welsh colonists. The nearest company of Indians is stationed about sixty miles off. The question naturally arises whether another clergyman might not be appointed with advantage in the lower valley, who would receive and educate some Indian boys, and at the same time minister to the settlers. Might we not hope that it would please the Holy Spirit to give a double blessing to such a twofold work?—*Communicated by the Rev. D. W. Thomas, Vicar of St. Anne's, Bangor.*

Brazil.

SAO PAULO AND SANTOS.

THE Rev. F. E. R. Holles writes :—

"*Sao Paulo, Brazil, December* 3, 1889.

"I am now sending you the conclusion of my last letter. I went to Campenas a short time ago to baptize a child, and while there saw some of the English, learnt that small-pox was prevalent, and that there had been deaths quite recently from yellow fever. It is most difficult to know what to do with regard to holding services there, it being quite impossible to go there on the Sunday unless either Sao Paulo or Santos were given up, which, to my mind, would be most unwise, being persuaded that it is infinitely better to do something than attempt everything. The English residents are not so numerous as they were last year, and there seems a likelihood of their number being further diminished. The Presbyterian have services in English every alternate Sunday. Mrs. Hammond, of Iundiby, has kindly undertaken to see if anything can be done in the way of a service in Campenas during the week. I had been most anxious that Mrs. Holles should know something of the English residents at Santos, and we accordingly took up residence there for a time, during which the people were most kind to us; in fact, they did nearly everything possible to make our stay a happy one. We were provided with a pass over the whole of the English train system, also a trolly or beach carriage for our daily use and pleasure, besides which many others quite consulted for our happiness. One of the most splendid events of our stay was the visit of a 'British gunboat,' the officers of which were most loyally received, as you will gather from the following. Besides being entertained in a variety of ways, there was a grand reception given at the Bank House (English), the residence of the British Consul, T. Ellis, Esq., Manager of the English Bank, and T. Cross, Esq. The beautiful gardens and verandah were most effectively illuminated with lanterns, and the spacious rooms decorated with flags, &c. Nearly all the English and American residents were invited to meet the officers, and a most happy evening was spent. This was followed the next night by an entertainment given on board by the 'Tars.' The vessel was splendidly decorated, and shown to advantage by the electric light. At the close a special train was provided to convey the residents to their respective homes. I need scarcely say how much we enjoyed being in the company of the men we are justly proud of, and felt that quite a part of ourselves was going away when they left Santos the next morning. Before leaving Santos to return to Sao Paulo, I was very handsomely

treated by receiving a gift of 600 milreis, which more than covered our expenses during our sojourn amongst them.

"You may be interested to know we had two very interesting marriages here—the first, that of Hugh McMaster, Esq., of the English Bank, Santos, to Miss Beatrice Hugo, also of Santos, which took place at the British Consulate, which had been prettily decorated for the occasion, and very little was to be seen of the business-like appearance of the office, as it looked more like a pretty little chapel. The second was that of Dr. Baldwin Reyes, of Rio, to Miss A. B. Christie, of Sao Paulo, which took place at our English Church at Sao Paulo, which was most gracefully decorated by Mrs. Moxey and others.

"Sadly out of harmony with the above was an equally interesting event of another character. I refer to the funeral of Mr. Joseph Cullen, one of the railway men. He was, I believe, out on the Sunday and apparently well, but was called upon very suddenly on Monday morning to leave this sphere of hope and opportunities for another of bliss or despair. I felt very proud of the splendid manner in which his fellow-countrymen manifested their brotherly love, sympathy, and kindness to the memory of him who had but a few days before talked and worked with them. We met on Tuesday afternoon at the house of the late Mr. Cullen at about 2.30, and left for the cemetery about 3 P.M. A hearse led the way, followed by about fifty carriages. The burial service was conducted in the chapel, followed by an address before we left for the grave side, where the body was lowered amidst the deep emotion of many present.

"F. E. R. HOLLES, *Missionary Chaplain.*"

Seamen's Mission.

PERNAMBUCO.

R. WALKER writes:—

"*Mission to Seamen, Pernambuco,*
"*December* 2, 1889.

"I now present the report of my work for the half month of October, dating from my return to Pernambuco, and for the month of November.

"In October I visited and gave reading to 21 vessels of the following nationalities—viz., 10 English, 4 Norwegian, 2 American, 2 Danish, 2 German, 1 Brazilian; this last being for the benefit of the English engineers on board. I held 4 services—2 on the American brig 'Teneriffe,' and 2 in the Sailors' Home. The average attendance at these services was 9. I visited the Hospital 5 times.

"In November I visited and gave reading to 32 vessels, divided as follows: 13 English, 3 American, 11 Norwegian, 4 Swedish, 1 German. It will be seen by this how large a proportion of Scandinavian vessels come, as a rule, to this port. Services were held as follows: November 3, American brig 'Teneriffe,' 4 captains, 7 men = 11; Sailors' Home, 5 men. November 10, English barque 'Earl of Devon,' 5 captains, 20 men = 25; Sailors' Home, 1 captain, 9 men = 10. November 17, American schooner 'Lucy A. Davis,' 5 captains, 22 men = 27. November 24, American brig 'Motley,' 2 captains, 9 men = 11. December 1, 'Motley,' 6 captains, 17 men = 23. Two week-night meetings were held during the month, with small attendances. On the evening of November 12, assisted by the Missionaries on shore here, with their wives, I was enabled to get up a pleasant evening's entertainment. We rendered the musical service entitled 'The Oiled Feather,' the lecture being read by Mr. Winsor, manager of the gas works, the music being played by myself on my portable American organ. There were 8 captains present, and about 25 or 30 sailors, and a few friends from ashore. The whole thing was very much appreciated by captains and men alike.

"The vessels represented at the various services are: American brig 'Teneriffe,' English barque 'Peerless,' American barque 'Matthew Baird,' American schooner 'Lucy A. Davis,' English barque 'Earl of Devon,' American barque 'Carrie Heckel,' English barque 'Dunure,' Norwegian barque 'Woye' (Norwegian Bethel ship), English brig 'Jane,' English brigantine 'Florence,' English barque 'Sunbeam,' English barque 'Morning Star,' English barque 'James L. Prendergast,' English brig 'Glenboyne,' English brigantine 'Vidonia,' American brig 'Motley,' English barque 'Clutha,' Norwegian barque 'Saga,' American barque 'Edward Johnson.'

"The Hospital has been visited 7 times during the month."

"*Mission to Seamen, Pernambuco,*
"*January* 14, 1890.

"In the closing month of 1889, the number of vessels visited and had reading is 18, of which 12 were English, the remainder being American, Norwegian, and German. More vessels might have been visited, but I have been much inconvenienced for want of a suitable man to pull my boat around for me, the weather being too hot to render it advisable to row myself about during the middle hours of the day, my most suitable time for visiting. My list of Norwegian vessels shows small, through my not having had any Norwegian tracts to distribute.

"Services were held on board the 'James L. Prendergast,' English, and the American schooner 'Edward Johnson.' The vessels represented at the services were: 'Morning Star,' 'Glenboyne,' 'Clutha,' 'Carpasian,' 'Ethel,' American; 'Douglas,' English; 'Maggie,' 'Imogene,' 'Flora,' 'Beltrees,' and 'Saga,' Norwegian. The attendance was fairly

good. On Christmas Eve some friends came and rendered 'The Oiled Feather,' and afterwards sang some of the Christmas hymns. The service was fairly well attended, and was very much appreciated. The Sailors' Home showed a deficit of 66 milreis. It has not been a financial success for the past three months, it having been necessary to draw on the Mission for more than 200 milreis for the three months. It has been a source of some worry through the misconduct of the employés by drunkenness, going out at night after closing the house, &c. The Home was closed twice for short periods owing to the difficulty of finding a suitable man. The man I now have does not please me, but I cannot find a better at present. The Home was again closed from the 2nd until the 12th of the present month, when the arrival of two wrecked crews necessitated the putting in of anyone I could get. It is a most unsatisfactory state of things.

"On Christmas morning I visited the hospital with the usual allowance of good things. This was provided by cne of the merchants here and the offertory fund. I found 12 men in hospital—5 English, 5 Scandinavians, 1 Negro, and 1 Chinaman. They were all highly delighted with the change of diet.

"I desire to note the arrival of two parcels of reading and tracts sent by the South American Missionary Society, to whom thanks are due for the same. I would also mention the gift of a model of an English gunboat in a glass case for the Sailors' Home, presented by H. R. Gregory, Esq., who so kindly gave a present of valuable books also. With this I conclude and remain, "PHILIP JAMES WALKER,

"*Missionary to Seamen.*"

Chili.

CHAÑARAL.

MR. ROBERTSON writes:—

"*Chañaral, Chili, December* 10, 1889.

"On the morning of December 1 we had a visit from our good Bishop. His lordship wrote to me from Callao, appointing a special baptismal service on the above-mentioned day at 8 A.M., adding that he could not stay ashore very long, as only through the kindness of Mr. Sharpe, manager of the P.S.N.C., the steamer could put into our port at all on her homeward passage to Valparaiso. Punctually at 8 o'clock we commenced our service, which was, despite the early hour, attended by all who could possibly come with the exception of one family, and certainly those who were absent lost a great treat in the Bishop's address. He took his text from St. John xvii. 19, and gave us a short but most impressive sermon, with well-chosen, eloquent, and yet simple words, which we shall not soon forget. His lordship baptized seven

children, whose ages varied from five years to one month. After the service, a collection was made for your Society, when we gathered $120 This, with $40 from Carrizalillo and $20 from the Animas, makes about £19. His lordship expressed himself very much pleased with his visit, and regretted that it was so short, and he repeatedly gave us to understand that he was more gratified than he expected to have been. It gives me unbounded satisfaction and pleasure to report to you such an outwardly successful visit from our chief pastor, and to record our thankfulness to the Almighty for His mercy in upholding us in the midst of trouble, persecution, and commercial depression.

"I hear from Valparaiso that his Lordship was the guest of Mr. John Prain, manager of the P.S.N.C. at that port, until Monday last, when he left for Buenos Ayres over the Cordillera.

"With best wishes and prayers for your welfare, and for the life of our Society during the coming year, and that both at home and abroad God will bless us and guide us. "J. S. ROBERTSON."

Araucanian Mission.

THE following is an extract from a private letter of October 21, 1889, from Rev. J. R. Tyerman:—

"We arrived here on June 24, after a favourable voyage of forty days; but as it was midwinter, and the cold rains incessant, we suffered much inconvenience on this account, and also by reason of the change of climate. However, spring has come, and we have well-nigh forgotten our troubles. Our iron house has just arrived from London, and we hope to erect it next week. . . . I have already done much towards making the acquaintance of my scattered flock, consisting, as it does, of English and other European settlers, and large numbers of Indians and Chilians.

"My knowledge of Spanish is of the greatest benefit, as I have entered an Indian toldo or Chilian rancho, and there read and explained the Scriptures, to which the poor people have given their reverent attention. Most of the adult Indians understand Spanish, though they cannot speak it well. They are a fine race of people, powerful, not repulsive, cleanly, and tractable. They call themselves Mapuches—*i.e.* people of the country. I feel a deep interest in them, and long to teach them and tell them of the Good Shepherd.

"Bishop Stirling has just been here spending eight days visiting my district with me. We held services in various centres. The people, of course, were delighted to see us. We found one poor Englishman in a dying condition far away in the backwoods, near the little town of Santaro. Our visit was a great surprise to him. As the Bishop spoke comfortable words to him, and kneeled by his bedside in prayer, the poor fellow's heart seemed too full for words."

Panama.

THE Bishop of Jamaica writes, enclosing communication of the Assistant-Bishop:—

"*Kingston, Jamaica, December* 30, 1889.

"We are still struggling, amid many difficulties, to maintain our work on the Isthmus. Two buildings which were in progress when the collapse of the Canal works came have been a serious difficulty to us. We did not want to lose all that we had spent on them in labour and money, by allowing them to fall into decay in their unfinished state; but how to meet the debts incurred in the progress of the work, and complete the buildings, we knew not. However, by encouraging the people with such help as I could from funds in hand for the regular work of the Mission (unhappily interrupted), we have nearly got through these difficulties. I hope in a few weeks the buildings will be finished fit for use, and only manageable debts remaining.

"By steamer to-day we are sending Mr. Alexander, the catechist, back to the Isthmus. He came to Jamaica a few weeks ago, much broken in health by fever, from which he has recovered."

"*Kingston, Jamaica, January* 18, 1890.

"I have requested Bishop Douèt, as Assistant Bishop of Jamaica, to take the active oversight of the Mission on the Isthmus of Panama. I trust to be able to pay the Mission a visit on occasion, and I shall, of course, give my formal sanction to measures that may be taken, and sign official documents.

"I enclose Bishop Douèt's report to me for the year 1889, dated Spanish Town, January 16, 1890. I trust we may continue to receive the help of the South American Missionary Society."

"*Spanish Town, January* 16, 1890.

"The year 1889 has been a most disastrous one for the Mission of the Church of England on the Isthmus of Panama.

"During my visit in February last, I found that orders had been given at head-quarters to close up all work on the Canal, and to pay no more salaries after the 28th of February, 1889. This at once threw out of employment some seven or eight thousand persons, and had it not been for the sober and law-abiding habits of the coloured labourers, there would have been serious riots and conflict between the authorities and the people. I found much suffering all along the line, and in my daily visits to the various sections I had many opportunities of ascertaining the actual condition of things.

"The Government of Jamaica sent a commissioner to relieve the Jamaicans, and by the middle of the year large numbers had been

repatriated. Other colonies had done the same, so that there has been a great reduction in the attendances at divine service. The Rev. S. Kerr has remained in Colon, and has periodically visited the sections. Mr. B. Walker remains as catechist at Basobispo, and Mr. Alexander at Monkey Hill. In September 1889 the Rev. S. Kerr visited several places on the coast, and among others he received a warm welcome at Bluefields and at Greytown. He writes that the British residents in these places express a great desire to have the ministrations of a clergyman, and at Bluefields they have sent me a petition, asking that a mission be established among them. I hope to call there on my way to Belize, British Honduras, and shall arrange to meet the principal residents there. If canal work is taken up in serious earnest at Nicaragua, I have no doubt that Greytown will become a populous and important centre. When on the Isthmus in February last I endeavoured to resuscitate the Mission that was opened under such bright auspices by the Rev. G. Lockyer in the town of Panama, but I found that the time was inopportune, and that the severe crisis through which the people were passing in commercial and financial matters rendered it altogether impossible to make a fresh effort. . . . I am not without hope, however, that, should matters take a favourable turn, something may be done to supply a want that is much felt.

"The Mission owes the South American Missionary Society a debt of gratitude for the support it has received during this trying year. I earnestly hope that we may be able to rely upon this help in the future.

"C. F. DOUÈT,

"*Assistant Bishop of Jamaica.*"

South America.

SOUTH AMERICA! Do English Christians, do even all our immediate friends, realise what South America is—not an island, not a petty state, not a country, but a continent larger than Europe?

So much as to its extent. Look at its constituent parts. Is it sufficiently considered that amongst the conglomeration of countries which compose this continent there are three distinct conditions of human life: (1) the great mass of the population living in a state of corrupt Christianity; (2) a mass of heathenism in the interior and at the extremities, for which the Church ought to feel as much compassion as for the heathen in India or Africa; and (3) a large English population, both in the seaport towns of the various republics, engaged in merchandise, and in several states employed in the mines, on the railways, and otherwise as colonists?

And what is being done by us to meet their spiritual needs—to maintain the religion of our own countrymen, to convert the heathen and to spread the pure faith of Christ amongst the native population? Do we not feel a blush of shame come over us as we reply: There is one Bishop, and there are nine clergymen employed by this Society!—not so many as might reasonably be provided for Argentina alone?

What, then, do we plead for? What do we suggest at the opening of this year of grace? Can we raise more money? Can the Committee use its present income to greater advantage? Certainly more money ought to be given. Possibly, for all societies are human, greater returns might be obtained.

The age is an impatient age, yet it is an earnest one. It is useless to denounce it. Let us rather trace God's hand in it, and follow where He leads or points.

First, as regards the "oversight" of the work. There is one Bishop—one "overseer" as the word means—for this vast continent, for we do not reckon the Bishopric of British Guiana, which is but a small fraction of the whole; and this one Bishop is the Bishop of the Falkland Islands. What one man, however active and faithful, can be sufficient for the oversight of many and entire states? Without pomp, noise, or ostentation we need one or two more overseers, who can "lay hands" on the baptized (Acts viii. 17), ordain elders in every church (Acts xiv. 23), and who shall take heed to themselves and to the flock over the which the Holy Ghost hath made them overseers (Acts xx. 28). For want of this apostolic arrangement, missionaries often languish in terrible isolation.

Secondly, and perhaps preparatory to such future development, it might be well to arrange for a minute inspection of the Society's present work, and a searching investigation into the wants of the different countries and their peoples. In one sense enough is known already. But the conditions are changing. The papers report that the Brazilian Republic will appropriate the property of the Roman Church and banish the Jesuits. This may produce greater toleration for Protestant Missions. Would it not, then, be expedient for an independent visitor to be sent over, who might do for the S.A.M. what Mr. Wigram, Mr. Karney, and others have been doing for the C.M.S.? Such a man would cheer the present workers, visit the English communities and merchant princes, rouse the English residents to a sense of responsibility and action, and bring many facts to light, or present them in new forms, so as to awaken fresh interest and suggest new modes of operation. A man of judgment, of spiritual discernment, and evangelistic power might prove an untold blessing to the cause.

Thirdly, what results such a visitation would produce, it is, of course, impossible to foreshadow. However, one or two plans of strengthening and advancing our work might be expected. For example, it might be recommended that a clergyman or layman should visit from time to time the English centres, and remain with them for some weeks to

organise more perfectly local Sunday services and classes and schools, to be conducted by the residents where they are few in number. Such a visitor or organiser should instruct our people that lay-baptism is valid, and accepted by our Church, so that they should not send for the Roman priest, and a register of baptisms should be kept by a responsible person in each centre. This would lead to such centres and clusters of our Church people being revisited from time to time by the Bishop and others, on the principle of St. Paul (Acts xv. 41), "confirming (strengthening) the churches," for in those days the churches must have been gathered together in private houses, and have been as small as those intended in these remarks.

So it might be recommended, that whilst the income of the Society is limited, more use might be made of lay readers—pious unordained men, who by sanction of the Bishop and at one-third the cost might uphold the Gospel of Christ, and so treble the work which is now being done. Many of these might ultimately "purchase to themselves a good degree" and become ordained missionaries. When we see the work accomplished by more modern agencies—when we go back to the missions recorded in the Acts of the Apostles, recorded by the Holy Ghost as a precedent for all future missions under similar circumstances—we must not hesitate to adopt new, or rather primitive, methods for spreading the glad tidings of great joy to all people.

Let us, then, while this year is still young, unite in earnest prayer that our Society and its managers may have wisdom, boldness, and faith to continue their noble and arduous labours; that they may have "understanding of the times" (1 Chron. xii. 32), and feel that they have the support of their subscribers; and specially let us ask that men like Philip and Stephen, "full of the Holy Ghost and wisdom," may offer themselves in the name of the Lord. We need enthusiasm, faith, love, power. We need adaptation to present wants. There is no infallibility in *method*, only in *truth*.

H. W. DEARDON, Southborough.

A Few Words about the Boca.

(*See Frontispiece.*)

IN the south side of the great city of Buenos Ayres, with its half-million of inhabitants, a small river empties itself into that vast estuary known as the Rio de la Plata, or the River Plate amongst the English residents.

Years ago there was a small village called La Boca, composed almost entirely of wooden huts, and occupied by the Italians who manned the lighters and river-craft which lay in the sluggish stream alongside their village. About a mile, or a mile and a half, separated this place from the city, and it was generally known as a damp Italian quarter. Many, if not all, the houses

were built on posts, with an elevation of four or five feet, and often thi proved of much service, as the great river rises very high in storms, an prevents the small tributaries from discharging the almost tropical rain collected at certain seasons from the Pampas, flooding all the low-lying lands in the neighbourhood.

As time went on, a wise man managed to get the Government t begin canalising the Boca Channel. This, of course, was a costly work and took some years to accomplish, but it has proved an astonishing success, some idea of which may be gathered from the picture in this magazine.

In place of the odd wooden wharf here and there, and the few sailing craft discharging into the "Barracas," or great wool and hide deposits, we have commodious wharfs two and a half miles long, with large sheds provided for the goods arriving by ocean steamers and sailing vessels from all parts of the world, but chiefly flying our flag.

These vessels are simply packed as close as they can get, and often the difficulty of moving them is great, owing to the narrow passage left for them to enter and sail through.

Other great harbours are being made—one at Ensenada, near Plata, just about completed, but it is probable that "La Boca" will always be the favourite place for cargo ships, owing to its proximity to Buenos Ayres.

Sailors, mostly British, are here by thousands, and up to the present "poor Jack" has been at the mercy of the "crimp" and his comrades, the low grogshop-keepers.

Here, indeed, is a call to a missionary society, a call which cannot be heard, but which is none the less real.

Jack suffers—people at home little know how much—but as he has been "fooled," and drugged in all probability, he finds himself ashore, ship gone, wages and clothes with her, and himself in the power of a fiend who sells him to the next captain wanting hands. He then has to get advances to purchase clothing from his jailor, so that he is a loser all round; but no one will listen to a runaway sailor. So Jack goes aboard and makes the best of a bad business.

A good seamen's missionary in this place would be a real God-send, and might, with the assistance of the merchants and shipowners, establish Coffee Tavern and Sailors' Rest, which, with God's blessing, might be used for the temporal safety as well as the spiritual need of these toilers of the deep.

Let us hope, then, that the Christians of England will enable the South American Missionary Society to rise to the occasion by providing the small fund necessary to start a seamen's missionary at the Boca.

Isaac Braithwaite: a Life that Speaks.

FEW men in London have rendered truer service, as stewards of wealth, in Christian and philanthropic work than Isaac Braithwaite. His name has also long been a tower of strength in the commercial world, as furnishing an example of great business powers diligently and perseveringly employed by one who, in so-called secular as well as religious matters, always "walked on the crown of the road."

Mr. Braithwaite was born at Kendal in July 1810. His mother was a daughter of Charles Lloyd, banker, of Birmingham, and a sister of the mother of the late Dr. Wordsworth, Bishop of Lincoln. Both his parents were highly valued members of the Society of Friends. Some of the older inhabitants of Kendal remember the portly figure of Mr. Braithwaite's father, in the picturesque but now antiquated costume then worn by the older Friends—with his firm step and countenance beaming with benevolence.

Isaac, his eldest son, on leaving school, took part in the extensive business carried on by his father and uncle, and before he had attained his twenty-first year he had made himself the master of all the details of the dyeing and drysaltery departments. About 1830 he went to London to assist in the business of the late Mr. James Foster, a stock-broker, and so sedulously did he apply himself to the duties of his new position that within a few years he was admitted as a partner, and finally became the head of the firm. There can be no doubt that it is to the Divine blessing upon Mr. Braithwaite's integrity, judgment, and unwearied diligence that the firm has risen to the position of deserved eminence and influence which it now enjoys. It is well for young men who see the result to bear in mind the habits of order and method, the incessant toil, the strain, anxiety, and constant watching through which such a result was realised.

It was about the year 1841 that Mr. Braithwaite married Louisa, a younger daughter of the late Mr. John Masterman, for some years one of the members of Parliament for the City of London, a union in which he was permitted to enjoy much happiness for upwards of forty years. Mr. Braithwaite's parents, as we have seen, were attached members of the Society of Friends; but soon after he had settled in London he gradually fell under the influence of the preaching of the late Baptist Noel, St. John's Chapel, Bedford Row. Mr. Braithwaite and his elder sister were soon afterwards received by him into the communion of the Church of England. With characteristic humility and conscientiousness, he and his elder sister, who were both nearly thirty years of age, walked with the band of youthful candidates all the way from St. John's Chapel, Bedford Row, to the Church of St. Andrew's, Holborn, to receive their confirmation from the Bishop.

From this period, immersed though he was in the care and management of a great business, his heart's desire was to promote and extend the Gospel of Christ, to preserve the principles of the Reformation, to maintain the Protestant Constitution both in Church and State, and to secure for the children of England a sound Scriptural education. He had learned, alike from the study of history and of God's Holy Word—and he never wavered from this conviction of true Churchmanship—that "*England's protest was England's shield.*" But whilst firm as a rock in his adherence to principles, his amiable and transparent character, his dignified simplicity, his marked humility, gained him the kindly esteem and regard of those who differed from him—indeed, of all who knew him. He was the attached cousin of Dr. Wordsworth, the late Bishop of Lincoln, and the intimate friend of Bickersteth, late Bishop of Ripon, and of the first Earl Cairns.

As God had prospered him, so his liberality abounded. Unostentatiously he aided almost every Christian and philanthropic movement. In Kendal his gifts were many. "Seldom was his bounty appealed to in vain by any Kendal applicant, or for any useful purpose connected with the town of his birth."

His later years were marked by many family bereavements, which he was enabled to bear with a resignation truly exemplary. Besides the removal by death of his beloved wife, four of his sons and a beloved daughter were stricken by the hand of death, the last of these sorrows being the sudden death of his son John, the late beloved Vicar of Croydon, about the middle of last year.

Words cannot easily express how deeply he was loved by his children and more immediate family. His daily life was an habitual walk with God, bearing witness to the power of that faith by which he became what he was. His Christianity was marked by humility and genial spirituality. It was a continued testimony to the words of the Apostle, "Not I, but the grace of God."

As he lived, so he died, rejoicing in hope of the glory to be revealed. "Having served his generation by the will of God," he "fell asleep" at Hastings on the evening of the Day of Rest, January 26th, in his eightieth year. To him, indeed, might be applied the words—

"An honoured life, a peaceful end,
And Heaven to crown it all."

May God raise up many of our leading business men to walk in his devoted steps! May our young men, especially, mark the lessons of such a life! They will never then want to consider the question which the miserable negation of Christian faith alone could suggest—"Is life worth living?"

"Godliness is profitable unto all things: having promise of the life that now is, and of the life which is to come."—*The News.*

The Annual Meeting for Prayer and Praise.

AT the invitation of the Committee, a meeting of the friends of the Society was held on Thursday, January 2, at 12 o'clock, at 1 Clifford's Inn, for the purpose of rendering to God thanksgiving and praise for mercies experienced during the past year, and to ask for guidance and blessing in the future. Mr. Henry Morris presided.

After the hymn "Jesus shall reign," a portion of Scripture (Psalm xcvii.) was read by Mr. W. Hughes Hughes, and prayer was offered by the Rev. G. W. Grundy.

The Chairman then appropriately addressed the meeting, dwelling on the severe loss sustained in the death of the late head of the Paraguay Mission, and on the need of waiting in unbounded trust on God to supply a successor to him whom He in His wisdom had removed. Mr. Morris adverted to the satisfactory condition of the work amongst the heathen of the Paraguayan Chaco and the South, and emphasised the fact of the Chaplaincy work being subsidiary to the missionary work proper. He also noted the satisfactory condition of the Seamen's Missions. He expressed the thanksgiving of the Committee at the restoration to health of the venerable Chairman of Finance, Mr. Couty, and commended to the meeting the need of a spirit of quietness and confidence on entering the new year.

The Rev. R. Loveridge, Vicar of St. Philip's, Bethnal Green, then gave a valuable and stirring address, suitable to the period of entering upon a new year's missionary work, with the benefit of past experience. He alluded to the fact of God's manifest work in raising the Fuégians to spiritual life in Christ as evidenced by the fact that on the last occasion Henry Katannash, a converted Fuégian, was in the room to read a portion of Scripture from Isaiah. He dwelt on the fact that, as in the case of the photographer who stands aside after preparing his apparatus for the sun to do the work, the Lord, the Holy Spirit, alone converts souls, the missionaries being His honoured servants preparing the way.

Prayer was offered by Mr. Wm. Barnett, and the Benediction was pronounced by the Rev. H. S. Acworth.

Bristol and Clifton Annual Meeting.

THE annual meeting of the Bristol and Clifton Auxiliary of the South American Missionary Society was held at the music hall of the Blind Asylum on Tuesday, January 28, the attendance, owing to the very unfavourable weather, being rather small. The chair was occupied by Mr. W. M. Webb. After the South American missionary hymn, "From Chili's rugged mountains, from Fireland's stormy strand," the Rev. A. Medland offered prayer.

The Rev. J. George (Hon. Clerical Secretary) read the annual repor which gave an encouraging account of the work carried on in Sout America, and emphasised the anxiety felt by the parent society to go for ward, and in four directions "to lengthen their cords and strengthe their stakes," especially as no other missionary society was labouring i the great continent of South America, except in the small corner British Guiana. The new mission to the Indians of Paraguay was full interest and hope, and the committee rejoiced that a friend had provide the mission with a new steam-launch. The committee desired to expres their warmest thanks to the Clifton and Cotham ladies, whose combine collections had risen from £80. 0s. 3*d.* to £97. 12*s.* 7*d.*, for their kind and systematic help, without which the contributions from Bristol and Clifton would be small indeed. They also thanked Mrs. Longman and the ladies who had attended the working party at her house, and Miss Charles for inviting the friends of the Society to a drawing-room meeting at her house.

The Hon. Lay Treasurer and Secretary (Mr. E. W. Bird) read the financial statement, which showed that the receipts for the year 1889 amounted to £144. 17*s.* 7*d.*, made up as follows: Collections—Victoria Rooms and lectures, £15. 1*s.* 9*d.*; individuals, £1; sale of work, &c., £3. 14*s.* 6*d.* Congregational—Christ Church, Clifton, £11. 1*s.* 4*d.*; All Saints', Bristol, £1. 0*s.* 8*d.*; St. Paul's, Portland Square, £2. 6*s.* 9*d.* Associations—Clifton Ladies', £63. 7*s.* 4*d.*; Cotham and Redland Ladies', £34. 5*s.* 3*d.*; Long Ashton, £3; Kingswood, £10. After deducting the expenses, £135. 16*s.* 8*d.* had been remitted to the parent society. The Treasurer added that since this statement had been made up he had received £2 from Bishop Cheetham, and the Vicar of Clifton (the Rev. Talbot Greaves) had said that he regretted that he was unable to have a sermon and collection in the Memorial Church in 1889, but he (Mr. Greaves) had himself preached a sermon there on the 22nd inst., and the proceeds were £6. These £8 would be added to the 1889 account, making the total receipts £152. 17*s.* 7*d.*

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, and the election of the committee (of which the Rev. T. Greaves is chairman), commended the work of the Society most heartily, remarking that it was not antagonistic to the Church Missionary Society, but was one of the same noble workers who were fighting as hard as they could the battle of the Lord.

The resolution was seconded by the Rev. W. H. Lloyd, Vicar of Brimscombe, and late chaplain at Valparaiso, who remarked on the need for ministration among the scattered English residents in South America, who too often, when they went out there from this country, fell away from the high standard of Christianity which they had previously professed. Even in Valparaiso he could point to numbers of graves of those whose death was due to the evil influences under which they had fallen, and who died entirely neglected; and how much more, he asked, was help needed in the scattered places where there was now no spiritual assistance at all? The speaker gave some striking instances of the work done among the Indians and the great civilising effects of the mission. The report was adopted.

The Rev. G. W. Grundy (Association Secretary), in an interesting speech, proposed "That this meeting records its deep thankfulness to God for the great blessings vouchsafed to the work of the Society during the past year, especially in the new opening for work at Wollaston and Paraguay, and among the English-speaking residents at Quino." He made an earnest appeal for increased funds, and for the circulation of "The Story of Commander Allen Gardiner," and other literature bearing on the work of the Society.

The resolution was seconded by the Rev. W. T. Hollins, Vicar of Holy Trinity, St. Philip's, and carried, and the meeting closed with the Benediction by the Rev. A. Medland. A sermon on behalf of the Society was preached at Christ Church, Clifton, this morning, by the Rev. G. W. Grundy, M.A.—*Clifton Chronicle, January* 29.

Proceedings in the Provinces.

WE make no apology for publishing *in extenso* a report of our meeting at Clifton, for no other association can, like Clifton, claim to be the scene of the Society's childhood. Brighton may have cradled the Patagonian Mission, but it was in Clifton that it became an organised society. And this reminds us that we have just lost in Miss Woollcombe one of our earliest and staunchest supporters. We sincerely trust that other friends may be raised up to fill the gaps which the rolling years leave in the ranks of our early adherents. We well know that places like Clifton are the "happy hunting grounds" of all societies, old and new. But surely the South American Missionary Society has a very peculiar claim on the Metropolis of the West, and our constituency there may be asked to support an organisation for the very existence of which they are in a sense responsible. And we can hardly feel that £152 can satisfy our Local Committee as the income for 1889, when we recall that twenty years ago it was £209.

Mr. Grundy has furnished us with an interesting comparison, which shows that the January just past was far in advance of January 1889 in the number of sermons and meetings and in the amount received. Brenchley is responsible for a large part of the increase in money, and if anything were needed to show that Evangelical Churchmanship is not the dead carcase some represent it to be, we might well point to this Kentish village, which, as long as we can remember, has been served by an Evangelical, and probably does more for foreign missions than many a good-sized town.

The Brighton sermons and meetings came as usual in January, and were crowned with a good measure of success, producing more than £22. We have to thank Mr. Huntly for taking a sermon for us at Deal; also Mr. Greaves and Mr. Pitcairn for preaching respectively at St. James's, Clifton, and Monkton Combe.

Mr. Welby's return from the "amalgamated districts" shows a total of eleven meetings and eight sermons, which produced £39. 1*s.* 9*d.* The fact of successive appeals in a variety of places, some manufacturing, some agricultural, producing only a fraction more than two guineas each may show outsiders the difficulties which beset the collection of funds for missionary purposes. Were it not for the seed-sowing, which may yield *after results*, the work could not be justified. Five new openings were obtained in the counties of Bedford, Notts, and Cumberland.

In Memoriam.

ISAAC BRAITHWAITE.

Isaac Braithwaite has passed to his heavenly rest, full of years, and followed by the heartfelt sorrow of all who knew him. He was an ardent friend and liberal supporter of our Society—ever ready to spread the glad tidings of great joy which he himself had received, and so eloquently displayed in his life and conversation. His loving spirit and Christian liberality will be lóng valued and faithfully remembered.

MISS WOOLLCOMBE.

Miss Woollcombe, of Clifton, has passed from amongst us—as we believe, through the merits of her Lord, to her great reward. She has been the constant friend of the Society since its foundation, and has liberally contributed to its funds. For several years she carried on a "penny subscription" in aid of the Society. May her quiet and persevering labours stimulate others to follow her example!

WILLIAM THWAITES DUKE.

We regret to announce the death of the Rev. W. Thwaites Duke, B.A., formerly of C.C.C., Cambridge, and Curate of St. James's, Holloway. He died on November 29th, at Sepatiny, River Purus, Amazones, Brazil, while labouring among the Indians. Mr. Duke was for several years a missionary of the South American Missionary Society.

PRAYER UNION.

The following are the subjects of Praise and Prayer on Monday, March 10, 1890:—

1. We thank God for enabling us to procure the release of the poor Fuégian family from virtual slavery, and to get them returned to their native land.

2. We pray God that a faithful and fit man may speedily be found to succeed the late Mr. Henriksen as head of the Mission in the Paraguayan Chaco.

3. That God's blessing may accompany Mrs. Hawkes and her son, speed them safely on their voyage out, and guide them so that they may prove faithful and zealous helpers in the Mission.

4. That the Lord may graciously open the hearts of His people to respond liberally to our special appeal for funds.

BRITISH
5 JA 91
MUSEUM

Contributions thankfully received from January 21 to February 22, 1890, for the Financial Year 1889, *and Contributions for the Financial Year* 1890 *from January 1 to February 22.*

*** Abbreviations used in the following List:—S., Sermon; M., Meeting; D.R.M., Drawing Room Meeting; L., Lecture; M.L., Magic Lantern; D.V., Dissolving Views; Ex., Expenses; Addl., Additional.—***FULL PARTICULARS*** will be given in the next Annual Report.

For 1889.

DONATIONS.	£	s.	d.
From an Old Friend, per Capt. Ed. Poulden, R.N.	100	0	0
Mayo, Mrs.	1	0	0
Revell, Mrs.	1	0	0
DONATIONS.			
SPECIAL APPEAL.			
B. A.	1	0	0
Brady, C., Esq.	0	10	0
Green, Miss E. A.	1	0	0
Le Oren, Miss	1	10	0
LEGACIES.			
Bell, the late Miss Charlotte, per John H. Stubbs, Esq.	5	0	0
Pinches, the late Miss E. (addl.), per John Keene, Esq.	7	15	6
SUBSCRIPTIONS.			
Carpenter, Mrs.	1	0	0
Cotton, Mrs.	1	1	0
Hyades, Dr. Paul	1	0	0
Lawrence, Gen. Sir A. J.	5	5	0
METROPOLIS.			
Barnsbury, St. Andrew's, per W. S. Weston, Esq. (addl.)	1	0	0
Brixton, St. Matthew's, Mrs. Over (sub.)	1	1	0
Camberwell, per Mr. Thos. Farmer, J. J. Vezey, Esq.	0	10	6
Clapham, Rev. T. W. Boyce	0	10	6
Do., do., St. James's, Lily Ife	0	6	6
Do., do., Harry Rowland	0	7	6
Hampstead, per Geo. Harris Lea, Esq.	30	18	6
Do., Anon	0	10	0
Do., St. John's, per J. M. Gavin, Esq.	2	7	0
Holloway, St. James', per Miss Vorley	12	15	8
Hornsey Rise, per Miss Thompson	1	12	6
Kensington, per Mrs. Pennell	4	1	6
Kidbrooke, per Mrs. Poulden	15	17	0
Kilburn, per J. H. Rhind, Esq., Rev. Sidney Bott	0	10	6
Lee, Lewisham, & Blackheath Juvenile Association, per Miss Couty: Balance for 1889, Y.M.C.A., Exeter Hall, friends of Mr. Aspinall 7 7 0; Miss Grace Hastings 0 11 3	7	18	3
New Kent Road, St. Andrew's, per Mr. J. Jennings (Infants' School box)	1	0	0
New Southgate, per Mr. James	0	7	3
St. Peter's, Eltham, per Miss Slater	18	14	4
Do., per Miss G. Simpson, St. Peter's, Rev. E. Young	1	1	0
Southwark, St. George's, per Rev. H. A. Geake	1	7	8
Sydenham, per Rev. J. Waters Banks and Mrs. Brown, Hon. Sec.	15	18	9
Tuffnel Park, per J. F. Bird, Esq.	2	4	2
Woodford, per W. W. Tuckniss, Esq.	1	8	2
PROVINCES.			
Aldham and Great Tey, per Rev. R. T. Burton, SS. and M. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	3	2	8
Barnstaple, per Rev. Dr. Newton, M. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	0	13	1
Bath, per Rev. H. Bothamley (bal.)	58	2	2
Bedford, per Miss Augusta Douglas Hamilton (coll.)	1	7	6
Bedminster, per Rev Robert J. Noyes	1	2	6
Birmingham, per Rev. W. E. Martlew, L. Y.M.C.A.	1	0	0
Blandford, per Rev. C. H. Fynes Clinton	0	8	0
Bournemouth, per Mrs. Snell	14	12	0
Bridlington Quay, per Mrs. Roe	3	15	6
Broxbourne, per Miss Searle	26	10	2
Buxton, per Miss Noon	5	0	9
Canterbury, per Col. Horsley	14	15	8
Cardiff, per Rev. C. J. Thompson	15	12	7
Carlisle, St. John's, per Rev. W. M. Shepherd	1	10	3
Cheltenham, per Mrs. Wilson (addl.)	0	10	0
Chobham, per Rev. H. S. Acworth	8	17	2
Corbridge-on-Tyne, Miss Harrison's box	0	5	0
Cotmanhay, per Rev. E. T. Straton Fowler, SS. by Rev. W. E. Martlew	2	10	9
Darlaston, per Mrs. L. Partridge	5	4	0
Dorchester, per Miss Allen	0	10	0
Dorking, per Rev. H. C. Sturdy, (Anon.)	0	10	0
Durston, per Rev. J. Tomkins, S. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	1	0	0
Eltham, per Master Charles Beamish (coll.)	0	2	10
Fareham, per Rev. T. Gore Brown	0	15	0
Fleet, per Rev. W. Plummer, L. by Com. Sulivan, R.N.	1	8	6
Flushing, per Mrs. Punnett	13	10	6
Harberton, per Rev. R. Bartholomew, L. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	2	0	9
Do., per Miss S. Varder	1	10	0
Ilfracombe, per Rev. H. Barnes, S. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	1	15	4
Kingston-on-Thames, per Lady Fox	2	6	4
Leamington, don. A. Q.	1	0	0
Malvern Wells, per Miss S. Duke	1	0	0
Manchester, per Rev. W. E. Martlew, Rev. W. F. Birch (sub.)	0	10	6
Do., per Rev. A. Connell, L., West Gorton, by Rev. W. E. Martlew	0	12	0
Do., per Rev. T. Dickinson, L., Openshaw, by Rev. W. E. Martlew	4	4	0
New Malden, per Mrs. H. H. Taylor (bal.)	4	3	5
Northampton, Gratitude B.V.	10	0	0
Nottingham, per Rev. Geo. Edgcome	68	6	3
Do., per Rev. W. E. Martlew	8	13	10
Plymouth, per Mrs. Edlin	1	0	3
Do., per Miss Inskip (Juvenile Assoc.)	2	6	0
Porlock, per Mrs. Hook	0	5	0
Ramsgate, per Mrs. Humble	8	17	1
Reading, per Major Liebenrood, M. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	1	17	4
Do., per Miss Harris	13	0	0
Redhill, per C. H. Norman, Esq.	7	2	0
Richmond, per Miss Bushnell, Miss Cahill (Paraguay Launch)	5	0	0
Do., per Mrs. Youde	0	16	6
Shrewsbury, per T. F. Poole, Esq.	1	0	0
South Yeo, per A. W. Pitcairn, Esq.	0	17	6
Stanstead Abbotts, per Rev. J. P. Hobson	0	10	6
Surbiton, per Miss Newton	13	12	0
Tewkesbury, per Miss E. B. Cosens	2	10	0
Torquay, per Mrs. L. Hockin (addl.)	0	5	0
Ulverstone, per Miss Park	0	14	0
Warrington, per L.W. Reynolds, Esq.	2	3	6
Waterloo, per Miss Evans	3	9	6
Weston-super-Mare, per Rev. C. O. Bartlett	47	0	0
Do., per Rev. J. Dawson, D.R.M. at Mrs. Vaughan Fox's by Rev. G. W. Grundy	3	15	0
Wolverhampton, per Rev. S. C. Adam (juvenile contribution)	3	7	0
Worksop, per Rev. G. Dobree, S. by Rev. W. E. Martlew	1	4	7
SCOTLAND.			
Aberdeen, per Mr. Geo. Lowdon	7	12	0
IRELAND.			
Ballybrack, per Miss Hyndman	0	10	0
Cavan, Derry, Donegal, &c., per Mrs. Gahan	40	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Co. Armagh, &c., per Rev. E. J. Wolfe	7	12	7
Dungannon, per Miss Irwin	6	5	0
Eyrecourt, per Rev. G. R. Graham	0	6	6
Innishannon, per Rev. W. Hanlon, S. by Rev. G. P. Quick	1	0	9
Kingstown, per Miss B. Rolleston	20	9	6
Monkstown, Mrs. Lecky	0	10	0
Skibbereen, per Miss Fleming	7	0	4

FOREIGN.

Carrizalillo, per P. N. Schjolberg (don.)	4	5	1
Chañaral, per P. N. Schjolberg (offer.)	7	10	10
Do., do. (don.)	5	0	0
Las Animas, per P. N. Schjolberg (don.)	2	2	6
Rio de Janeiro (coll. Eng. Church, Rio, and balance of offer. English Service at Petropolis)	14	19	10
Rosario, per Rev. G. Adams, J. Gillespie, Esq. (for deficit)	1	0	0
Pernambuco, per Rev. J. Midgley (offer. Brit. Consulate Chapel)	10	4	2

For 1890.

DONATIONS.

Churchill, Henry, Esq., J.P.	5	0	0
E.	50	0	0
J. P. S.			
Macandrew, Miss C.	0	10	0
Southouse, Rev. G. W.	1	10	0

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Beley, G. P., Esq.	1	0	0
Bothamley, H., Esq.	1	1	0
Bower, H. Syndercombe, Esq.	2	2	0
Brown, Mrs. S. F.	1	1	0
Cardale, Rev. E. T.	1	1	0
Cameron, Rev. G. T.	0	10	0
Canterbury, Very Rev. Dean of	1	1	0
Childers, Rev. Canon	1	0	0
Dean, J. M., Esq.	2	2	0
Freeman, Miss L.	1	0	0
Garland, T. B., Esq.	5	0	0
Gatty, Chas. H., Esq.	2	2	0
Gibson, Rev. T. W.	0	10	6
Hamilton, F. A., Esq.	5	0	0
Mitchinson, Bishop	1	1	0
Owen, Mrs.	1	1	0
Plowes, J. H., Esq.	2	2	0
Russell, Miss	0	10	0
Scarlett, Miss	0	5	0
Tarner, E. T., Esq.	2	2	0
Tarner, H. T., Esq.	2	2	0
Tarner, Miss L. T.	1	1	0
Tarner, Miss C. T.	2	2	0
Wall-Justice, Capt. F.	5	5	0
Wauchope, the late Miss, per Lady Baird	1	0	0
Wigram, Rev. F. E.	3	3	0

ASSOCIATIONS.

METROPOLIS.

Bermondsey, per Mrs. Hawkes (box coll.)	0	7	1
Brixton, Dr. A. J. Bernays	1	1	
Do., per H. J. Rickwood, Esq., D.V.L. by Capt. Poulden (less expenses)	2	8	
Brompton, per John Fisher, Esq., in lieu of D.R.M.	6	10	0
Camberwell, per Mr. Farmer, Ven. Archd. Richardson	2	2	0
Do., St Bartholomew's, S. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	0	16	5
Clapham, St. James's, Mrs. Logan	0	10	0
Denmark Hill, per Rev. S. Carolin, M.L.L. by Mr. Farmer	1	3	3
Ealing, Mrs. Bazett	1	1	0
Gordon Square, per Mrs. Pennell	3	0	0
Hampstead, per Geo. Harris Lea, Esq.	55	0	0
Hornsey Rise, per Rev. W. S. Lewis, M.L.L. by Mr. Farmer (less expenses)	1	18	6
Kensington, Mrs. Lefroy	1	1	0
Kidbrooke, per Mrs. Poulden	0	10	6
Lee, Lewisham, & Blackheath Juvenile Association, per Miss Coutv	5	2	6
Do., Blackheath Hill, per Rev. S. F. Hooper, M.L.L. by Mr. Farmer	2	16	3
St. Peter's, Lee, per Miss Slater, M.L.L., Collingwood College, by Mr. Farmer	1	10	0
Poplar, St. Stephen's, per Rev. — Elliott, S. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	2	0	0
Shepherd's Bush, Rev. T. E. Elliott	2	2	0
West Kensington, per Miss Robson	0	5	0
Westminster, Mr. Frank Martin	0	5	0

PROVINCES.

Bath, per Rev. H. Bothamley	1	14	4
Bishops Waltham, per Mrs. Brock	0	12	6
Brenchley, per Rev. W. May, SS. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	16	16	10
Brighton, per Miss C. T. Tarner (box)	1	0	5
Blandford, per Rev. C. H. Fynes Clinton	5	14	6
Carlisle, per Rev. G. T. Valentine	7	18	9
Chesham, per Rev. C. H. E. White, M.L.L. by Mr. Farmer	0	10	0
Croydon, Mrs. Alf. Mant (sub.)	0	10	0
Do., per Rev. O. B. Byers, M. Christ Church by Rev. G. W. Grundy	1	4	6
Deal, per Rev. E. Bruce Payne, S. by Rev. B. C. Huntley	3	5	0
Dorking, per Rev. C. H. Sturdy, S. at St. Paul's by Rev. G. W. Grundy	3	6	9
Falstone, per Rev. R. Picton	0	5	0
Leamington, per Mrs. Mandell	21	4	0
Lichfield, the Dean and Mrs Bickersteth	1	11	6
Lower Gornal, Rev. Henry E. Beech (sub.)	3	3	0
New Malden, per Mrs. H. H. Taylor, M.L.L. by Mr. Farmer	1	0	0
Poringland, per Miss E. Wright, M. by Rev. A. A. Welby	1	14	6
Welling, per Rev. A. A. Welby	8	7	11
Wingfield, Rev. J. H. Cardew	1	0	0

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, C. E.	0	5	0

FOREIGN.

Pernambuco, Rev. J. Midgley	1	1	0

THE ANNUAL MEETING

WILL (D.V.) BE HELD ON

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 2, AT 3 O'CLOCK,

AT SION COLLEGE.

THE RIGHT REV. W. BOYD CARPENTER, D.D.

(LORD BISHOP OF RIPON),

HAS KINDLY CONSENTED TO PRESIDE.

Particulars as to Speakers will appear in the April Magazine.

[VOL. XLV.] APRIL 1, 1890. [PRICE ONE PENNY.

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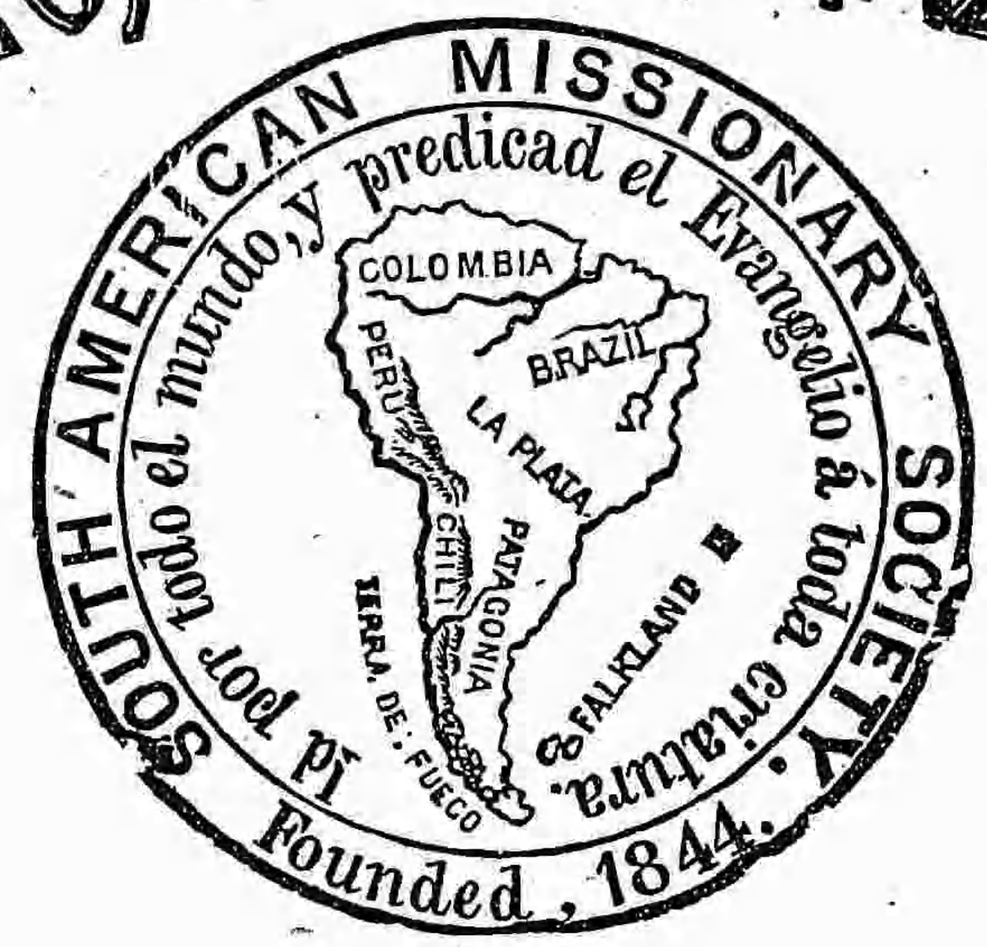
THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.



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&c. &c. &c.

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Rev. L. S. Tugwell, M.A.
Ven. Archdeacon Whately
Rev. A. A. Welby, M.A.
Rev. Wm. Welsh, M.A.
Rev. H. W. Webb-Peploe, M.A.
Rev. Wm. Windle, M.A.
Edw. Woods, Esq.
E. Harry Woods, Esq.

The various Stations of the Society in South America, the Falkland Islands, and Tierra del Fuégo, are under the superintendence of the
RIGHT REV. W. H. STIRLING, D.D., BISHOP OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

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Honorary Physician—E. A. KIRBY, Esq., M.D.

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Lay—Capt. EDWARD POULDEN, R.N.

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Rev. G. W. GRUNDY, M.A., 16 Effingham Road, Lee.

Metropolitan Lecturer—Mr. THOMAS FARMER.

Clerk—Mr. J. T. Rowland.

SOCIETY'S OFFICES:—1 Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

Remittances can be paid to Messrs. Barclay and Co., 1 Pall Mall East, and 54 Lombard Street; and to the Secretary, SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY, 1 Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

THE NEW MALDEN JUVENILE ASSOCIATION.

THE ANNUAL SALE OF WORK

WILL (D.V.) BE HELD IN

EASTER WEEK.

Contributions of plain and fancy articles will be thankfully received by the Secretary, Mrs. H. H. TAYLOR, Raby Road, New Malden, Surrey.

ELMFIELD HOUSE, SOUTHWELL.

MISS GASTER and MISS HEATHCOTE hope to have their usual Sale of Work on behalf of the South American Missionary Society early in May, and will be glad to receive Contributions from any friends interested in the Mission.

SECOND LIST.

DONATIONS IN AID OF THE LATE ADOLFO HENRIKSEN'S WIDOW AND CHILDREN,

RECEIVED BY MR. W. BARNETT (MEMBER OF COMMITTEE OF SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY), LADBROKE HOUSE, REDHILL, UP TO MARCH 20, 1890.

(Private Subscription supplementary to the £100 granted from the Widows' and Orphans' and Superannuation Fund of the South American Missionary Society.)

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged . .	232	0	0
Mrs. Thorpe	0	10	0
Mr. G. H. Mawer . . .	0	5	0
J. T. R.	0	5	0
Mrs. Gardiner . . .	5	0	0
[redacted]. J. H. Carden . . .	1	0	0
Mr. George Cooper . .	1	0	0
[redacted]. J. W. Theobald . .	1	0	0
Mr. W. Morrison . . .	1	0	0
Per Mrs. Ed. Robinson . .	1	18	7
Mr. and Mrs. Farmer . .	0	10	6
Mr. Ed. Darbyshire . .	1	1	0
Miss Sykes	1	1	0
Mrs. Abbott (per Miss Couty)	2	2	0
Miss Williams . . .	0	10	0
Mrs. Punnett	0	10	0
J. P. N.	0	5	0
Mr. J. H. Plowes . . .	1	0	0
Mrs. Long and Sister . .	0	5	0
Miss Barrow	0	10	0
[redacted]. J. O. Mitchell . .	1	1	0
Col. Channer	0	10	0
Mrs. M. Caldecott . . .	5	0	0
M. D. (additional) . . .	4	0	0
A Friend	10	0	0
Mr. G. W. Dawes . . .	10	0	0
Mr. George Norbury . .	10	0	0
Miss Sully	0	10	0
Mrs. Cotton	1	1	0
Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Ponder .	1	1	0
Captain and Mrs. Poulden .	1	0	0
Miss Canning . . .	0	10	0
Miss C. M. Peter . . .	5	0	0
Mr. J. A. Wood . . .	1	0	0
A Friend	0	5	0
Carried forward	£302	11	1

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward .	302	11	1
Miss Keating	3	0	0
Rev. Henry Brass . . .	0	10	0
Per Mrs. R. J. Wilson—			
Mrs. Wood	1	0	0
A. W.	0	5	0
Two Friends . . .	0	3	0
A Friend	0	10	0
H. A. W.	1	2	0
Admiral Orlebar . . .	1	0	0
Mr. A R. Pité . . .	5	5	0
Mr. E. Harry Woods . .	2	2	0
Per Mrs. E. Tugwell (2nd list)—			
Mr. Lacklan Gibb . .	0	15	0
Mr. J. W. Barker . .	0	5	0
Mr. H. Tipping . . .	0	5	0
Miss Heeps	0	2	6
Mr. E. Cranwell . . .	0	10	0
Mr. J. Vahl (Denmark) . .	0	5	6
Mrs. Handcock . . .	1	0	0
Mrs. Mandell	1	0	0
Miss White	1	0	0
Mr. Croser	0	10	0
D. E. H.	1	0	0
A Friend, per Mr. Couty .	1	0	0
"Gratitude." B. V. . .	1	0	0
Mr. E. Zimmerman . .	2	2	0
A. C.	0	10	0
A Friend, per Mr. Barnett .	0	10	0
Mr. Thos. Gibson . . .	1	0	0
Mrs. Woollet	0	10	0
Mr. E. C. Aspinall . . .	2	0	0
Mr. W. B. Grubb . . .	2	0	0
Capt. J. C. T. Willis . .	2	0	0
	£336	13	1

W. BARNETT,
Hon. Treasurer.

ERRATA.

		£	s.	d.
In previous list	"N. S. M."	5	0	0
	Mr. S. M. Norman . .	10	0	0
Should read	Mr. W. Hughes-Hughes .	5	0	0
	"N. S. M."	10	0	0

THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

APRIL 1, 1890.

SINCE our last issue letters from South America have been received from the following :—

Aspinall, Mr. E. C. (*Dec.* 17, *Jan.* 23).
Dodds, Rev. J. A. (the late) (*Feb.* 1).
Falklands, Rt. Rev. Bishop of the (*Jan.* 13, 23).
Hemming, Mrs. (*Jan.* 20).
Humble, Rev. Dr. (*Jan.* 30).
Ince, Mr. W. (*Jan.* 6).
Lawrence, Mr. J. (*Jan.* 6, 18, 23).
Lewis, Mr. J. (*Jan.* 18).
Robertson, Mr. J. S. (*Jan.* 16, 23).
Sparkes, Rev. A. L. (*Jan.* 27).
Towers, Mr. A. J. (*Feb.* 25).
Walker, Mr. (*Feb.* 6, *March* 6).
Wehrhahn & Co., Messrs. (*Jan.* 28).
Willis, Captain J. C. T. (*Jan.* 10).

The General Committee held a Meeting on the 13th ult.

The next Meeting will (D.V.) take place on the 10th inst.

The Finance Committee held Meetings on the 6th and 20th ult.

The total amount received from February 22 to March 21, 1890, for the financial year 1889, was £419. 7*s*. 2*d*.

The next Meetings will (D.V.) be held on the 3rd and 17th inst.

The total amount received from January 1 to March 26, for the year 1890, was £514. 13*s*. 7*d*.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

WE deeply regret the sad news just received before going to press, in a telegraphic announcement, of the death of the Rev. J. A. Dodds, for so many years our faithful chaplain at Lota. We have not as yet received any particulars.

Bishop Stirling's letter from Ooshooia is as usual full of deep interest, and not the least important part of it is that which assures the Society that it gives him "very great satisfaction" to point "to the usefulness of the Mission in bringing into sympathy with the Indians those who formerly despised and thought them hopeless of good."

The testimony borne to Mr. Aspinall's value as a good soldier of Jesus Christ, and also as a useful medical man, is most encouraging, coming as it does not only from his own flock, but the Argentine Governor and people.

Mr. Lawrence's and Mr. Ince's letters are well worth reading, full as they are of good cheer and encouragement.

Mr. Lewis's evidence at once sets at rest the charge of cannibalism so pertinaciously made by M. Maitre and the Aquarium authorities against the poor Ona Indians, in order to lure the public, by an additional sensation, to attend this disgusting and degrading exhibition.

It is a subject of great thankfulness that the work amongst the Indians in the Paraguayan Chaco goes on so prosperously, even with its sadly diminished staff, and we sincerely hope Mr. Grubb may have health and strength to labour with Mr. Oakley Bartlett in that field, and that Mr. Robins may be much improved in health by his removal to Keppel.

Without wishing to bring undue pressure to bear upon our friends, we feel it a paramount duty to impress upon them the need of largely increasing the income of the Society, if progress in the Mission field is to be maintained. Paraguay and Araucania and Wollaston are entirely new fields, which for some time to come will draw largely upon our funds for their development; we would therefore urge our friends to redouble their efforts, by prayer and self-sacrifice, to obtain the needed means for upholding and extending the work.

Southern Mission.

THE Right Rev. the Bishop of the Falkland Islands writes :—

"*On board the 'Allen Gardiner,'*
"*Sandy Point, January* 13, 1890.

"I have this afternoon joined the 'Allen Gardiner at Sandy Point. But for intelligence that she had sailed for Ooshooia, and would not be back till the middle of this month, I should have been here some fifteen days ago. It seems Captain Willis started for the Mission Station, but, finding the weather bad for doing the voyage within the time allowed, he turned back to meet me here.

"Governor Paz, the Governor of Tierra del Fuégo, whose headquarters were at Ooshooia, came down in the 'Britannia' with me. He has a steamer awaiting him here, and will be at Ooshooia long before we shall.

"I propose, of course, to visit Mr. Burleigh's station and Mr. Bridge's as well as Ooshooia, after which I proceed to the Falkland Islands, where I hope to lay the foundation-stone of the new church. I cannot write again till March unless some chance occurs unexpectedly.

"WAITE H. FALKLAND ISLANDS."

"*On board the 'Allen Gardiner,'*
"*Ooshooia, January* 23, 1890.

"We arrived in the 'Allen Gardiner' yesterday, an eight days' voyage from Sandy Point.

"I contemplate giving Mr. Aspinall Deacon's Orders on Trinity Sunday next, in Buenos Ayres. The difficulty will be to arrange for carrying on matters here if both he and Mr. Lawrence are absent; but he thinks that for six or eight weeks Mr. Ince and Mrs. Hemmings might keep things together.

"The Orphanage has now but seven girls in it. To-day I read the funeral service over the eldest of the number, which till her death was eight. Typhoid fever, with complications, is said to be the cause of death. Since Mr. Aspinall went away there has been much serious sickness at the station. Mr. Lawrence and Mrs. Hemmings have had anxious and laborious duties in addition to their ordinary routine of work, but I am thankful to say the worst seems to have passed. Still credit is due to Mrs. Hemmings for the care she takes of those under her special charge, who, although few just now, look exceedingly healthy and well cared for, their intelligence having been much developed, and their whole bearing improved.

"Generally the dwellings of the natives have an air of comfort inside to which I have not been hitherto accustomed, and the cleanliness is admirable. It is something also to be pleased with, that, in the public services, some of the natives read the Lessons; and that in school they act as teachers with success. In numbers they are reduced, but the influence of the Mission seems to be in an orderly way diffusing itself among them. Then there is a group under personal guidance and instruction at Down East, Mr. Bridge's station. Then Mr. Burleigh's work at Wollaston Island is spoken of with much hope and confidence as conferring, and likely increasingly to confer, benefits upon natives hitherto unreached by the Christian teacher. Besides this, I am rejoiced to find that a gentleman in the Argentine service, being now in charge of the Prefecture in Good Success Bay, is 'desirous of dealing with the Indians on the lines of the Mission,' and has already about fifty under his influence and direction. *This gives me very great satisfaction as a testimony to the usefulness of the Mission in bringing into sympathy with the Indians those who formerly despised and thought them hopeless of good.* The Indians in Good Success Bay are a strong, healthy race compared with those about here, more intelligent, of greater vigour, and a richer manhood. They belong to the Foot Indians.

"I propose to leave this to visit the other stations on the 27th inst. The wind will have something to say as to which I go to first.

"I find the Governor very amiable. He is leaving for good, but I hope there will be nothing detrimental to the Mission in the change.

"Governor Paz spoke—sincerely I believe—to me to-day in the highest terms about Mr. Aspinall. His medical services were greatly appreciated by the Argentines, and his readiness at any hour of day or night to render help excited their admiration. But of his Christian and moral character Governor Paz spoke also, and spoke, as I think, like a man who had felt the power of Aspinall's Christian presence and testimony.

"The Argentines have sent to England a sum of money to buy some testimonial for Mr. Aspinall.

"I consider the testimony for Christ has not been in vain here, and I think Mr. Lawrence has by his simple, straightforward piety added to the testimony.

"WAITE H. FALKLAND ISLANDS."

Mr. Aspinall writes:—

"*Sandy Point, December* 17, 1889.

"Your kind remembrance and wishes for the Christmas season have just arrived, and will, I hope, reach all the workers in the South for Christmas.

"We have been waiting here nearly three weeks for the Bishop, and have now heard that he has returned overland to Buenos Ayres. He

writes to Captain Willis that he hopes to leave there on the 25th, and arrive here on the 30th, and if he does not then arrive, if it is necessary, to go down to Ooshocia, and immediately return for him, and he will wait at Sandy Point; but as I could not guarantee the 'Allen Gardiner' doing this in less than a month, I have taken the liberty to write and tell his Lordship not to come till the January mail, and that I shall go down at once to Ooshooia, and that the 'Allen Gardiner' will then meet him.

"*December* 27.—I endeavoured to carry out the above plan and get to Ooshooia, but we have had an exceptional spell of bad weather, so that we were only able to do seventy miles in eight days; and as there was no prospect of better weather, I reluctantly had to give up and turn back to Sandy Point, as there were only eighteen days, at the most, before the Bishop would be there waiting for the 'Allen Gardiner,' and it seemed hopeless to try and go to Ooshooia and back in that time, although with steam it could be done easily in seven days.

"I enclose a letter of condolence for poor Mrs. Henriksen, which I would ask you kindly to forward. I have signed it for our different missionaries, as otherwise it might be two or three months before I could send it. I shall keep a copy and get that signed, and ultimately forward. I have also opened a subscription, as I hope something of the same kind will be done at Rosario and in England."

"*Anxious Inlet, December* 27, 1889.

"I have already £6, which I am instructing Captain Poulden how to apply. I hope to get more, but send this on, as we wish the poor widow to know of our heartfelt sympathy as soon as possible.

"I was much pleased in looking over the report to see that the Norbiton working man's subscription still continues. Please write and tell him how gratefully we missionaries watch and acknowledge his steadfast liberality. We distinctly feel the honour and power of distributing such consecrated money. It would indeed be well to let all our subscribers know how eagerly the report is looked for and read, and what an important influence the names of subscribers have upon us, many being those that we know in the flesh, but to whom we have not the time nor the means to write, for postage is a heavy burden, while many are only known through the means—the blessed means—of 'the Communion of Saints.'

"I am exceedingly sorry that we shall not be at Ooshooia for the 'Week of Prayer' this year, as it is a season of deep refreshment and of great service to our native Christians, and I am afraid, through not having the papers of subjects, Mr. Lawrence will be unable to carry it out this year. I shall keep it on the ship with the men. We have an excellent crew now, old hands, whom we hold in high esteem, and who may be truly said to be missionaries with us, from the good example and unfailing kindness that they show the natives and new hands; who are steady, good fellows.

"EDWIN C. ASPINALL."

"*Ooshooia, January* 23, 1890.

"Once more I am at home again, and the Bishop is also here. I arrived exactly a week ago to-day, having taken advantage of the Argentine steamer, which called at Sandy Point. The Bishop preferred to come in the 'Allen Gardiner,' and arrived safely yesterday. He is looking very well, and we are all glad to see him. To-day I have had a long conversation with him, and he has given me subjects to prepare for ordination. He wishes to ordain soon, and wants me to go up to Buenos Ayres in May to be examined, and ordained on June 1—Trinity Sunday. I have not yet arranged how this may be done, but shall endeavour to arrange, so as not to delay the Lawrences' visit home.

"I find that during my absence there has been much sickness, and Mr. Lawrence has been almost overburdened, but I am thankful to say that so far only two deaths have occurred: one while I was away, a girl living about two miles from here, and the other a girl in the Orphanage, who died yesterday. The prevailing sickness has been typhoid, and it is strange that the only death from it should have occurred in the Orphanage. Mrs. Hemmings is very much distressed.

"The Argentine steamer leaves early the day after to-morrow. [redacted] brought down the Governor, and will take him back to Sandy Point, whence he goes by mail steamer to Buenos Ayres, not again to return, as he has an appointment in Cordova, if report says true.

"On Monday we go on to Wollaston, and, after seeing Mr. Burleigh, the 'Allen Gardiner' will return here to leave me, and then proceed immediately to the Falklands, where the Bishop intends to remain till April.

"I am bringing forward two natives, whom I hope the Bishop will consider fit to hold a reader's licence, viz., Edmund Button and Henry Burleigh Katannash. Henry reads the Lesson on Sundays in English, and Edmund takes the Yahgan service, being able to read his own language. I believe the spiritual tone of the natives is gradually rising, and I feel more and more hopeful for the future. So far the Bishop has been pleased, specially remarking the improvement in the natives' houses, which is due to Mr. Lawrence's indefatigable zeal in visiting them. I am so pleased that he is to have a holiday with his family. I am sure it will be a great benefit to the work.

"I am sure that, concerning the news I convey at the beginning of this letter, you will feel pleased, and I know I can count upon your earnest prayers for my success and for God's blessing upon me.

"I must write again more fully after the Bishop has gone, but take advantage of this opportunity to just write shortly.

"EDWIN C. ASPINALL."

OOSHOOIA.

Mr. Lawrence writes :—

"*Ooshooia, Tierra del Fuégo, January* 6, 1890.

"We have been daily expecting the arrival of the 'Allen Gardiner' during the past three weeks. Her long absence again (about three months), without any other intermediate communication, causes much delay and inconvenience, having to wait so long for correspondence. When the vessel arrives we are often greatly disappointed in not receiving letters, &c., we have been anxiously waiting for. We think it very probable some of our letters are mislaid. We have also suffered great loss of valuable stores (Mission), and our own private goods have been broken open and stolen at Sandy Point.

"We need something more encouraging than we sometimes have from what is going on around us. It is very cheering to know we have the sympathy and prayers of many Christian fellow-workers in distant parts of the world.

"The Argentine relief steamer 'Ooshooia' from Buenos Ayres has just arrived, and will leave in a short time for the return voyage, *viâ* Sandy Point. I therefore gladly embrace the opportunity of forwarding correspondence.

"I have just received a very encouraging letter from Mr. W. Finkle, a dear Christian fellow-worker (now in Buenos Ayres) whose name has appeared in the Magazine in connection with our work at Ooshooia during his engagement in the Argentine Government service in Tierra del Fuégo, from which the following are extracts: 'I was very pleased to hear from you again. I often think of you all away down at Ooshooia. I never forget each day to pray that the Lord's blessing may rest upon you and your labours.'

"'I now have something interesting to tell you. The Y.M.C.A. has been formed here, and has already been blessed. The Sabbath school in English and Spanish, young men's Bible classes and prayer meetings, also Gospel services during the week are all well attended. Saturday evenings we have lectures and papers on various subjects. A fortnight ago I gave a paper on "Tierra del Fuégo," describing the place and work of the South American Missionary Society at Ooshooia among the natives, as far as I could remember what I saw during my engagement in the Argentine service in that locality, as I often visited the dwellings of the natives in your company. I am sorry I could not do justice to the subject, but the result was satisfactory. I wish you could have heard the good wishes expressed in the speeches made by the chairman and others on behalf of the difficult but noble work in which Mrs. Lawrence and yourself have so long been engaged. They beg you to accept as a small token of their warm appreciation of your faithful labours the sum enclosed ($32), placing the same at your disposal for the benefit of the Christian work among the natives of the Mission station, Ooshooia.'

"We may hope to have many friends, even among the Argentine and Spanish speaking visitors whom we often see. No doubt there are some who appreciate the work of the Mission, though we may not always have personal knowledge of it.

"I am thankful to say that I feel the friendship of the Argentine Government officials, Señor Iglesias, Acting Governor at Ooshooia, Señor Fique, chief officer at Good Success Bay, and others, to be as warm and genuine as ever. Occasionally being under mutual obligations to each other, we have ample opportunities of manifesting our friendship and goodwill. But notwithstanding this I feel my position to be one of difficulty and great responsibility. The other day the smoke of a very large fire was seen about 12 or 15 miles eastward, on Navarina Island. The Governor, anticipating some special help was needed either by Europeans or natives, immediately sent a request to me to send four natives over, to go in the boat down Channel to ascertain the cause of the fire (as the natives are well acquainted with the Channel, they are the most suitable for such work). Just at that time most of the men (including those who are occasionally employed by the Governor) were gone to work in the wood, two or three only being on the spot at work at the sawpit and assisting with the cattle. I at once dispatched a native on horseback to fetch the men required for the boat's crew. The messenger returned with two only, saying the others refused to come. As the Argentine subordinates were still waiting (the one English and the other Spanish) and the Governor wanting them immediately, I at once rode off to compel them to come, as I knew if I had gone at first they would not have refused, but before I returned with the other men the Governor had sent over an officer to ascertain the cause of the delay, and had taken other men. The request having come through an inferior officer, and then the subordinate, some little mistake was made, and it was thought I was to blame for the delay. However, it was made plain by one of the natives to the Governor that the fault was in the stupidity of the two who refused to come, and that I was always willing to assist in enforcing obedience to duty whenever their services were required, even though sometimes it may cause me some inconvenience when engaged in the work of the Mission. I very sharply reproved the two natives for their inconsistent conduct in the matter, not forgetting to remind them how necessary it was to be always ready and willing for duty. The boat returned in a few days, and brought information of several men who were left on the island to search for gold, and the vessel having gone to Sandy Point they were in great need of provisions, and having no boat or any other means of reaching Ooshooia had signalled for help.

"During the absence of Mr. Aspinall we have had much sickness. Typhoid fever has visited almost every native dwelling; most of the natives have suffered, but I am thankful to say are recovering. As I am unable to write more at present, I hope to give you further details in a short time.

"J. LAWRENCE."

THE "ALLEN GARDINER."

Capt. Willis writes:—

"*January* 10, 1890.

"You will be aware that the Bishop was unable to keep his appointment and meet us here on December 15. As Mr. Aspinall was with us, we were anxious to return to Ooshooia, and started on the 18th. We got as far as Cape Turn when our fair wind failed us, and we had a succession of south-westerly gales, preceded by thunder and lightning, for a week, and had got only as far as Park Bay. As bad weather continued and no prospect of a change, we found it impossible to go to Ooshooia and return in time to meet the Bishop on the 11th inst., so thought it best to return to Sandy Point, which we did, arriving on the 1st inst. We have since been to Oazy Harbour for Mr. Reynard, whilst Mr. Aspinall went to Gente Grande Bay with Mr. Stubermauch. The bad weather continues—that is much wind, with squalls from south-west. Doubtless our friends at Ooshooia and Wollaston and Harberton are thinking we are gone a long journey. I hope they will not be unduly anxious. Short of provisions. We expect them to be as they have been many times before.

"J. C. T. WILLIS."

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Mr. Lewis writes:—

"*Port Stanley, Falkland Islands,*
"*January* 18, 1890.

"The mail steamer is delayed, so I hasten to write a line to you. We are getting on with our new church. We hope that next month Mrs. Stirling or the Bishop will lay the memorial or foundation stone. If all goes well, as we hope and expect, we shall see the church erected within a year from this.

"We expect the Bishop here about the middle of next month. He is now, as you are doubtless aware, visiting Ooshooia, Wollaston, and Keppel, which reminds me to express the approbation of the friends out here on seeing in the November magazine your reprehension of that disgusting spectacle whereby the British public were deceived as regards the so-called 'cannibals' of Tierra del Fuégo.

"The owner of a S.A.M. collecting box in Stanley brought me a newspaper some little time ago with the advertisement concerning the Fuégians at the Aquarium. When the 'Allen Gardiner' visits Stanley one or other of the so-called 'cannibals' generally finds the way to his house, and it would do you and your subscribers' hearts good to hear the terms in which the wife of the person mentioned speaks of these Indians.

"Nearly twenty years ago, when Christianity had not done much in Fuégia, I lived for nearly three years in the midst of the natives in their

own country, and often went about on expeditions for days together with no other companions than the Indians, and often nothing but native food. For years afterwards I lived with them at Keppel, and I have since often visited your Mission stations and been visited by Indians; but during the whole twenty years in which I have known them (some of each of the three tribes in Tierra del Fuégo) I have never seen or heard of a Fuégian eating even a piece of raw meat or an uncooked mussel. The latter shellfish is the 'staff of life' with them, but they always cook them, and never eat raw meat. Their food is grilled on the embers or baked in the ashes of the fire. Swede turnips are cooked in the same way. Even [redacted] are invariably similarly cooked. I remember Mrs. Lewis once asking an Indian woman at Ooshooia to find and bring her some wild goose [redacted], and to her surprise the woman brought them already cooked and the shells peeled off by the obliging cook, the smutty impress of her fingers adorning the pearly whiteness of the eggs. *I have never (and I have conversed frequently with the oldest Indians of nineteen years ago) heard of a single reliable instance of cannibalism among the Indians.* The Rev. J. E. R. Polak, who with myself was the first to live in Tierra del Fuégo (after the Bishop's experimental residence there), will confirm what I have asserted. I rejoice to see his name connected with others deprecating such monstrosity. With many thanks for the magazines, and wishing you a happy new year,

"JAMES LEWIS."

Paraguay Mission.

R. ROBINS writes:—

"*Riacho Fernandez, December* 27, 1889.

"I write to you this time of the year with feelings of thankfulness to our Heavenly Father for all He has done for us since the first day we landed here. Last year, at Christmas, Mr. Bartlett and I were quite alone, Mr. Henriksen being then at Purto Casados. The whole of the Indians had left us, saying they would not return again, as they did not like us nor our ways. This year what a great difference! All is peaceful and quiet, and the people are in quite good humour. For some weeks our people have worked well, not giving us near as much trouble as in the past, they seeming the more clearly to understand why we are here. About a week before Christmas Mr. Bartlett and I thought we could not do better than try and make an impression on them at this time of the year by doing something that they would not forget; so we decided to kill an animal specially for the people, sixty in number, then with us. Of course, you know there is nothing that will impress itself so forcibly upon an Indian as a *big feed.* Well, the day before Christmas Day

Mr. Bartlett killed and gave to the people the animal, and such a time of rejoicing among our people I have not seen before. I tried to explain to the most intelligent among them that in England it was a time of great rejoicing, and we wished it to be the same at Riacho Fernandez. I was not able to explain why this was a time of great joy, but, with God's blessing on our labours, we shall be able to do so before very long. Our people took the meat to their toldo, and then set to with a will, and during the whole of these few days they have conducted themselves with sobriety such as I have not seen before during their feasts (for they have many feasts during the year, and with them plenty of strong drink). On this occasion I saw no strong drink whatever. Every herb of the Chaco has for the Indian an intoxicating drink, so that is how they obtain the means of getting drunk. Surely, with such tokens of love from our God as we are having at this station, we can go on hoping that among these people some shall rise out of the darkness they are now in, and one day bless God for inclining so many at home and abroad to send forth the light of the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ to them.

"I have not been very well for some time again, but I pray God to give me strength to do His will. I consulted Dr. Hoskins this week, and I hope the medicine I am taking may do me good.

"We pray at this station that God will bless you all at the office, and give the Committee wisdom in selecting a suitable successor to Mr. Henriksen.

"J. C. ROBINS."

"*Villa Concepcion, January* 10, 1890.

"I again write to you from this place, and I suppose for the last time, as I am now on my way to Keppel Island, according to arrangements made by the Bishop. Mr. Bartlett and I were very much surprised a few nights ago, while asleep in our hammocks, to hear someone talking English, and inquiring for Mr. Robins. This turned out to be Mr. Grubb. I need not tell you how very surprised we were, for we did not expect to see Mr. Grubb at Riacho Fernandez for some time. He brought a letter from his Lordship telling me to proceed to Keppel Island, and I see by the new almanack the time of starting of the 'Kosmos' steamer is changed from the middle to the beginning of the month, so I found I had not any time to lose if I wished to catch the next outward-bound steamer for Stanley. I was pleased to meet Mr. Grubb again, and, above all, to find him so well in health and spirits. I am glad to tell you he is making a good start, for he stands the mosquitoes much better than I expected he would, coming straight from the South to such great heat as this is at present.

"There is a small income to the station this quarter, but let us hope it is the beginning to the self-supporting of the station, which your servants are aiming at.

"We have had a visit at Riacho Fernandez from Mr. Stewart and

Mr. Costeker, the representatives of the Paraguay Land Company, whose lands the station is on. I accompanied these gentlemen during their surveys of the Company's lands, and they were able to give us much valuable information, which, I am sure, Mr. Bartlett, as farm bailiff, will feel thankful to them for. I need not tell you it gave us much pleasure to see these gentlemen at our station, for they will be able to report to the Paraguay Land Company their opinions of the work being done by the South American Missionary Society in the Chaco. Mr. Grubb came down with me to Concepcion, that I may introduce him to several here whom he will have to meet at times. He left again last night for the Mission station, so by this time he is among the people of his future work. The Society have not had any agent in Concepcion hitherto, but Mr. Grubb and I thought we could not do better than appoint one in the meantime, until his Lordship may arrive and arrange things. The agent we refer to speaks English, and is the postmaster of the town, and he has been very kind and obliging to us in the past. Mr. Grubb will no doubt explain matters to you.

"J. C. ROBINS."

Mr. Grubb writes:—

"*Concepcion, Paraguay, January* 4, 1890.

"I have arrived here safely and well. My want of the language was a great drawback, but I have managed one way and another to get along.

"I have kept my expenses as low as possible, and when they are finished will send them in.

"The heat tells upon me considerably, still nothing serious; and, considering the great and sudden change, it is only natural. This will be just the kind of work I like, and I hope I shall be able to stand it.

"The exchanging of money has entailed some little loss and, to me, great inconvenience; also changing steamer, landing of my luggage, &c., and their charges are enormous. My total expenses from Monte Video to Riacho Fernandez will be little short of £15.

"Mr. Robins has hired a room here (I am in it now); it could not be poorer. It is a great saving and very convenient for *storing* until we can get our things up to the station. All we want is a proper oil stove, for if we could cook it would save great expense. I can only boil a kettle or an egg, so I have to live on things that don't want cooking. At the hotel they charge 2*s*. 6*d*. a meal, and it would have cost me about £2 15*s*. during my delay, whereas I will be able to do it for 25*s*. When you consider the expensive travelling, and the want of language and experience, with no one to refer to, you will see that I have been as moderate as possible.

"I am very hopeful of this work; it is capable of any amount of extension, and may soon support itself. I hope my health may enable me to continue in it. I sincerely desire to make this my life work; changing places hinders it and interferes with application.

"I have seen enough, however, to show one that to lead the same rough life as in the South would soon ruin a man's constitution here; so for the summer I will apply myself chiefly to the languages, and in the cooler weather shall be better able to engage in heavy physical work.

"I hope the Committee will succeed in getting a leader soon, so that the work may be prosecuted with vigour. "W. BARBROOKE GRUBB."

"*January* 4, 1890.

"I believe I am the only British subject in Concepcion. I know only a few words of Spanish, not enough to express my wants properly. Nevertheless, there are two gentlemen here who speak English.

"I live in a room about 12 feet cube—brick floor, whitewashed, plenty of insect company, camp bed (canvas). I want no mattress or bedclothes of any kind. I have a tiny oil stove, a little tin kettle, &c. I cook for myself the best way I can, which isn't saying much, and, of course, clean up, &c., at which work I am quite at home. Indeed, I am very comfortable now. I don't care for the mosquitoes, &c., but this continual Turkish bath takes it out of me considerably; my clothes are always soaking wet.

"This is just the kind of work I shall like, better than my work at Keppel, although I was becoming very attached to that, and especially to the natives.

"The children, and sometimes the adults, look through my barred window evidently amused and somewhat puzzled by the strange hermit-like conduct of this newly-arrived Englishman of whose business they are as yet ignorant. I find things here very expensive, and not worth much even then.

"I found Dr. Stewart of Asuncion very much interested in this Mission, and desirous of helping us all he can. He recommends the starting of a station in the north-east corner of Paraguay, where, he says, the Indians are milder, more tractable, and capable of a greater degree of civilisation. Someone ought to cross over there and examine it; it would be a long, trying, and perhaps in some respects dangerous journey, but if the Mission is to succeed in teaching and saving the Indians, it must advance surely, boldly, and quickly. Other enterprises are advancing, and they come in armies in comparison with us. They have wealth, and stand at nothing. From many the Indians need fear nothing; nay, some would help them. The majority by far would rather have the Indian's róom than his company; but it is well known that the mere presence of a missionary has a certain protective power on behalf of the Indian.

"I am well aware that funds are needed, but all the missions started here ought and must be self-supporting, which they well can be.

"Our work here will be crippled till we get a leader. Then we must visit the Indians. Great energy is needed, especially at the start; but great strength is required to enable a man to exert himself in this climate. I strongly urge the Committee never to send another man here

in the summer; let him begin in the winter. When you have to for breath, and the perspiration rolls off you in rivulets, when you practically no appetite, and can obtain but indifferent and ill-refreshing sleep, your spirits are apt to sink considerably below zero.

"The late Mr. Henriksen is spoken of by everyone who knew him in the highest terms, both on account of his Christian character and his able management of this Mission.

"Mr. Robins has quite got up his name as a daring and successful explorer, a man who is not afraid of work, and a good missionary. Mr. Bartlett, from all I hear, although not making a noise, is by no means asleep. He has a hard post, but all the little strength and skill at my command I willingly put at his disposal. The people out here pay very little attention to talk; theory they yawn over; practice they examine, and, if genuine, admire and follow.

"I write this under some difficulties, and so will not hold myself responsible for any little mistakes; for in the first place I have to keep my arms and legs flying about in all directions in order to keep at bay the spiteful insect creation. Secondly, the children will keep on amusing themselves near my window (it is beautiful moonlight). They are very curious about this mad Englishman, but evidently consider me harmless and try all their little arts to make friends. But I want to write, and so refuse friendly advances and make grimaces (with little effect), talk Yaghan; the effect of the Fuégian tongue in Concepcion is wonderful; they look, clear out, and seldom return within an hour. I really wish I had brought my Yaghan boy 'Cyiscylan' with me; perhaps a real Fuégian could have scared the insect as well as the human race. I am longing to get to work.

"W. BARBROOKE GRUBB."

Brazil.

SAO PAULO AND SANTOS.

THE Rev. F. E. R. Holles writes:—

"*c/o English Railway, Saō Paulo, Brazil,*

"*January* 29, 1890.

"You will probably be surprised to hear that Mrs. Holles has left Santos for England in the Royal Mail S.S. 'Trent.' The children had never really been well for any length of time since our arrival, and during the extremely hot weather in December last our dear baby, Marjory, was taken from us. It was naturally a very great trial, but we were enabled to look beyond the little weak suffering body to her present sphere, where, with Him who has taken complete charge of her, she is eternally safe. After Marjory's death the other children were almost continuously

ailing, and this, together with the doctor's advice, decided Mrs. Holles' course. A person living near the cemetery stated that she saw twenty-two funerals pass in one day, including, I presume, those going to the Portuguese cemetery, all of which were those of young children. Whooping cough and small-pox have been prevalent here for some time past; in fact, in consequence of the former, it was thought wise to close the Sunday school. Now, however, I am thankful to say it is much better, and school has been resumed, although our numbers are unusually small.

"A short time ago I had a visit from Pastor Zink, who left enclosed reports, and remained for some time in conversation about the work at Rio Claro.

"As we have discontinued the services at Santos during the extreme heat, I hope to start a class for lads on Sunday mornings. During the hot season the people at Santos mostly live out at the Barra, and will not come into the city to service on the Sunday. The attendances were very good to the last, I am thankful to say. I am very glad to have the Sunday mornings with the people at Saõ Paulo for definite teaching, which is most essential for the development of Christian character.

"Our Bible Reading and Prayer Union has been very readily taken up; already about forty have joined.

"I am not sure if I told you in my last of a school that has just been opened by Mrs. Whitton for English children above the age of seven years, there being one already for children under that age. I sincerely hope the English people will do all they are able to encourage Mrs. Whitton, as she seems in every way qualified for the task she has undertaken, holding as she does an English certificate, besides having had experience in Campenas as well as in England.

"We had a collection on Christmas Day in behalf of the Society, which amounted to 52½ milreis, and are to have another at Easter. We hope to be able at the end of this month to send about 100 milreis from the sewing meeting, and also the subscriptions for the magazines.

"F. E. R. HOLLES, *British Chaplain*."

Chili.

CHAÑARAL.

MR. ROBERTSON writes:—

"*Chañaral, Chili, January* 16, 1890.

"Please accept my best thanks for the pretty cards you so kindly sent me.

"With this I forward my return and cash statement for the quarter ending January 15. Our average attendance at church for the past year was as follows:—Chañaral, 28; Las Animas, 21; Carrizalillo, 15. I did not make my usual trip to the latter place this quarter on account of

great alterations in the administration and working of the mine. I have arranged with Mr. Tonkin, the manager, to hold our meetings at Pan de Azúcar in future, where most of the foreign employés are living.

"On Christmas morning we had a very pleasant service. We decorated the church, and made it look very homelike and comfortable. Very few English ships have visited our bay during the last year.

"School work has progressed satisfactorily. The prize for general progress and good conduct was carried off by Arthur Schjolberg. I found great progress in the extra subjects of Latin, Greek, French, and algebra.

"You will be glad to hear that my knee is perfectly well now. I was able to ride from Las Animas without any inconvenience, but another mishap befel me. The horse I was riding fell, and threw me over his head for a considerable distance. Luckily, I fell on soft sandy ground, or the consequences would have been disastrous or fatal, as I was surrounded by stones of different sizes. However, when I found that I received only a good shaking, I was indeed thankful to God for preserving me again from danger.

"I have to acknowledge the receipt of the almanac for 1890 and some copies of 'Fireside News,' for which accept my thanks.

"J. S. ROBERTSON."

Seamen's Mission.

PERNAMBUCO.

MR. WALKER writes :—

"*Mission to Seamen, Pernambuco,*
"*February* 6, 1890.

"I now present the account of my work for the past month.

"The vessels visited and had reading are 19 in number, of which the greater part were Norwegians. Services were held as follows :—Sunday, January 5, on the American schooner 'Edward Johnson' in the morning, with an attendance of 7 captains and 15 men, and in the afternoon on the Norwegian Bethel ship 'Collector,' present 4 captains and 20 men; January 12—morning, barque 'Douglas,' 5 captains, 13 men ; afternoon, Norwegian 'Collector,' 8 captains, 1 lady, and 19 men ; January 19—morning, 'Douglas,' 3 captains, 12 men ; afternoon, 'Collector,' 5 captains, 11 men ; January 26, Norwegian ship 'Pusnœs,' 4 captains, 13 men ; February 2, American barque 'S. R. Lyman,' 4 captains, 3 men : a total of 8 services for the month.

"On January 5 were commenced the meetings of the 'Week of United Prayer,' in connection with the 'Evangelical Alliance.' These meetings were held on the Norwegian Bethel ships 'Collector,' 'Ceres,'

and 'Pusnœs,' and the attendances were as follows :—January 5, 4 captains, 20 men ; January 6, 5 captains, 26 men ; January 7, 6 captains, 10 men ; January 8, 6 captains, 15 men ; January 9, 6 captains, 12 men ; January 10, 4 captains, 16 men ; January 11, 3 captains, 10 men ; January 12, 8 captains, 1 lady, 19 men. I also had a week-night prayer meeting, on the 'Collector,' on the 16th, when there were present 6 captains and 12 men ; and on January 23, when there were present 4 captains and 12 men.

"On January 24, in company with the friends who have helped before, we rendered a new service of song entitled 'Uncle Tom.' There were present 10 captains, 1 lady, and 20 sailors, who all greatly enjoyed the service. Through the kindness of the Guarda-Mor I have been greatly helped in holding these services by an addition to my licence notifying that I may hold meetings until 9 P.M. ; also with regard to friends going on board, I get one licence for the whole number. The total of meetings for the month is 17 ; with attendances, 339.

"The Sailors' Home was closed for a week in the early part of the month, when the arrival of two shipwrecked crews necessitated reopening it. The money received for boarding did not cover expenses, and there having been a deficit the previous month of 38 milreis, I had to draw on the Mission Fund to the extent of 100 milreis. There were 4 cases of charity during the month with a total of 11 days. This month thus far we have had no men in.

"I paid 10 visits to the Hospital, in which there has been the largest number of patients since I have been here. A Danish vessel put in and landed 12 men sick with scurvy. These are all doing well.

"PHILIP JAMES WALKER,
"*Missionary to Seamen.*"

Can South America be Evangelised?

IN the last magazine an article appeared which leads to the above question, and I shall try in this short article to examine the state of affairs regarding the possibility of evangelising this great continent.

It has been the custom to call Africa the "Dark Continent." I think it is time this name was transferred to the great division of the globe lying to the south-west.

Africa is attacked, from a spiritual point of view, north, south, east, and west. Why, in any one of these directions there are far more Missionaries and Evangelists working than in the whole dark continent of South America.

The Government of that great territory known as Brazil has separated the Church from the State, and introduced civil marriage law. This will, of course, lead to complete liberty of worship, and that vast country is, I may say, opening up for the Gospel in every part. The agencies at

present doing the Lord's work in that country ought to be strengthened with a view to pushing forward, but this is not enough. Great changes are rapidly coming over the countries comprising this continent; however, as this is more apparent on the east, I shall confine my remarks to that side. The changes that are taking place in Brazil will take much power out of the hands of the Roman priests, while the Evangelist will have more liberty of action in his Master's service. The climate of this country, being semi-tropical in the south, and tropical in the centre and north, is of course a difficulty, and, when combined with bad sanitary measures in some of the cities, even dangerous to health, unless precautions are taken. On the other hand, the healthier country districts will now be opened up and accessible to the teacher of the Gospel.

To the south of this great Republic of Brazil we have the rising

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC,

with the Oriental and Paraguayan Republics to the east, speaking the same language, and governed by the same laws more or less.

While the Brazilians all speak Portuguese, the peoples of the countries to the south, as well as those on the west, coast are of Spanish extraction, and that is the ruling language, an easily acquired one. In this Republic we have huge cities growing up within the last few years. Buenos Ayres, the capital, is now said to have about half a million of inhabitants. Here the climate is one of the finest known, and, when the new sanitary arrangements come into action, it ought to be one of the healthiest places in the world. Evangelists have here an open and waiting field for their labours.

From England almost nothing has been done in this city to reach the natives of the country as yet, and I quote a translation of the following lines from a Spanish paper published in this country :—"It may be said that it is to be greatly desired that the South American Missionary Society, formed almost half a century ago, would determine to do something for the evangelisation in the Spanish language in these countries, where it could do so much good for the moral and religious reforms, from which hang other social reforms so indispensable for the public good."

A Young Men's Christian Association has already been started in this great city, and through this means some good work has been done among the young men, several of whom have been converted through the Word having been faithfully preached to them.

From the United States there is a mission doing good work among the natives of the country in their own language. The laws give complete liberty of worship, and everything favours the evangelisation of that immense country known as the Argentine Republic. The same may be said of the small Republics of Uruguay and Paraguay. The Government of the latter country have shown themselves very friendly to a mission lately started by this Society to the Paraguayan Chaco Indians. Now, it would appear that, owing to the fact of these countries having

had Romanism among them for centuries, British Christians are accustomed to think of them as not so needy as other Missionary fields, and, in fact, even to forget their very existence.

Of late, owing to large dividends from English companies working out there, many take a lively interest in temporal affairs. Would it were so among Christians as to their spiritual well-being!

I may mention that the heathen, as far as the Romish Church is concerned, are untouched. I have heard of the Roman priests in one quarter, when the Indians came in to barter, baptizing them and sending them about their business. Of course, this is a mockery of religion, and yet I am assured it was a fact.

Although Spanish is the general language, there are one or two ancient Indian dialects which still hold sway among the populace in certain parts; but these, owing to the want of education and literature, will soon become things of the past before the advancing tide of European civilisation.

I wish the state of affairs was generally known as regards the religious teaching, or rather the utter want of such, among the mass of the people. As a native in one of the towns expressed it: "It is just a business like any other." When a poor shepherd who desires to get married *bargains* to pay the priest sixteen dollars for the job, but, on the latter's finding out that the mother of the man (who was thirty years old) did not quite approve of the match, he screws another eight dollars out of the son, and succeeds in purloining almost two months' wages from the unfortunate wight, the state of affairs can be imagined. The above occurred within an hour's ride of a large town. And no priests or teachers of any kind ever came near the dwellings of these poor people. Many like instances could be enumerated to show the utter want of Gospel living or teaching in this country, so fast filling up with European immigration.

The ignorance of the people on religious subjects is appalling both in town and country; yet, although perfect liberty reigns, comparatively little action is taken by Christian England to give them the Gospel.

The natives of these countries are far more amenable to the teaching of Scripture than the Romanists of Ireland. The Irish out there decline, but the natives are glad to accept religious teaching. Native servants will gladly attend family worship, while Irish servants say that they are not allowed to do so.

Then we have the railways of this Republic covering nearly 5,000 miles already, and being added to every year. These occupy many hundreds of our countrymen, who are carried away from the centres, and have few, if any, opportunities of meeting with Christian teachers. Evangelists might in this work find most useful occupation in keeping Christians in touch with each other while they reached out to their fellows. On the whole of the eastern coast I only know of two *Missions to Sailors*, both being worked in connection with this Society. Here is a crying need. Jack has been left to shift for himself in the

southern ports, and a precious mess he makes of it. I hope to see this state of things remedied shortly, and am glad to hear that the British and Foreign Sailors' Society are moving in this matter, and trust all may combine to render an effort to supply this great deficiency successful.

These countries are filling up with population, and immigrants, principally from Italy, stream there every year by thousands.

The Italian priests do not go with them, but those that go out remain in the large towns. The people in the country go long distances to have their children baptized, buried, &c., and that in most cases is the sum and substance of their church connection. Years ago a gentleman was taking *mate* in a native *galpon*, and, seeing something swinging about up amongst the rafters, he asked what that was. "Oh! only one of the children who died waiting till an opportunity offered to send it into town for Christian burial!" was the reply.

These country districts are not visited at all; consequently, the people grow up and die in ignorance of even the veiled gospel of Rome.

Could the sainted Allen Gardiner and his godly companions be amongst us once more, how they would delight at the open doors on the great continent, where they gave their lives up willingly in His service. The pressing necessity would not be evaded nor put off to a more convenient season.

We must remember that in the course of comparatively a few years these countries will increase immensely in population, and now, I hold, is the time to evangelise. We want lady missionaries (such as the C.M.S. are sending out to other parts of the world), *medical missions*, and seamen's missions to carry on Christ's work, and, in fact, all and every agency suitable for the great work of winning South America for Him.

This must be done, if done at all, on broad lines of Gospel truth, with (as suggested in the paper already referred to) lay workers, and the sooner this work is begun the better.

A clergyman with a church and community around him is unable, no matter how willing, to reach out to others. If the place is large and increasing, he is fully occupied in the necessary duties. Therefore I think an earnest and godly band of lay workers is best adapted to reach the people, who, as Mr. Deardon truly says, "At one-third of the cost might uphold the Gospel of Christ. . . . When we see the work accomplished by more modern agencies—when we go back to the missions recorded in the Acts of the Apostles, recorded by the Holy Ghost as a precedent for all future missions under similar circumstances—we must not hesitate to adopt new or rather primitive methods for spreading the glad tidings of great joy to all people."

We see the Missionary zeal developing towards the east—faithful clergymen, laymen, and ladies hurrying with the good news to different countries, their hearts overflowing with heaven-born love to their fellow

man. How is it, I would ask, that this great continent has been so neglected?

This paper has been written with the hope that the stream of Christian workers to the east may both widen and deepen, but that at least a rivulet composed of Evangelists may start towards the south-west and grow into a river of blessing to the inhabitants of South America.

W. BARNETT.

[The Committee do not hold themselves responsible for the views put forth by individual correspondents of the Society.—ED.]

Proceedings in the Provinces.

THE Provincial Registers for February show that twenty-three meetings were held and eighteen sermons preached during the month. The monetary results of these were close on £100, and the travelling expenses about £10. Eight new openings were obtained, of which five were in the Amalgamated and three in the Southern District. We notice, as usual, that our deputations have had to traverse great distances, and cannot but wish that there were more perfect diocesan organisation which would ensure each of our societies being pleaded for at some particular time of the year in the several dioceses. Now that conferences are annually convoked by almost all the bishops, it might be practicable to take some concerted action, and so save all our societies a vast waste of time, labour, and expenditure in the collection of funds.

It has been suggested by our Finance Committee that, where the local arrangements admit of it, it would be desirable for the collections after sermons or meetings to be at once paid into the Society's office. Frequently the Committee have to raise loans for current expenses, while sums, which in the aggregate would be of substantial value, are in the hands of local auxiliaries. We are well aware that a large portion of our income must come in during the closing months of the financial year. It must be so, to some extent, with annual subscriptions, and almost entirely so with card collections; but the receipts from sermons and meetings might well be forwarded without delay.

There is not much in the February returns that claims special notice.

We have to thank the Rev. J. Harding, of Christ Church, Beckenham, for representing the Society at Clevedon, where his sermons and meetings produced nearly £11; also for lending his own church to Mr. Grundy, where a collection at the children's service amounted to £8.

The drawing-room meetings still retain their reputation, and the three held by Mr. Grundy, respectively at Mrs. Bryant's, Surbiton, at Col. Ward's, Southampton, and at Mr. Dimond-Churchward's, Northam, added more than £20 to our funds. The Wimborne meeting produced nearly £8, a sum far in excess of anything we recall in former years. In the amalgamated districts no single collection reached £3, the meetings and sermons having been in villages or the poorer districts of towns. The Rev. A. W. Whitmarsh, a very old friend of the Society, is responsible for one of the best meetings, and we are thankful that he has been able to introduce us into his new sphere at St. Mary Magdalene, Liverpool.

In Memoriam.

We announce with deep sorrow the death of our dear friend and fellow-labourer, the Rev. James Allen Dodds, late Chaplain of Lota, who had for several years laboured assiduously and faithfully in that sphere of duty. He was on the eve of starting to enjoy a brief and well-won holiday in England; but He who knew what was best for him has taken him, as we hope and believe, to a higher and happier rest.

PRAYER UNION.

The following are the subjects of Prayer on Monday, April 14, 1890:—

1. May God the Holy Spirit comfort the hearts of Mrs. Dodds and her children in their recent sudden and sore bereavement.

2. We pray that faithful and fitting men may be found to fill vacant posts in Lota and the Paraguayan Chaco.

3. That Mr. Grubb may have health and strength to labour for Christ amongst the Indians of Paraguay, and that Mr. Robins may gain renewed strength and find a more congenial climate in Keppel.

4. That the Lord may graciously open the hearts of His people to respond liberally to our special appeal for funds.

PARCELS FOR MISSION STATIONS.

The Secretaries acknowledge with warmest thanks the receipt of the undermentioned Packages for transmission to our Mission Stations:

Mrs. Powys	Bournemouth
Mrs. Newman	Burton Latimer
Anon.	Sherborne
Mrs. Burton	Dawlish
Mrs. Hunt (3)	Killymard
Mrs. Taylor	New Malden
Miss A. Davis	Bournemouth
Miss Tarner (6)	Brighton
Misses Parker	Derwen
Miss Addy	Southport
Kate & Lily Harris	Lowestoft
Mrs. Beedham	Cambridge
St. John's Working Party, per Miss Payne	Weymouth
Miss Marsh	Winchester
J. Waters Caldicott, Esq.	Southend
Miss Shand	Edinburgh
Miss Robson	Kensington
Miss Whitbread	Weymouth
Miss Attfield	Weymouth
St. Stephen's Working Party, per Miss B. Sansom	Canonbury
Mrs. Witherby and Mrs. Newman	Lee
Home Words Office	Paternoster Row
Mrs. and Miss West	Clifton
Mrs. Gilbert	Plymouth
Mrs. Martyn	Yelverton
Mrs. Gahan	Muherabeg
Miss Couty (5)	Lee
Miss Searle	Broxbourne
Mrs. Aspinall	Blackheath
Anon.	Dublin
Mrs. Mandell	Leamington

BRITISH

Contributions thankfully received from February 22 to March 20, 1890, for the Financial Year 1889, and Contributions for the Financial Year 1890 from February 22 to March 25.

*** Abbreviations used in the following List:—S., Sermon; M., Meeting; D.R.M., Drawing Room Meeting; L., Lecture; M.L., Magic Lantern; D.V., Dissolving Views; Ex., Expenses; Addl., Additional.—***FULL PARTICULARS*** will be given in the next Annual Report.

For 1889.	£	s.	d.
DONATIONS.			
"Ebenezer" (Special Appeal)	0	10	0
Kearney, Mrs. (do.)	0	2	6
Parker, Miss C. (do.)	0	2	6
Pember, G. H., Esq. (do.)	1	1	0
The Christian, Readers of, per Messrs. Morgan & Scott	1	7	6
SUBSCRIPTIONS.			
Aberdeen, Right Hon. Earl of	5	0	0
Atkins, T. F. Burnaby, Esq.	2	2	0
Bickerdike, Rev. J. F.	1	0	0
Burton-Alexander, Mrs.	1	1	0
Darbyshire, Chas., Esq.	2	2	0
Evans, Mrs.	1	1	0
Fyers, Miss E. C.	0	10	6
Haig, Miss	0	10	6
ill, Rev. Isaac	0	10	0
earney, Mrs.	0	10	0
Knight, Chas., Esq.	2	2	0
Niven, Mrs.	2	2	0
Noble, Wilson, Esq., M.P.	2	2	0
Prevost, Admiral	1	0	0
Purcell, Rev. L. T.	1	1	0
Rodd, Admiral	1	1	0
Stewart-Saville, Mrs.	5	0	0
Walker, Lady	1	0	0
Walker, Mrs.	0	10	0
Watson, D. M., Esq.	2	2	0
Whately, Ven. Archdeacon	1	1	0
Windle, Miss A.	1	0	0
Windle, Rev. Wm.	1	1	0
Woodward, T., Esq.	1	1	0
ASSOCIATIONS.			
METROPOLIS.			
Bloomsbury, Alfred R. Pite, Esq. (sub.)	2	2	0
Bow, St. Stephen's, per Miss Townshend	0	15	0
Brixton, St. Matthew's, per Rev. N. A. Garland	13	8	6
Camden Town, St. Thomas's, per Rev. H. W. Reynolds, L. &c. by Mr. Farmer	5	11	1
Chelsea, St. John's, per Mr. J. Balson	0	9	2
City, per Frank M. Ponder, Esq., Messrs. John Prust & Co.	2	2	0
Dulwich, St. Jude's, A Friend (coll.)	0	10	1
Gordon Square, per Rev. A. R. Godson	8	18	8
Greenwich, per Mrs. Tugwell (for Araucania)	1	0	0
Hackney, per Miss Wilson and Pupils	0	13	0
Hampstead, per Miss Champneys (for Fuégia)	1	10	0
Kidbrooke, per Mrs. Poulden	10	18	0
Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath, per D. Couty, Esq., Treasurer	5	0	8
Do., Juvenile Association, per Miss Couty, Balance for 1889, Y.M.C.A., Exeter Hall, friends of Mr. Aspinall	7	7	0
Do., Miss Grace Hoskings	0	11	3
	7	18	3
Shadwell, St. Paul's, per Rev. H. W. L. Robinson (colls.)	0	3	7
Southwark, St. George's, per Rev. Burman Cassin, L. by Mr. Farmer	1	13	10
Do., St. Peter's, Rev. W. Corbett (sub.)	0	10	6
PROVINCES.			
Bangor, per Rev. D. W. Thomas	46	0	0
Beckenham, per Mrs. Stephens	19	19	6
Bridlington Quay, Holy Trinity, per Rev. W. G. Hulse	0	7	6
Chobham, per Rev. H. S. Acworth	0	6	0
Colchester, per Rev. R. T. Burton (addl.)	0	10	0
Derby, per Mr. J. Stretton	10	0	0
Dover, per E. Wollaston Knocker, Esq. (addl.)	1	16	0
Elton, per Miss Weatherell	8	5	0
Exeter, per Rev. W. Hope	10	0	0
Faversham, per Mrs. Wyles	1	10	0
Kersal, per Rev. Preb. Macdonald	4	10	9
Lichfield, per W. F. Robinson, Esq.	22	6	6
Louth, per T. F. Allison, Esq.	7	14	6
Matlock Bath, per Rev. Chas. Baker	6	3	4
Minchinhampton, per Mrs. Ricardo	7	0	0
Oxton, Rev. E. R. Mason	0	10	6
Poole, per Miss Bridle	1	15	3
Rednill, per C. H. Norman, Esq	5	12	6
Rugby, per Mrs. Caldecott (Special Appeal)	5	0	0
Do., per Rev. W. Oswald Wait	25	5	0
Scarborough, per Miss Oldfield	6	16	6
Taunton, Mrs. Kingdon (box)	0	10	0
Warrington, per L. W. Reynolds, Esq. (addl.)	0	2	6
York, per Rev. H. G. Hopkins	16	0	0
IRELAND.			
Cavan, Derry, Donegal, &c., per Mrs. Gahan	45	0	0
Co. Cork, per Miss Townsend (addl.)	8	17	5
Co. Down, per Rev. Dr. Crozier	16	18	6
Co. Dublin, per Rev. F. C. Hayes	41	11	6
Stradbally, per Miss E. Percival	3	7	0
FOREIGN.			
New Zealand, Gisborne, per A. H. Williams, Esq., Ven. Archdeacon W. L. Williams, 1888–89	2	2	0
Sale of Publications	0	15	8
1890.			
DONATIONS.			
"A Friend" (Orphanage, £5; Wollaston, £10; General, £5)	20	0	0
Algie, Mrs. (Special Appeal)	0	1	0
Anon.	0	1	0
"B. A. Cantab" (towards deficit)	1	0	0
Beley, G. P., Esq. (Paraguay Mission)	4	1	0
Dissnall, Mrs. (Boca Mission)	0	5	0
Gibson, Thos., Esq.	3	0	0
Home, Mrs.	1	0	0
King, Mrs. (Special Appeal)	0	2	0
Turton, Mrs.	0	10	0
Wollett, Mrs.	1	0	0
SUBSCRIPTIONS.			
Braby, Cyrus, Esq.	0	10	0
Hughes-Hughes, Miss Augusta	2	0	0
Hunt, Miss	0	5	0
Keal, Miss	1	0	0
Martyn, S. Symons, Esq.	1	1	0
Rayner, Mr. A. K.	0	5	0
Stokes, Rev. F. H.	2	2	0
Walker, Lady	1	0	0
Walker, Miss	0	10	0
Zimmermann, Ed., Esq.	2	2	0
ASSOCIATIONS.			
METROPOLIS.			
Anerley, Holy Trinity, Rev. A. S. Tomkins, don. after L. by Mr. Frank M. Ponder	5	0	0
Do., Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Ponder	1	1	0
Do., per Miss Hamps, L. by Mr. Frank M. Ponder	2	1	6

	£	s.	d.
Brompton, per Philip Welch, Esq. ..	5	18	7
Do., A. G. Smith, Esq.	2	0	0
City, J. H. Duncan, Esq., per J. Anderson, Esq.	1	1	0
Clapham, St. James's, Mrs. Upward	1	0	0
Fitzroy Square, per Rev. J. Coxhead	0	4	3
Forest Hill, per J. E. Daws, Esq., St. Saviour's Association for Home and Foreign Missions	1	0	0
Fulham, per Rev. F. H. Fisher, L. by Mr. Farmer	1	8	6
Do., do. (card colls.)	0	10	0
Gordon Square, Mrs. Pennell, Thank-offering for release of captive Fuégians	5	0	0
Hampstead, Rev. R. B. and Mrs. Girdlestone	2	0	0
Kentish Town, per Miss Bullock....	0	7	0
Kidbrooke, per Mrs. Poulden	0	5	0
Do., per do., for 1889	0	15	0
Lee, Lewisham, & Blackheath Assoc., per D. Couty, Esq., Treasurer, o/a	20	0	0
Do., Juvenile Association, per Miss Couty, inclusive 10*s.* per Mr. Elkin 4 14 8			
Do, St. Mary's, Lewisham, after L. by Mr. Farmer 1 19 7			
	6	12	3
Do., St. Peter's, W. Adkin, Esq. ..	1	1	0
Reeve Mission Hall, Hyde Park, per Rev. Neville Sherbrooke, L. by Capt. Poulden	1	12	6
Westbourne Park, per Rev. A. G. Townshend, M.L.L. by Mr. Farmer	1	6	8
Do., do. (card colls.).....	0	4	2
Woodford, per W. W. Tuckniss, Esq.	2	2	0
PROVINCES.			
Arrow, per Miss A. Silvester.....	1	10	0
Bath, per Rev. H. Bothamley, Combe Down (contribution).....	4	10	0
Beckenham, per Rev. C. Harding, Christ Church Children's Service..	8	0	0
Bettws, per Rev. W. M. Roberts, Mrs. Swinburne	1	0	0
Chobham, per Rev. H. S. Acworth ..	0	5	0
Clevedon, per Mrs. Goddard	10	17	10
Derby, per Rev. F. Hoare	6	5	0
Elton (coll. by Miss Wyles for 1889)	1	0	0
Fleet, Com. Sulivan, R.N. (own sub.)	1	0	0
Lichfield, per W. F. Robinson, Esq...	16	0	0
Litcham, per Rev. A. A. Welby, SS.	3	3	0
Llandinabo, per Mrs. Wright, SS. by Rev. W. H. Wright	2	[illegible]	
Norbiton, "A Working Man" (for Fuégian Mission)	2	6	6
Plymouth Juvenile Assoc., per Miss Inskip	1	10	10
St. Albans, per Rev. E. C. Ince.....	4	4	0
Sheffield, per Mrs. Tingle, Miss Lilian E. Tingle	0	7	0
Skillington, Rev. H. S. Stevens (sub.)	0	10	0
Southsea, per Mrs. Baldey, Miss F. Orgill (coll. for 1889)			
Stocksfield-on-Tyne, per Rev. T. H. Waller (part offert.)	[illegible]		
Torquay, per Mrs. Goslett	5	15	0
Wimborne, per Rev. J. B. Watson ..	12	2	4
Winchester, per Rev. H. E. Moberley (part offertory).....	2	15	0
SCOTLAND.			
Glasgow, per J. O. Mitchell, Esq.....	1	1	0
FOREIGN.			
New Zealand, Gisborne, per A. H. Williams, Esq., Ven. Archdeacon W. L. Williams	1	1	0
Sale of Publications	1	11	7

THE ANNUAL MEETING

WILL (D.V.) BE HELD ON

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 2, AT 3 O'CLOCK,

AT SION COLLEGE.

THE RIGHT REV. W. BOYD CARPENTER, D.D.

(LORD BISHOP OF RIPON),

HAS KINDLY CONSENTED TO PRESIDE.

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[V.] MAY 1, 1890. [PRICE ONE PENNY.

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THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.

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Sold at the **SOCIETY'S OFFICE, 1 Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street;**
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THE ANNUAL SERMON

WILL (D.V.) BE PREACHED BY

THE REV. J. G. TANNER, M.A.

Vicar of Emmanuel Church,

AT EMMANUEL CHURCH, MAIDA HILL.

ON ASCENSION DAY.

SERVICE AT 11 A.M.

The Offertory will be given to the South American Missionary Society.

CAVAN, DERRY, AND DONEGAL.

The ANNUAL SALE in connection with the above Association will (D.V.) be held the end of July or beginning of August. Contributions are earnestly requested by Mrs. GAHAN, Maherabeg, Donegal. The following will be specially acceptable: Articles of Dress, plain and fancy—especially Aprons, Pinafores, and Servants' Caps. For the poor, strong, cheap Clothing. Toys, Books, Motto and Text Cards, Stationery, Fancy Articles of all descriptions; also Flowers, Plants, Vegetables and Fruit.

South American Missionary

LOAN ✣ EXHIBITION.

IT is proposed to hold a **MISSIONARY EXHIBIT OF CURIOSITIES, PHOTOGRAPHS, &c.** at BLACKHEATH, early in June. Will friends of the Mission possessing objects of interest, more especially from South America, kindly lend them for the occasion? If from a distance, they should be sent before May 31st, addressed to the Secretaries, No. 1, Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, E.C., with full and clearly written enumeration, and (if possible) *description.*

Prepayment of carriage is suggested as helpful in saving the Mission funds. Every possible care will be taken of the articles kindly lent.

Communications from *Local* friends should be addressed to the

Hon. Secretaries,

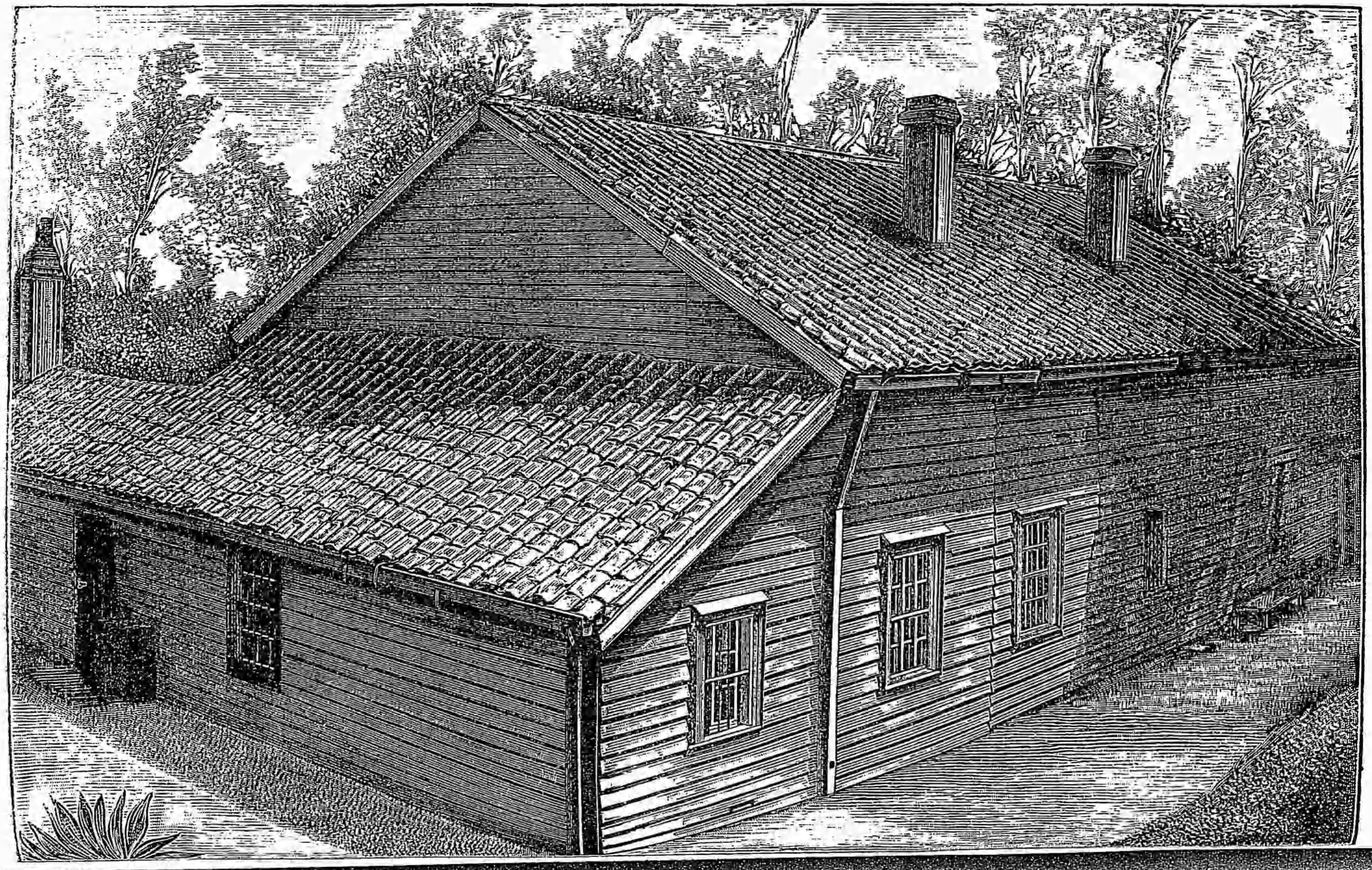
3, Northbrook Road, Lee, S.E.

Or Fylton Lodge,

Hervey Road,

Shooter's Hill Road, Blackheath, S.E.

28th April, 1890.



THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

MAY [redacted], 1890.

SINCE our last issue letters from South America have been received from the following :—

Adams, Rev. G. A. S. (*Mar.* 1, 6, 7).
Allen, Rev. R. (*Feb.* 21, *Mar.* 4).
Aspinall, Mr. E. C. (*Feb.* 3, 8).
Asquith, Rev. S. (*Feb.* 19).
Brandon, Rev. L. (*Feb.* 21).
Bridges, Rev. T. (*Feb.* 3, 14).
Burleigh, Mr. L. H. (*Jan.* 25).
Burleigh, Mrs. (*Jan.* 25).
Corrie, Mr. W. E. (*Feb.* 19, 28).
Davies, Rev. H. (*Dec.* 28).
Falkland Islands Co. (*Feb.* 20).
Falklands, Rt. Rev. Bishop of the (*Feb.*).
Ferguson, Rev. J. (*Mar.* 16).
Holles, Rev. F. E. R. (*Mar.* 18).
Hunter, Mr. A. (*Feb.* 25).
Lawrence, Mr. J. (*Feb.* 4).
Lewis, Mr. J. (*Mar.* 14).
Robertson, Mr. J. S. (*Feb.* 28).
Raby, Mr. Geo. (*Mar.* 6).
Sparkes, Rev. A. L. (*Mar.* 15).
Tyerman, Rev. J. R. (*Feb.* 10, 27).
Walker, Mr. (*Mar.* 12).
Whaits, Mr. R. (*Jan* 6).
Willis, Captain J. C. T. (*Mar.* 3).
Y.M.C.A., Buenos Ayres (*Mar.* 21).

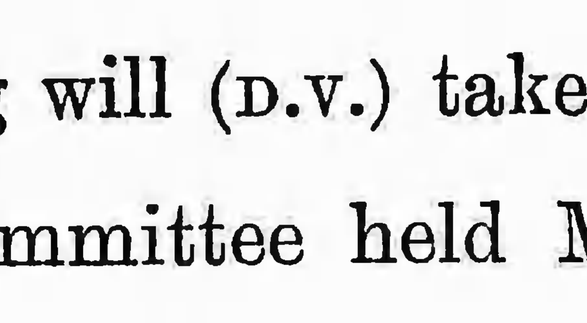
The General Committee held a Meeting on the 10th ult.

The next Meeting will (D.V.) take place on the 8th inst.

The Finance Committee held Meetings on the 3rd and 17th ult.

The next Meetings will (D.V.) be held on the 1st and 15th inst.

The total amount received from March 26 to April 26 was £1,127. 0*s.* 4*d.*



GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE particulars of the death of our dear friend the late Rev. James Allan Dodds have arrived, as will be seen by our correspondence. Deeply will he be lamented at Lota, where for so many years he laboured with activity, zeal, and much success; and grievous will be the blow to his sorrowing widow and children, who have now arrived in England. But God's will be done. Mr. Dodds proposed to come to England for a brief holiday. God disposed his lot so that he should travel to the "Better Land," and that for an eternal rest.

It is a cause of deep thankfulness that the Bishop is enabled to give so satisfactory an account of the progress of spiritual life at the Mission Stations of Ooshooia, Wollaston, and Keppel.

The Foundation Stone of the New Church at Stanley has been well and truly laid, attended with much festivity and amid great rejoicing. May God bless the effort to His praise and the benefit of the souls of men, so that the Bishop may have reason to thank God for putting into his heart to build this English Church to the honour of His holy name, and enabling him to gather the silver and gold for this godly work.

Our readers will much regret to hear of the recent death of P. B. Cow, Esq., of Streatham Common, who, together with Mrs. Cow, was amongst the oldest and warmest friends of our Society. He passed away peacefully and with a sure and certain hope of the resurrection to Eternal Life through his Lord and Saviour. We sincerely sympathise with Mrs. Cow and the family on their sad loss.

William Reade Gardiner, Esq., son of the late Rev. A. Gardiner, Chaplain of Lota, and grandson of Captain Allen Gardiner, having completed his three years' study of medicine and spiritual training in parish work in Edinburgh, has returned to England. His old fricnds in Edinburgh took affectionate leave of him at a farewell meeting presided over by the Rev. Dr. Teape, the particulars of which we shall insert in a future magazine.

Southern Mission.

THE following are extracts from the Bishop's reports dated Jan. and Feb., 1890:—

"OOSHOOIA.

. . . . . .

"The Governor was kind and civil, and as ready to offer help by use of Government steamer, &c., as in the best of times. One of the Government staff, now the Sub-Prefect in Good Success Bay, says he has become 'half a missionary,' and prefers kindness, in dealing with the natives, to the rifle. He is, moreover, desirous to aid Christian work among the Ona visiting Good Success Bay, and would like our Mission to engage in it.

. . . . . .

"We had three public services on the occasion of my first Sunday—at 10 A.M., 11.30 A.M., and 3 P.M.

"The first was strictly a native service; the other two were of a more general character, although that at three o'clock was primarily for natives.

"At the first there were 69 Indians present; at the second there were present nearly 100 persons, composed of English, Argentines, and Indians, at least 20 Argentines being present, I suppose. At the third I should think there were in all about 60, perhaps 70, present, a few being Argentines and the rest Indians.

"Baptisms and a Confirmation took place in the course of the day. At the administration of the Lord's Supper there were, I think, 18. I am sorry I did not note down on paper the various numbers, but the above account is almost, if not quite, accurate.

"From the above you will see that there is room for Christian work of a wider kind than of old at your Mission station.

"The Governor spoke in the highest terms of Mr. Aspinall, whose medical knowledge and readiness to render assistance at all hours has won the goodwill and gratitude of all at the Government station. Of Mr. Aspinall's Christian character he did not disguise his appreciation.

"I think Mr. Lawrence has shown more than his former power since he assumed greater responsibility. His character is invaluable as an influence for good, and his freedom in the use of the native language increases greatly that influence. He is deserving of all regard and confidence. He has the great comfort of a most excellent wife and some good children. . . . .

"Mrs. Hemmings has had much, and often anxious, work in the Orphanage. Unfortunately, so many have died under her charge that

the natives are afraid to let orphans go there. This fear accounts for the small number (eight) at present in the institution. But these appear bright and well, and I think that in future, with less seclusion from their people and greater liberty of action, and by at times being allowed a taste of canoe life, they may grow up in a healthy and Christian way. Of course there is a risk in this relaxation of discipline, but it is worth trying, and I am hopeful of its issue in good. Mr. Aspinall has wisely adopted it, and Mrs. Hemmings is very favourable to it. As a training institution for future Christian wives to match the young fellows trained on Keppel Island, the Orphanage, when again confidence in it is restored, cannot be unimportant.

"To a grandson of Jemmy Button, called Edmund, I gave a licence as Reader and Catechist. He has the respect of all, and has done much good, by his consistent conduct and Christian counsels, to his people.

. . . . . .

"WOLLASTON.

"I reached the station which Mr. Burleigh has formed on the edge of Baily Island, and close to a peninsula of Grevy, which narrow waters separate from it, on January 28, 1890. . . . .

"I have the greatest pleasure in speaking of the manner in which Mr. and Mrs. Burleigh have devoted themselves to their voluntarily accepted duties. Their isolation is great, the climate wet and stormy; the natives about them had not, with few exceptions, been effectively reached by the Mission. They were, in fact, savages, and of the wretchedest type. The Mission home consisted of a hut 20 feet by 10 feet, or thereabouts. Yet, when we arrived at the close of a boisterous day in the 'Allen Gardiner' and landed, we found it bright and comfortable, and radiant with faces joyous and healthful. Mr. and Mrs. Burleigh seemed really strong, and their dear little daughter a benediction on their home.

"Ooshooia is a good station; Keppel Island also. Downeast, where Mr. Bridges resides, is a beautiful place. The climate favours all these, and gardens and live stock thrive. But at Wollaston it is very different. Nature is hostile to the missionary settler. Yet I say without hesitation, more sincere, cheerful, and effective Mission work has never been done in Tierra del Fuégo than by Mr. and Mrs. Burleigh on Wollaston Island. They have made the best of their circumstances. With rude poles from the forest, and coarse grasses as thatch—the sides without being banked up with sods—they have put up their school, church, and orphanage, their little store, and needful out-houses. Their diligence and spirit have been great. Their presence has been a dissolvent of many evil customs, and the means of brightening and softening dark and hard lives. Infanticide has been checked, if not wholly eradicated. Vices have been denounced and driven by the

into secret places. The medicine man is giving way to the power of the true physician, and a cheerful, happy, orderly tone has succeeded to the old, wretched existence. Morning and evening, those not engaged in fishing or hunting, gather in the unpretending service-room for instruction in the Divine word, and for prayer and praise. The singing is extremely good, and very attractive to the people. To hear the children sing, some in their own tongue, some in English, was a real delight. Mr. and Mrs. Burleigh, being musical, have conferred great pleasure and benefit upon these natives by their patient instruction of them in singing The girls in the Orphanage were warmly clothed, the garments having been all made by themselves. For the cutting out Mrs. Burleigh was responsible, and she advises that no ready-made clothes be given, but only those which the natives were willing to make for themselves. This, you will see, means additional work for herself.

"The natives under their hand, so to speak, are about 100. Beyond these they cannot reach so long as they are alone. It would not do, for instance, for Mr. Burleigh to leave his wife and daughter for several days while he went boating, to visit natives at a distance.

"In fact, if for these few natives a station is to be kept up, two things are urgently required—more house room, and more, say, two more, fellow labourers.

"I have determined to send down boards, and corrugated iron, and other necessaries to double at once the size of their dwelling; and I hope to be able to find, or to hear, that the Committee have found suitable persons to co-operate with Mr. and Mrs. Burleigh.

"Much better it would be if the natives at their station would move with Mr. and Mrs. Burleigh to a more congenial part of Tierra del Fuégo, say to Wollya, or that neighbourhood. . . . .

"A permanent station if determined on would require great outlay. The present rude structures would have to give way for more suitable ones, for the damp and cold current of air make those existing very trying in that climate. One expense would lead to another, and it is not to be expected that Mr. and Mrs. Burleigh would always be content with their present accommodation. New comers without their zeal would not put up with it at all.

"The Indians under their hand I said were about 100, but not more than 50 are actually resident. The rest move about the various bays and inlets of the Cape Horn group.

"There is no inducement to natives at a distance to settle on Baily or Grevy Island. If we induced them to come there we should have to support them.

"For these scattered people small outstations are required; mere outposts, which should be managed as economically as possible. Thus among the New Year's islanders some such outposts as that on Baily Island should be hereafter formed. . . . .

"If Mr. Burleigh had a congenial helper he might leave him with a special view to going to New Year's Sound. Mr. Burleigh's knowledge of the language and character of the Indians, and Mrs. Burleigh's courage and zeal, have been potent factors in the success of their present mission. . . . .

"Mr. Aspinall was with me at Baily Island, and had many calls on his medical skill. Once at midnight Mr. Burleigh came off to the 'Allen Gardiner' to fetch him to see a child, supposed to be dying. It was better when we left, but the Yacomooshes had well-nigh killed it by their rude professional arts.

"Mr. Aspinall is greatly liked by the natives—by the children particularly—and valued by all. I propose that he come to Buenos Ayres in May with a view to ordination. I leave things there and go to Downeast for a moment. Here I confirmed a son of Mr. Bridges, and thirteen Indians presented to me by him. . . . .

"I must here say that we went from Wollaston to Downeast, thence returned to Ooshooia, remaining there from Thursday evening to Monday morning, the 10th inst.

"KEPPEL ISLAND.

"On Wednesday evening we anchored at West Point, in the Falkland Islands, and on Thursday, the 13th, reached Keppel Island, having made a remarkably quick voyage for this vessel. We are now loaded with wool for Stanley; but, although we started on Tuesday morning, the 18th, we had to put back, and are now weather-bound, the 'Allen Gardiner' moving restlessly at her anchors. If we don't get a fair wind to-morrow, we shall miss the mail at Stanley. . . . .

"I now come to the natives of Tierra del Fuégo who are here. They number thirty-one, I think.

"Mr. Whaits' and Mr. Grubb's influence and instruction and general management have been extremely good. I greatly regret Mr. Grubb's absence. He had at last got well hold of his work here, and the natives were in every respect making favourable advances. The Home is now under the sole charge of George Lywia, to whom I have given a licence as Reader and Catechist. George is married, and the young couple occupy the Superintendent's apartments in the Home. It is most hopeful to see the acknowledged authority of George over his countrymen. Mr. Whaits gives him of course all moral support, and deals with the Indians solely, I may say, through George, thereby strengthening his position and honouring his office. But difficulties are rarely such as to require intervention, and George Lywia is acknowledged as chief. . . . . Mr. Whaits is respected and loved by them, and his ready use of their language gives him great power for good. He unites this knowledge and great kindness of heart with a very practical ability in all kinds of work, so that it is not wonderful that he should be regarded with respect and admiration. I am much pleased and encouraged by my visit here.

"In reviewing the various points of contact with the Indians of Tierra del Fuégo I am led to hope that the Mission is succeeding in its purpose. Ooshooia, Wollaston, Downeast, Good Success Bay, and Keppel Island are nerve-centres of our active and beneficent system of Christian life. Let us hope, by our patient continuance in well-doing, the Lord may enable us to complete His work and glorify His name. . . . .

"*I am taking five natives from* Keppel *to* Stanley *in case they may* be wanted to help forward the church building now going on."

Mr. Lawrence writes :—

"*Ooshooia, Tierra del Fuégo,*
"*January* 18, 1890.

"As we are expecting another opportunity soon for forwarding correspondence, according to promise in my last I proceed to give you some details of our work during the absence of the 'Allen Gardiner.' We sometimes feel obliged to pass over many things which happen around us, and often grieve us, and omit to mention them for want of time; thus we generally speak only of that part of our work which is most encouraging. But I must now give you some information with regard to the trials of sickness among the natives during the past five months. Soon after the arrival of the Argentine relief steamer from Buenos Ayres some of the natives were taken ill with typhoid fever (some of the ship's crew being ill at the same time). It has passed through almost every native dwelling at the Mission station. We have not had anything to equal it since the epidemic of measles. It has caused additional expense both to ourselves and the Mission. In some cases for many weeks they were unable to help themselves. During the three months of Mr. Aspinall's absence in the 'Allen Gardiner,' independent of my ordinary duties in connection with the various works of the station (being the most busy season of the year), I have been daily ministering to their necessities, both medicine and nourishment; my dear wife and daughter and Mrs. Hemmings taking an active part in visiting and supplying (as far as our limited means would allow) such as was needful to give strength to the body, and speaking words of comfort to the weak in their affliction. Now I am most thankful to say that, notwithstanding the extreme weakness to which many have been brought, it has pleased God to bless the means used to restore them to health again.

"I must now say a word or two about Christmas. As we were daily expecting the arrival of the Bishop, we postponed our usual treat for the natives till the week after Christmas. The weather being very unsettled, frequent storms, and extremely cold winds (though it is midsummer with us), the only favourable day was Tuesday, the last of the old year.

"The usual games commenced at 2 P.M.; at 6 P.M. bread, buns, and tea, previously prepared by Mrs. Lawrence, Miss Lawrence, and Mrs. Hemmings. Natives and teachers assembled in front of the Orphanage

to partake of a very plain tea, after which amusements were resumed. Various little articles (more useful than ornamental), such as needles, cotton, scissors, combs, &c., were distributed among 100 natives. Many were unable to be present owing to their illness; others, who had come a long distance from the western islands, embraced the opportunity of favourable weather to return. At the close of the evening we sang several hymns. Mr. Ince spoke a few words in English. After a few remarks from me in Yaghan, I concluded with prayer and the Doxology. Though all seemed happy and joyous, we could not help thinking of the festive season in our own native land so far away. "J. LAWRENCE."

The Rev. Thomas Bridges writes as follows:—

"*Tierra del Fuégo, February* 14, 1890.

"The 'Allen Gardiner,' with Bishop Stirling aboard, we suppose, will reach Stanley to-day, as she passed down on her way there from Ooshooia on the 10th. The weather has been very stormy, but to-day is very fine, the first really fine day we have had since October. The summer now drawing to a close has not been like summer, but rather like the second month of autumn, so little heat, much rain, and bad weather, with occasional frosts by night. The strong cold winds and frequent rains render the climate very adverse to outdoor work and the constitution of the people. We have now 13 families here, comprising 58 persons.

"Of these 14 are men, 20 women, and 24 children. I was glad to present to our Bishop for confirmation some 15 of these, 8 men and 7 women. I am very sorry that their health is so faulty, yet muscularly they are strong. The children are lively, and evidently enjoy our Sunday afternoon meetings. Of the 24 only 8 are of a teachable age, the others being under five years.

"We very much enjoyed the Bishop's visit, and were very glad to obtain our supplies from Sandy Point by the 'Allen Gardiner,' as we were getting short, and should soon have had to discontinue employing the natives, which we have not yet done since our arrival here. But though there are here 14 families, few choose to work regularly, and as a rule they work but half-time. We have not had a visit from the Onas for more than a year, and suppose they find the sub-prefecture in Good Success Bay a greater attraction, and also near their habitat.

"We hear they are kindly treated there, and they consequently resort there frequently and in considerable numbers. I very sincerely wish you success in restoring the poor natives lately exhibited in London at the Aquarium. We are very happy to hear such good news of the Wollaston Station, and I am surprised to hear of the natives there reaching about 100. With respect to our farmwork, we are getting on steadily, but the work is great, and the workers inefficient. We are doing all we can. Sheep and cattle do well here, but not so well as in the Falklands, where the weather is so much milder. THOMAS BRIDGES."

WOLLASTON.

Mrs. Burleigh writes :—

"*Cape Horn, December* 4, 1889.

"I am writing for my husband to ask you if you will kindly thank the different friends, through the Magazine, who have so kindly helped us to clothe our poor people. It is very gratifying for us both to feel that, about Christmas time, we shall be able to give each deserving person one garment. I am sure that all who have helped would fee l repaid if they could only have seen these poor souls last year as we saw them, and could see how different they are all looking now, for some of them are quite taking a pride in trying to keep themselves clean ; and we were both much cheered to find, from Mr. Lawrence's letter to my husband, that while some of our men were at Ooshooia they behaved very creditably. I think we have great cause to take courage and go on ; of course, we are very often pained at many things that come under our notice, but this we must expect, until they can be brought out of their heathenish ways. But you will be glad to hear that gradually even the old sorcerers are coming to my husband when they or any of their friends are sick—in fact, at the present time the wife of one of the most heathenish has been under our care for the last six weeks, and this man came for my husband in the night, when he thought that his wife was not so well ; and when my husband had to stay in bed for a day, this same old man came up to me after the evening prayers, and asked if he might see him. I was very pleased and sent him directly to our hut. He calls him his son.

"We should like to have a Christmas tree this year if we can manage it for the children ; there are so many, and they would be quite delighted. They are very bright, and it is so pleasant to hear them singing their little hymns as they go about, instead of those horrid Yacamoosh noises that they were always making. Since the 'Allen Gardiner' left in October, we have had all the people down with dreadful colds. My dear husband had to be about when he ought to have been in bed, but he was obliged to attend to them, as they were quite helpless ; they were no ordinary colds, but now I think all are well. The weather down here is certainly most trying, for when it is not raining it is blowing a hurricane. I have kept a diary of the weather since January 1889, and up to December 4th, we have had 89 fine days, 113 stormy, and the rest have been neither fine nor stormy, mostly snow. This year may be an exception ; we hope so. Last Thursday the day opened very promising, and the boats went for rails, &c. ; they returned early in the evening, and, after the contents had been taken out, my husband took the boat out to the post to anchor her only a few yards from the jetty. When this is done or the boat is wanted a small canoe is used to tow the boat, and my husband was returning in it after having made the boat secure, when all at once a fearful storm arose, and it was quite impossible for him even to

reach the jetty, and there he was drifting away very quickly. The sea was terrific, and the whole heavens seemed like one large red light. I saw how he was situated, and ran to tell the men to try and get to the boat; to do this they had to be nearly up to their necks in water. In the meantime, two women, seeing the great danger that he was in, manned a bark canoe and put out—dear me, how hard those poor souls did paddle!—and reached the small canoe, but the sea was so high that they could do nothing but drift. It was an anxious moment, but One above was watching over them. Nearly all the natives came down to me and were almost frantic; the yells and hideous noises they made were very awful, and the old doctor, whose wife is ill, was just like a madman, and commenced raving at the elements; everybody thought that they would be lost, and, indeed, it was a narrow escape. I went up to the old man and begged of him to be quiet as the noises and antics he was going through made me very sad. I was very thankful when the men were able to get into the boat, and they did pull nobly, and at last reached them and brought them safely home. The poor old man said to my husband afterwards, 'There, aren't you proud of your Wollaston sailors?' Wasn't it brave of those two women at the risk of their own lives? One was the orphan that was married some little time ago—I think I spoke of her in a former letter—and the other was a woman who some time ago was very ill, and my husband attended to her, and I think that she really feels grateful to him. I felt very grateful to them, poor things. The boat has to be anchored in this way on account of the awkwardness of the beach. We have indeed much to be thankful for, for our mercies are very great. Remember us all in your prayers, and may we ascribe all the praise and glory to our Father in Heaven. May the New Year be a truly bright and happy one to all interested in our mission.

"NELLIE BURLEIGH."

Extract from Mr. Aspinall's letter dated Feb. 3, 1890:—

"At Wollaston the Bishop was very pleased indeed. He thought the Burleighs worthy of the highest praise for their patience, courage, and cheerfulness in their work, but his Lordship will himself no doubt tell you his feelings. I was myself led to marvel at the change that has taken place in the people in sixteen months. They were then the purest savages, and now they are quiet, docile, clean people, the women and girls clothed in dresses sewn by their own hands under Mrs. Burleigh's teaching. On Sunday I was pleased with Mr. Burleigh's singing class in the afternoon. They all sang many English hymns, and their pronunciation was excellent, and, although they did not understand the words they were singing, yet Mrs. Burleigh had explained the meaning to them, as she knows their language. But there is much yet to be done, as many of the old Yacamooshes, or wizards, keep up the superstitions of the people."

Notice to Mariners.

WOLLASTON, CAPE HORN.

THE Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, having been informed of the establishment of our new Mission Station at Wollaston Islands, and of the circumstances of the aid rendered by that station and Ooshooia to the distressed crew of the ship "Juno," of Bremen, burnt off the Hermite Islands, as detailed in the January Magazine of this year, have been pleased to reply as follows :—

"*Admiralty, March* 13, 1890.

"SIR,—I am commanded by My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to thank you for your letter of the 12th February, and to request that you will state to the Committee of the South American Missionary Society that a Notice to Mariners has been issued, informing seamen of the establishment of the new Mission Station at Wollaston, which will, without doubt, be of great service in saving life and assisting shipwrecked mariners.

"I am, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"EVAN MACGREGOR.

"The SECRETARY,
"South American Missionary Society,
"1 Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, E.C."

Falkland Islands.

STANLEY.

Extracted from the "Falkland Islands Magazine."

"MY Dear Friends,—Instead of the usual address this month I shall give you an account of the laying of the foundation stone of Christ Church (the new church in Stanley, so named after the Cathedral at Canterbury). It was laid on Thursday, March 6, by the Right Reverend the Bishop of the Falkland Islands. At 3 o'clock a short service was held in the service-room, opening with hymn 541. After the first portion of evening service and the 122nd Psalm were read, the Bishop spoke a few words relative to the occasion ; then he and the Colonial Chaplain, followed by His Excellency Governor Kerr, C.M.G., the Colonial Secretary, the Choir, the children in order, and the congregation, proceeded to the site of the new church. Hymn 285 was sung as the procession advanced. The brightness of the weather, the flags which

not only accompanied the procession but decorated the site, the shipping, and the settlement generally added greatly to the cheerfulness of the scene. On reaching the site the children were marshalled on a platform overlooking the part of the building—viz., the buttress of the tower on the west side of the door—where the stone was to be laid. The space around was crowded with all classes of the community, a general half-holiday having been voluntarily observed by all in honour of the event. The special service drawn up for the occasion opened with Hymn 540; then followed some versicles, Psalm 84, and three collects praying God to bless the building, builders, and contributors. The Bishop, using a silver trowel (presented for the purpose by his Lordship's children and grandchildren) assisted in placing the stone in position, saying: 'In the faith of Jesus Christ, we place this Foundation Stone in the Name of God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost. Amen. Here let true faith, the fear of God, and brotherly love ever remain. This place is consecrated to prayer and praise, to the honour and worship of God.' The Governor, standing beside the stone, said: 'This stone, being on the square, and fixed by plummet and level, I declare' (striking it three times with the mallet) 'to be duly laid in the Name of the Great Architect of the Universe—for whose service this building is to be erected. So mote it be.'

"Another hymn (542) was sung, and the Bishop having pronounced the benediction, both he and the Governor addressed the people. The Bishop, reminding them of the circumstance which brought them together, mentioned that the first contributions received towards the erection of a church were from shipwrecked men. The Governor, hoping that as he had presided, eight years ago, at the public meeting held in the building which formerly stood on the site, to inaugurate the work, so he might see the church completed and consecrated to the service of God. £26 were collected.

"After the ceremony most of those present repaired to Government-house paddock, where the children amused themselves with games, running races, scrambling for sweets, &c. At 6 o'clock the children, to the number of about 240, sat down in the assembly-room to a plentiful repast of tea, ham sandwiches, buns, and cake, provided by the liberality of the Bishop. During the feast the band played, and hearty cheers were given for the Bishop and those who assisted. When the tables had been relaid, about 180 people sat down to tea and cake. Later on the children had a splendid romp in the large assembly-room, which was felt by everyone to be a great acquisition to Stanley. At 12 o'clock the festivities came to a close, and thus ended an eventful day—one of the brightest and pleasantest ever enjoyed by so large a number of the community, who seldom, if ever, before, turned out a-holiday-making in such numbers.

"Mr. W. Biggs, sen., took several most successful photographs of the scene at the site both before and after the stone was laid. Thus the

foundation stone of Christ Church, Stanley, has been laid amid the sympathy and good-will of the whole settlement. May the building, when completed, be a bond of union between us all, no matter how scattered our population, and may each build his faith on the Foundation laid by the Apostles and Prophets—even Christ Jesus, who is the chief and only Corner Stone.

"Very faithfully yours,

"LOWTHER E. BRANDON,

"*Colonial Chaplain.*

"The Parsonage, March 11, 1890."

Chili.

LOTA.

THE following is the last letter received from the Rev. J. A. Dodds previous to his lamented death :—

"*St. Andrew's Parsonage,*

"*Lota, Chili, February* 1, 1890.

"I have to gratefully acknowledge the receipt of some very pretty Christmas and New Year cards from you, which came on or about Christmas Eve. They are very welcome —and are always, from you, both tasteful and appropriate. Very many thanks. I would have written to you before this year, but I have really been very much pressed for time, and harassed.

"There is really a great deal of secular as well as spiritual work to be done in a pastorate like this—more, much more, than most people would suppose. Most people, even people abroad, seem to think that a clergyman has little else to do but to preach, especially in these foreign chaplaincies. But it is not so—at least in Lota—for a chaplain has to do a great deal of the serving of tables. I regret to have to tell you that with the close of the old year came also the close of the Coronel service. I hope, however, that the Coronel service is only temporarily closed, and that on my return from England, whither I am about soon to go on leave of absence, there may be an earnest desire on the part of the community in Coronel and neighbourhood to have the service again.

"Of the Concepcion service nothing satisfactory can yet be said. The attendance does not keep up well, which, however, may be accounted for by several reasons. In the first place, a short time since the Methodists opened their new chapel, and have since then held an evening as well as a morning service. There are, therefore, now three Protestant services in Concepcion on Sunday evening, two being in English. This

must make a difference to our numbers. Then there is the fact that I am not able to visit the community as efficiently and frequently as they ought to be visited. Then, again, at this season of the year many are away in the country, especially on the Sundays.

"And, lastly, there has been no definite and decided attempt yet on the part of the local Church Committee to place the service on a permanent footing by inviting pecuniary support to the Chaplaincy Fund. As soon as this is done, I believe the service will be better attended, as interest will be enlisted, and the people there will feel that I am their own chaplain, and not one who has just come to give them a few irregular services. It is now time something was done in this matter, and I hope the local Committee will soon take steps.

"On Wednesday last we held a postponed meeting of the vestry of St. Andrew's Church. There were only eight members of the vestry present, which was by no means satisfactory. There were, however, many members of the congregation present to listen to the report of the year's work and the financial statement.

"A copy of this report I had hoped to be able to send you this mail, but must do so by the next. You may find it of interest for the Magazine. Mr. J. Jones, who retired from the post of secretary and treasurer, as being about to return to England in March next, was replaced by Mr. A. Hunter. Mr. G. Raby, sidesman, was replaced by Mr. Needham, and Mr. Price, who was elected as warden, was replaced in the office of sidesman by Mr. A. Watt.

"On the 23rd ult. we were enabled, by the kindness of the Arauco Company, to take our Sunday-school children to the 'Posada' by rail. It is a pretty spot, situated midway between Coronel and Concepcion. Both teachers and children thoroughly enjoyed themselves. Our thanks are due to Mr. G. Hicks, the manager of the Arauco Company, for kindly placing a railway carriage at our disposal gratis."

The Rev. J. R. Tyerman writes respecting Lota:—

"*Colonia de Quino, Chili, February* 27, 1890.

"Last week you will no doubt have received the telegram conveying the sad announcement of the death of the Rev. J. A. Dodds, Chaplain of Lota, which took place on the 17th, at 8.15 A.M. Only three weeks ago to-day he was here with us in Quino, and he appeared to be in his usual health, though evidently needing rest after much hard work of late. The trial is especially severe for Mrs. Dodds, as at the time of Mr. Dodds' death the eldest little boy was lying dangerously ill with congestion of the lungs, the baby was only two weeks old, and they were making preparations for their long-talked-of visit to England. The news reached me three days afterwards, and I immediately prepared to go to Lota, which place I reached on the evening of the 21st, and soon learned from

Mrs. Dodds the mournful particulars of an event which has filled everyone with surprise and grief. It appears that our departed brother himself nursed his son, to whom he was so very much attached, and through being up at night and not sparing himself he also took a cold, which settled on the chest; his illness was short, for in four days he died of congestion of the lungs.

"On Tuesday morning, the 18th, the funeral took place in the new Municipal Cemetery, and it is a source of deep regret to me that I was unable to officiate at the funeral of my old friend, for whom I entertained much regard. Being only thirty-four years of age, he has passed away comparatively young, yet he has left his mark; truly 'he being dead yet speaketh,' he was permitted to labour nine years as Chaplain of Lota, to inaugurate the new Mission at Quino in Araucania, and also to lay the foundation of Church work in the city of Concepcion. The results of all this good work cannot be tabulated in figures, but we believe that many will yet rise up and call him blessed. As an instance of the respect in which our dear friend was held, I am sure you will be glad to learn that a large concourse of gentlemen attended the funeral, a special train leaving Concepcion for the purpose.

"My own stay in Lota was necessarily short, but it is satisfactory to mention that I left Mrs. Dodds as well as could be expected under the circumstances, and the little boy slightly better, though not yet out of danger. It was a touching sight to see the widow and seven fatherless little ones; they indeed need our prayers and sympathy. These, too, are sad losses for our Society and the Church at large. Lota especially has sad memories, for the first missionary, the late Rev. Allen Gardiner, then Mr. Coombs, then Mr. Elkin, and now Mr. Dodds, have each been called home, and as we glance backward at the last six years what a list of names occurs to our minds! The Rev. F. N. Lett, of Rosario; the Rev. A. W. Lockyer, of Panama; the Rev. Dr. Conder, of Fray Bentos; the Rev. J. A. Davis, of Monte Video; Mr. Henriksen, the pioneer of the Paraguayan Chaco; the Rev. J. A. Dodds, of Lota; and who next? Noble men, and skilled in their Master's service, they have gone to receive the reward of faithful servants. God give us grace to follow in their footsteps as they followed Christ.

"On Sunday last we held a memorial service in Quino, which was well attended, and all felt it to be a solemn time. The work in Lota, and also Concepcion, is of course in abeyance, and we are anxiously awaiting to hear from the Bishop. As soon as I can find a man to remain here I will go to Lota for a few days in order to see what can be done towards carrying on the work, or at any rate some of it.

"Mrs. Dodds will be leaving for England very shortly, and, with seven children to care for, the voyage will be a serious responsibility.

"Trusting you will be able to find the right men for the vacant stations."

The Rev. S. Asquith writes :—

"*The English School, Lota, Chili, South America,*
"*February* 19, 1890.

"This morning, at Lota Cemetery, at the invitation of Mrs. Dodds, it was my mournful duty to read the Office for the Burial of the Dead at the graveside of Mr. Dodds, the Society's Chaplain here. Mr. Dodds passed away, peacefully and happily, yesterday morning, about half-past eight, after an illness of less than a week's duration. For some eight months past I have noticed that his health and physique have been slowly failing, and consequently a severe attack of congestion of the lungs soon assumed a serious and fatal form. To Mrs. Dodds (and especially as their eldest boy is now also very ill), and also to the community here and in other adjacent places, the end has come very suddenly—but the providence of God is over and in all, and always for good.

"At the solemn service, at half-past nine this morning, a large congregation assembled, and I trust the Spirit of God moved in the assembly. To us all it was a deeply solemn service. The Freemasons from Concepcion were present also. The church choir sang two hymns from the "Hymnal Companion"—Milman's "Brother, thou art gone before us" after the prayer of committal to the ground, and Montgomery's "Servant of God, well done" immediately before the Benediction. After the Benediction, one of the Freemasons, at the head of the grave and in Spanish, pronounced a farewell oration—Mr. Dodds being a Mason. And so, the service ended, we returned each to our work and vocation.

"At his visit here, some few months ago, the Bishop offered me the post of *locum tenens* during Mr. Dodds' proposed holiday-visit home—the nomination, of course, subject to the arrangements of the Home Committee. This now falls through, as the Chaplaincy and Pastorate is now vacant altogether."

Nature and Faith.

WE wept : 'twas NATURE wept : but FAITH
Can pierce beyond the gloom of death,
And in yon world so fair and bright
Behold thee in refulgent light!
We miss thee here, yet FAITH would rather
Know thou art with thy Heavenly Father.
NATURE sees the body dead,
FAITH beholds the spirit fled ;

NATURE stops at Jordan's tide,
FAITH beholds the other side ;
THAT but hears farewell, and sighs,
THIS, thy welcome in the skies ;
NATURE mourns a cruel blow,
FAITH assures it is not so ;
NATURE never sees thee more,
FAITH but sees thee gone before ;
NATURE tells a dismal story,
FAITH has visions full of glory ;
NATURE views the change with sadness,
FAITH contemplates it with gladness ;
NATURE murmurs, FAITH gives meekness,
"Strength is perfected in weakness ;"
NATURE writhes, and hates the rod,
FAITH looks up and blesses God ;
SENSE looks downwards, FAITH above ;
THAT sees harshness, THIS sees love.
Oh let FAITH victorious be,
Let it reign triumphantly !
But thou art gone ! not lost, but flown,
Shall I then ask thee back, my own ?
Back, and leave thy spirit's brightness ?
Back, and leave thy robes of whiteness ?
Back, and leave the Lamb who feeds thee ?
Back, from founts to which He leads thee ?
Back, and leave thy Heavenly Father ?
Back, to earth and sin ? Nay, rather
Would I live in solitude !
I would not ask thee if I could :
But patient wait the high decree,
That calls my spirit home to thee !

Adolfo Henríksen.

Translated from "El Estandarte," Buenos Ayres.

"DEBT, not only inspired by sympathy for the work and preaching of the Gospel in South America, but also a sentiment of companionship, obliges us to dedicate a few lines to the memory of Señor Henriksen, who, as already announced, died in Paraguay.

"Mr. Henriksen was a young man, probably not over forty years of age. A short time after he came from Denmark to this country he commenced the arduous task of distributing the Holy Scriptures, as an employé of the

British and Foreign Bible Society, under the direction of the late Rev. F. Lett, then agent of the Society. On the unexpected death of this gentleman in 1884, the direction of the agency fell upon Mr. Henriksen.

"A few years afterwards the beneficent and Christian idea arose in England to raise a fund for the noble end of sending missionaries to commence the evangelisation of the Indians of Paraguay. These Indians had remained in the most brutal abjection and barbarism, and for whom the Jesuits and Romanists of Paraguay had done nothing. Well is it said: 'We don't owe them much.' Among the offers to this end of Christian souls anxious to communicate the light of the gospel of redemption in that region of darkness, our friend Henriksen also presented himself. He went to England and arranged with two other young men who had offered themselves, and in about a year and some months all was ready, and the initiation of the preaching of the Gospel among the Indians, disinherited by civilisation, in the Chaco of Paraguay, was carried to the front by the progressive spirit of Protestantism and made a fact, whilst the dozens of friars that begged about our cities and streets,

'Eating the houses of the widows,'

occupied themselves in sending up petitions to Congress demanding money to build churches, sustain convents and other unproductive and dangerous societies, at the same time asking us to carry the cross—what they had given up doing long ago.

"In this state of affairs death surprised Mr. Henriksen in the beginning of his work, which had united with it so many hopes for the Church of the Lord.

"We hope that God will not permit it to be abandoned, but that other servants of the Master will prepare themselves to continue it.

"Mr. Henriksen was a man with the spirit of self-sacrifice and accustomed to hardships. His great fortitude and perseverance gave others well-deserved confidence in him, and, above all, he had God's blessing with him—the blessing of Him who never leaves fealty to go unrewarded.

"During his work as a distributor of the Bible he journeyed over the greater part of both sides of the River Plate, reaching even to Bolivia, supporting with Christian resignation the insults and contempt that religious fanaticism and impiety discharged on the heralds of Christianity. These advanced but unknown ones, sent by the Spirit of Christ to put into the hands of men the 'Bread of Life,' the Word of God, are known by the modest name of colporteurs.

"In this occupation our brother Henriksen suffered much, and in different ways gained the appreciation of his superiors and the sympathy of all who knew him.

"As agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, he had won the love of those he employed, as well as those who directed the Society. We do not know his missionary work that he for so short a time carried on in

Paraguay. We only know that many of the Indians that surrounded him at first afterwards abandoned him—so we read in a London publication—and we believe that owing to him a part of the Gospel of St. Luke has been translated into Guarani. We also know that some produce cultivated by the evangelised Indians reached the Asuncion Market.

"The history of the evangelisation of South America could not with justice omit from its pages, even although it might be but in a humble place, the work of Mr. Henriksen, who, although not a preacher of great eloquence and one who overturned mountains with faith, was, on the other hand, a sincere Christian, pious, charitable, constant, unselfish, and zealous of the glory and honour of the Lord—qualities that are not found united in a heart destitute of the gifts of the grace of God. It is needless to say that Mr. Henriksen possessed the knowledge and preparation necessary for the faithful carrying out of his arduous and important mission. . . . . .

"Let us say in passing it is much to be desired that the South American Missionary Society, founded about half a century ago, would determine to do something more for the evangelisation in the Spanish language in these countries, where it could do so much good for the moral and religious reform upon which depend other social reforms so indispensable for their well-being. . . . . .

"We will conclude these lines, mentioning that our friend and brother Henriksen was called to the bosom of his Lord far away from his earthly home. His wife and daughters, a few years ago, went to live in their native country, and this gives a double motive for his death being felt. The words of our Lord Jesus 'Be ye also ready' we ought to take seriously to heart; it is well not to forget them. If the family of Mr. Henriksen have received the news of his passing away, as he, we believe, received the call, then for this one has arrived the happy moment—'Well done, good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful in little, I will set thee over many things: enter thou into the joy of thy Lord'; and in that other country they will have pronounced those not less solemn words: 'God giveth, and God taketh away: blessed be the name of the Lord.' We send, then, to the family of the late Adolfo Henriksen our most sincere condolence, and to them, and to all those who hope in Jesus as their only Saviour, a sincere "adios" in the hope to meet soon in the country of the soul, of the life, and of the light. We understand that among the friends of Mr. Henriksen, especially the English, a subscription has been started in favour of his family. May God bless it!"

We extract the following from a private letter dated from Asuncion in January last:

"Yes, I was with our dear friend when his call came. I asked him if I could do anything for him, or if he would like me to read to him. He thanked me, and repeated with a firmness of voice that was

astonishing, considering his weak state: 'I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that at the last day I shall stand at His right hand.' These solemn words were the last that I heard him utter, nor could I address him further. The last service I did for him was to change his clothes. Need I say that I hope to be in his state of mind when my own time comes?

"You ask me what I think of the Mission at Riacho Fernandez; but you must bear in mind I have not been there yet. Nevertheless my opinion is that it will be a successful Missionary enterprise. The 'Adolfo Henriksen' steam launch, I shall be only too happy to do all in my power to help, in procuring her safe arrival at Concepcion without any charge."

Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath Quarterly Meeting for Prayer.

THE Quarterly meeting for prayer was held at the house of D. Couty, Esq., 3 Northbrook Road, Lee, on February 21, at 3.30 P.M., the Rev. R. J. Simpson, M.A., presiding. It commenced with singing:

Hymn 738, "Ye servants of God, your Master proclaim." The Rev. R. Simpson read Ephesians vi. 10 to end, and made some brief remarks.

Hymn 212, "Come, Holy Spirit, Heavenly Dove." Mr. Couty then offered prayer, followed by Mr. Grundy.

Hymn 416, "Take my life and let it be Consecrated, Lord, to Thee." Mr. O'Neill offered prayer, followed by Mr. Norman.

Hymn 619, "Go, labour on, spend and be spent." Captain Poulden then offered prayer.

Hymn 714, "Sit down beneath His Shadow."

SUBJECTS FOR PRAYER.

1. That all the members of our Society may be filled with the Holy Spirit, and gladly devote themselves, their talents, and influence in aid of this work; that the "rich out of their abundance, and the poor out of their poverty, may freely give as they have freely received," in loving obedience to their Lord's command, so that the preaching of the Gospel to the heathen be not hindered for lack of funds. Further, we pray for the Committee and all the officers of the Society, that they may have a right judgment, and that all their decisions may be the mind of the Lord, and for His Glory.

2. For Bishop Stirling and all the missionary chaplains and lay agents; we specially plead that they may at all times realise the presence of the Lord Jesus, and that they may be filled with the Holy Ghost. That they may be led to plead for, and to expect, an abundant blessing on their labours; that, lifting up Christ, they may "believe Him faithful that has promised." May they be shielded from dangers, alike bodily and spiritual, whilst "fighting the good fight of faith." Specially we

would plead for Mr. and Mrs. Holles, that the Lord may be pleased to restore her to health speedily, and that both may be enabled during this time of separation and suspense to cast their burden upon the Lord, and that they may be daily sustained and comforted.

3. Prayer for Mr. Robins and Mr. Bartlett, that they may be cheered and strengthened at this time of grief and trial in the loss of their fellow-missionary and chief, Mr. Henriksen; we pray also for Mr. Grubb, who has lately joined them; and we pray that it may please our Heavenly Father speedily to send us the right man to fill the vacant post.

We thank God for the tokens of His blessing on the pioneering labours of our brethren, for the patience and perseverance He has vouchsafed them under much hardship and many difficulties, and for the grace given to our departed brother, Mr. Henriksen, to be faithful unto death.

Thanksgiving that the Lord has disposed the heart of His servant to give the much-needed steam-launch; and we ask Him to make it a means of much help and blessing to the work.

Prayers for Mr. and Mrs. Burleigh, that they may be sustained in health and strength, and that in humility and faith they may look for daily guidance in their difficult duties.

Prayer for a safe journey for Mrs. Hawkes and her son, who are now on their way to Ooshooia—Mrs. Hawkes to assist Mrs. Hemmings at the Orphanage—and that they may both be very useful.

Thanksgiving for recent journeying mercies and preservation of health vouchsafed to Bishop Stirling.

Benediction.

The twelfth Annual Meeting of the collectors and friends of the Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath Association took place on Thursday evening, March 27, at the Institute, Lee, at 7.30, A. R. Pite, Esq., presiding. Mr. Farmer gave a very interesting lecture on the Society's work in South America, more especially among the Indians of Paraguay and Wollaston Islands, illustrated by dissolving views. There was a large and attentive audience.

The collectors met by special invitation for tea and conversation at 5.30, and to hear the Report of the year's work (£143. 12*s.* 8½*d.*, an advance of £9. 11*s.* 6*d.* on the previous year); Mr. Pite kindly giving an address full of valuable suggestion and encouragement on *Patience* in work for the Lord. John i. 4.

Proceedings in the Provinces.

THE March Registers show a total of twenty-four sermons and nineteen meetings, of which the Southern District is responsible for sixteen sermons and fifteen meetings, and the Amalgamated Districts for eight sermons and four meetings. The new openings numbered nine, and the receipts amounted to a trifle

over £98. This, however, includes £4. 4s. from a "Sale" at All Saints', Southport; so that the average return from each appeal would seem to be about £2. 4s., which is somewhat in advance of the usual average. "More to follow" is our hope in each of these undertakings, and upon that hope being realised must depend our success as the gatherers of missionary funds. Thus we note that two appeals were made on March 9 at Llandinabo—a new opening. The collections only reached £2. 2s. 6d., but Mr. Welby is able to add to these modest figures: "Juvenile Association formed, and thirty-one cards taken." Anyone familiar with the work of card-collectors will understand the possibilities which lie hidden in this short note. We are glad to see that one of our oldest friends—the Rev. Canon Whitby—has given the Society a weekday sermon at Dewsbury, where £5. 10s. was collected on a Wednesday evening; but the largest collections in the Amalgamated Districts were those at Willington, after sermons by Mr. Welby, and those at St. Paul's and St. Mary's, Cambridge, after sermons by the Rev. H. Martin—£23. 8s. in all. In the South there is no individual place which calls for any lengthy comment, though the month's record, as a whole, is highly encouraging. It is pleasant to see Guernsey once more in our Association Registers, and to notice that £7. 9s. was collected at Mrs. Thurstan's Drawing-room meeting and the evening lecture which succeeded it. We hope to be able next year to add Jersey to the list of *visited* Auxiliaries. Goring, which is associated with the family of our founder, gave a very good account of itself as a lover of our work, yielding all but £7 on the occasion of Mr. Grundy's visit; and we hail with pleasure the record of a meeting held at the "Beckenham Old Mission Hall," as it recalls the memory of our late devoted Secretary, Captain Stephens, R.N., who was the principal means of establishing that mission.

In conclusion we may add that Mr. Shimield preached and lectured at Bapchild and Tonge, gaining access to these villages through the kind offices of Mr. Chapman, a former parishioner of his in Uruguay; and we would appeal to all "South Americans" now resident in England to remember the Society which formerly befriended them.

PRAYER UNION.

The following are the subjects of Praise and Prayer on Monday, May 12:—

1. We thank God for the happy and satisfactory accounts received from the Bishop as to the progress of the work, spiritual and temporal, at Ooshooia, Wollaston, and Keppel.

2. We pray God to guide us to the selection of a faithful and fit man to carry on the work of the late lamented chaplain at Lota, and to comfort the hearts of Mrs. Dodds and his family in their sore bereavement.

3. May the Author and Giver of all good things grant His heavenly blessing to our Annual Meeting, that those who advocate the claims of the Society may do so with the Spirit and with power, and that many Christian hearts and liberal hands may be drawn to assist in our arduous work.

We acknowledge with sincere thanks the receipt of numerous parcels of clothing, of which details will be given in our next issue.

BRITISH
TA 91

Contributions thankfully received from March 22 to April 20, 1890.

*** Abbreviations used in the following List:—S., Sermon; M., Meeting; D.R.M., Drawing Room Meeting; L., Lecture; M.L., Magic Lantern; D.V., Dissolving Views; Ex., Expenses; Addl., Additional.—***FULL PARTICULARS*** will be given in the next Annual Report.

	£	s.	d.
DONATIONS.			
A Friend (towards deficit)	1	0	0
Anon., Ipswich	0	18	0
Anon. (Special Appeal)	0	2	0
"A Tenth"	1	0	0
Fair, John, Esq. (Special Reserve Fund)	50	0	0
M. C.	5	0	0
"R. H."	3	0	0
Simcox, J., Esq., per Miss Allen (for Naposta Colony)	1	0	0
Towards Freight of Parcel to Ooshooia	0	10	0
LEGACIES.			
Greville, the late Rev. E. S., per Messrs. Sandilands & Co., Exors. Rev. F. C. Harvey and Rev. W. D. Cowley, D.D.	100	0	0
Harrison, the late Mrs. Rosetta Harrison, per Messrs. L'Estrange & Brett, Exors. Rev. R. Hannay and Chas. Oulton, Esq.	88	2	5
SUBSCRIPTIONS.			
Aldridge, Mrs. F. J.	0	10	0
Courthope, G. C., Esq.	2	0	0
F. H. T.	1	0	0
Fair, John, Esq.	10	10	0
Floyd, Henry A., Esq.	1	1	0
Gordon, Rev. J. B.	1	1	0
Lloyd, Miss A. M.	1	1	0
Minchin, Mrs.	0	10	0
Owen-Smith, Rev. H. P. (1890–91)	1	1	0
Ram, Mrs.	0	10	6
Wilson, W., Esq.	5	0	0
ASSOCIATIONS.			
METROPOLIS.			
Barnsbury, per Mr. W. S. Weston (1889)	1	1	0
Battersea, per Mrs. Heale (for 1889)	6	19	1
Bow, per Miss P. Johnson (box coll.)	0	8	4
Brixton, H. J. Rickwood, Esq. (Special Appeal)	0	10	6
Brompton, Mrs. Grantoff	1	0	0
Do., W. P. Alexander, Esq. (Donation after S. at St. Paul's, Onslow Square)	20	0	0
Do., per Philip Welch, Esq.	2	10	0
Canonbury, St. Stephen's, per Miss B. Sansom, M.L.L. by Mr. Farmer and subs.	6	5	6
Clapham, St. Paul's, per Mrs. Forrester	6	8	0
Do., St. James's, per Mrs. Lillingston, "a Thankoffering"	5	0	0
Do., St. James's (coll. Mr. G. E. Cole)	0	2	6
Do., Mrs. Birch	0	3	6
Hampstead, in lieu of a Legacy (Matt. vi. 19, 20)	50	0	0
Do., Miss Cooper (box coll.)	0	16	0
Do., per Miss Harton	2	7	4
Do., M. H. (for purchase of a Cow for Paraguay Mission)	5	0	0
Do., Holy Trinity, per J. Johnston, Esq.	0	16	0
Holloway, St. James, per Miss Vorley (Miss Smith's coll.)	0	9	1
Kensington, per Mrs. Pennell (for 1889)	0	5	0
Do., Mrs. J. H. Wright	1	1	0
Kidbrooke, per Mrs. Poulden (Col. Browning)	5	0	0
Lambeth, Anon. (coll.)	0	5	0
Marylebone, Mr. and Mrs. Robson (1889–90)	1	0	0
Mayfair, per W. Cunningham, Esq.	1	5	4
Miscellaneous, The Hon. Algernon Tollemache, per Ven. Archdeacon Sinclair, M.A.	50	0	0
Do., per B. Braithwaite, Esq. (in memory of the late Isaac Braithwaite, Esq.)	200	0	0
Newington, St. Andrew's, per Rev. J. S. Grey (Bible Class coll., 1889)	1	11	1
South Kensington, Edward Woods, Esq. (sub.)	10	0	0
Do., Mrs. F. Barker (Special Appeal)	2	0	0
Southwark, St. George's, per Rev. Burman Cassin (1889)	8	8	4
West Kensington, Mrs. Brockett (Special Appeal)	5	0	0
PROVINCES.			
Armitage Bridge, per Rev. G. C. B. Madden, L. by Rev. W. E. Martlew	1	0	0
Assington, per Rev. J. Wilson D. Brown (for 1889)	1	10	6
Bapchild, SS. by Rev. W. H. Shimield	3	10	0
Beckenham, L. Old Mission Room by Rev. G. W. Grundy	2	6	0
Bedford, St. Cuthbert's, per Rev. A. C. Downer, M. by Rev. W. E. Martlew	3	17	0
Blackford, per Rev. C. J. Senior, M.L.L. by Rev. W. E. Martlew	0	16	2
Bolton, St. Paul's, S. by Rev. Hugh Doig	2	9	4
Do., St. George's, S. by Rev. Hugh Doig	3	13	7
Brighton, Major-Gen. Finch (sub.)	1	1	0
Do., per Rev. F. Reade, SS. Church of St. John the Baptist, Hove	24	0	8
Do., per Rev. W. W. Selwyn, SS. St. George's, L. Y.M.C.A. by Rev. G. W. Grundy, and subs.	19	6	2
Broxbourne, per Miss Searle (5s. for Paraguay)	8	0	0
Bruton, per Rev. H. T. Ridley, L. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	2	2	0
Burney, Nottingham, per Rev. A. C. Kingdon, L. by Rev. W. E. Martlew	1	14	1
Cambridge, per Mrs. Beedham	15	7	5
Clareborough, per Rev. Hugh Doig	0	12	1
Clifton and Bristol, per E. W. Bird, Esq.	25	0	0
Crich, per Rev. W. Acraman (for 1889)	1	0	0
Crookes, Sheffield, per Mr. J. Mellor (box coll.)	1	5	0
Dartford, per Rev. Alan Watts, L. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	0	13	2
Dawlish, Mrs. Burton	1	0	0
Derby, per Rev. F. Hoare, Miss Walkerdine	0	15	1
Douglas, per F. Griffiths, Esq. (for 1889)	9	10	4
East Thurrock, per Rev. T. Lander	3	6	5
Edenhall, per Rev. W. Lovejoy, M.L.L. by Rev. W. E. Martlew	0	13	0
Exeter, per Rev. W. Hope (1889)	19	5	4
Do., Rev. J. Fred. Shedon	3	0	0
Farcet, Peterborough, per Rev. W. O. F. Hughes, M.L.L. by Rev. W. E. Martlew	0	10	2
Fisherton, per Rev. E. N. Thwaites (for 1889)	3	13	6
Fleet, per Com. Sulivan (box coll., 1889)	0	15	0
Folkestone, per Miss Paine (1889)	0	9	0
Goring, per Rev. H. C. Littlewood, SS. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	6	16	6
Gretford and Wilsthorpe, per Miss Kate Joy	3	0	6

	£	s.	d.
Guernsey, per Mrs. Thurstan, D.R.M. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	5	13	2
Do, Y.M.C.A., M. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	0	13	4
Halliwell, St. Luke's, S. by Rev. Hugh Doig	4	18	1
Hastings and St. Leonards, per Mrs. Allen Gardiner	20	12	0
Hinton Martel, per Rev. J. Lukin, L. and card by Rev. G. W. Grundy	1	0	4
Hook, per Rev. W. H. Bull, SS. and M. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	1	9	10
Leeds, per Rev. H. J. Griffin (box coll.)	0	3	9
Littleton, SS. and MM. and cards, per Rev. G. W. Grundy	4	10	0
Liverpool, per Herbert W. Rowe, Esq.	69	1	6
Do., St. Mary Magdalene, per Rev. A. Whitmarsh, L. by Rev. W. E. Martlew	3	0	0
Luddendenfoot, L. by Rev. Hugh Doig and cards	1	14	6
Maidstone, St. Paul's, per Rev. Darwin Fox, SS. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	3	2	7
Manchester, per Mr. Stephen Farmer, M.L.L. at Rusholme Road by Mr. Farmer	2	7	0
Monkton Combe, per Rev. D. Pitcairn, SS. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	2	11	4
New Malden Juvenile Assoc., per Mrs. H. H. Taylor (o/a Sale of Work)	32	0	0
Nottingham, Holy Trinity, per Rev. W. R. Blackett, D.V.L. by Rev. W. E. Martlew	0	19	2
Do., St. James's, per Rev. A. Whymper, L. by Rev. W. E. Martlew	1	2	0
Do., St. Matthias, per Rev. C. Woodhouse, L. by Rev. W. E. Martlew	0	19	7
Odiham, Miss Cole (sub.)	1	1	0
Poole, per Rev. H. Boote, L. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	1	5	1
Portsmouth, per Rev. J. C. Martin (for Paraguay)	5	12	0
Rhyl, per Rev. T. Richardson, SS. by Rev. A. A. Welby (1889)	5	12	0
Rochester, St. Nicholas, per Rev. W. S. Hill, SS. by Rev G. W. Grundy	2	12	6
Roughtown, per Rev. Hugh Doig	0	10	0
Selsley, per Miss A. M. S. Page	0	11	9
Sherborne, per Miss Parsons, SS. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	6	5	1
Southampton, per Col. Ward, L. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	10	16	7
Sowerby, L. by Rev. Hugh Doig and cards	1	2	8
Stalybridge, Rev. Chas. Sutcliffe (sub.)	0	5	0
Stanton-on-Hine Heath, per James Heatley, Esq.	4	0	0
Stonehouse, per Rev. W. Farren White (1889)	1	5	0
Surbiton, D.R.M., Mrs. C. Bryants, by Rev. G. W. Grundy	3	6	9
Do., Subscriptions	0	12	6
Swansea, per Rev. Canon Alban Smith (1889)	1	12	4
Thurloxton, per Mrs. Bartlett, Mrs. Newton, Berton Grange	1	0	0
Do., per Rev. R. L. Bartlett, L. and dons. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	3	2	3
Timberscombe and Woolton Courtney, per Rev. R. J. Crosswell, S. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	3	0	8
Do., per Rev. J. Stanley, S. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	0	19	3
Tonge, M. by Rev. W. H. Shimield	0	10	0
Uffculme, per Mrs. Gawthrop	1	8	6
Ware, per Miss B. Collins	9	0	0
Wealdstone, per Miss Joyner, L. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	0	16	1
Do., per Miss Joyner (for 1889)	0	11	6
Welling, per Rev. E. Raynor, L. and cards by Rev. G. W. Grundy	1	4	10
Wells, per Rev. Preb. Beresford, S. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	1	5	2
Westleton, per Rev. F. H. Nicholls (Vicarage Box, 1889)	0	9	3
Willington, per Rev. J. Stone, SS. by Rev. A. A. Welby and box	11	8	0
Windermere, per Arthur H. Heywood, Esq., M.L.L. and D.R.M. at Elleray by Mr. Farmer	25	0	0
Worksop, per Miss F. Wright (coll.)	3	16	6
SCOTLAND.			
Edinburgh, Andrew Tosh, Esq., 10s.; Mrs. Tosh, 10s.	1	0	0
Do., per R. S. Stuart, Esq.	1	10	0
Glasgow, per J. O. Mitchell, Esq.	3	12	6
IRELAND.			
Ardmore, per Rev. T. B. Harpur (1889)	0	10	0
Craigs, per Rev. A. T. Kirkpatrick	1	0	0
Dublin, St. Paul's, per Rev. F. C. Hayes (1889)	1	10	0
FOREIGN.			
Sao Paulo, per Rev. F. E. R. Holles (Offert., Christmas Day, 1889)	10	3	5
Stanley, Falkland Islands (coll. Sunday School and Church towards support of an Orphan at Ooshooia), per Rev. Lowther E. Brandon	3	8	0

THE ANNUAL MEETING

WILL (D.V.) BE HELD ON

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 2, AT 3 O'CLOCK,

AT SION COLLEGE,

VICTORIA EMBANKMENT, NEAR BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.

THE RIGHT REV. W. BOYD CARPENTER, D.D.

(LORD BISHOP OF RIPON),

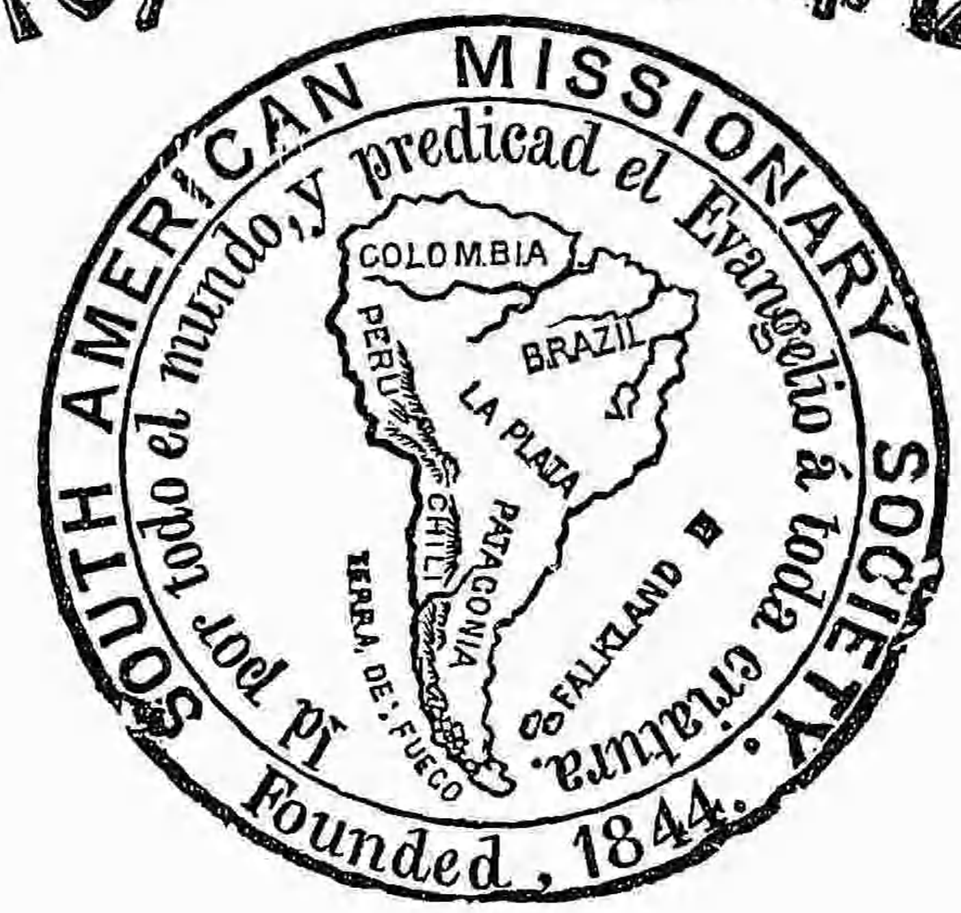
HAS KINDLY CONSENTED TO PRESIDE.

ELMFIELD HOUSE, SOUTHWELL.

MISS GASTER and MISS HEATHCOTE hope to have their usual Sale of Work on behalf of the South American Missionary Society early in May, and will be glad to receive Contributions from any friends interested in the Mission.

[IV.] JUNE 2, 1890. [PRICE ONE PENNY.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.



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South American Missionary Society.

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&c. &c. &c.

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&c. &c. &c.

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Rev. Wm. Windle, M.A.
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E. Harry Woods, Esq.

The various Stations of the Society in South America, the Falkland Islands, and Tierra del Fuégo, are under the superintendence of the
RIGHT REV. W. H. STIRLING, D.D., BISHOP OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

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SOCIETY'S OFFICES:—1 Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

Remittances can be paid to Messrs. Barclay and Co., 1 Pall Mall East, and 54 Lombard Street, and to the Secretary, SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY, 1 Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

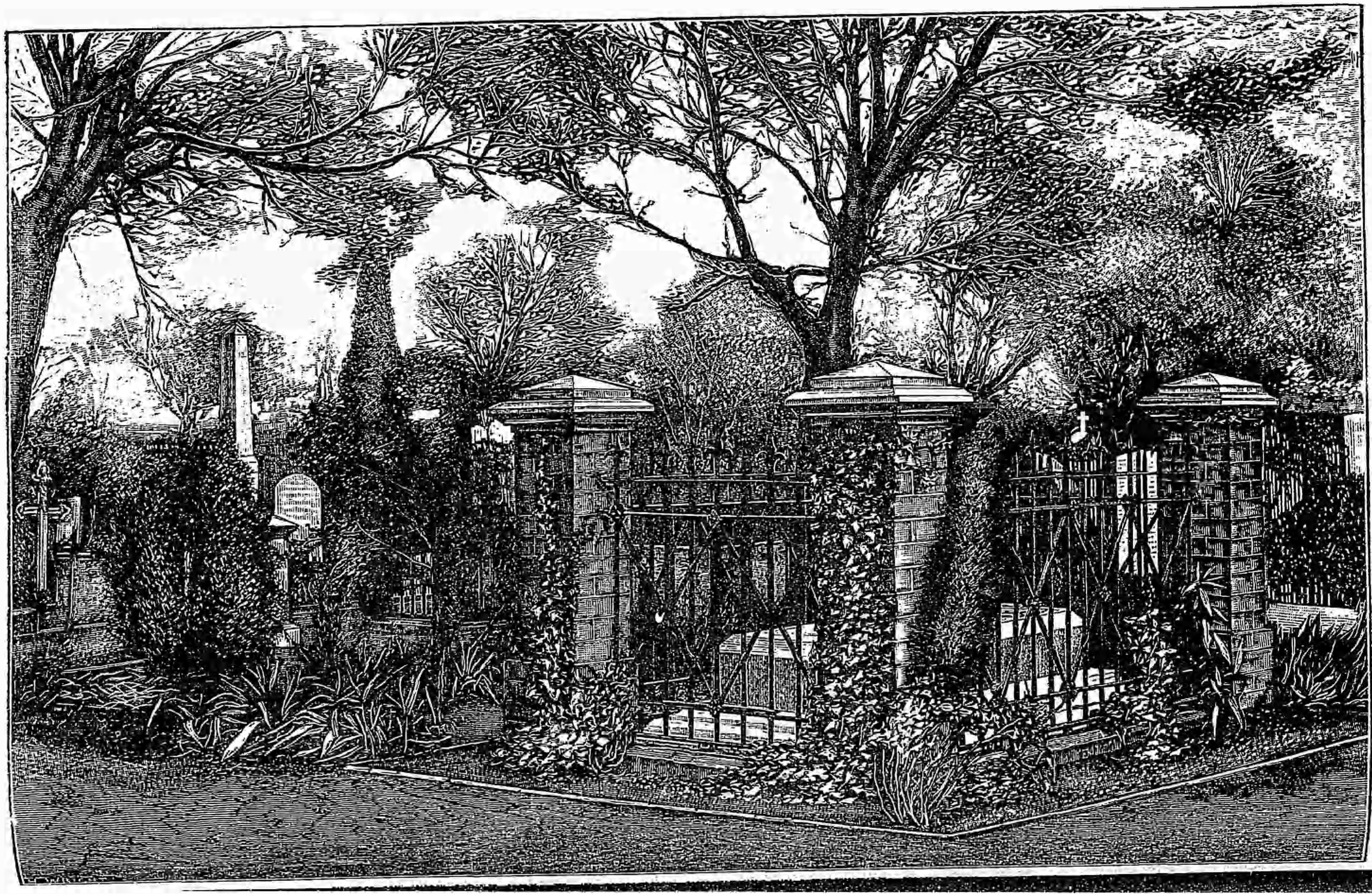
WANTED.

Strong and Warm Clothing for Southern Mission Stations.
Books, Tracts, Illustrated Papers for Seamen's Missions.
British Workman and Illustrated Papers for Chañaral.

Parcels will be thankfully received by the Secretaries at the Offices of the Society, 1 Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

PARCELS FOR MISSION STATIONS.

THE Secretaries acknowledge with warmest thanks the receipt of the undermentioned Packages for transmission to South America:—1 parcel from Guildford, clothing; 1 parcel from Bournemouth, books, &c.; 1 bale from Mrs. Allen Gardiner, St. Leonard's-on-Sea; 1 parcel from Mrs. Caldecott, Rugby; 1 bale from Mrs. Colclough Watson, Slough; 1 parcel from Miss Williams, Canterbury; 1 parcel from Miss Foy and Miss Foord, Tunbridge Wells; 1 parcel from Miss B. Sansom, Canonbury; 1 parcel from Mrs. Warman, Canonbury; 1 parcel from Miss Cooper, Brighton; 1 parcel from Miss Clark, Brighton; 1 parcel from Miss Searle, Broxbourne, including books from Miss Thorsley and Miss King, and Spanish Gospels from Mrs. S. Trotter; 1 parcel from Miss Harton, Belsize Park; 1 bale from Miss Peirce, Clifton Hill; 1 box from—Nisbet, Esq., Partick; and also 1 bale of clothing for English Colonists at Naposta, from Mrs. J. Alleyne, Rathmines.



THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

JUNE 2, 1890.

SINCE our last issue letters from South America have been received from the following :—

Falklands, Rt. Rev. Bishop of the (*April* 7).
Adams, Rev. G. A. S. (*Mar.* 25, 28, *April* 7).
Allen, Rev. R. (*April* 17)
Grubb, Mr. W. B. (*April* 2, 9).
Falkland Islands Co. (*April* 19).
Holles, Rev. F. E. R. (*April* 8, 16).
Hooper, Mr. T. (*April* 9).
Horton, Mr. E. A. (*April* 16).
Hunter, Mr. A. (*Mar.* 18).
Lucas, W. O., Esq. (*April* 16).
Robertson, Mr. J. S. (*Mar.* 26).
Robins, Mr. J. C. (*March* 24)
Sparkes, Rev. A. L. (*April* 19).
Tyerman, Mr. J. R. (*April* 3).
Walker, Mr. (*April* 22).
Wehrhahn, Messrs., & Co. (*April* 20).
Whaits, Mr. R. (*March* 19).

The General Committee held a Meeting on the 8th ult.

The next Meeting will (D.V.) take place on the 12th inst.

The Finance Committee held Meetings on the 1st and 15th ult.

The next Meetings will (D.V.) be held on the 5th and 19th inst.

The total amount received from April 26 to May 23rd was £614. 9*s*. 6*d*.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THOSE who were not able or fortunate enough to have been present at the annual meeting of the Society this year will find a full report in the present magazine, and cannot but be interested by the several eloquent speeches delivered by the Chairman, the Bishop of Ripon, and the speakers who followed him, and also by the fact that it was the most successful meeting of the Society which has yet been held, and was followed up by the largest immediate collection, namely, £77.

The Committee desire to acknowledge with many and sincere thanks the handsome gift of books made by Mr. Bullock (editor of the *Fireside News*, &c.) to the Society for the use of our missionaries abroad. It consists of [redacted] volumes of a most profitable and interesting kind.

The Rev. R. Allen pleads for some gifts of clothing for several poor emigrant families at Naposta, in his district, and he informs us that before the end of the year Mr. Gartland hopes to plant another but much larger English colony close by, on the Sauce Chico. He is a Roman Catholic gentleman, of liberal sympathies, and assures us that we may rely on his co-operation in whatever may concern the highest welfare of our people.

In Memoriam.

WE greatly regret to record the death of the Rev. B. C. Huntly, M.A., Master of Hutton Grammar School, Preston, and formerly Missionary Chaplain of the Society at San Paulo, where he attracted the respect and warm regard of all amongst whom he so actively and faithfully laboured. Since his return to England he has often given proof of his continued interest in the Society's work by preaching and speaking for it on several occasions.

Southern Mission.

OOSHOOIA.

MR. LAWRENCE writes:—

"*Ooshooia, Tierra del Fuégo,*
"*January* 23, 1890.

"I now have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of your most kind and welcome letters dated August 23 and November 5. As I have been fully occupied since the arrival of the vessel, and the steamer is leaving earlier than was stated, I am sorry to have only just time to thank the Committee for their kind consideration in complying with my request for leave of absence to visit England. I shall endeavour to make necessary preparations by the time the 'Allen Gardiner' returns from the Falklands, which we think will be about the end of March or the beginning of April.

"We are also very thankful to have the pleasure of seeing his lordship (Bishop Stirling) again.

"Mr. Aspinall's return, after an absence of three months, was welcomed among us. Many of the natives have been very ill with typhoid fever; I am thankful to say nearly all have recovered. I herewith enclose a list of wool required by Mrs. Hemmings for use among the native women. Kindly forward the same first opportunity."

Mr. Ince writes:—

"*School House, Ooshooia, Tierra del Fuégo, January* 6, 1890.

"An opportunity is again offered, which I embrace, first and foremost to thank God that He has strengthened me and given me such good health of late, which has enabled me to make good progress in our Ooshooia station. While we receive encouragements, we also receive little drawbacks, if I may so speak. Still, 'forward' is our watchword. Things at Ooshooia amongst the natives are improving. *Never in England did I see such strict attention paid to the preached Word; never did I hear more earnest prayer.* Let me tell you in England that you have the earnest prayers of the Yahgan Christians. I should like some of those who were called upon for prayer in our meetings while I was in England to look in and hear the earnest petitions sent to the Throne of Mercy on behalf of our Mission and the people working at home.

"As we get to know more of the native language and more of the Indian's former life, and contrast it with the present, we find it a stimulant to persevere and ask to be divinely guided, and also that the precious Word that we have to proclaim may be established in their hearts, and that the glorious Kingdom of Christ may be quickly established.

"We have had a great deal of typhoid fever amongst the natives of

late. It has called for earnest prayer on our parts that they might be raised up and brought amongst us again. I know our prayers have been answered, and yours also. There have been no deaths, for which we would ascribe all the glory to our God.

"We are now in midsummer; things all very backward—very cold winds. Just now the weather is improving, and we are hoping in due time we may reap a little benefit for our labour. God grant that His favour may rest upon our Southern Mission and all home workers, and give to all a prosperous new year."

Buenos Ayres.

SOUTHERN CAMPS.

THE Rev. Robert Allen writes:—

"*Fray Bentos, February* 21, 1890.

"After my tour in the Banda in October and November, of which I wrote you an account, I passed down south to visit the English colonists in the province of Buenos Ayres.

"Of the many emigrant families who came out last year, some fifteen or twenty, being as usual without money, were glad to take the first work that offered on a native estancia at Maximo Paz.

"They were well treated, and suffered less than might have been expected from the change of life, and during an exceptionally wet winter.

"On previous visits I had held services for these, who were much scattered, the camp also being impassable on foot, at three different centres, so that all might attend. On the present occasion the weather defeated my plans altogether, and rendered attendance impossible, to the great disappointment of all, for I can hardly tell you how glad these people have been at my visiting them—even the rougher specimens, hardly church-goers at home, I ween—especially in cases of sickness. Having been brought together, however, merely by the want of the moment, this little community is being rapidly dissolved as the men hear of more congenial or more remunerative work in other quarters.

"Going south, at Sauce Corto, a station of the Southern Railway some 35 leagues from Bahia Blanca, we find the Welsh colony established now about six years. With one or two exceptions they are Baptists; but they drew up a request to me to visit them and administer the sacrament according to our English use. Since then I have ministered to them as I had opportunity. Religious indifference is not one of their faults; the weather must be very unfavourable that will prevent their attendance. In December my congregation, including perhaps a dozen outsiders, numbered 75; the communicants 25. There were seven baptisms.

"I have never had the heart to ask the Welsh for an offertory. Starting with nothing, and having had several bad seasons, I fear they

are deep in responsibilities, but I trust that these attractive warm-hearted people will yet enjoy prosperity.

"Going further south. At Naposta, the station of the Southern next Bahia, I find myself, I can almost fancy, in an English parish —that is to say, an English parish without its home-like cottages or hedgerows, without tree or bush, redeemed only from absolute uninterestingness by the few wild-flowers which grow here and there among the coarse tufty things that take the place of grass. In lines, 1,000 metres apart, stand the iron huts of the colonists in groups of four round a common well. In all, there are about forty English families, who, for the most part, came out in the 'Dresden' a year ago. Some 200 Irish families arrived at the same time. The difficulty of providing shelter, at once, for such a helpless multitude was insuperable, and their sufferings at the first were undeniably great and lamentable. The outcry, however, that was raised in the papers at home on this subject was uncalled for. It arose chiefly from reports sent home by the most worthless among the emigrants, who disliked work quite as much as they shrunk from hardship. Most of these have been got rid of, and contentment is now the rule. The English with one or two exceptions showed to advantage in the quiet brave way in which they met their difficulties.

"Mr. Gartland, the chief proprietor, will, I believe, afford all reasonable encouragement to good colonists. He has already obtained Government grants for two schools, and has courteously invited my co-operation in the selection of teachers. I am engaged at present in drawing out the plan of a simple but suitable little church, which, at my request, he is about to erect for the English section. It will be a great boon. Hitherto our services have been held in one of the huts, containing bedstead and other domestic paraphernalia, without seats, the people standing or kneeling on the earthen floor. The distances also have been too great to walk; but now that the horses are being tamed by work, and the women and children are learning to ride—not so simple a thing without a saddle—this difficulty will be overcome.

"After visiting Paysandu on Sunday next I mean to run down to Naposta, and set the people to work at the church. They will value it all the more for having given what they have to give, viz., their labour in its erection. But will any kind heart bestow on us a communion set? It should be full size.

"In my absence three excellent men take the Sunday service by turns. Mrs. Gunstone, whose house so far has been our church, devotes herself with a will to Sunday-school, which is of course in its most rudimentary stage.

"What a contrast is all this to that venerable system in which these people have been brought up, but which they have now left behind them!

"'They hear no more when Sundays come
The old bells swing from village towers,
A message from the angels' home
Unto this workday world of ours.'

"For all associations which lead from the seen to the unseen, for every help to lead a heavenward life, the parish church has been to them almost what its ancient walls are to the ivy which clings to them. All at once the support is taken away; and how cruel is the trial even for the best and strongest!

"The time devoted by me during the past year to our emigrants has involved, as you will perceive, a decrease in our offertory, far too small before. But I have never hesitated as to the course I ought to pursue. My only regret, and it is a deep one, is that I have been able to be so little with them, to do so little for them. Without money, without friends, among people of a strange language, they are oppressed with the sense of their helplessness, they are perplexed by doubts and anxieties. I hope, if God spares me, to be more with them, to be much more to them. May their fields yield them rich harvests! May they themselves, in the time to come, be a yet richer harvest for God! While the neighbourhood of Bahia Blanca is thus becoming the seat of an English agricultural population, the town itself and the port have been of late stirred into new and unwonted activity by the two new English railways which are being built (besides one or two more projected), not to mention other important enterprises, also English, which are spoken of.

"The place, in truth, has entered upon a new phase of its existence. An interesting service which I held during my last visit at the temporary station of the North-Western Railway, at which nearly all the faces were new, marked, I trust, a new departure in Church matters, and a renewed interest destined to be taken in them."

"*March* 6.

"I have been particularly exercised of late about the little chapel I am erecting at the Naposta—*the English Emigrant Colony*—some five leagues from this. To get a thing of the sort done out here within a reasonable time is not so easy a matter as you might suppose. However, I have received kind help on all sides, Mr. Gartland furnishing the materials of the structure itself, Mr. J. Drysdale the interior fittings, and Mr. Abbott franking them by rail from Buenos Ayres. I had all the stuff taken in bullock-carts to the ground on last Tuesday, when, after marking out the exact site, I left a lot of willing hands engaged in the erection. When this is completed, I return to see to the furnishing, which, if simple, will, I hope, not be unsuitable.

"We shall shortly have a school also. *But our most urgent need—before chapel or school—is clothes.* Those brought out a year ago are worn out. The winter will be on us in two or three months. The people have neither money nor the opportunity of earning any. Their share of the harvest just past, which was their first, was for various reasons not worth speaking of. The proprietors of the colony will supply rations for another year. But what is to be done for clothes? I have taken the liberty to ask various friends at home to send what they can collect to

the office, when I am sure you will see that they are properly packed and despatched to me, c/o E. P. Goodhall, Bahia Blanca."

APPEAL FOR CLOTHES FOR THE ENGLISH COLONISTS AT NAPOSTA.

Under the circumstances mentioned by the Rev. R. Allen describing the destitute condition as to clothing of the English colonists at Naposta, Bahia Blanca, we shall be pleased to receive parcels of stout old clothing, which can be certified as free from infection, by the 3rd inst., as an immediate opportunity occurs of sending them out free of charge.

The clothing should be well packed in bales.—[ED.]

Araucanian Mission.

REV. J. R. TYERMAN writes :—

"*Quino, Traiguen, Chili,*

"*February* 10, 1890.

"I find that I am behind in my correspondence, for having been engaged in house building besides much travelling the pen has been neglected, but from now I hope to write regularly as usual. There is nothing but good news to report, for we are all in good health, and the work of the Mission is making progress. For some time past the Word has been preached every Lord's Day in the Quino or Traiguen districts, families visited, and wholesome literature circulated, the Holy Scriptures sold, medicines dispensed free of charge, and my services are constantly in requisition as a translator, either before the judge of the district or in arranging affairs between the English and natives.

"The Mission is thus becoming well known for a long distance around. We are very thankful to be of use to the people, and this effort of the Society is heartily appreciated by most of the colonists of varied nationalities. Public worship is held in the Mission house at regular intervals, and my next care will be to provide some education, for at present all children about here are just allowed to run wild. We have already secured sites—which the Government have ceded to us free—for the school and church, and we are getting together the timber necessary for the school building, and I am frequently asked by natives and others when they will be able to send their children.

"After two days' discussion in Congress, the Government acceded to my request to allow the free entrance into the country of the Mission house, on the ground that as the law at present stands anything intended for 'culto divino' is admitted free of duty, the word "Catolico" not being expressed. The clerical party offered strong opposition, and this is the first time in Chili that such a view has been taken of Article 2 of July 6, 1878. However, we are very thankful for the result, and the Mission owes a deep debt of gratitude to the President of the Republic, the

Finance Minister, to Messrs. Swinburn & Co., of Santiago, for their invaluable assistance, and also to the firm of Matthews, Richards, & Co. for very kindly despatching and forwarding to the frontier free of charge the goods for the Mission house building.

"Within easy reach of Quino there are quite a number of Indians, many of whom I know personally; they are a deeply interesting people, and I long to learn more of their history. Here, for instance, is something worth noting:—A short time ago we had very dry weather, and the crops were likely to suffer for want of rain, consequently about forty Indians came to a waterfall on the Mission ground for the purpose of holding a 'villatun,' *i.e.*, a religious service specially held when rain is needed. They danced around their sacred tree, blew their horns and whistles, beat the tom-tom, and threw water into the air, all the while singing and making a great noise; but what astonished me was the fact that they slaughtered two young lambs, sprinkling the blood over the river and on the land, at the same time waving their hands and looking up to the sky. The ceremony lasted several hours, *and the next day sure enough down came the much needed rain* in showers of blessing, thus refreshing the weary land. Query: whence do these Mapuche Indians of Araucania derive the idea of propitiatory sacrifice? They know nothing of Holy Scripture or of Jewish history. I questioned the chief as to why they killed the lambs, and all I could get from him was the answer—'Asi hablamos con Dios, señor,' *i.e.*—it is thus we speak with God, sir. Here, then, is an interesting field for research.

"I may mention that the son of this same chief was ill some days with a low fever, and at the hands of the Indian medicine man got no relief. I gave him remedies from my medicine chest, and, fortunately for all parties, he soon recovered, and a few days ago showed his gratitude by bringing a basket of eggs to Mrs. Tyerman. In the wigwam I have conversed much with them in Spanish, of which many of the men understand a fair amount, and some have promised to send their children to school. The one great curse of these Indians is the 'aguardiente,' well translated 'fire-water.' Recently on entering a wigwam I found about fifty men and women in a state of debauch. A horrible sight it was, and not easily forgotten. If intemperance is a curse to the heathen, how much more so must it be to the civilised?

"As time goes on, and this new Mission gets into proper working order, I trust that with the blessing of God our influence may be felt for good throughout the length and breadth of Araucania, and that thousands may have the opportunity of hearing or reading the Holy Scriptures; and as we shall go from place to place in our travels, gathering together a little congregation here and there, may the Blessed Spirit Himself go with us, and so speak through us to the hearts and consciences of the people, that many may be gathered into the flock of the Good Shepherd. To this end I ask your prayers."

South American Missionary Society.

THE thirty-ninth Annual Meeting of this Society was held on Friday afternoon, May 2, at Sion College, Thames Embankment, the Lord Bishop of Ripon presiding. There was a large attendance, including the Bishop of Ripon, Rev. H. W. Webb-Peploe, Rev. A. E. Barnes Lawrence, Rev. Dr. Hole, Ven. Archdeacon of Auckland, Rev. Burman Cassin, Rev. Charles Stirling, Rev. W. Windle, Rev. B. W. Bucke, W. Hughes-Hughes, Esq., Henry Morris, Esq., A. R. Pite, Esq., W. Barnett, Esq., E. N. Habershon, Esq., Rev. E. W. Matthews, J. H. Norman, Esq., Rev. W. H. Shimield, Rev. R. J. Simpson, Rev. H. S. Acworth, Rev. H. E. Geake, Rev. Stephen Barrass, Rev. A. G. Townshend, Rev. M. A. Dodds, Rev. W. H. Barlow, Rev. C. H. Turner, Capt. Poulden, Capt. Parker Snow, Capt. Sulivan, Col. Channer, Thomas Garnett, Esq., Mr. Elkin, Mr. Mahoney, Mr. Farmer, Dr. McLinton, F. G. Luck, Esq., Mr. J. H. Rhodes, Rev. E. J. Wolf, Rev. H. W. Bergeur, Rev. W. Horne.

The proceedings having been opened by the singing of the hymn commencing "Ye servants of God," and the offering by the Rev. W. WINDLE of prayer,

Capt. Edward Poulden, R.N. (Lay Secretary), read the financial statement, and the Rev. R. J. Simpson (Clerical Secretary) read an abstract of the report.

The financial statement for the year 1889 showed that the total expenditure had been £11,435. 7*s*. This had been met by cash receipts (£10,441. 2*s*. 4*d*.) and a loan of £1,000. Notwithstanding the active exertions of the deputation staff, the difficulty of keeping up the general receipts of last year has been manifest. In the metropolis there is a deficit of some £176, and in the provinces of £424. It was added that special donations had come in with generous liberality, from £500 downwards; that there was a donation of £1,000 from "two friends," sent through the Rev. George Blisset at a time of peculiar need; and that one old and valued friend of the Mission had sent no less than four gifts of £100 each during the year. The total cost of the Missions had, it was remarked, been unavoidably £900 greater in 1889 than in 1888, while the home expenses had been reduced by £123; and the committee said they would "thankfully receive extra and special donations with the view of reinstating the £1,000 in the reserve."

The Right Rev. CHAIRMAN said: The task which falls upon me is a double one. I am not only here to preside, but am entrusted also with the first resolution. I hold it to be one of the duties of all who undertake the office of Chairman to hold a brief on behalf of those who follow him. If he does not, he stands sadly in the way, and misunderstands and misjudges his duties. At the same time, perhaps you will allow me, as the resolution deals with the report now read, to make a few observations before I ask you to agree to it. The first thing that strikes me with regard to the report is a cry that we shall all feel a certain sadness in noting—that is the cry of want of funds. It is a cry that we are accustomed to hear at all missionary meetings, but it is bad indeed when we find that the funds of the Society fall below its expenditure. I hope that in the case of this Society the same tale will not have to be told next year. (Hear, hear.) It is but a small sum which these Missions claim at the hands of the English Christian public. It amounted, I imagine, during the past year, to something more than £10,000. I say that that is a very small sum. If you remember that we paid seven millions to finish off a little war in New Zealand, and more than that to rescue a couple of English prisoners in Abyssinia, it seems absolutely insignificant, especially when you set beside it the vast continent of America with which the Society deals, and the stupendous duties of English life. (Hear, hear.) There is another note in the report—a note which, I think, we may welcome as having in it a sign of encouragement. I was very glad to learn that that form of charity which takes delight in being posthumous was said to be dying out. I have not the slightest

respect for posthumous charity, unless it is the eloquent and consistent close of a really liberal life. A man has a right to leave legacies if he has made gifts during his life, but he has no right to pose before the world in his dying hour as a philanthropist when he has not learned the first duty of Christian life and charity—which is self-denial. (Hear, hear.) When I hear of societies that are sustained and their funds swollen by enormous and bloated legacies I have a certain degree of doubt as to their value. I hope that this which is spoken of as a sign may really be a sign of a growing custom—a sign that the charity we deal with has really something in it of self-denial. I want to see charity translated into action and to see people recognising not only their responsibility, but the luxury of doing good. (Hear, hear.) Allusion is made to the effect that we are deriving a considerable amount of benefit from the South American continent. One hears a great deal, too, that sounds perhaps like suggestions of another side to the picture. If England gains money it also loses some in its speculations and trade. But if we consider that the South American continent offers in any sense an opening for our sons and our commerce, we have no right tc accept that opening given us by Providence without showing our duty and loyalty to the very calling which God has given us in placing His Christianity in our hands. (Hear, hear.) So that whether we lose or gain by the South American continent, I trust that our sense of duty will remain the same. Those things are what I would call dealing with the surface of the report. I think that the grand question, which we, as Christian people, ought to face, is rather that question which belongs to every aspect of missionary duty, no matter what be the name of the society. More and more, it seems to me, we want to learn to live by principles, and not by seductive and attractive statistics. It is so easy to make our charity rise and fall with the occasion. It is so easy, because the speech happens to please us, or the smile of the speaker happens to have a charm, to imagine that the emotions we experience are allied to the solid stern charity of Christian principle. But that is not a solid basis. I want to see a much nobler idea of Christian duty and charity. I want to see the day when each person will regard all he receives as entrusted to him by the Almighty. If we can realise that that only is charity in the Christian sense which is done for the sake of God, and for the sake of the redemption of humanity, then we should reach what I believe to be the true principle. I want to see the guineas disappearing from our charity lists, and I will tell you why: The guinea is a conventional standard—pardon me if I say it—and you will not be surprised that in days of what I may call stalwart radicalism, we dislike conventionalism. I dislike the conventional guinea, because it does not seem to indicate that the giver is realising what he should do. It seems rather as if he were counting the cost at which he could escape censure. We ought to have really, decidedly, carefully considered and proportioned our charity, and set it aside before the demand comes upon us. (Hear, hear.) Until we have realised the duty of systematic and proportionate giving, I don't believe that we shall have recognised the nobility of our Christian privileges; nor do I believe that we shall have caught in its truest sense the spirit of our great Master. When the gift is laid aside solemnly, as in the sight of God, without thought as to what particular society or body it shall be appropriated; when it is a solemn and real act of individual devotion, seen by God alone; when the charity, if I may so speak, has been consecrated by the nature of the whole life, then, I believe, the result will be that not one single effort for God will stand in need of assistance. (Hear, hear.) Ten thousand pounds are all that this Society can raise. Add what you will—the magnificent sum, as I suppose it will be called, that will be announced next Tuesday as contributed to the Church Missionary Society—add the incomes of all the missionary societies together, and then I ask, estimating the wealth of England, does it bear the proportion of one per cent. to the actual income of the whole country? Yet the Pharisee said, "I give tithes of all I possess." I hear that until I almost wish that the Pharisee could be a resurrected personage—(laughter)—in order that he might bring us to a better standard of giving. But the principle on which we ought to give is better derived, and, in one sense, more sacred. Seriously, I want you to remember that as long as we hold dear the name of Him whose name we bear, so long must we regard as imperious

and imperative His command to go forth and preach the Gospel. (Hear, hear.) It is personal allegiance, personal love to a personal Lord, which alone can be considered the abiding inspiration of all true Christian charity. We live in a day in which our eyes are open, and we can measure causes and estimate proofs perhaps more clearly than they could in the past. The men of the past in their noble zeal thought little of the scientific aspects of religion. They had a burning zeal because they had personal devotion. They thought little of consequences ; they thought only of duties. Then was the age of Christian inspiration. In our day our inspiration must be derived from facts and our zeal must be sustained by statistics. Still I suppose that as our lot is cast in such a time there are advantages to be derived from it. One thing strikes me, and I am sure that it must have struck you all—that missionary societies exist for something more than mere admiration and love of the Master. They exist as an eloquent protest on behalf of humanity itself. (Hear, hear.) You have heard in the report that there are those who glance askance at their fellow creatures, and make disparaging remarks concerning those who, lower in the scale of civilisation as it is called, are deemed incapable of being raised to the dignity of true humanity. It is but the echo of what was said by the French governor of Bourbon Island, when the statement was made to him that there was an attempt to carry Christianity into the far East. "What!" he said, "make the Malagasy Christians? Impossible! They are mere brutes, below the possibilities of civilisation." You know how that opinion has been contradicted by facts. You know how the statement that you could not raise the Indians of the North-West of America, has been contradicted by the achievements of that "Apostle of the Indians," the Bishop of Minnesota. (Hear, hear.) Therefore I say that missionary effort which thus raises our fellow men is a protest on behalf of humanity itself. We have been told that it was impossible to raise some men in the scale of civilisation; but here we find that the impossible has been achieved, and those who were looked upon as outside the capacity of being blessed with the advantages of civilisation are not merely clothed and in their right mind, but have established homes, societies, civilisations, plantations in which agriculture flourishes, and in which the ways that are commonly believed to be ways of the home of civilisation are eloquently witnessed by practical facts. (Applause.) In the case of New Zealand, in the case of the South Sea Islands, and in other cases we see these things. No less a person than Charles Darwin himself acknowledged that the missionaries were worthy of all praise, inasmuch as they had brought about so high a civilisation. (Hear, hear). These facts speak as though the Christian missionary were the prophet of human life. Others, judging the question from a quasi-scientific point, say there are certain races that you cannot raise. We say that we have done it, and we have done it because our faith is that God made men of one blood. We are linked together in the brotherhood of races by the Redemption ; and we think it impossible that our brother, however low, cannot be raised to the measure of the stature of Him who has redeemed him. (Hear, hear.) It is a deep depth to speak of men as though they were degraded so much that their regeneration would be impossible; but there is, I am ashamed to say, a deeper depth still, for when it is discovered that in some parts of the world where civilisation had been thought impossible, it is not so, the gentleman of scientific constitution begins to wring his hands with poignant regret, because specimens of barbarism which he had required for his scientific museum are disappearing from the face of the earth! If missionary societies had no message from on high, nothing that shed the light of eternity on the toil of man, they might still say, "We have rescued people from the degraded condition to which science sometimes intended to doom them." (Hear, hear.) I have a strong conviction that the longer missionary work goes on the more will people understand that it carries with it a benediction as well as a protest, on behalf of humanity—a benediction on man, and a protest against the unjust and degrading views which man sometimes takes of his fellow men. We are all redeemed by one Blood. That is our faith ; but it goes further than that. We believe in the out-pouring of one Spirit on all flesh. We don't go to men simply as organisations of the same flesh and blood, nerve and tissue, hearing, sight and mind as ourselves; but also as those upon whom the benediction purchased by the one

Blood has been poured out in common with ourselves. And because God has made all men partakers of the one Spirit, and because that divine Spirit has been beforehand everywhere and has wrought before the voice of the Christian missionary was heard, therefore we say we enter into the possession of no fields in a spirit of presumptuous ignorance or confidence. We enter upon fields which we believe are already made white to the harvest by that God who sends us to reap that upon which we have bestowed no labour, on these grounds—because here is the cause of civilisation, because here is the cause of humanity, and because those causes are also the causes of God. I say to you, whatever there may be in this report that has saddened you for the moment with reflections of despondency, remember that the reasons for hope, and the guarantees and omens of success, are greater than all the indications of failure. (Hear, hear.) And in the name and faith of Him who has promised that His word shall not return to Him void, I ask you to accept and receive this report of which I now propose the adoption. (Applause.)

Mr. ROBERT HOLMES WHITE: It would be a mere impertinence in me if I presumed to think that anything more was necessary to commend this report to your confidence and to your adoption than the interesting and eloquent address which we have heard from the Right Rev. Chairman. But in truth, the report, even without that address, speaks for itself. It is a record of the self-denying labours in very far-off lands of devoted servants of Christ, both men and women, to whom we are bound to hold forth our sympathy, and whom we are bound to support with our prayers. It tells of work, too, done among different classes of people—first, among people of our own flesh and blood, English and Welsh—of work done with the aid of the English and Welsh tongues. That work has been extended, as we have heard, to others—to Danes, and Germans, and Spaniards, and people of Spanish blood. Then last, not least, there has been a great missionary work going on among those people who are called Indians—among the people that we used to call—for I don't think the word is so common nowadays—savages. It is a sign, I think, of progress, a sign of advancing civilisation, that we don't hear that word so often as we used to do. (Hear, hear.) This is one of the leading characteristics of the report—that it speaks of progress; not merely of work done in the past, but of progressive work being done at the present time. This is a very important thing, as my Lord Bishop has pointed out, in connection with the people that used to be called savages. We know that the old poets feigned that the infancy of the world was a golden age in which people were physically and intellectually very superior—giants in fact—to what they became in later times. In the present day there are many that would take the reverse view. Without going back to the original germ or to the marine ascidian, they hold that man in his first stage was much inferior to what he is now, and that civilisation has done great things for him. There are others, as the Bishop has reminded you, who say, and it has been said to me before now, that it is purely a matter of race, that some races are progressive, and others are absolutely non-progressive, that some are very little better than monkeys, while others are noble and entitled to be called men. But whatever the golden age of the heathen may have been, we that are Christians look for a far more glorious golden age, when the kingdoms of this world shall have become the kingdoms of our Lord and of His Christ. (Hear, hear.) It is not for me to determine, or for you, nor shall we ever be able to say, whether Adam was inferior or superior when first he came from the hands of God to some of those who dwell on earth at the present day. He may have been the one, he may have been the other; but this we are sure of, that whatever the beauty of the paradise where Adam dwelt before the fall, it was nothing in comparison with the beauty and the glories of the paradise of God which His grace has opened to all believers. (Hear, hear.) And we must never forget this fact, that though Christ is said to have taken upon Him, or joined Himself to, the seed of Abraham in contrast to the nature of the angels, yet, when we are told that He became incarnate, it means that He touched at once every race, however high or however low, that ever should dwell upon the face of this earth. (Hear, hear.) When we preach the Gospel to the heathen and to savages, we are performing no doubtful task and undertaking no doubtful enterprise; but the promise is as sure

that Christ is a Saviour for the natives of Patagonia as that He is a Saviour for the natives of London. We are very apt to forget this fact, and that is why we give so much heed to those who say that these races are not progressive. If they are meant to dwell in the paradise of God, if they are meant to receive the Gospel, if they are among those for whom Jesus Christ died, then they are our brothers and [redacted], and far be it from us to suppose that those who are one with us in all these privileges are not destined also to share in the progress, and the civilisation, and the blessedness, which belongs to the children of God that are scattered abroad. Therefore it is that I say this report is cheering and encouraging; but whether it is so or whether it is not, if we are satisfied with the labours of the missionaries, if we think they are doing their work in a self-denying spirit, let us not look too closely at the actual amount of their success at the present time, for the great stream of salvation will go on flowing, and the work will, under God's blessing, certainly be done by such efforts as these. (Hear, hear.) When I was asked to take part in this meeting, not being accustomed to go afield from societies with which I am more immediately connected, I at first hesitated; but it so happened that I had recently had to inquire into the missionary work done by another Society with which I have a good deal to do—the Church of England Young Men's Society—and I found that not only had a large number of our young men gone into the Church, and many into the Mission field, at the rate of more than one a year, but that one of our members named Maidment was among those who went out with Captain Allen Gardiner, and perished with him in 1850. (Hear, hear.) And that another, Mr. Garland Phillips, was the leader of a band who were massacred while endeavouring to establish a mission station at Woollya in 1859. (Hear, hear.) I also remembered some years ago having made the acquaintance of Mr. Allen Gardiner when he was at Oxford, before he went out in connection with this Society. Therefore, I felt I ought to put aside my natural shyness, and to respond to the call made upon me. It is my earnest desire that everyone in this room may do the same—put aside their shyness, make this cause their own, and do what they can to promote it, not forgetting the Bishop's caution that they will have no right to leave a legacy to it unless they have supported it or kindred societies with their gifts during their lifetime. Do not let me be supposed to concur entirely in the aspersions cast on the familiar guinea. I agree that many people give guinea donations conventionally, but I look upon guinea subscriptions as a sort of pledge that the donors will go on giving in the future, and that is not to be despised. At the same time I admit that many give one guinea who might give ten, and many give ten who might give a hundred, and many give a hundred who might give a thousand. After all, there is a blessing and a privilege in Christian liberality, for the soul grows rich in giving. (Applause.)

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. HENRY MORRIS (Chairman of the Committee): My lord, ladies and gentlemen,—I think I had better first read the resolution which I am about to propose. It is as follows: "That this meeting desires to thank Almighty God for the many mercies He has graciously vouchsafed to the Society in its spiritual labours during the past year, especially for the progress so happily effected at the new Missions of Paraguay, Wollaston, and Quino." I have been requested, as Chairman of the Committee, to say a few words to this meeting in proposing the resolution; and I do so all the more cheerfully, because I wish, in the name of the Committee, to say words of encouragement to all those who are engaged in the field of our Mission work. The fact is, I was a little saddened some few weeks ago by reading a letter from our very dear friend, Mr. Henriksen—whose loss we all so deeply deplore—who said he felt a little downcast and unhappy, that even the Chairman had not a good word to say to him at the May meeting—or words something to that effect. I thought, however, that at our last anniversary meeting, whatever words I did say were words of the highest encouragement that I could give. (Hear, hear.) But we wish to show that we feel the deepest sympathy with all our friends who are bearing the heat and the burden of the day, while we are sitting quietly administering affairs at home. I must, however, speak from the Committee's point of view. The fact is, that we, from within the four walls

of the committee-room, necessarily look upon things in a different way to others who are outside of those walls — either our friends in the country or the labourers in the field. We must take a broad view of matters all round, whereas — no blame to them whatsoever—those who are working, generally regard their own field of labour alone. But we have to consider the funds of the Society as a whole, and must remember what ought to be given in one direction and what ought to be withheld in another. But whatever may be the business-like ways of the Committee, we wish to conduct all our work, remembering that it is not ours, but, as it was said in the prayer offered by Mr. Windle, the work is the Lord's, and we must carry it on in His way and not in ours.

I should like to say something now with regard to those stations which are mentioned in the resolution specially. I honestly confess, my lord, that of all the work of the Society that which appeals most to my own heart is that of the foreign mission work and the state of the heathen themselves. One of the most cheering letters which has ever been received from our good Bishop is that which we received a few days ago, giving an account of his visitation to the Islands of Tierra del Fuégo, Wollaston, and Keppel. With regard to the work going on at our old station Ooshooia, I must freely confess that that letter of the Bishop's has removed a great weight, which for some time has rested upon my heart with respect to the establishment of the Prefecture of the Argentine Republic so close to our station, which I thought was for evil and not for good. The Bishop, in his letter, plainly says that the influence which Mr. Aspinall has exercised over the Governor and other officers of the Prefecture has been decidedly for good, and I am only too delighted to say that the apprehensions which I held for a time have been entirely rolled away. I would like to speak in the highest terms of the good work which has been carried on by Mr. Aspinall. I consider that the work of medical missionaries is one of the best and most effectual ways of reaching the hearts of the heathen. He has been able to exercise his medical and surgical power for the good of the people around him, and in helping the people of the Argentine Prefecture. He has, I hope, purchased to himself a good degree, and the Bishop says he has the intention of admitting him to Holy Orders in a few weeks at Buenos Ayres. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Aspinall has also applied himself most diligently to the study of the language; and I believe he has gained a real grasp of it. That is the only way in which a missionary can gain the hearts and affections of his hearers. It is all very well for us here to talk of teaching the natives English, but the best and real way of appealing to them is by speaking to them in their own language, and taking the wonderful words of God to each man in his own tongue. (Hear, hear.) There is another point which I would like to emphasise specially, and that is the way in which the natives themselves are being brought forward. I was pleased to hear that the Bishop has given a license as Scripture reader to one of the natives. That is to Edmund Button, grandson of a man who bore an historical name in the annals of this Society—Mr. "Jemmy" Button. Henry Katannash has also been taking part in the services in the Yahgan language. The Bishop has likewise given a license to George Lywia as reader and catechist among the natives at Keppel Island. I believe that is a very great advance indeed. (Hear, hear.) What we want is to raise the natives themselves, so that they who are converted may work upon their fellow-countrymen, and that we may thus raise up a native indigenous church in every place where we go.

Now, for a moment, I should like to speak about Wollaston Island. It is a new station, and the Bishop speaks in the very highest terms of praise of our friends Mr. and Mrs. Burleigh there. He regards Ooshooia, which is a very inclement place, as comparatively beautiful; and Downeast, where Mr. Bridges resides, and Keppel Island as delightful spots in comparison with Wollaston Island. The climate there is peculiarly inclement; but he says it was delightful to receive a welcome from Mr. and Mrs. Burleigh, and to observe their Christian cheerfulness, and he bears strong testimony to the good work they are doing among the natives with whom they come in contact. There are about a hundred natives in that part who come under the hands of Mr. Burleigh, and who, when they are not out fishing or hunting, attend the service every morning.

He speaks in the highest terms of the admirable singing of the little children under Mrs. Burleigh. Mr. Burleigh himself says that his hope is in the young children there. I think it is a bright spot in the report of the year to give such a good account of the new work which is being carried on in Wollaston Island. (Hear, hear.)

I think it is also a most admirable result of the Mission work that one of the officials of the Argentine Republic, who is working at Good Success Bay, has tried to influence for good the Ona natives who live there. Although he is a Roman Catholic, it is said that he is striving to work upon the Mission lines, and that he would prefer this to having a Roman Catholic Mission there. At all events, the Bishop says: "Ooshooia, Wollaston, Downeast, Good Success Bay, and Keppel Island are nerve centres of our active and beneficent system of Christian life." (Hear, hear.)

I do not think that I ought to go away from the southern islands without saying a few words about Mr. Bridges. You know what good work the Rev. Thomas Bridges carried on while in charge of Ooshooia. Although he is not directly connected with the Society now, although he is not exactly a missionary, although he is really a farmer having an estate of his own, yet when the Bishop visited him the other day he brought with him for Confirmation not only his own son, but fifteen natives. (Hear, hear.) I can never forget the good services which the Rev. Thomas Bridges has done for the Church of Christ in Tierra del Fuégo in the translation of the Gospels of St. Luke and St. John and the Acts of the Apostles into the Yahgan language. Some little time ago there was a conversazione in the British and Foreign Bible Society's House, and in the *Times* the next morning there was a leading article saying that if people could only speak in chucks and clicks, an endeavour would be made to translate the Bible into the language, however barbarous it might be. That is the very thing the Bible Society tries to do. I regard it as one of the triumphs and marvels of the nineteenth century that we have missionaries able to reduce unwritten languages into writing, and to translate some portion of the Scriptures into them, as Mr. Thomas Bridges did the Yahgan language. (Hear, hear.)

Now, for a few moments I should like to go far away from Ooshooia up into the great country of Paraguay. You all know that during the past year the sad tidings were received of the death of our dear fellow-labourer, Mr. Adolfo Henriksen. I knew his work in the Bible Society. I knew how he laboured and travelled to circulate the Word of God, and I felt quite certain that he was the right man to head that new Mission among the Chaco Indians in the Paraguayan Mission; and it was with the very deepest grief that I heard of his death. But he died in the faith and fear of the Lord. His last words were a kind of paraphrase of that well-known passage in Job: "I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that at the last day I shall stand at His right hand." A friend writing recently of his death, said that although his sufferings were very great, yet still he could see the bright Christian faith which was supporting him. Bishop Stirling, in visiting Paraguay some little time before Mr. Henriksen's death, said: "I may say I am very hopeful about the work. I think the Indians, as Indians, very good material, and the missionaries seem to have their hearts in their work. Henriksen has secured the confidence of practical men, and we must look for the Divine blessing to give us good returns for our labour." Mr. Grubb has gone there from Keppel Island, and he seems to have entered heartily into his work, and there has been good work done by Mr. Robins and Mr. Bartlett, both of whom have been bearing the heat and burden of the day. I ought also to thank the member of the Committee who gave us the steam launch, for Mr. Henriksen's death was very much accelerated in consequence of the exposure to the weather by going up and down the river. It was thus he caught a severe cold which ended in the disease that caused his death.

I will now go away for a few minutes from the direct missionary to the chaplaincy work. I wish to say in the name of the Committee that it is only right that we here in England should gradually reduce our subsidies to the chaplaincy work—(hear, hear)—for two reasons: first, that our funds do not altogether allow of our going on at the rate we have hitherto been doing; and secondly, that

we feel there ought to be more self-support. We have all heard of the great advance of trade and commerce in South America, and the accounts which are given of the way in which English people are engaged in every branch of commercial life there, and the extremely profitable nature of that work, shows us that, whatever may be the case with regard to the money invested in South American funds, the work there—engineering, mining, and suchlike—is almost sure to be profitable; and we think that those who really desire the ministrations of English clergymen ought to pay for them in proper proportion. (Hear, hear.)

There is the name of one place mentioned in the resolution which I cannot pass over in silence, and that is the Mission work in Quino. Mr. Tyerman, who formerly served in South America as a layman, and whom the Bishop admitted to Holy Orders during his stay in England, has gone out there as Missionary Chaplain of Quino; and I am glad to say that in one of his recent letters he mentions the hope that he may be able to minister not only to our colonists, but also to the natives. He gives a very excellent account of the way in which he has been able to get access to some of these natives; and I hope that this will hereafter result in his being able to do Mission work amongst them. Though I do not mention any more of our missionaries abroad, I will say of one and all—if they happen to imagine that we here have not noticed any of them—that we feel thankful for their work, and honour them, and think of them in our prayers, and wish them all well.

I must most earnestly plead for the South American Missionary Society. I am now indeed appealing more for the work among the heathen than any other part of the work; but I do appeal on behalf of the whole. When one hears of the accounts of the way in which these American aborigines have been exterminated and treated in times past; when we remember that the matter has been very clearly brought home to our minds in the last few months by that very degrading exhibition of what were called 'cannibals' at the Royal Aquarium a few months ago, I wish to thank the secretaries for the way they tried to get the release of those poor people, and were able at last to bring such pressure to bear upon the Chilian authorities as to induce them to recognise these men as their subjects. I believe that it was very much to their efforts that we may attribute their release. Happily, these poor men went out to their own country in the same vessel which carried two of our own agents to the South.

I believe there is a very great wave of Missionary enthusiasm passing over this country. I believe, further, that the Missionary effort is increasing, and that it is rising in the right direction. Why, amidst it all, should South America be left out? With all my heart and soul I urge the claims of those Indians living in the far off regions, that they may have the Gospel sent to them, and hear the glad tidings of the Redeemer's love in their own tongue. (Hear, hear.)

The ARCHDEACON OF AUCKLAND: My lord, ladies and gentlemen—When I tell you that it was only about three minutes ago that I was asked to second the resolution I am sure that you will make every excuse for the blundering way in which I shall try and say a few words. I must first introduce myself by saying that I am a Missionary, and have been a Missionary of the Church Missionary Society for over 30 years, and from what the previous speaker has said with regard to Missionaries feeling that they were perhaps slighted by those at home in consequence of their work not being mentioned at the anniversary meetings—that there was a little want of sympathy, and so on—well, he touched me, too, because I can quite sympathise with those Missionaries. One sometimes feels that one is working alone; and I will say also that whilst it is all right for a chairman of committee to stand on one side, it is said that the person who overlooks a game sees more than the actual players themselves. I say it is all very well to sit coolly at home and talk about giving instructions with regard to carrying on the work, and, while that is quite true for a committee, at the same time I believe that the missionary who does not give his whole heart and life and soul while in his own particular field of labour does not do his work with enthusiasm; and I say that that missionary is of no good at all. Then, with regard to this South American Mission, I may say that I have been interested in it almost from its commencement. I was a subscriber to it for many years in New Zealand, and I

hope to have the pleasure when I return to New Zealand to hand over a legacy which was left to me as an executor to send to this Society. But the estate had not been realised when I left, and I may say, for the Bishop's comfort, that the person who left this legacy had been a liberal supporter of the Society for many years before she died. I will not say much more, ladies and gentlemen, and ask your forgiveness for the blundering way I have spoken; but I will, if you will allow me, step a little way out of the field. One of the speakers referred to the wonderful progress of Christianity and its effects upon the savage mind. May I give you one instance which occurred in my own experience? About three years ago we had in Auckland a meeting of the native Church Synod. During that time my wife wanted to show the people some hospitality, and so we invited several of them to our house. But something went wrong with the food. I do not know what it was, and we have never been able to find out. But the result of the partaking of that food at our table was that two of the native clergy and one of the native chiefs of the island died in consequence of it. Well, as soon as I could leave my home, I went to see the friends of this chief. The people all told me that I was running a very great risk, because the natives' revenge was simply incorporated into their very system. They have been taught it from their childhood, and they learned that if any insult was offered even by my grandfather to your grandfather, I or my son would have to revenge the insult whenever an opportunity occurred. Well, I went to see these people, and when I got there I found the chief had been buried about a fortnight, and that his wife was lying dead, her death having been caused partly from grief; and all the surrounding chiefs from 150 miles or more were present. Well, they saw me coming, and the revenge they took upon me was this: the son, a man of about 35, threw his arms around my neck, and we had a bitter cry together; and when I went into the hall of the large house where the dead mother was lying, I commenced a short speech to them, and I began: "Why do you cry for Cain? Cain killed his brother; I killed my brother." That is according to their ideas. And after I had finished my address the son stepped forward and said: "We never called you Cain. We never had such a thing in our minds. But remember our law. We must have our revenge." And what do you think was the revenge? It was that I should go back and live among these people—that I should remove to Auckland and go back and be to them a father in the place of him who had died. (Hear, hear.)

The resolution was then carried.

The Rev. H. W. WEBB-PEPLOE moved the following resolution: "That the Society fully recognises its duty to minister (as far as its funds will admit of it) to the spiritual needs of British sailors on the east and west coasts, as well as to the people of other nationalities, either on the coast or in the interior, who desire to possess for themselves and their children the Word of God and the pure faith of the Gospel as taught by our ancient and Apostolic Church." The rev. gentleman (who spoke with extraordinary rapidity) said that resolution was one of enormous breadth and purport, and it was one of the most "ambitious" and "pledging" resolutions that he ever saw, pledging those who adopted it to devotion to, and support of, the work. If they looked at the map before them (the speaker alluded to a large map of South America hung on the wall behind the platform) and tried to realise the vast scope of that map, and if they then heard that it was the intention of that Society—still, alas! one little Society—to grapple with the whole of the coast line of South America, they would see that it was no slight task which they had decided to take upon themselves. By the resolution which he was proposing they recognised that it was both their duty and their privilege, not merely to endeavour to reach the whole of the sailors along the coast, and especially the English sailors, but also "people of other nationalities," who might be found either on the east coast or the west coast. When asked to adopt such a resolution as that, they ought not to regard it as a mere formality. The conscience of many poople who attended May meetings seemed very elastic in regard to resolutions, but he hoped that the meeting would remember that they were then pledging themselves to do the utmost in their power, both individually and collectively. The work among sailors was one of vast extent. For example, the Boca or port of Buenos Ayres was two miles and a half long, and for the whole

distance there were ships lying two or three deep. There was, in fact, an enormous field to be taken up. The question was by whom was it to be taken up. That duty rested with peculiar force upon England in the present day, because she had one-fourth of the whole of the carrying trade of the world, and because she had greater access than any other country to the people scattered over different parts of the earth, owing to the peculiar constitution of the Empire. She was represented by her sailors in every part of the world, and she had wonderful opportunities of spreading the Gospel by means of missionaries. Let them thank God for having such facilities for sending the Gospel to the whole of South America. One of their missionaries, Mr. Walker, who laboured as Seaman's Missionary at Pernambuco, earnestly appealed to the friends of the Society for increased help in that department. He said, "At Monte Video I counted close on 200 vessels and steamers in the roads and harbour. There is no mission there, nor any effort put forth for the spiritual welfare of the seamen. I was told there were many runaway sailors there." In that part of the world, as in others, there were, it appeared, many men who were ready to practise any amount of devilry with regard to sailors, and some of these men having induced sailors to leave their ships, made a profit by afterwards offering to supply them to the captains of other vessels. Mr. Walker said that on his first Sunday in Buenos Ayres he preached on an American vessel in the Boca, the "Olive Thurlow," adding "there were captains and their wives from two or three other vessels, and they expressed a hope that a missionary might be found for the work there, as it was deeply needed." In the evening he preached for the Young Men's Christian Association in Buenos Ayres. Upwards of 80 English people attended, and he was "greatly pleased with the earnestness and desire manifested to reach their fellow-countrymen in Buenos Ayres." On the following Sunday the attendance amounted to 120. Having referred to a similar work among sailors, which is being carried on at Havre under the direction of Lady Beauchamp, and the success attending it, the rev. gentleman said he believed that England had not yet realised the dignity and honour of the work committed to her by God. With regard to South America he cautioned the audience against unreality in reference to Mission work, and urged the duty of self-sacrifice in reference to the excellent work of that Society.

The Rev. A. E. Barnes Lawrence, in seconding the resolution, said that resolution declared it to be their duty to minister to the spiritual needs of British sailors on the East and West coasts of South America, as well as to people of other nationalities. He would not argue as to the duty, but simply assume it, and speak on the question how they might best perform the duty. They had heard that afternoon about the guinea. He, like some other speakers, was very thankful even for the guinea, but he believed that the great secret of the extension of Mission work in every part of the world lay in the deepening of the spiritual life of the Church of God at home. They might look upon that Mission of theirs in South America as the hand of the Church sending forth men to spread the Gospel. But what a weak hand, a mere child's hand, it was, compared with the amount of work to be done; and the only way in which the hand could be made stronger and Mission work extended was the distinct deepening of the spiritual life at home. He remembered how St. Paul in the 4th chapter of Ephesians and the 16th verse, said: "From whom"—that was from Christ—"the whole body fitly joined together and compacted by that which every joint supplieth, according to the effectual measure of the working of every part, maketh increase of the body unto the edifying of itself in love." He (the speaker) could hold out his hand there just about a yard; if he wanted his hand to go further his body must advance, the hand could not advance without the body advancing. Therefore he said that what they needed more than anything else was the deepening of spiritual life. They had heard that a wave of Missionary blessing was now passing over this country, and they thanked God for it. But how did they know that such a wave was passing over? It was because there was an increasing longing among Churchmen and others for the deepening of spiritual life. They had heard of Conventions or Councils at Keswick and other places. Their own Church articles declared that even Councils might err. He did not

wish to say anything against such Councils as he now referred to; but this he would say, that Conventions attended with God's blessing never concluded without a Missionary meeting, and it was from Keswick and other places where such meetings had been held that some of the choicest agents had gone forth "to the help of the Lord against the mighty." In the second place he would remark that nearly all great spiritual movements began with the sacrifice of a single heart. That was the way in which the Mission work of that Society commenced. From childhood he had been moved by the story of Captain Allen Gardiner's death. He could never think without emotion of that lonely man lying on the beach in Tierra del Fuégo and chalking on the cliff the words in the 62nd Psalm, the 5th verse, "My soul, wait thou only upon God; for my expectation is from Him." He did not know anything more touching in the history of Missions than that. Had God disappointed that "expectation"? No; God never disappointed the expectation of any one who trusted in Him. As they had heard to-day the income of that Society—about £10,000—was small in comparison with the income of the Church Missionary Society; but if Captain Allen Gardiner had thought that it would one day reach £10,000 his "expectation" when he wrote those words on the cliff would have seemed to him fulfilled. He knew of a case in which a lady went with a daughter to a missionary meeting in order to bear public testimony in favour of Mission work. After she returned home her daughter said to her, "Mother, I want to give myself to Mission work." The mother replied, "You shall not do that, my child, as long as I live." That lady's conduct was not the sort of dedication that they wanted. His late curate who had gone out to Southern India as a missionary said to him, "You take care of the fathers and brothers, and leave mothers and daughters to take care of themselves." Self-sacrifice was required not only from those who went out to the Mission field, but also from those who stayed at home. Were they prepared to make the sacrifice? He trusted that when opportunity or occasion occurred God would give them grace to yield to His call. To conclude, he would remark that he thought that had Captain Allen Gardiner been there that day he might well have quoted the last part of the 62nd Psalm—he was using De Ricci's translation: "Once have I heard this, yea twice have I heard the same, that power belongeth unto God." In all they heard of what had been done and what was now being done they recognised that fact; and the closing words of that Psalm: "Also have I heard His mercy that He rendereth to every man according as his work shall be."

The Rev. R. J. Simpson said he should like just to mention an interesting fact, namely, that within the last fortnight Mr. William Reade Gardiner, a grandson of Captain Allen Gardiner, had offered to go forth, partly at his own expense, as a missionary among the Indians. (Cheers.)

The resolution was then put and carried.

W. Hughes-Hughes, Esq. (who, on the Bishop's departure, took the chair) proposed the following: "That the best thanks of the Society are hereby given to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ripon for so kindly and ably presiding on this occasion."

The Rev. H. S. Acworth, in seconding the resolution, remarked that while the income of Missions to Seamen had increased during the last 20 years by £26,000 that of the South American Missionary Society had only advanced to the extent of £2,000.

The motion having been carried with acclamation, the Rev. Dr. Hole closed the proceedings by pronouncing the Benediction.

Correspondence.

[*The Committee and Editor wish it to be understood that they do not necessarily hold themselves responsible for all the opinions kindly communicated by their correspondents, either in the form of letters or articles.*]

SOUTH AMERICA AND MISSIONS.

To the Editor of S.A.M.S. Magazine.

SIR,—I read with great interest H. W. Deardon's letter in the March Magazine, and truly I rejoice that some are awakening up to the fact that there *is* such a mission field as South America. Perhaps some of the readers of the Magazine may recall my appeal for "Gleaners for the Southern Fields." Where are those gleaners? How can we teach the Christian public of England that Christ's last command applies as much to the Araucanians, Peruvians, Fuégians, Patagonians, as it does to the sable sons of Africa, or India's dusky millions? I do believe this is one great reason why S.A.M.S. is so badly supported—scarcely *one* of its supporters considers this Mission as a primary charge, it seems to me. S.A.M.S. gets only the crumbs of missionary alms. Do we need a spell that shall rouse men to more energetic action for S.A.M.S.? Then here is one—the same that warms the heart of every Briton—our sea glory. Who will refuse aid to a sailors' mission? I do not believe the Christian public realise this fact—that S.A.M.S. is a solemn bequest to the Church of England of a sailor martyr, of one who gave his youth as cheerfully to serve his country as he consecrated his prime to serve the King of Heaven. From that lone grave on the desolate Land of Fire he, with his gallant band, speaketh, testifying against the indifference of priests and Levites to the poor savage whom he found there in the worst ot that can befall created man. Yet how many are there passing through the Straits of Magellan in every luxury of floating civilisation that ever care a jot for the poor man-apes in their crazy canoes, except, perhaps, to mock at their miserable plight, and wheedle them of their scanty cover. ings in mere wantonness of barter? Yet for these naked objects of civilised sport that noble sailor, Allen Gardiner, laid down his life. In days gone by these very shores were the training grounds for our naval heroes; the Spanish Main and South Atlantic was the nursery of that navy which has made our land what it is. But, alas! selfish ambition and lawless greed was the only guise in which Protestantism approached the Spanish-American. Yet mark the wise hand of our ruling Providence! From the very source which in times past brought terror to the Spanish homes by deeds of buccaneers, God raised up Allen Gardiner to show the *Christian sailor*, who on lone Tierra del Fuégia should kindle a new fire—that of the pure Gospel of Christ. Shall that fire lit on Fuégia languish and die because at home we grudge the oil? Gardiner's work will never die. God will not allow it to die after that sowing in blood of martyrs. But others may take from us the joy of being fellow-workers with Him and His martyred apostles.

W. M. R.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF BUENOS AYRES.

In this great capital, now numbering half a million of inhabitants, and where thousands of our countrymen find occupation, an attempt to supply a great need, especially for the young men, most of whom are, in that foreign land, cut off almost completely from family intercourse, has at last been made, and, with God's blessing, is being used, not only for their temporal well-being, but also for their spiritual benefit.

The effort is quite unsectarian, and at the first gathering the English, American, and Scottish Churches were represented by their respective clergymen. Some devoted servants of the Master, with Mr. C. W. K. Torre, late of the Y.M.C.A., London, as hon. secretary, have commenced work in earnest, and are having distinct blessing upon their labours. Meetings are held in the Spanish and Italian languages, and with the aid of converted workers of both these nationalities the people are reached. Much inquiry has been stirred up, and meetings held in the courtyard of another house have been crowded with attentive audiences, to many of whom the Gospel is a new story. *The Gleaner*, an excellent monthly periodical, is published by the Association, and in this way much useful information and advice is given to the subscribers, also notifications of the different meetings, Spanish and shorthand classes, cricket and swimming clubs, social evenings, &c., &c.

All the Lord's people who are specially interested in the Argentine Republic will join in a prayer that God would own and bless this work, and will wish them "God speed" in the undertaking.

The following letter from the Hon. Secretary of the Association will explain itself :—

"600 *Calle Patagones* (*esq. Gral. Hornos*),
"*Buenos Ayres, March* 21, 1890.

"Dear Sir,—Our friend Mr. William Barnett, of Redhill, in a letter to me with reference to the despatch of a large number of books he is kindly sending for our library, tells me of the vote of 'sympathy and good wishes' of your Society accorded to our Association here. I had the pleasure of informing our Committee of this at their meetnig last Tuesday, and I now desire to acknowledge the same with many thanks. It is a source of encouragement to us to know that in our very difficult work amongst the English-speaking young men, &c., out here, we are remembered and prayed for by friends in England. We are thankful to be able to report receiving much help and blessing from God, which have enabled us to get hold of young men, and seek to win them to trust in and live for Christ. Many, alas! who 'did run well,' come out here and succumb to the terribly deadening moral influence. Nevertheless we have a small band of young men knit together and working for the Lord in our Spanish and English Sunday School, Bible Class and Gospel work, in Spanish, Italian and English.

"We need much prayer, and ask for the same.

"The Lord bless abundantly those of your Society who have the ordering of the affairs, and give wisdom in all work for Him in this dark and needy Continent.

"W. CHARLES K. TORRE, *Hon. Sec.*"

Proceedings in the Provinces.

OUR summary this month must be a brief one, as most of our space is occupied with the report of our Annual Meeting. Those who have to do with these gatherings, whether as chairman, speakers, or organisers, may learn something as to the labour of arranging or conducting 200 or 300 meetings in the course of the year. The Association returns for April show that 11 sermons were preached and 20 meetings held, £96. 15*s*. being the amount collected. Easter accounts for the fewer engagements than usual, for practically Holy Week and the week following are seldom available for deputation work. Thus, we notice that in the South the first meeting was held on the 10th and in the North on the 14th. In the Southern District an old friend, the Rev. J. Thorpe, has introduced our Society into his new parish of Felbridge, and it is a cause for great satisfaction that over £15 was collected after the sermons and meeting. Mr. Cosens, of Trinity Church, Tewkesbury, again admitted us to his pulpit, in which the late Rev. F. J. Scott so long ministered to a loved and loving congregation. Of Mr. Grundy's Irish tour, which began on April 29, we shall speak in our next issue. In the amalgamated districts Mr. Farmer's visits to Windermere, and Rusholme, near Manchester, produced nearly £29, the drawing-room meeting, including Mr. Heywood's generous contribution, yielding over 20 guineas. A successful tour in Yorkshire and Northumberland was taken by Mr. Doig, Mr. Welby being incapacitated by sudden illness. And here we may add what all will regret to hear, that in a week or two, Mr. Welby will, for health's sake, retire from the Association Secretaryship, which he has occupied for nearly 14 years. But he will retain his place on our Committee, to which he was appointed on his return from South America 19 years ago. We bespeak for his successor, Mr. Martlew, the assistance of all our readers in the Northern and Midland Districts.

We have heard with deep regret of the death of the Rev. B. C. Huntly at the comparatively early age of 46. He had served our cause well both at home and abroad.

PRAYER UNION.

The following are the subjects of praise and prayer for Monday, June 9.

1. We praise God for His goodness in enabling us to have so happy and successful an Annual Meeting.

2. And we pray that the words there spoken may be further blest in the opening of hearts and hands to further the arduous work of the Society.

3. May God guide the Committee to the selection of a fit and faithful man for the Chaplaincy of Lota.

BRITISH
5 JA 91

Contributions thankfully received from April 25 to May 24, 1890.

*** Abbreviations used in the following List:—S., Sermon; M., Meeting; D.R.M., Drawing Room Meeting; L., Lecture; M.L., Magic Lantern; D.V., Dissolving Views; Ex., Expenses; Addl., Additional.—***FULL PARTICULARS*** will be given in the next Annual Report.

	£	s.	d.
DONATIONS.			
"A. B.," "First Fruits"	1	0	0
Anon., "God bless you all"	0	5	0
Baker, Miss, per Rev. W. M. Roberts	0	5	0
Braby, N., Esq.	0	12	0
Falle, Ph., Esq. (Special Appeal)....	1	0	0
From an Old Friend:			
Paraguay 50 0 0			
General Fund 100 0 0			
——— 150	0	0	
Nisbet, Miss J. P., Sao Paulo, £5; Paraguay, £1.....	6	0	0
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Grant towards cost of erecting Iron Church, Quino.....	50	0	0
Veasey, J., Esq., F.R.G.S.	2	0	0
SUBSCRIPTIONS.			
Channer, Col.....	1	1	0
King, Miss A.....	1	1	0
King, Miss G.....	0	10	0
Annual Meeting, Sion College, Chairman, Lord Bishop of Ripon	27	11	0
Don. after do., Robert Holmes White, Esq.	50	0	0
Annual Sermon, Emmanuel Church, Maida Hill, per Miss Allcard, S. by Rev. Dr. Hole	3	2	6
ASSOCIATIONS.			
METROPOLIS.			
Bermondsey, St. Augustine's Bible Class, per Mr. W. S. Lewis.....	0	7	0
Brompton, St. Paul's, Onslow Square, per Rev. H. W. Webb-Peploe, S. by Rev. Chas. Hole, LL.D.....	30	1	2
Chelsea, Miss Harding (sub.)	1	0	0
Clapham, St. Stephen's, per Mr. R. W. Saffell, D.V.L., &c. by Mr. Farmer	2	7	0
Hampstead, per Miss Harton	0	15	0
Hornsey Rise, St. Mary's, per Miss Thompson	1	11	6
Hoxton, St. Andrew's, per Rev. W. S. May	0	2	9
Kidbrooke, per Mrs. Poulden, £1. 6s. for 1889	3	11	0
Do., per do., Offert., St. Ebb's, Oxford	0	15	3
Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath, per D. Couty, Esq., Treasurer:			
Abbott, Mrs..... 1 1 0			
Dent, W., Esq. (sub.) .. 1 1 0			
Do. (don.) 5 0 0			
Do. (Paraguay) 5 0 0			
——— 12	2	0	
Per Miss Couty:			
Bible Class Association 2 7 7			
Juvenile Association (including Widow and Orphan Fund, £1. 3s. 3d.) 11 8 10½			
——— 13	16	5½	
Read, Mrs., per W. May, Esq. (sub.)	1	0	0
Miscellaneous, The Mercers' Company, per Miss Harton	5	0	0
Notting Hill, per Miss Halse	1	2	6
Putney, per Miss Weller	0	10	0
South Kensington, per Mrs. E. Harry Woods, The Misses Hunt (including £2. 10s. for Paraguay).....	5	0	0
Streatham Common, per Mrs. Cow, SS. &c. by Rev. W. H. Redknap ..	51	3	8
PROVINCES.			
Beckenham, per Mrs. Stephens.....	3	18	0
Do., Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Jones....	5	0	0
Brixham, per Rev. F. Carey	0	16	5
Broxbourne, per Miss Searle, D.R.M. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	6	2	9
Cambridge, per Mrs. Beedham (Sale of Plants, &c.)	20	17	0
Cheltenham, per Mrs. Wilson	32	2	6
Felbridge, per Rev. J. Thorne, SS. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	9	2	0
Do., per do. (don. after M.).....	0	10	0
Do., per do., W. H. Gatty, Esq. (for Wollaston)	5	0	0
Harrow Weald, per Rev. H. W. Peers (Parishioner's coll.).....	3	3	0
Highcliffe, per Rev. Algernon D. Ryder, Mrs. Algernon Ryder, £2. 10s.; Self, £2. 10s.	5	0	0
Leamington, "A."	40	0	0
Liverpool, per Herbert W. Rowe, Esq.	12	12	0
Lupridge, per Mr. Geo. Smith (coll. after L.)	1	2	4
Manchester, Rusholme Road School, per Mr. S. Farmer (addl. to M.) ..	0	1	0
Norbiton, per Rev. R. J. Simpson, from a "Working Man"	3	2	6
Plymouth, per Mrs. Edlin	9	4	7
Portsea, per Rev. J. Lindsay Young, M. Rev. G. W. Grundy, and card colls.	1	14	10
Preston, per Miss M. Aspden.....	0	12	0
Redhill, "A Gleaner" for S.A.M.S..	0	3	0
Ryde, per Rev. G. W. Grundy, Miss Sandilands (sub.)	2	2	0
Do., per Admiral Lowther.....	1	10	0
Southborough, per Miss Foy.....	2	7	0
Totnes, per Rev. Geo. Smith (coll. after L.)	0	10	0
Tunbridge Wells, per Mrs. E. N. Knocker.....	0	5	0
Wadhurst, per Rev. Dr. Codrington, S. and L. by Rev. G. W. Grundy..	4	2	6
Weaverham, per Miss Burgess.....	1	18	0
Winchester, per Rev. H. E. Moberly (Offertory, St. Michael's)	2	0	0
Windermere, per A. H. Heywood, Esq. (don. after D.R.M., Mrs. Hamilton)	0	10	0
Winforten, per Rev. Geo. Blissett, The late Thos. Styles' Box.....	2	8	6
IRELAND.			
Cavan, Derry, Donegal, &c., per Mrs. Gahan (for 1889)	5	0	0
Co. Armagh, per Rev. E. J. Wolf (for 1889)	0	15	0
Co. Monaghan, per Miss Brooke (for 1889)	9	0	0
Eynesford, per Rev. A. S. Hutchinson, M. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	1	3	4
Greystones, per Rev.— Dobbs, M. by Rev. G. W. Grundy.....	0	14	1
Milltown, per Rev. Dr. Moffat, M. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	1	3	2
Newcastle, per Rev. J. Seymour	0	10	0
Raheny, per Rev. F. C. Hayes, M. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	1	10	0
Whitchurch, per Rev. Dr. Carr, M. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	0	5	7
SCOTLAND.			
Glasgow, per Mr. J. Inglis Guy, St. George's Road, F. C. Sabbath Sch. Society	0	10	0
Thurso, per Miss Brodie.....	2	0	0
FOREIGN.			
California, per Mr. H. A. Ward, Mrs. E. S. Bibcock, junr.....	1	0	0
Sao Paulo, per Rev. F. E. R. Holles (Sewing Meeting coll.)	14	19	5
Do., per do., Church Coll., Easter Sunday	5	11	0

A LOAN EXHIBITION

OF

CURIOSITIES, PHOTOGRAPHS, &c.,

From the Society's Mission Stations and Elsewhere,

Will be held (D.V.) in the

CONGREGATIONAL LECTURE HALL,

BLACKHEATH

(CLOSE TO THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY STATION),

By kind permission, on

WEDNESDAY, 4th JUNE, from 2 p.m. to 9 p.m.,

AND

THURSDAY, 5th JUNE, from 11 a.m. to 9 p.m.

OPENING ADDRESSES WILL BE GIVEN BY

REV. A. E. BARNES-LAWRENCE, M.A.,

AND

REV. CHAS. WILSON, M.A.,

AND INFORMATION WILL BE GIVEN AT INTERVALS BY FRIENDS ACQUAINTED WITH SOUTH AMERICA.

Admission, *by Ticket*, One Shilling on Wednesday (including Lecture with Limelight Views); Thursday, or after 6 P.M. on Wednesday, Sixpence. Families or Schools taking six Tickets, Three Shillings.

NO MONEY CAN BE TAKEN AT THE DOOR.

Tickets may be had of Mr. BURNSIDE, Bookseller, the Village, Blackheath; Mr. WILMSHURST, Bookseller, Lee Green; or Mrs. TYERS, Berlin Wool Warehouse, High Pavement, Lewisham.

CAVAN, DERRY, AND DONEGAL.

The ANNUAL SALE in connection with the above Association will (D.V.) be held the end of July or beginning of August. Contributions are earnestly requested by Mrs. GAHAN, Maherabeg, Donegal. The following will be specially acceptable: Articles of Dress, plain and fancy—especially Aprons, Pinafores, and Servants' Caps. For the poor, strong, cheap Clothing. Toys, Books, Motto and Text Cards, Stationery, Fancy Articles of all descriptions; also Flowers, Plants, Vegetables and Fruit.

APPEAL

ON BEHALF OF THE

Widow and Fatherless Children

OF THE LATE

Rev. J. ALLAN DODDS.

The Revd. J. ALLAN DODDS, who laboured as Chaplain to the British Community at Lota, under the South American Missionary Society for nearly ten years, was in February last, called to lay aside his work, and passed away at the age of 34.

By his consistent life and faithful ministry he had been the means of producing union, and promoting Christian life and activity amongst his people. He was a diligent worker in the cause of Temperance, and much good has been the result of his efforts.

During the latter part of his ministry in Lota he overtaxed his strength in an endeavour, in addition to his work in Lota and Puchoco, to minister to the English community at Concepcion. The Committee of the Society had granted him a six months' holiday. Passages home for himself and his family had been taken to England, and he was looking forward to this much needed rest, when after a week's illness he was taken to the better home, the more enduring rest above.

That his memory is greatly respected by the people in Lota and its neighbourhood, was shown by the large attendance of Chilians, as well as of English and other foreigners at his funeral; and by subscriptions, which are being raised in Chili, for the benefit of his widow and orphans.

Mr. DODDS leaves *seven children, all under ten*, the youngest being but three months old. His prudent care for his family, secured to them by a life policy, £700 at his death. This with the subscription, which his late congregation and friends are kindly making, will, when invested, be a material aid to the widow, but unless further help be afforded, these sums will in all probability be silently absorbed before her hard struggle to bring up her children is half over.

[P.T.O.

A fund is therefore being raised for present expenses, and for placing Mrs. Dodds, as soon as possible, in a position to make a home for her family, and to earn a maintenance by her personal exertions.

It will be a valuable assistance if friends who have presentations to free schools or orphanages, or votes for admission to clergy-orphan or other schools, would bestow them upon any of the four elder boys, who are from 5 to 9 years of age.

God's Servant has laid down his life in doing God's work! Will not Christians in England, especially those interested in South America, count it a privilege to care for his widow and orphans?

The following sums have been promised or paid :—

PROMISED.	£	s.	d.
Mrs. Abbott, ...	5	0	0
Miss Dixon, ...	5	0	0
Mr. Dixon, ...	5	0	0
Rev. W. H. Lloyd,	5	0	0
"Rosario"	10	0	0
PAID.			
Rev. A. Barnes Lawrence	1	0	0
Mrs. Bloxkam	0	5	0
Rev. T. H. Clark ...	0	10	0
Mr. W. A. Clark ...	0	5	0
Mr. Couty...	3	3	0

PAID.	£	s.	d.
Miss Couty & Miss E. Couty	2	2	0
Mr. Couty, Junior ...	1	1	0
A Friend per Miss Couty, (promised qrtly. for 3 years)	5	0	0
Miss Harper	0	10	0
Friend, per do.	0	10	0
Mr. O'Neill	2	0	0
"Rosario"...	♯	♯	0
Mrs. Toodman... ...	5	0	0

Further contributions will be received by

D. COUTY, Esq., *Chairman of Finance*, 3, Northbrook Road, Lee, S.E.

Rev. W. H. BARLOW, Vicar of Islington, Cannonbury House, Islington, N.

Rev. G. F. W. MUNBY, Turvey Rectory, Bedford.

Rev. W. H. LLOYD, Brimscombe Vicarage, Stroud, Gloucestershire, Formerly Chaplain of Valparaiso, Chili.

Rev. G. W. GRUNDY, 16, Effingham Road, Lee.

C. DIXON, Esq,. 27, Clement's Lane, London, E.C.

Mrs. F. ABBOTT, 55, Lee Park.

XXIV.] JULY 1, 1890. [PRICE ONE PENNY.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.

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Bishop of Nelson
Bishop of North Queensland
Bishop of Rupert's Land
Bishop of Sierra Leone
Bishop of Waiapu
Bishop of Victoria
Bishop of Moosonee
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The various Stations of the Society in South America, the Falkland Islands, and Tierra del Fuégo, are under the superintendence of the
RIGHT REV. W. H. STIRLING, D.D., BISHOP OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

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SOCIETY'S OFFICES:—1 Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

Remittances can be paid to Messrs. Barclay and Co., 1 Pall Mall East, and 54 Lombard Street, and to the Secretary, SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY, 1 Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

JULY 1, 1890.

SINCE our last issue letters from South America have been received from the following :—

Falklands, Rt. Rev. Bishop of the (*May* 16).
Adams, Rev. G. A. S. (*May* 8 and 10).
Aspinall, Mr. E. C. (*Feb.* 28, *May* 7).
Asquith, Rev. S. (*May* 10).
Burleigh, Mr. L. H. (*Mar.* 2).
Ferguson, Rev. J. (*May* 9).
Grubb, Mr. W. B.
Hemmings, Mrs. (*April* 11).
Holles, Rev. F. E. R. (*May* 7).
Humble, Rev. Dr. (*May* 9).
Kautback, E., Esq. (*May* 7).
Lawrence, Mr. J. (*April* 15).
Lucas, W. O., Esq. (*May* 12).
Mosley, Rev. H. (*May* 7).
Midgley, Rev. J. (*May* 7).
Robertson, Mr. J. S. (*April* 23).
Smith, Rev. J. Bernard (*May* 7).
Sparkes, Rev. A. L. (*May* [redacted], *June* 7).
Wehrhahn, Messrs., & Co. (*May* 19).
Willis, Capt. J. C. T. (*May* 4, 7).

The General Committee held a Meeting on the 12th ult.

The next Meeting will (D.V.) take place on the 10th inst.

The Finance Committee held Meetings on the 5th and 19th ult.

The next Meetings will (D.V.) be held on the 3rd and 17th inst.

The total amount received from May 23rd to June 24th was £245. 4*s*. 9*d*.

BRITISH MUSEUM

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

WE are happy to announce the safe arrival in South America of Mrs. Hawkes and her son, and also of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence and family in England. This is Mr. Lawrence's first visit to England for twenty years.

We have had recent communications from Bishop Stirling, who has been busily employed in visiting the Falkland Islands, Tierra del Fuégo, Wollaston Island, Fray Bentos, Concordia, Salto, Cordova, and Rosario.

We have every reason to hope that arrangements may be made for joint action in supplying the vast spiritual need of our sailors at the Boca—that is the port of Buenos Ayres—where, sad to say, vice and crime now rankly flourish and abound.

It is proposed that Mr. Walker, our Missionary to Seamen at Pernambuco, be transferred to Buenos Ayres, and it would be difficult to find a man better fitted for such an arduous and important post.

Mr. Matthews, the Secretary of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society, has gone over to Buenos Ayres to make arrangements for the action of the Joint Committee proposed.

We would draw attention to an important article on the increasing wealth of South America, taken from the *South American Journal*. God grant its people may not lose sight of the true and enduring riches.

We are glad to be able to announce that the Trustees of the Bishopric of the Falkland Islands' Endowment Fund have received the promised grants of £500 each from the Council of the Colonial Bishoprics' Fund and from the Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. The Endowment Fund is thus completed to the required sum of £10,000.

We trust our friends will kindly bear in mind that the difficulty usually experienced at this season to meet the calls from abroad has been intensified by the withdrawal of £1,000 from the Reserve Fund to meet the deficit of 1889, and we hope they will make every effort to enable the Committee to discharge their pressing liabilities.

THIRD LIST AND BALANCE-SHEET.

DONATIONS IN AID OF THE LATE ADOLFO HENRIKSEN'S WIDOW,

RECEIVED BY Mr. W. BARNETT (MEMBER OF COMMITTEE OF SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY), LADBROKE HOUSE, REDHILL, UP TO JUNE 16, 1890.

	£	s.	d.
Amounts already acknowledged—1st and 2nd Lists	336	13	1
Rev. W. H. Lloyd	0	10	0
A Widow	5	0	0
Mr. John Adams	1	0	0
Mr. W. Macandrew	2	0	0
A Friend, per Master B. Coombe	0	3	6
V. Y. X.	0	10	0
Miss Dandy	5	0	0
Mr. H. J. Rickwood	0	10	6
Mr. C. B. Robson	0	5	0
Three Friends	0	15	0
Rev. J. P. Quick	1	1	0
Mrs. Morris	1	1	0
Miss C. M. Morris	1	1	0
Mr. Isaac B. Oyler	5	0	0
Mr. Wm. Warner	2	0	0
Mrs. Smart	1	0	0
Mrs. Hotham	0	5	0
Mrs. Parkes	0	5	0
	£364	0	1
Received from the Orphan Fund, South American Missionary Society	100	0	0
Received from London and County Bank, Redhill, Interest on Deposit	6	18	6
Total	£470	18	7

	£	s.	d.	
1889, Dec. 13, Remitted to Mrs. Henriksen	20	0	0	
1890, June 16, Do. do.	450	18	7	
				£470 18 7

W. Barnett,
Hon. Treasurer.

Note.—The school fees for two of the children have also been arranged for by Mr. John Fair and "Rosario" respectively.

DONATIONS RECEIVED IN RESPONSE TO THE APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE WIDOW & FATHERLESS CHILDREN OF THE LATE REV. J. ALLAN DODDS.

	£	s.	d.
Per Rev. W. H. LLOYD.			
Mrs. Alexander Balfour (for three years)	5	0	0
The Misses Young	1	0	0
Mrs. Handley	2	0	0
Miss Pierson	0	10	0
Mrs. Morris	1	0	0
Miss Morris	1	0	0
A Friend	10	0	0
Mrs. Sweetland	5	0	0
Rev. W. H. Lloyd	5	0	0
Rev. T. H. Clark	0	10	0
Commander W. Justice, R.N.	5	0	0
Mrs. Monro	2	0	0
Mr. E. C. Berridge	0	10	0
Rev. R. Towers	0	5	0
Mrs. Handley (collection) ...	2	15	0
Mrs. W. Pearce	0	10	0
Mrs. Frith	5	0	0
Per Mrs. J. ABBOTT.			
Mr. Stone	10	0	0
Mr. Waller	10	0	0
Mrs. Sturrock	1	0	0
Mrs. Toodman	5	0	0
Miss Dixon	5	0	0
Miss E. R. Dixon	2	10	0
Mrs. Abbott	5	0	0
Mrs. Harris	1	0	0
Mrs. Bristow	1	0	0
Mr. O'Neill	2	0	0
Mr. Teape	1	1	0
Mrs. Bell & friend	2	10	0
Mrs. Fox	0	10	0
Mr. Shaw	5	0	0
Mrs. Baring-Gould	0	5	0
Anonymous	3	0	0
Promised, Mr. Dixon... ...	5	0	0
Per Mr. & Miss COUTY.			
Mr. Couty	3	3	0
The Misses Couty	2	2	0
Mr. D. Couty	1	1	0
'A Friend' per Miss Couty promised quarterly for 3 years	5	0	0
"Rosario"	1	1	0
Miss Harper	0	10	0
Friend per do....	0	10	0
Rev. A. E. Barnes-Lawrence	1	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Mrs. Bloxham	0	5	0
Mr. W. A. Clark	0	5	0
Promised "Rosario"... ...	10	0	0
Mrs. Clark	0	5	0
Mr. Hughes Hughes	5	0	0
Mr. A. W. Sillem, per Mrs. South	5	0	0
A Friend	1	1	0
Mr. Barrow, per Mrs. South	1	1	0
Mrs. Marten, per Mrs. South	1	1	0
Mr. Dent	5	0	0
Mr. T. B. Garland	5	0	0
Mrs. Battersby...	2	2	0
Mrs. Corscaden per Mrs. Battersby	5	0	0
John Prust & Co. per F. M. Ponder	2	2	0
Miss Halford	3	0	0
Mr. A. H. Heywood	5	0	0
Mrs. Witherby...	1	0	0
Miss Bowles	0	10	0
Mrs. Tingle	0	5	0
Mr. T. Woods...	1	1	0
Mrs. Tingle	1	0	0
Sir Henry Stephenson ...	1	1	0
Mrs. Hobson	1	1	0
Mr. John Hibbert	0	10	6
Miss Sykes	1	1	0
Rev. H. S. Acworth	1	1	0
Friend, per Rev. H. S. Acworth...	1	1	0
Mr. J. H. Pelowes	1	0	0
Mrs. A. Noon	1	0	0
Rev. James O'Hara	0	10	0
Mrs. O'Hara	0	10	0
Rev. N. A. Garland	1	1	0
Miss Garland	1	1	0
Mrs. Hobson	1	1	0
Mrs. Bidder	1	1	0
Mrs. Deacon	0	5	0
Rev. J. H. Cardew	0	10	0
Miss Barlow	0	10	0
Mr. Garnett	1	0	0
Rev. T. S. Coles	0	10	0
F. G. W.	5	0	0
Mr. B. Vialls	1	0	0
Mrs. A. Hopkins	5	5	0

In asking further contributions, friends are reminded that there are seven little children to be provided for—that it must be a long time before the elder ones can be elected to Orphanages or Free Schools—and in the mean time education must be found for them, and Mrs. DODD'S hands set free to enable her to provide for the three younger ones, and herself.

Further contributions will be received by

D. COUTY, Esq., *Chairman of Finance*, 3, Northbrook Road, Lee, S.E.
Rev. W. H. BARLOW, Vicar of Islington, Cannonbury House, Islington. N.
Rev. W. H. LLOYD, Brimscombe Vicarage, Stroud, Gloucestershire, Formerly Chaplain of Valparaiso, Chili.
Rev. G. F. W. MUNBY, Turvey Rectory, Bedford.
Rev. G. W. GRUNDY, 16, Effingham Road, Lee.
C. F. DIXON, Esq., 27, Clement's Lane, London, E.C.
Mrs. J. ABBOTT, 55, Lee Park.

Southern Mission.

"THE ALLEN GARDINER."

CAPT. WILLIS writes:—

"*May* 1890.

"We left Stanley on March 8 at 11 A.M., with a south-westerly wind, the 'Castalia' leaving half an hour before us. We set the square sail off the lighthouse to help us until we were off Cape Carysfort. At sunset the 'Castalia' was just out of sight ahead; she arrived at Port Egmont at 10 o'clock the next morning, and the 'Allen Gardiner' entered Tamar Pass at 6.30 P.M. on the 9th. After unloading at Keppel, we went to the islands for sheep work, and left for Ooshooia on the 18th, having 21 sheep for the Mission and some ram lambs for Westpoint Island. We left Burnt Harbour at daylight on the 19th, and two hours later saw the 'Rippling Wave' of Sandy Point coming from Saunders Island. She overtook us off Dunbar Island, anchoring at Westpoint at 7 P.M., whilst it was our lot to beat to westward all night, arriving at 8 A.M. the next morning. We landed the rams and filled our water-tanks and cut tussac, and could not leave until the 29th, as the weather was bad from S. and S.W., with sleet all that time. We left Staats Island on April 1 with a northerly wind. Two hours after the yawl 'Louisa' sailed out of Tea Channel, and, being on the same course for Staten Island, overtook us before noon, and trailed a rope over the weather quarter as if we wanted to be towed; she also was hull down ahead at dark. We saw Staten on the 4th, and drifted through Le Maire Straits. The next day, as the tide turned, the wind arose from the south, so we anchored at Good Success Bay until the next morning. Sunday, the 6th, we hove up with a north wind, and at 6 P.M. were becalmed off Cape Pio. We beat to westward until the 9th; at 3 A.M. we anchored off Harberton in a calm. We went in the boat to Mr. Bridges', and were glad to hear he had just recovered from a serious attack similar to those he had 10 years ago. We arrived at Ooshooia on the 11th at 7 A.M., having towed in a calm the great part of the night.

"The cargo being landed under difficulties of bad weather and awkward packages for boating, we left on April 17 for Sandy Point, with Mr. Lawrence on board *en route* for England with his family. We got on surely but slowly, the greater part of our journey having been done with fair wind. Lupatia to Chair Island with interval of two days' head wind in Awaiakirah Cove, thence from O'Brien Island to Barrow Head, and from Warp Bay to Sandy Point."

OOSHOOIA.

ROBERT YENOWA.

Robert Yenowa, one of the best educated of the Christian natives of Tierra del Fuego, passed away on April 14, trusting in Jesus. Thus we briefly chronicle the death of one of the foremost native Christians, styled in 1887 "the head man" at Ooshooia. Born of heathen parents, Robert was baptised in 1876, and in 1882 he married Hester, daughter of Jemmy Button, and widow of Philip Liwia, of which event Mr. Bridges wrote: "This also appears a happy union." Robert Yenowa, being an earnest Christian, was a great lover of peace, as the following incident shows. Some four months previous to his marriage he had taken to Ooshooia tidings of the death of a well-known native, but hurried back to his home at Cuchawalaf, some seventy miles to the west, to prevent a fight between his own people and the Atdovians at New Year's Sound.

After his marriage we next hear of him in 1884 entering the service of the newly arrived Argentine Governor, Colonel Lasserre, as pilot on board the transport "Villarino." Before starting on the voyage he commended his wife to the kindness and protection of his people, and urged them to industry in their work even as he had set them an example. "This," Mr. Bridges wrote, "he was fully justified in doing."

But though the work of grace had begun in his heart, Robert was very far indeed from having attained perfection, and at the close of 1886 we find Mr. Lawrence writing of him: "Though he has lately fallen in the hour of temptation, and consequently suffered according to the law of the authorities in this country, I believe it has taught him an important lesson, which I hope will be the means of fortifying him in the future against similar temptations." What the temptation and the sin were we are not told, but have reason to fear that Robert was to fall yet again, and perhaps still more grievously. Nevertheless, at this time there was a bright side to the picture, for in the same letter Mr. Lawrence wrote: "Robert has always been one of the most industrious. His garden produce last year was superior to any other in Ooshooia. He has frequently manifested more ambition than the natives in general, and at one time I was afraid it would carry him too far . . . . His conduct is much improved, and I have increased comfort and satisfaction in him." Less than six months afterwards Mrs. Hemmings required rest and change, and went to Sandy Point, and in her absence Mr. Lawrence wrote, "Robert Yenowa and his wife will sleep in the 'Home.' The latter will have special charge of the girls during the day; the former will conduct morning prayers and assist his wife as occasion requires. Hester being a middle-aged woman, and more thoughtful than many, is a most suitable person." Of the latter Mr. Bridges wrote in 1885: "We are very sorry to hear the doctor's verdict about Hester, who is a woman of excellent

character, and who, had she health, would have proved a good assistant to Mrs. Hemmings."

As time went on Robert's character for general intelligence and trustworthiness became still more marked, and in the middle of 1887 he was appointed by the Governor, with the concurrence of the natives, alcalde at Ooshooia, with power to punish natives for minor offences, and instructions to report graver delinquents at headquarters. Mr. Aspinall, who left Ooshooia April 17, now writes :

"You will be grieved to hear that Robert Yenowa died three days before I left, after a most tedious and trying illness. We did everything we possibly could for him, but it was of no avail. The primary cause of death was a fall he had at the sawpit while I was in England, by which he broke two ribs. This not being properly attended to caused irritation of the liver, which developed the hypertrophy that these people are so subject to, and pressure led to continuous bleeding from the throat and nose. It was beautiful to see the devoted attention of his wife Hester, a daughter of the famous Jemmy Button, and his own sister, Mary, the wife of Fred Hamaca. Hester did not leave him night or day, and we were almost afraid for her health, she obtained so little sleep during most of the weary two months that he was ill, and she was also near her confinement, which took place during the worst time of his illness, but even this only kept her from his side for one day.

"Although we felt and do feel his death, yet we were greatly encouraged, for he has been more exposed to the temptations of the Argentines than any of the other natives holding an official position, and at times has given us much anxiety. But, when the end was drawing nigh, he again and again expressed his sorrow and contrition to both Mr. Lawrence and myself, and constantly begged us to pray for him. After which he would take my hand and look up in my face and say, 'It is all right, I can trust Jesus.' He often spoke of Mr. Lawrence's brotherly kindness to him, which seemed to give him much assurance and confidence in the lovingkindness of our dear Lord, for he had often grieved and annoyed him in connection with the store and the work." A touching testimony this to the importance of Christians letting their light shine, and so becoming "living epistles known and read of all men." For Robert felt that if Mr. Lawrence could wait upon him so tenderly after the way he had behaved towards him, he might trust in the loving mercy and forgiveness of the Lord.

Argentine soldiers and Fuégian Christians bore his remains to their last resting-place, where Mr. Aspinall read the solemn burial service, and Mr. Lawrence delivered an address at the grave side.

Thus has passed away a native of Fireland whose chequered history, opening in the depth of heathen darkness, led him through a life of Christian usefulness to a death of triumphant faith. Like other of the Christian natives, he could speak Spanish and English as well as his

native language, and was a man of no mean ability. He fought the good fight, and though more than once he fell in the strife, it was, by the grace of God, to rise again. In the dark valley he knew in whom he had believed; and those who now mourn his loss, amongst whom his devoted widow and orphan children claim our sympathy, though they grieve that they will see him amongst them no more, sorrow not "as those who have no hope."

Mr. Robins writes:—

"*Keppel Island,*
"*March* 24, 1890.

"I am writing to inform you of my safe arrival at this station. I have now been two weeks here, and I am feeling very much the better already for the change of temperature, in fact I can go about my work with a good will. I was glad to find all well here on the Island when I arrived and everything in a very prosperous condition. I can see much improvement in the three years I have been away from Keppel, and in nothing more plainly is the improvement to be seen than the condition of the Indian boys themselves. I pray our Heavenly Father that I may be used by Him for good to these people.

"I would ask the Committee to kindly send Mrs. Robins and children out to me as soon as they can do so, for I am sure it will greatly ease me in my labours to have her here with me."

Paraguay Mission.

R. GRUBB writes:—

"*Riacho Fernandez,*
"*April* 2, 1890.

"I received your letter of the 23rd of January, and hasten to reply. Mr. Robins is, no doubt, at Keppel long before now, as he left here early in January.

"The school has yet to be formed. The late Mr. Henriksen did occasionally teach the children of the Paraguayan labourer here, and also made some attempts to teach some of the Indians, but, up to the time of his death, he had not the opportunity to do much in the way of school.

"I am doing my best to pick up a knowledge of both languages, but the Indians are so variable—one week here, another week away; sometimes willing, sometimes unwilling—that nothing like a regular school need be expected for some time.

"The work is hard, and your agents work hard; but progress is necessarily slow, and it is as well to look at the stormy as well as the bright side.

"The steam-launch has not yet arrived, and it will have cost a good deal by the time we get it. Mr. Bartlett has had to go several times to see about it, as it would never do to leave it any time at Concepcion.

"The accounts are not ready, fever being prevalent, and our agent down with it; there is also difficulty owing to the fluctuation of the dollar."

Brazil.

SAO PAULO AND SANTOS.

THE Rev. F. E. R. Holles reports as follows:—

"Regular Services: Sunday, 11 A.M. and 7 P.M.; Thursday, 7 P.M. When not at Santos I take morning service at Sao Paulo, which has been the case since December last. I still go to visit the hospitals when I hear that there are any cases in either of them. One of the men in the general hospital kindly undertook to distribute some of the Portuguese tracts. I thought it better to ask him to do the work of distribution, because if the priest saw them he would ask where they obtained them, and would at once tell the poor fellows not to read them; but perhaps he would not care to say anything against any of the officials. Perhaps I ought to say that the morning service is taken by Mr. Speers when I visit Santos on Sunday.

"Baptisms, 36; marriages, 6; burials, 10.

"Communicants: Sao Paulo, highest number, 23; lowest, 11. Santos, highest number, 13; lowest, 6.

"Congregations have been very good, excepting when very hot or wet. On Sunday last we had about ninety at the evening service."

Seamen's Mission.

PERNAMBUCO.

MR. WALKER writes:—

"*March* 12, 1890.

"The following is the account of work in this port for February:—

"The slack season is beginning to manifest itself in the smaller number of vessels in port. It is due to this cause that I have so few vessels to report as visited and had reading, but also in part to sickness of my wife, and to having no one to pull my boat about. Services were held on the

American barque 'Fred. R. Carlon' through the whole month, and the following vessels were represented at the services, viz. :—'S. R. Lyman,' American; 'Volador,' English; 'Joaquina,' English; 'Greyhound,' English; 'Talbot,' English; 'Eldra,' English; 'Corisande,' English; and 'Balder,' Swedish.

"During the month the Hospital was regularly visited and reading taken in. I was consulted by a young American traveller as to a fellow-traveller staying at the same hotel, and who was sick. I advised his going to the Hospital, and he was taken there. I saw him at the Hospital but he was delirious, and died the next morning. Two seamen also died during the month, one having been in a long time with dropsy. This last was a Russian Finn, and could hardly speak Norwegian, or any English, so that it was difficult to get along in conversation. But I took him in a Russo-Finn New Testament and tracts, and can only hope that as he read them carefully and earnestly he would find light and comfort in going through the valley of the shadow of death. A crew of 12 men were in hospital from a Danish vessel, and were suffering from scurvy. I gave them tracts and reading in Norsk and German, which they were very pleased to get. During the greater part of the month the Sailors' Home was shut up, there being no one to place in charge. As the Home has become very dirty after four years' use, and the beds and furniture much the worse for wear, a meeting was held on March 6 to consider the affairs of the Home and the appointing a treasurer in place of T. R. Fenton, Esq., who has gone home. Mr. Fenton had complained of the Home draining the Mission Fund, 270 milreis having been drawn in three months for the Home, and it needs funds all the time. Its income by boarding sailors will not cover nor meet the expenses. A crew of seven men, shipwrecked, came in, but as I had no one to place in the Home I put them for food in an hotel, and allowed them to sleep in the Home. I gave the keys to one of the officers, but, finding the house was being kept open to all hours, I sent them to sleep in the hotel. On looking around the Home I found a drawer in the steward's room ransacked and some new knives stolen.

"The outcome of the meeting on the 6th was that the Home be kept open and a suitable man found as soon as possible. A man whom I wanted to take charge said 'he would not take it at any price.' I have a German boy in at present cleaning and tidying up, but he knows no English and I not much German, so that it is a little difficult at times to get on together. I hope I may be able to find a suitable man soon."

"*May* 2, 1890.

"The following is the account of work in this port for April :

"The following vessels were visited and had reading, viz. :'Parejero,' s.s. 'Editor,' 'W. G. Gordon,' s.s. 'Lisbonense,' 'Imogene,' 'Carpasian,' 'Florence,' s.s. 'Dunholme,' s.s. 'Thales,' 'Dora,' 'Lavinia,' s.s. 'Delam-

bre,' all English; 'Venskabet,' 'Egden,' 'Esperanza,' 'Latona,' 'Nor,' 'Morgengry,' and 'Fido,' Norwegians; s.s. 'Göta Kanal,' Swedish; 'Concurrent,' Dutch; 'Antelope,' German. I met with a very pleasant reception on the Dutch vessel, both the captain and his wife being godly people who were glad to see me. Both spoke English fairly well, and I was enabled to give them a Dutch Bible, their own having been spoiled by salt water and in other ways. They had heard about me when in Rio Grande do Sul from other Dutch vessels that had been here. This captain told me that of 12 Dutch vessels down there, or on this coast, not one had a Bible on board. I have given Bibles when I had them, but none have been sent to me, so that it was only by chance I got those I had from captains, who now and again have given a little reading matter. I would be glad to get a few Dutch Bibles in clear type, some Dutch tracts, and, if possible, a few hymn books in the same language, as I am out of the two first, and am often asked for the last.

"Services were held on board the s.s. 'Norseman' during the month. The average attendance was 22, but the services were not so well attended as they might be. When I have visited the steamers the cry has been about working on the Sundays, and so they were unable to come. Most of the other English vessels on the list are fish vessels, the crews of which are largely Roman Catholics. Hence we do not get many of them. One exception was the 'Parejero,' the captain coming along with 6 of his men. A Roman Catholic captain told another captain last week that he would have died in the hospital but for my visits and conversation, and the reading I took to him. This is exaggeration, but shows that my services were appreciated.

"Last week two sailors were taken to the Hospital through falls—one down the stoke-hole from the deck; the other from the gaff of the foremast on to the deck. This latter was the more serious of the two, and the captain came and called me to see about getting him removed to the Hospital. This was a case where my stretcher came in handy, as it would have been bad for a man suffering from concussion to go jolting in a carriage over the roughly-paved streets. Placed in the stretcher and mounted on the shoulders of four bearers he was comfortably carried to the Hospital. On examination he was found to have the left arm broken in two places (upper and lower arm), and a cut on the back of the head. Conversing with him a day or two ago I found he was of respectable, fairly well-to-do people, and on asking why he had gone to sea said he was 'the black sheep' of the family. I then told him it was about time for the sheep to go home again and consecrate his strength and manhood to a better service. He had had a fall once before, and then both legs and arms were broken. I told him that God had spared him in grace for something better than a common godless sailor life, and trust he will seek it."

Chili.

ARAUCANIAN MISSION.

THE Rev. J. R. Tyerman writes:—

"*Colonia de Quino, Chili,*
"*April* 3, 1890.

"Several months having passed without any news from Clifford's Inn, I am beginning to wonder whether my letters go astray, for it is certain that our postal arrangements here on the frontier are not of the highest order—letters have been 15 days in transit only from Talcahuano! In future kindly address as above, as the postal authorities have promised to take special care of my correspondence.

"I am just recovering from a fortnight's illness, beginning with the influenza and ending in a slight attack of inflammation of the lungs. Mrs. Tyerman has been a good doctor and nurse, and I hope soon to be quite well again. Thank God, there is nothing to report from this station but *good news;* our services are well attended, sometimes being quite inconveniently overcrowded, and we are now engaged in building our *School*, by volunteer work from the Colonists and general subscriptions. On Easter Sunday, as natives will be present, the service will be partly in Spanish and partly in English. We have commenced our Sunday School with an encouraging result for a beginning. The alternate Sunday when I am away Mrs. Tyerman has charge of this. Our medicine chest is well patronised; this affords us capital opportunities for friendly intercourse with Indians and natives. I already know personally about a hundred Mapuches, and recently, when I went to visit their wigwams, Mrs. Tyerman summoned up courage to go with me. She chatted in Spanish to the women and children, and I am sure we have quite gained their confidence. They call me their 'compadre,' and 'el amigo de los Mapuches,' *i.e.* the Mapuches' friend, and I am proud of the title. By-and-by I will give you an astonishing description of the manner in which the Indians try to cure their sick.

"The whole frontier is very unsettled; robberies and murders are of common occurrence. Three weeks ago my stable was entered in the night and my horse stolen. The camp Chilenos are great thieves.

"The influence of this Mission for good is very considerable; it is a comfort to the English who would otherwise be forsaken, the natives respect it, and the Indians feel that they have a friend to whom they may turn in sickness and other trouble.

"For ourselves, of course we have to forfeit many of the comforts of more civilised life, but we are too busy to think much about it, and I may say that we are happy and contented in thus being a blessing and comfort

to others whose lives would without this Mission, and the message it brings, be more—far more—cloud than sunshine.

"Next week I have arranged to go a journey to Nueue Imperial—120 miles return—and there hold Divine Service on the 13th; this, of course, entailing many hours in the saddle. I take a Chileno with me for protection, and arrange with an English Colonist to stay at the Mission House for the protection of the family and property."

CHAÑARAL.

Mr. Robertson writes:—

"*Chañaral, Chile, March* 26, 1890.

"With great regret I have to inform you of the death of one of our residents here, Mr. William Jones, the chief engine-driver of this railway. He had been complaining lately of feeling unwell, and had made preparations to go to Valparaiso for further medical advice, but just as the steamer came into the bay a violent attack of the heart came on; he rallied, however, from this, but ten days afterwards he quietly breathed his last. I visited him every evening, and we prayed together. Poor fellow! his sufferings were terrible! We buried him on Tuesday, the 11th, at 7.30 P.M., by torch-light, the firemen following the funeral car. As so many Chilenos were present, I read the burial service for the first time in Spanish.

"Mr. Jones leaves a widow and seven children, five girls and two boys, totally unprovided for. He had no relations anywhere except a sister, and he was quite ignorant of her whereabouts. Mrs. Jones, a Chilena, has no relations either, so she has no one to help her but her friends. Under these circumstances, together with the fact that Jones had been a good father to his children, and a man to be trusted in his work, several subscription lists for the family were made out and circulated. We expect to gather, from various sources, about six hundred dollars. With this sum Mrs. Jones and family can go to Santiago and open a small shop near the railway station, where she is known.

"The influenza is amongst us in nearly every house. Up to now we have had no deaths from this uncomfortable sickness. We have an English vessel in the bay, the 'Adderley,' Captain Haines, from Australia. I hope to preach on board shortly."

The South American Missionary Exhibition.

LEE, LEWISHAM, BLACKHEATH, AND KIDBROOKE ASSOCIATION.

(HELD AT BLACKHEATH, JUNE 4 AND 5, 1890.)

THAT this is an age of exhibitions no one will venture to deny, but that exhibitions have resulted in all that was expected from them who would ever think of asserting? Since the great Exhibition of 1851, the first and most memorable of them all, which was supposed at the time to inaugurate an era of universal peace, the world has been convulsed with the deadliest wars; a fresh impetus has also been given to the invention and manufacture of destructive weapons, and men see that they must look elsewhere for the blessed influence under which they are to "beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks."

Nevertheless, upon the arts and sciences exhibitions have exercised so beneficial an influence that almost every country has adopted them, and in our own land they have been held in nearly every city of any importance. In more than one instance they have undoubtedly assisted to keep the sword in its sheath when the political horizon has been dark and heavy with portentous clouds betokening imminent war.

The aims of the promoters of exhibitions have been as varied as their resources; and whether international or local, civil or religious, they have all, in their degree, tended to the enlightenment of mankind.

But there is one class of exhibitions which among the religious public has beyond all others become deservedly popular, the happy object of which is to deepen interest in missionary work. With reference to these, Sir Thomas Crawford very appositely remarked, on the occasion to which this article refers, that the next best thing to seeing the natives of heathen lands is to become acquainted with their environments, which is the very thing that missionary exhibitions, such as that just held at Blackheath, enable us to do; they thus become Christian educational agencies of a very high order.

Previous to making this local effort, which by the blessing of God has resulted in a pleasing and successful exhibition, the South American Missionary Society had generally rested content with supplying a table at several of those elsewhere promoted by the Church Missionary Society; but the thought was lately suggested to the minds of some members of the Society, notably amongst them the Honorary Secretary of the Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath Auxiliary, that the time was come for a bolder venture, one which should successfully present to the Christian public the work which the Society is carrying on in the South American Continent, and in a clearer and more prominent light than has ever yet

been done. To workers with their hands already full it was no light undertaking, but, after prayerful consideration, it was entered upon in reliance on that gracious help without which "nothing is strong." In this spirit from first to last all difficulties were met, and, we need scarcely add, overcome.

On every account it was felt necessary to keep expenses down to the lowest point, and the initial difficulty—where to find a suitable room—was happily met; the lecture hall and rooms of the Congregational Church at Blackheath, which were in every way suitable, being kindly placed at our service.

One day was all the time that could be allowed for arranging the contents of the rooms, but at the hour named for the opening everything was ready, and the visitors on entering the hall were confronted with a Fuégian wigwam erected on the floor of the building, which not only excited great interest throughout, but served more than once to

"Point a moral and adorn a tale."

At the farthest end of the hall a very effective tropical scene had been arranged, where, half-hidden among dwarf palms, a lion was seen descending to a quiet pool, in which fishes from Brazil and a young alligator found in most South American streams were to be observed displaying themselves, while birds of coloured plumage hovered around. Here, too, standing in the grass, was a gaucho's horse, having upon its back the very saddle and poncho which once belonged to the lamented Mr. Henriksen. In the centre of the hall, between the wigwam and the tropical scene, a glass case contained precious relics, mementoes of the founder of the Society and of the later martyrs, who by their lives and deaths prepared the way of the Gospel in Tierra del Fuégo; and gleaming amongst these was the valuable gold medal presented to the Society by the King of Italy for the rescue from shipwreck of an exploring party. Behind this case were placed the chair and seats for the various speakers, and immediately to the right of the chair was a large table covered with the Society's publications for sale, and to the left a similar table containing curios, also for sale; while all round the room were displayed objects of rare interest, not only from the South American Continent, but from almost every other quarter of the globe. On the right was a choice miscellaneous collection, and on the left articles belonging to South America only; the sides of the gallery surrounding the hall were covered with pictures of South American life and scenery, while in a spacious lecture hall appropriate dissolving-view exhibitions on a large scale and lectures were given at frequent intervals.

The opening address on the first day was delivered by the Rev. Chas. Wilson, M.A., Minister of the Congregational Church, whose speech showed an intimate acquaintance with the touching incidents of the foundation and history of the Society. Prayer was offered by the Rev

W. E. Martlew, one of the Association Secretaries. Later on in the afternoon Mr. William Barnett, formerly of Rosario, gave an address on South America, in which he dwelt on the urgent need for a larger number of godly men to be sent out to labour in the great Argentine Republic, and also gave interesting general information on South America. Besides lending a great variety of extremely interesting things from South America, Rome, Egypt, &c., Mr. and Mrs. Barnett most kindly from time to time explained their uses, and the manners and customs of the different peoples. In the opening address on the second day the Rev. A. E. Barnes-Lawrence, M.A., Vicar of Blackheath Park Church, drew valuable lessons from the various exhibits, pointing out how, in a wonderful manner, they marked by successive steps the progress which the world has made under the benign influences of Christianity. The Rev. R. J. Simpson, Clerical Secretary, read a portion of Holy Scripture, and prayer was offered by the Rev. G. W. Grundy, Association Secretary. In the afternoon Mr. J. H. Norman presided, and Dr. W. Hogarth Adam, R.N., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, thrilled an appreciative audience with personal reminiscences of life in the Fiji Islands amongst cannibals, and Christians who once were cannibals, and of marvellous escapes from perils by sea more wonderful by far than any to be met with in works of fiction. This was followed in the evening by an account by Sir Thomas Crawford of his experiences in India, in which he called special attention to the sterility of monotheism and the fruitfulness of Christianity.

The Rev. R. J. Simpson, who presided on this occasion, in proposing a vote of thanks to Sir Thomas Crawford, remarked how Christianity, as contrasted with all other religious systems (Judaism included), was essentially missionary and propagandist in its nature.

One of the pleasing features on this day was the welcome presence of our respected and beloved Chairman of Finance Committee, Mr. D. Couty, who expressed much pleasure and satisfaction, and regretted only that the exhibition was not four days instead of two. Very much of the success of the exhibition was due to the active and energetic arrangements made by the ladies' committee of Lee and Blackheath to advertise the exhibition and dispose of tickets of admission, and to the labours of Captain Ommaney and Captain Poulden. The attendance on both days, notwithstanding incessant rain on the first, was remarkably good. The lectures, with dissolving views, and the descriptions were given by the Revs. G. W. Grundy and W. E. Martlew, and Messrs. Farmer and Rowland, and, judging by the patronage they received, these formed by no means the least attractive part of the programme.

Amongst those who kindly lent curios or plants, &c., were Sir Thomas Crawford, K.C.B., Colonel E. Dru. Drury, Major St. Quintin, Captain Ommaney, R.N., Captain and Mrs. Jeans, Mr. Cooper, Miss Leigh, Captain and Mrs. Poulden, Dr. W. Hogarth Adam, R.N., Rev. H. Brass, Rev. H. Martin, Mrs. Abbott, Miss Addy, Mr. and Mrs. Barnett, Mr. and

the Misses Couty, Mr. R. S. Clough, Mr. Dannett, Mrs. Dodds, Mrs. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards of Kidbrooke Lodge, Mr. Stanley Edwards, Mr. Farmer, Mrs. Allen Gardiner, Mrs. Gahan, Miss Harton, London Missionary Society, Mr. J. Macgregor (Rob Roy), Mr. H. Morris, The Misses Mulvany, Moravian Missionary Society, Mr. Good, Messrs. Newton & Co., Mr. Phillips, Newgate Street, Mrs. Poulden, Clevedon, Miss Poulden, London, Mr. Rivolta, Mr. Cyril Smith, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Tuckniss, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Winser, and Mr. and Mrs. E. Harry Woods. Messrs. Couchman, Neve, Smith, and Jobbins kindly lent glass cases. Besides the objects already mentioned, the exhibits comprised clubs, swords, spears, shields, slings, and other weapons from South America, the South Sea Islands, and elsewhere, and it was incidentally pointed out by Sir Thomas Crawford that the first things upon which mankind all over the world exercise their skill are weapons of offence and defence. Then there were extremely beautiful feather and shell ornaments from Venezuela and Rio de Janeiro, and some exquisite lace from Paraguay and other places. Huge heads, antlers, and horns from the Cape, mummy cats from Egypt, and an ancient chattel, which dated back to the time of Abraham; armour from Japan, stone relics from the tombs of Costa Rica, and a multitude of other more or less rare and curious objects, all having descriptive labels attached, which enabled visitors to examine them with profit. After all expenses were defrayed a balance of £24. 18*s*. 2*d*. remained for the general purposes of the Mission.

Favoured with so large a measure of success, this first South American Missionary Exhibition will, it is hoped, be followed at suitable intervals by others in other localities, metropolitan and provincial. Should this be so, a growing interest in South America, and a deeper realisation of its great spiritual needs, must ensue, and give rise to a more earnest desire to make known in every part of this too long neglected continent the "good tidings of great joy which shall be to all people."

Shipping Movement in the Port of Rosario.

THE following is translated from *La Prensa*, of Buenos Ayres, (April 24) :—

"On the publication of an interesting statistical table, demonstrating the importance of the shipping in the principal ports of the world, which was shown at the Paris Exhibition by the Chamber of Commerce of Marseilles, we pointed out some weeks ago that the port of Buenos Ayres, which in 1832 had an insignificant entry of shipping, now occupied a prominent place amongst the first ones in the world.

"We then mentioned that the port of Rosario was already worthy of

figuring amongst those of great importance, because its entry of shipping in 1887 was higher than many of those named in the table above mentioned.

"To-day, with more particulars taken from the Argentine official statistics and those of other nations, we think it well to call the attention of foreign commercial bodies to the progress realised by this port—an unmistakable sign of an ever-increasing importance, and which is the surest guarantee of a splendid future.

"These facts, revealing that the national progress is positively undeniable, may serve to encourage us somewhat in the present difficulties through which the country is passing, because the conviction produced by the reliable testimony of figures will serve to make clear that, whatever may be the intensity of the present ill-being, the country possesses sufficient active forces to recover, provided that a wise prudence govern the development of our exuberant vitality.

"In 1855, when Rosario was a village, only 370 vessels entered its port, their tonnage being 16,297 tons.

"This was insignificant, but beginnings are difficult; we had just emerged from a period of tyranny which closed all ports to the commerce of the world, and business relations were as yet non-existent.

"But since then there commenced an industrial and mercantile movement, which was to make of this city the second Argentine port, and one of the most important of this part of America.

"The second table shows the increase in the number of the ships and their tonnage which have entered the port of Rosario in the three last decades.

	Vessels	Tonnage
1857 (approximately)	400	20,000
1867 (official figures)	800	43,862
1877 (,, ,,)	2,033	214,991
1887 (,, ,,)	2,975	1,048,515

"In thirty years the dwarf has grown into a giant!

"The importance of this port has multiplied 52 times, excelling, as regards the entry of shipping, Cette, Venice, Amsterdam, Rouen, and many other well-known ports in Europe, the tonnage of which does not reach a million.

"We believe sincerely that it will be as a revelation to state that the port of Rosario has a larger movement than the commercial capital of Holland, which in 1887 had an entry with a tonnage of 913,647—*i.e.*, less by 135,000 tons than that of Rosario!

"Now, here is a fact which we believe will cause agreeable surprise; the tonnage of the vessels which entered the port of London in 1832 was 1,050,147 tons, according to the table above mentioned. As in 1888 the shipping movement in Rosario gave an entry of 1,201,008 tons, it follows

that in the said year the movement of this port exceeded by 150,000 tons that of the capital of the commercial world 56 years ago. This would seem to be incredible were it not to be found stated in the most reliable official statistics.

"The port of Amsterdam in 1832 had an entry of 245,000 tons, and, as in 1887 it reached 913,000, it follows that its importance has increased four times, whereas that of Rosario in a shorter period (1857 to 1888) has increased 52 times, as we have already seen !

"This single fact gives an idea of the vertiginous rapidity with which we go onwards ; it is, therefore, not surprising that, owing to this very progress, we should suffer from perturbations like those which now afflict us ; such a rapid increase would be impossible without such arising.

"In the former article we published, showing the progress of the port of Buenos Ayres, we said that, the tonnage of the vessels entered having increased 28 times in the interval between 1832 and 1887, it had surpassed all the great ports of the world with regard to the rapidity of its increase of importance.

"To-day, according to the particulars just given, we find that the port of Rosario in 30 years only has multiplied the tonnage of its vessels twice as fast as the great Argentine port.

"This is a fact worthy to be placed in the statistics of the world, as one of the most noteworthy of its kind to be found.

"In Rosario, as in Buenos Ayres, the progress has taken place principally during the last decade ; in fact, the proportional increase is as follows :—

	Tonnage	Increase
1857	20,000	—
1867	43,000	double
1877	214,000	quintuple
1887	1,048,000	quintuple

"It is seen that in the last decade the port of Rosario passed from a category of very secondary importance to place itself amongst the first, taking 1,000,000 tons of annual entry as a basis for the classification of the great ports of the world.

"Everything leads us to believe that in the future the importance of the port will continue increasing in a more rapid proportion than up till now, as a consequence of the increase in colonisation and agriculture, the excess of the products above the amount required for internal consumption having to be shipped to Europe.

"Rosario, therefore, is already ahead of some of the important ports of Europe and South America, and is rapidly progressing to make herself one of the most notable of the continent."—*South American Journal.*

Sunday Morning.

WELCOME, thou peaceful dawn !
O'er field and wooded lawn
The wonted sound of busy toil is laid.
And hark, the village bell !
Whose simple tinklings swell,
Sweet as soft music, on the straw-roof'd shed,
And bid the pious cottager prepare
To keep th' appointed rest, and seek the house of pray'r.

How goodly 'tis to see
The rustic family
Duly along the church-way path repair :
The mother trim and plain,
Leading her ruddy train,
The father pacing slow with modest air.
With honest heart in humble guise they come,
To serve Almighty God, and bear His blessing home.

At home they gayly share
Their sweet and simple fare,
And thank the Giver of the festal board ;
Around the blazing hearth
They sit in harmless mirth,
Or turn with awe the volume of the Lord :
Then full of heav'nly joy retiring, pay
Their sacrifice of pray'r to Him who blest the day.

O Sabbath bell, thy voice
Makes hearts like these rejoice :
Not so the child of vanity and pow'r :
He the blest pavement treads,
Perchance as custom bids,
Perchance to gaze away a listless hour ;
Then crowns the bowl, or scours along the road,
Nor hides his shame from men, nor heeds the eye of God.

O, would His influence bless
With faith and holiness
The laggart people of our favour'd isle !
But if too deep and wide
Have spread corruption's tide,
O, might He deign on me and mine to smile !
So shall we ne'er with due devotion fail
The consecrated day of solemn rest to hail :

So shall we still resort
To Sion's hallow'd court,
And lift the heart to Him who dwells above;
Thence home returning muse
On sweet and solemn views,
Or fill the void with acts of holy love;
Then lay us down in peace to think we've given
Another precious day to fit our souls for heaven!

BISHOP MANT.

Correspondence.

[*The Committee and Editor wish it to be understood that they do not necessarily hold themselves responsible for all the opinions kindly communicated by their correspondents, either in the form of letters or articles.*]

Mr. Edward A. Horton writes:—

"*Ferro Carril Central Argentino,*
"*Estacion, Cordoba, April* 9, 1890.

"We had a somewhat rough passage across '*The* Bay'; this excepted, it was an uneventful one in any particular respect. I cannot say much in favour of a second-class trip, but the first-class appeared to have all their desires met. However, we of the former had very little room for complaint. I have much pleasure in saying that our Captain (Capt. Rigaud) was ever ready to render us a service.

"A simple service is held on the boats on Sundays, and the service is ably conducted by the Captain, all hands being present. We had one melancholy and regrettable instance in the death of a child of an emigrant: the Burial Service being a very impressive one, and the mourners very demonstrative in their grief.

"These emigrants lie about the deck in a most wretched and dilapidated state, and are a wretched class, having little or no respect for themselves or others. After a 28 days' run we were landed at Buenos Ayres, where our troubles began, at least for those who were, like myself, unacquainted with the Spanish language. However, after some little difficulty over the traps, I found myself at the station ready for Rosario, where I arrived after 'an all-night's sitting,' or rather after a refreshing sleep, in the most commodious saloons provided for night travelling. I presented myself to Mr. Adams, but, in consequence of my somewhat hurriedly receiving my *ordre en route*, I had not time to have much to do with him.

"He has a nice church, well attended, and is a forcible and telling speaker. On my arrival here I presented your introductory note to Mr. Sparkes, who also received me very kindly, but who gave us his Farewell Sermon on Sunday last, the 6th inst., but he (Mr. Sparkes) has not yet left us. I presume a successor has been appointed and will soon be with us.

"We have only an 'ordinary room' here, but funds are 'slowly forthcoming for the projected place of worship.

"Catholicism is very, very, strong here, being conspicuously so on Sunday last (Easter Sunday) by way of a procession with illuminations, and the burial of Christ duly represented as in a coffin, together with a bust of the Virgin Mary.

"The native population are much given to pomp and vanity, yet I have no hesitation in saying that, although their hold over the people is wonderful, there is a decline as against former years; especially is this so in regard to the male section of the community.

"A young fellow who accompanied me on the voyage is, I regret to say, much stricken with the fever, and is lying in the Anglo-German Hospital at Rosario; hopes are given of his speedy restoration to health.

"I have up to now had fairly good health and spirits, but am not very bright to-day. The climate is so very variable. There is a very interesting letter in the 'Railway Signal' for March, which I should like you to see.

"The customs and peculiarities of the residents here are highly interesting, and I am thinking of endeavouring to get one or more of the English periodicals to accept a few notes from my hand.

"Another 'S.A.M.S.' Almanac would be very acceptable if you would so favour."

Farewell Meeting and Presentation to William Reade Gardiner, Esq.,

ON HIS LEAVING ST. ANDREW'S, EDINBURGH, FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

A LARGE meeting was held on Wednesday, 9th March, in the Freemasons' Hall, Forrest Road, of St. Andrew's congregation and friends, above seven hundred being present. There was a musical rehearsal by the choir and friends, and two recitations by Mr. R. C. H. Morrison. Then followed the second part (sacred music), the anthems being, "O Thou that tellest," "The Glory of the Lord," and "It is enough." After which Dr. Teape read apologies from the Very Rev. the Dean, wishing Mr. Gardiner "God-speed" in his work; from Major-General Napean Smith, "I should have been glad to have bid God-speed to the earnest young man, Mr. Gardiner"; from the Rev. Dr. Goold, who "long ago wrote a paper on Captain Allen Gardiner, and feels an interest in his grandson"; and from Rev. Dr. Lowe, "assure Mr. Gardiner of my deep interest in the blessed work he is about to enter upon, and my hope that he will be helped by the prayers of many friends." Then Dr. Teape stated Mr. Gardiner had gone through his three years' course in

Divinity in Sydney, spent three years in studying medicine in Edinburgh, and was during that time lay assistant at St. Andrew's, during which he won the affection and esteem of all, which was shown in the large gathering this evening to say farewell and God's blessing. He left us perhaps, if circumstances admitted of it, to follow up the work of his father, Rev. Mr. Gardiner, of Lota, and his grandfather, Captain Allen Gardiner. It seems almost the only case of a grandson following up the work of a grandfather, and the first Martyr-founder of a great Missionary Society. Then Dr. Teape presented the handsome gifts from the congregation—five volumes of Divinity books and five Medical, being works of the most recent and best authorities, and a purse of sovereigns. Mr. Gardiner, in his reply, stated that when he came to Edinburgh with letters of recommendation from the South American Missionary Society, Dr. Teape received him most kindly, and, if he had been his son, could not have taken a deeper interest; also the congregation were most affectionate, and there were many whose genuine piety did him good to form their acquaintance; that his stay was one which he would ever remember, and this closing meeting, with the warm, loving hearts around him, and the handsome tokens of affection in the presentation, which far exceeded anything he could have thought, would cheer him ever after in his life. He also rejoiced that the congregation had united in providing a curate or assistant who could devote his whole time and energy to the welfare of the congregation which Dr. Teape's devoted arduous services for so many years deserved at their hands. Then Mr. Nesbit, in Dr. Goold's absence, spoke in commendatory terms, and trusted that Mr. Gardiner might find suitable persons in South America, if his lot lay there, as colporteurs in connection with the National Bible Society of Scotland, so as to disseminate through that vast continent "the Word of the living God, which abideth for ever."

After this the choir sung the beautiful anthem, "The Lord is my strength." Then, after a vote of thanks to Mr. Robertson, the choir, and friends, the Missionary hymn, "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," was sung by all, and Dr. Teape engaged in solemn, earnest commendatory prayer, in which every heart joined. A good many remained to say "Good-bye" and "God bless you."

Proceedings in the Provinces.

A SCRUTINY of the Association Reports for May discloses the fact, to which we have often called attention, that, with the lengthening out of the evenings, the meetings begin to decline in number. Thus, while the May sermons were twenty-six, the meetings were but twelve, many of the week-day engagements which in the winter would have been meetings taking the form of sermons. By this arrangement a better audience is probably secured than could be gathered in a school-room or lecture-hall. Moreover, week-day church-goers, if not *necessarily* characterised by missionary proclivities,

may at least be assumed to be the best material in a parish for the reception of missionary enthusiasm; and a well-delivered missionary address at a week-day service may possibly reach some quiet Christian who has never before been specially interested in foreign work.

We notice that the thirty-eight appeals in May produced nearly £100, at an expenditure of a little more than £10, and that four of these appeals were made in new openings. The first seven days of the month were spent by Mr. Grundy in the neighbourhood of Dublin, and, though we have no cause for complaint at the collections made after the sermons and meetings, yet we miss the support of some influential congregations which used to befriend us; and, remembering the magnificent services of the Irish Church to the cause of the Church Missionary Society last year, we would fain see the pulpit of St. Patrick's Cathedral open to us as heretofore, and the institution of a real annual meeting in Dublin as representing the "Irish Branch."

A word or two on the work in England may conclude this brief notice. The tour in South Devon comprised sermons or meetings, sometimes both, at Harberton, with its neighbouring hamlet of Harbertonford, Paignton, Brixham, Totnes, and St. Andrew's, Plymouth. The first of these is specially interesting to us as the home of the Varders, so intimately connected with our late Fuégian Superintendent's family. Sermons at Lyme, Tunbridge, Englefield Green, and Margate, with excellent drawing-room meetings at Mrs. Newbery's, Broxbourne, and at Colchester, make up the rest of what was to Mr. Grundy a very busy month. The former of these has, through the energy of our indefatigable Hon. Secretary, Miss Searle, become a very thriving Association, and the meeting held at Mrs. Newbery's seems to have been both well attended and enthusiastic. Our best thanks are due to our kind hostess, the Vicar who presided, and the friends who organised the meeting.

In the amalgamated districts Mr. Martlew has preached or lectured at Crick, Poringland, Sprowston, Oakham, Fakenham, and Frodingham, the incumbents of the last three places being all friends to our cause of over twenty years' standing. We are glad to see that Mr. Welby was able to represent the Society at St. John's, Altrincham, and we sincerely pray, as all our readers will, that a period of rest will restore our friend to his normal health and strength.

PRAYER UNION.

The following are the subjects of Praise and Prayer on Monday, July 14:—

1. We thank God for His goodness in the safe arrival of Mrs. Hawkes and her son at the Southern Mission, and Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence in England.

2. We pray God to guide us to a wise choice in a missionary chaplain for Lota and Cordoba and Tucuman.

3. May God's Holy Spirit lead us to a satisfactory arrangement for supplying the urgent spiritual needs of the hundreds of English sailors frequenting the Boca at Buenos Ayres, either by the appointment of Mr. Walker or some other faithful and active missionary.

4. To this end may He direct the counsels of the Joint Committee about to be formed at Buenos Ayres, and cause them to work together heartily and harmoniously for the faith of the Gospel and the salvation of souls and bodies from sin and vice.

BRITISH
5 JA 91
MUSEUM

Contributions thankfully received from May 25 to June 24, 1890.

*** Abbreviations used in the following List:—S., Sermon; M., Meeting; D.R.M., Drawing Room Meeting; L., Lecture; M.L., Magic Lantern; D.V., Dissolving Views; Ex., Expenses; Addl., Additional.—***FULL PARTICULARS*** will be given in the next Annual Report.

	£	s.	d.
DONATIONS.			
Anon., H.M.S. "Comus"	2	0	0
From Cambria (don. for Chuput Colony)	2	2	0
Paton, Miss	30	0	0
Smart, Miss (for Paraguay)	3	0	0
SUBSCRIPTIONS.			
Anderson, Miss	1	0	0
Buller, Mrs.	2	2	0
Longmire, Rev. J. L.	0	10	6
Norman, J. H., Esq.	2	0	0
Smart, Miss	2	2	0
Soames, W. A., Esq.	2	2	0
ASSOCIATIONS.			
METROPOLIS.			
Brompton, per Philip Welch, Esq. ..	1	10	0
Clapham, St. James (coll. by Thomas Wilkins)	0	10	0
Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath Association, per Miss Couty:—			
Loan Exhibition (including Publications, £3. 17s.) 35 10 0			
Less Disbursements 10 11 10			
———	24	18	2
Juvenile Association, inclusive of Belmont House School, per Mr. Barff, £3. 2s. 10d., and Annual Meeting of Juvenile Assoc. (less expenses, hire of hall, &c.), £3. 8s. 3d.	12	5	9
Putney, Mrs. Vickers	1	1	0
South Kensington, per Mrs. Pennell	3	7	6
Upton Park, per Rev. W. G. Trousdale (St. Stephen's Sunday School Contribution)	2	2	0
Woodford, per W. Tuckness, Esq. (Juvenile Assoc.)	1	0	0
PROVINCES.			
Barnstaple, the Misses Gribble	1	0	0
Bournemouth, per Miss Sulivan	2	4	6
Chobham, per Rev. H. S. Acworth (bal. 1889)	0	5	7
Do., per do.	1	7	0
Clifton and Bristol, R. T. Hippisley, Esq.	1	1	0
Conniscliffe, per Rev. W. J. Burn (box coll.)	0	2	8
Eastbourne, per Mrs. Gregg	10	3	6
Ilkley, M. by Rev. Hugh Doig	2	10	6
Fleet, per Miss C. E. Light (for 1889)	6	3	0
Freshford, per Rev. J. W. Lewis, M. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	3	3	7
Frodingham, per Rev. E. M. Weigall	3	3	6
Harrow Weald, SS. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	7	11	6
Haydon Bridge, M. by Rev. Hugh Doig (less expenses)	0	10	0
Hexham, M. by Rev. Hugh Doig ..	1	7	6
Lastock Graham, Mrs. De Laney (sub.)	0	10	0
Llandudno, per Mrs. Goode	0	6	0
Northam, per Rev. M. Dimond-Churchward	10	12	9
Plymouth Juvenile Assoc., per Miss Inskip	6	10	1
Plymouth, per Mrs. Edlin	5	4	0
Roughtown, M. by Rev. Hugh Doig	0	13	2½
Do. (boxes, &c.)	0	19	1½
Hastings and St. Leonards-on-Sea, per Mrs. Allen Gardiner	10	0	0
Sheerness, per Rev. D. Reahes, M. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	1	18	10
Southampton, per Col. Ward	3	3	0
Thurloxton, per Miss Bartlett	0	17	6
Weymouth, Miss Marryatt	5	0	0
Whitby, M. by Rev. Hugh Doig	1	11	1
Do., The Misses Smithson and Scott	2	17	6
Willington, Rev. J. S. Stone (for deficit)	1	1	0
Winchester, per Miss Marsh	9	13	0
IRELAND.			
Cavan, Derry, and Donegal, &c., per Mrs. Gahan (for 1889)	10	0	0
Killiney, per Rev. F. C. Hayes	6	0	0
Do., per Rev. Canon Staveley, M. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	0	13	6
FOREIGN.			
Bahia, per Rev. Alfred Butler (offert.)	3	10	0
India, per Mrs. W. Williams (coll.)..	2	17	6
New Zealand, per H. Williams, Esq.	5	11	0
Sao Paulo, coll. by Mrs. Speers (Special Appeal)	4	0	2
Sale of Publications	5	8	3

A series of Illustrated Leaflets on the different branches of the Society's work is being prepared, of which there are now ready, (1) The Gran Chaco, (2) Wollaston Island, (3) The Araucanian Mission. These may be had for gratuitous distribution, in letters or otherwise, by applying to the Secretary, S.A.M.S., 1 Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

CAVAN, DERRY, AND DONEGAL.

The ANNUAL SALE in connection with the above Association will (D.V.) be held the end of July or beginning of August. Contributions are earnestly requested by Mrs. GAHAN, Maherabeg, Donegal. The following will be specially acceptable: Articles of Dress, plain and fancy—especially Aprons, Pinafores, and Servants' Caps. For the poor, strong, cheap Clothing. Toys, Books, Motto and Text Cards, Stationery, Fancy Articles of all descriptions, also Flowers, Plants, Vegetables and Fruit.

CLEVEDON.

A SALE OF WORK

WILL (D.V.) BE HELD IN

SEPTEMBER,

AT THE

PUBLIC HALL, CLEVEDON,

When Mrs. GODDARD will be thankful to receive Contributions of useful and fancy articles for their Stall, on behalf of the

SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

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PLEASE MARK PRICES PLAINLY.

LEE, LEWISHAM, AND BLACKHEATH ASSOCIATION.

THE ANNUAL SALE

OF

PLAIN AND FANCY NEEDLEWORK, &c. &c.

WILL BE HELD (D.V.)

EITHER AT LEE OR BLACKHEATH,

EARLY IN OCTOBER.

CONTRIBUTIONS will be thankfully received by the Hon. Secretary, 3 Northbrook Road, Lee, S.E. (*If per rail*, viâ *Lewisham.*) Plain, strong, cheap Clothing for the poor, knitted Socks and Stockings, knitted Woollen Shawls, Comforters, Mittens, Vests, Flannels, &c., and *good plain work*, sell well; also Toys of every description, and simply but *well*-dressed Dolls. Articles intended for summer use do not easily find purchasers at this Sale. Donors are asked to *price each article very legibly, and not above the fair value*, as at this Sale there are no raffles nor any reduction of prices. Will Contributors kindly forward *not later* than last week in September?

[XIV.] AUGUST 1, 1890. [PRICE ONE PENNY.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.

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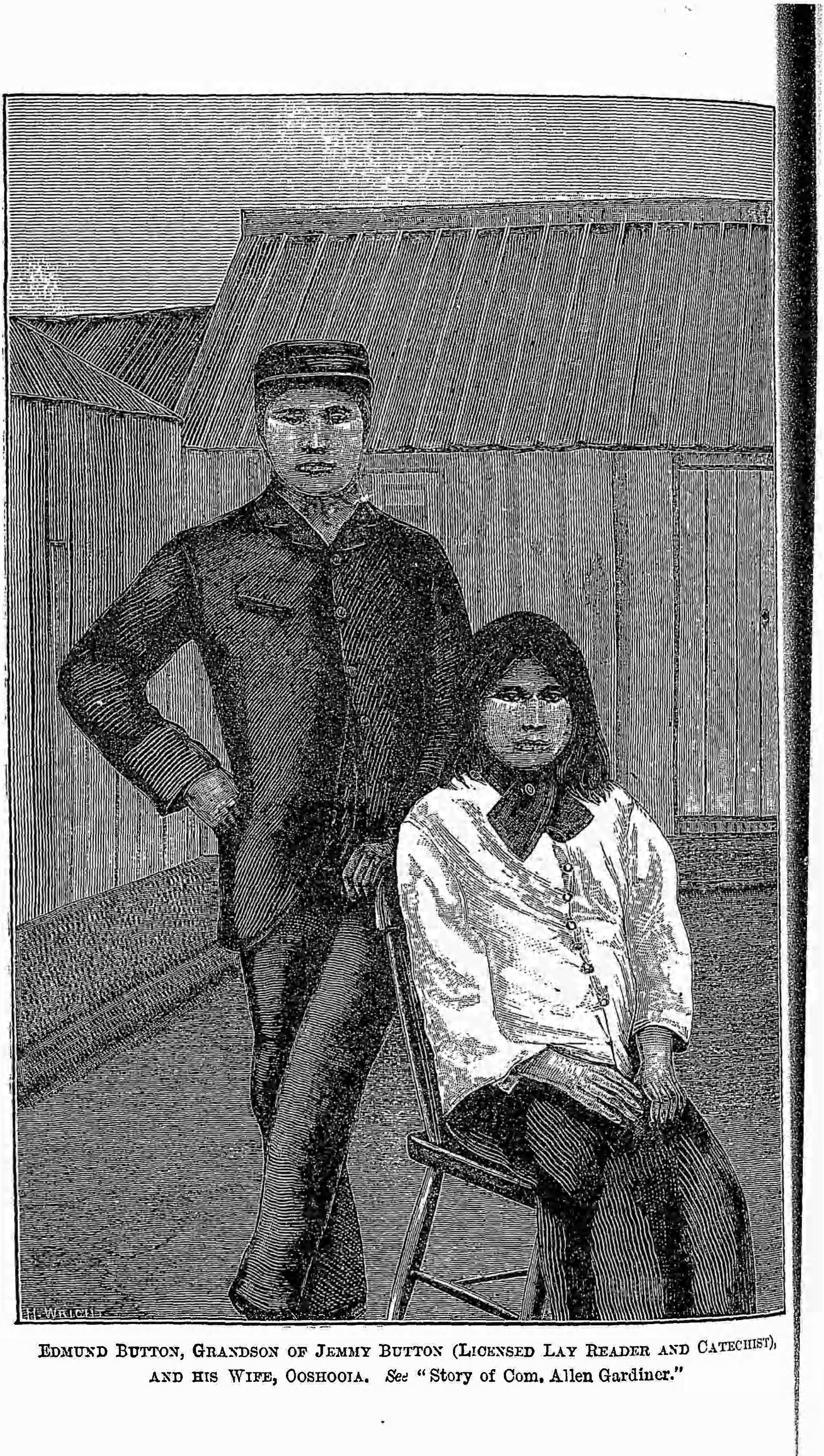


EDMUND BUTTON, GRANDSON OF JEMMY BUTTON (LICENSED LAY READER AND CATECHIST), AND HIS WIFE, OOSHOOIA. *See* "Story of Com. Allen Gardiner."

THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

AUGUST 1, 1890.

SINCE our last issue letters from South America have been received from the following :—

Adams, Rev. G. A. S. (*May* 27).
Aspinall, Rev. E. C. (*June* 11).
Grubb, Mr. W. B. (*May* 21).
Holles, Rev. F. E. R. (*June* 11).
Walker, Mr. P. J. R. (*May* 2).

The General Committee held a Meeting on the 10th ult.

The next Meeting will (D.V.) take place on September 11th.

The Finance Committee held Meetings on the 3rd and 17th ult.

The next Meetings will (D.V.) be held on September 4th and 18th.

There will be no Committee Meetings during August.

The total amount received from June 24th to July 24th was £398. 14*s*. 10*d*.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE Committee and every member of our Society will be pleased to hear of the ordination of the Rev. E. C. Aspinall by the Bishop of the Falkland Islands, and will join in the prayer suggested for our Prayer Union this month, that God would bless and prosper him.

We must hope and trust that the new Governor and Secretary of the Argentine Prefecture at the South may prove true friends to the Mission.

Mr. Burleigh's letter sets before us very graphically some of the trials and blessings of Missionary life and labour.

Mr. Grubb's letter, too, is a most deeply interesting one, and is very suggestive on the subject of our Mission in the Chaco and its requirements. It is to be hoped that the Committee of the Society and the Land Company may soon come to some permanent arrangement as to the future station and the conditions on which it shall be established.

The correspondence referring to the future spiritual care of the seamen at the Boca, Buenos Ayres, is full of interest to every disciple of Christ, nay, to every friend of humanity and our English race. If Mr. Walker is appointed, we are sure that he will do his duty manfully and conscientiously.

Mr. Midgley, who has the most intimate knowledge of Mr. Walker and his work, says he "is just the right man to start the experiment." We hope Mr. Holms may prove a worthy successor at Pernambuco.

Our readers will hear with great regret of the revolution that has broken out at Buenos Ayres, apparently attended by fearful bloodshed and threatening anarchy. So deeply interested as our Society is in the peace and prosperity of the Argentine Republic, we cannot view such an outbreak without grave sorrow and apprehension. Let us pray God that He may graciously overrule the madness of the people and cause the Spirit of his dear Son's Gospel to come down into their hearts and lead their feet into the way of peace and the furtherance of true religion.

Mr. W. Barnett, an active member of our Committee, is just starting for South America, and has been requested by the Committee to be good enough (so far as may be convenient) to visit some of the Society's stations, and report on his return how the spiritual work is going on. We heartily bid Mr. Barnett God-speed on his journey, and wish him and Mrs. Barnett a safe return to England.

OUR FINANCES.

Our financial position up to the end of June as to income and expenditure compares favourably with that at the similar period last year, showing an increase of income of £326, and a decrease in expenditure of £648, for which we are most thankful.

We have, however, to recall that last year was one of exceptional depression, so that the comparative improvement does not bring us up to the level of prosperity suitable for efficiently and easily meeting the working necessities of the Mission.

Moreover, the Reserve Fund has not yet been replenished for the £1,000 which we, reluctantly, had to take from it to close last year's accounts, and hence the borrowing power has been lessened, by that amount, for working purposes, pending the incoming of the principal amount of the annual subscriptions at the close of the year.

Last year about this time our hearts were cheered and our hands strengthened by a large and generous donation, which enabled us satisfactorily to meet all then current obligations.

It may be that some of God's stewards may find their hearts similarly moved to come to the help of this Mission, with the much needed aid, at this time, accompanied with fervent prayer for a rich and increased blessing on all the stations. "And the congregation brought in sacrifices and thank offerings; and as many as were of a free heart burnt offerings" (II. Chron. xxix. 31).

Southern Mission.

THE Rev. E. C. Aspinall sends the following items of interesting news, a portion of which was embodied in the account of Robert Yenowa, in the July number:—

"*S.S.* '*Aconcagua*,' *May* 7, 1890.

"As there is about three months' news to communicate, I will endeavour to clear that off my mind and then refer to your letters. You will be grieved to hear that Robert Yenowa died three days before I left, after a most tedious and trying illness. We did everything we possibly could for him, but it was of no avail. The primary cause of death was a fall he had at the saw-pit while I was in England, by which he broke two ribs; this, not being properly attended to, caused irritation of the liver, which developed the hypertrophy that these people are so subject to, and pressure led to continuous bleeding from the throat and nose. It was beautiful to see the devoted attention of his wife Hester, a daughter of the famous Jemmy Button, and his own sister Polly, the wife of Fred Hamaca. Hester did not leave night or day, and we were almost afraid for her health, she obtained so little sleep during most of the weary two months that he was ill. Although we felt, and do feel, his death, yet we were greatly cheered by it, for he has been more exposed to the temptations of the Argentines than any of the other natives holding an official position, and at times has given us much anxiety, but when his end was drawing nigh he again and again expressed his sorrow and contrition to both Mr. Lawrence and myself, and constantly begged us to pray for him; after which he would take my hand and look up in my face and say, 'It is all right; I can trust Jesus.' He spoke much of dear Mr. Lawrence's brotherly kindness to him, which seemed to give him much assurance and confidence in the loving kindness of our dear Lord, for he had often grieved and annoyed him in connection with the store and the work. I must speak most highly of Mr. Lawrence's attention to him, sometimes spending two hours at night with him, although so busy preparing to leave for home.

"Mrs. Hawkes will have told you of her long detention at Sandy Point. It could not be helped, as, directly the 'Allen Gardiner' returned from the Falklands, we left Ooshooia for Sandy Point without her being able to visit the Burleighs, but we sent letters to him by some gold miners who were going to visit him. They are the most respectable there are here, never giving us any trouble, and therefore will not trouble him, I hope. We were 19 days getting to Sandy Point, and arrived on Sunday

last at noon, having had a very quiet (but too much calm) passage. I therefore only had one day to arrange things on shore and get a little conversation with the Hawkes'. I like the son much. I asked him to take the school at Ooshooia until my return, and to fill up his other time under Mr. Ince. He will probably live in my house."

"*Monte Video, June* 11, 1890.

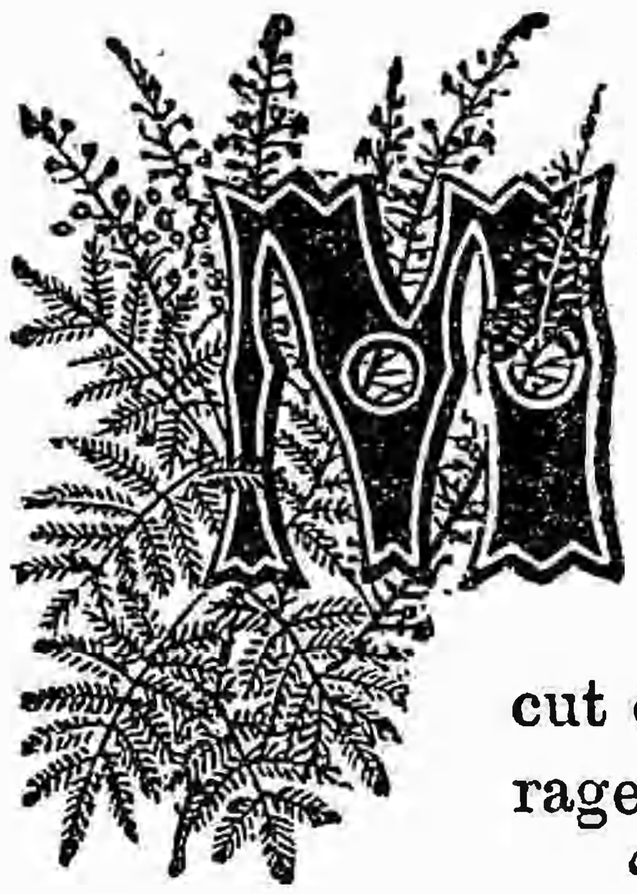
"Please forgive me for not having written before, but I have been so much occupied while at Buenos Ayres. My examination lasted two weeks. I am thankful to say I satisfied the Bishop, and was admitted to Holy Orders on Trinity Sunday. The service was most solemn.

"I found the clergy in Buenos Ayres personally very kind to me, and the Bishop and Mrs. Stirling were most kind indeed. His Lordship has, I believe, already written to you about the ordination and his wishes for my future.

"I came down here last week to catch the German steamer to Stanley, and there hoped to meet with the Governor and Rev. — Brandon, to talk matters over, but unfortunately the steamer was despatched the day before her advertised time—*i.e.*, on the 4th, not 5th, so that I missed her, and am now going to Sandy Point to-morrow by the 'John Elder' to take my chance of getting to Ooshooia as soon as possible. I have had no news from the south, so cannot say how things are going on there. I am anxious to get down as soon as possible, owing to the changes in the Government staff there. A new governor and a new secretary have been appointed. I think I shall get down now as soon as they do, or sooner, as, I am sorry to say, last Sunday the Governor, Dr. Corners, was bitten by a mad dog in Buenos Ayres while endeavouring to help a servant girl whom it had attacked. The 'Tyr' sailed last Monday week, and was to meet him at Sandy Point and take him down, but I expect he will not go. I am sorry, as I called upon him some days ago and found he spoke English fluently, and appeared to be a nice friendly gentlemanly man, quite friendly to the Mission.

"I had $110 given me in Buenos Ayres. I will ask you kindly to acknowledge the amounts in next magazine. I will send account of all my receipts and expenditure when completed from Sandy Point.

A lady, for sweets for children	$10
A lady, with some old clothes	10
Mr. Roberts (of Moore and Tudor's) . . .	50
Sunday School at San Martin (per Mr. Roberts) .	10
Rev. Pelham Ogle, Rector of St. John's . . .	20
Total . .	$100



WOLLASTON ISLAND.

R. L. H. BURLEIGH writes: —

"*Bayly Island*, *March* 2, 1890.

"I take this opportunity of thanking you and the Committee for their cheering letter and beautiful cards. We feel at times that we are very much cut off from civilised society, and a few words of encouragement go a great way to make up for its loss.

"Single-handed in our work down here, we find it very hard to make headway against the prevailing evil and ignorance of the people, in which endeavours we are sadly hindered by some natives who have lately come to reside here, with a view of making gain out of their less enlightened brethren; semi-civilised themselves, and realising the superior advantages the Mission has brought them, yet destitute of the great and chief benefits which would make them better men, they use their little knowledge to bad purpose, and increase our difficulty or difficulties.

"The chief hope lies with the children. Let them be well taught and cared for, and happy results must follow.

"A very pleasing incident occurred a few days ago. A party of Southerners had arrived, and were coming in their canoes to the landing place, and, as our people expected that I would make a special speech to them on landing, they had all gathered round to hear. The new party were in a wretched condition, smeared with paint, grease, and powder, their hair hanging over their faces and over their shoulders, naked with the exception of the merest rags, and altogether presented a pinched, abject, savage spectacle, and, to my great surprise, all our little children —some of them scarcely able to toddle—began to sing the beautiful hymn, 'While shepherds watched their flocks by night,' quite of themselves. A hushed silence fell on all, and I could not help wondering at the change which a few months had wrought, when they too were in the same ignorant, wretched condition.

"The visit of our good Bishop was a great pleasure to us. We are very much shut off from our fellow men, and we appreciate a change of society more than we can express.

"The work is full of variety and interest, but so exacting are the people, that unless you made a firm stand for what is right, they would soon weary you, and sadly tax your patience with their abuse and impudence.

"The old women are especially given to this, and I have been obliged lately to withhold gratuities to them, because they were rude when reproved for misbehaviour and idleness. They are now very repentant.

"Just now we are having very severe weather. The people cannot

fish, and there would be great suffering but for our presence. Many, too, have severe colds, there are two cases of fever, one slowly dying of consumption, one laid up with a very bad cut on his foot with an axe, another, I am afraid, is developing asthma, and our own little girl is in bed with quinsy; so that altogether I manage to find enough to keep me going well all day.

"Our garden is slightly better than last year, but I am afraid the uncertain climate, coupled with the permanent cold wet state of the ground, will prevent our doing much in that department."

KEPPEL ISLAND.

R. J. C. ROBINS writes:—

"*Keppel Island, April* 17, 1890.

"When I sent the account of my expenses I did not give you an explanation of them. I am sorry that they are so much, but I had nothing but delays all along the journey. I was obliged to start from Riacho Fernandez some six days sooner on account of quarantine against all ships coming down river. Then I had a delay of seven days at Asuncion because the quarantine had put the Plantense steamers off their dates. Then through the steamers not going so far as Buenos Ayres, but only to Campana, I had expenses there and Buenos Ayres as well. But when I got to Monte Video I found the date of the Kosmos steamers was altered, sailing about the beginning of the month. Then when I got to Monte Video I found it was the season for visitors, and I could get no lodgings less than three dollars per day. But I must say I was glad of the delay at Monte Video, for I had an attack of influenza, and was not well enough to proceed, and it was only just on arriving there I got it. I had to wait in Monte Video about twenty days. I am glad to tell you I am doing well at present. I feel stronger every day, thanks to our Heavenly Father. All is going well here at Keppel Island, everybody has plenty to do. I trust the Committee may see their way clear to send my family out as soon as possible."

Paraguay Mission.

R. W. B. GRUBB writes:—

"*Riacho Fernandez,*
"*April* 9, 1890.

"My health is much better. I will, I think, stand the climate very well. I like the work exceedingly, and it would be sheer necessity before I flinch from it.

"The field is very large, and prospects good; but we are not progressing as I would like—don't take too bright a view of the work; it is very difficult.

"The best plan I see, and by far the cheapest, is not to make a great station, but be content with a little just enough to help expenses, and then to visit and live for a little time periodically with the Indians.

"It would be very hard, uncomfortable, and dangerous work, but I believe it is the only thing to succeed, and I am willing to go first and prove the truth of my own theories. I do not shrink in the least. All I want is the permission; but we need another man. The language, habits, and confidence of the natives will never be ours properly until this is done.

"I believe I could prevail upon the Indians to build better and separate houses at their stations, instead of living, as they do, like animals; I could prevail upon them to increase the flocks and cultivate their land and keep them away from their curse, the drink. I am really already on very good terms with them, and am collecting quite a decent vocabulary. In this way, at little cost, we could influence thousands. If the Mission can get a large tract of land, and have the money, it is different.

"I hope the Committee repose some confidence in me. I am so unknown to them, and I often feel as if out in the cold. If you cannot send out a superintendent for some time, might we employ a native foreman? then if I was away among the Indians, and Bartlett had to leave for a day in the launch, he could take care of the place. My plan of visiting would never take me away more than a fortnight at a time.

"Our things are still in Asuncion, and Bartlett is trying to get them. He knows a little Spanish, and so can manage better than I can; whereas I can work the station well enough alone. I feel very well, but, when over-worked in the sun, I naturally get knocked up; still it cannot be helped sometimes.

"The old chief the other day welcomed me warmly, and told me that henceforth I was as his younger brother. Influence over them is much needed, and example of a Christian life."

"*Riacho Fernandez, April* 29, 1890.

"Mr. Bartlett has not yet returned, but I expect him every day; until his return I cannot make up my quarterly accounts. I am sorry for the delay, but in this country it is impossible to be always punctual. The expenses for last quarter will be very heavy; I don't know what the Committee will say when they receive our accounts, but I hope they will remember the great expense of travelling, and the tedious delays which are unavoidable here.

"The steam launch has caused a great part of these expenses; thus it was necessary that on her arrival someone should be on the spot to receive her, for in this part of the world even friends cannot be trusted; in the next place she required repairs, &c., in Asuncion, and it was necessary that Bartlett should be there to superintend the work, else it would have been delayed ever so long, and cost more than she was originally worth. This necessitated a long stay for Bartlett, and a consequent heavy hotel bill. Then, again, we have had no end of trouble over our things in the Custom House in Asuncion, and have not received them yet. I asked Bartlett to attend to all these things, as I was quite new to the country and language; also, I really did not feel equal to the strain during the hot summer months, and on the other hand it was necessary that he went to take charge of the launch, he being responsible for it. His time has been well employed—first, in spreading an interest in our work here, and making friends for the Mission and the Indians; and, in the second place, in his spare time he has been able to render some little assistance to the Land Company, for which I have no doubt the Mission will receive a little remuneration.

"The launch I have not as yet seen, so cannot say whether she will be suitable or not for our work; I fear she has not sufficient power. Mr. Bartlett has secured a Scotchman called Mackenzie. He has led a seafaring life, and is a very willing and hardworking man, a handy man all round, and I believe he understands a little about marine engines. As he will cost very little more than a Paraguayan peon I think Mr. Bartlett has been lucky, and done a good thing for the Mission. He is only on trial at present, and we will attempt to settle nothing until we hear from you, or until a superintendent arrives.

"We must have two men here, one to go with Bartlett or myself in the boat, and one to stay at the station, for one man cannot attend to the Mission work here; one must always be at home, and one free to tend the cattle, &c. If another Missionary was here, then the work could be managed with one peon; but I recommend the Society to keep two peons here always, for it will really pay the Mission to do so. For a month or so I intend hiring another man; it will not cost much, and it is absolutely necessary; if the Committee are displeased I must stand the penalty. I will explain what I mean. We have a house here built by Robins; the river bank has given way, and, if not attended to, in a week or two we

will lose our house altogether. A proper store must be built, and boxes made in which to put the Mission goods. When the Bishop comes I will explain the matter to him, and I believe he will agree that we have done the best for the Mission. The room in Concepcion I had intended giving up, but, as Mr. Bartlett had to go up and down in connection with the 'Adolpho Henriksen,' we thought it better to retain it for a time, and this we will do until the Bishop comes, when he will tell us what to do.

"We have a surplus from the Indians' allowance, for they have done very little work for us this quarter. There is a little income to the Mission for last quarter, but not what I should like. We are sadly in need of cattle, for our stock is almost gone, and we will soon be without meat; also, without cattle we cannot at present make anything for the Mission. I do hope you will soon appoint a superintendent, a practical man who understands business.

"We have, of course, heard nothing about the land question; but there need be no great difficulty in getting land sufficient for Mission work near to tribes of yet uncivilised Indians. I have been offered a piece of land on the Alto Parana, near several tribes of fine forest Indians (let me remark that forest Indians are more noble and intelligent than the campo Indians). Its owner is an Englishman, and very much interested in the Indians and the work of our Mission among them. There is a great and varied field for work, only we must not expect to have uninterrupted success, or fancy that everything is to work smoothly.

"The Indians are very friendly to us, and confide in us to a remarkable extent, considering our short stay here and our total want of their language. I hope soon to be able to visit their villages, now that Bartlett has this Scotchman with him.

"Situated as we are, right in the track of travellers up and down river, we will have an ever-increasing number of visitors. This place is just one day's journey from the town of Concepcion, and the same distance from San Salvador, the Company's head-quarters; consequently travellers passing to and fro stay here until they can be forwarded. At present I have a survey expedition staying here; they are working on this block of land.

"We are fencing in some land for planting, but the Indians are not to be depended upon as workmen yet, and so we cannot plant more than what we are able to manage ourselves; but Mr. Bartlett will explain this to you when he writes. In purely Christian work we can do little at present, but when any English-speaking people are here we have a service a little longer than usual. Our influence, also, has some little effect. For example, very few of our visitors attempt to dishonour the Lord's day—not even the Spanish people. Again, they do not give the Indians drink in our presence; this shows that they respect our views, and also teaches the Indians that it is a thing better left alone—so quietly, if slowly, your agents are gradually improving the circle around them.

"I must speak of one member of this expedition. He is a Welshman, and has travelled on the Amazon and the Brazils; he speaks eight languages, and is practising medicine as well as surveying. He has been a great help to us. He has given me valuable advice and information, attended to the sick, and acted as interpreter for me to the Paraguayans and the Indians; he is very kind, too, and seeks the welfare of the latter. I wish he was a Missionary; he would be invaluable to us.

"I am very well, and quite happy in my work; although being alone, and all my visitors to attend to, in addition to the care of the station and the Indians, I feel just a little tired at times, and find but little time to spare to write.

"I feel sure that my call to this place was the work of a Divine will. I always wanted to enter on some such work. I like the work greatly, and feel sure that some good will accrue from it; for surely the Almighty would not start a Mission and leave it to be a failure.

"After four months' residence here, and as the result of various conversations with practical men, I desire to make a few observations about the Mission here.

"I have said in previous letters that if the Committee can procure a large extent of land, and also supply the money necessary to stock it, then the Mission can easily be made self-supporting, and a goodly number of Indians can be kept on the Mission lands; but, if not, then let me suggest a few ideas—they are not mine and they are not new to you, all I want to know is the Committee's opinion of them.

"First, it is absolutely necessary in order to master the language and habits of the Indians, and also to win their confidence and obtain influence over them for good, that someone goes and lives with them in their camps. I am willing to do this, in fact the Society could not confer a greater favour upon me than to appoint me to this work. I could work this very well together with my branch as teacher.

"Secondly, I think that if the Mission was to confine its work to benefiting the Indians in the toldos, instead of trying to draw them to the Mission Station, it would be cheaper and better both for the Society and the Indians.

"These people are very different from the Yahgans, and their country can support them with little or no trouble; they also possess the knowledge of agriculture to a certain extent, sufficiently, at any rate, to supply themselves with abundance of good wholesome food. They also understand weaving, and make fairly good strong ponchos; they have goats and sheep, fowls, horses, and could attend to cows and pigs.

"*What is wanted is to stir them up to industry, to encourage them to care for and increase what they have, to live apart in families, and to keep away from traders. Drink is their curse, and this can only be cured by the example of the Missionary and the sanctifying influence of Christianity.*

"This improvement of the Indian tribes can only be accomplished by a Missionary travelling and living among them.

"Thirdly, I think we should try and form an orphanage here, or rather a home, where we could have likely children under our special care; in this place they would cost almost nothing for their support.

"Might we not also take in needy Paraguayan children? They would in time become valuable as Missionaries to their own people.

"The Committee have given me charge of the School, and so I must form one, and, as it is impossible to get the Indians to leave their children behind, I will receive any orphans I can get, say three or four Languani and Guarani. It will cost really nothing. Having these three or four will give the Indians confidence in me, and it will also begin my school, and the teaching will be one of the best things to improve my knowledge of the languages.

"I am growing daily more interested in these people and my work; my only fear being that in time the settlers and the Indians will come into collision and then to bloodshed. This makes it all the more imperative that we reach them quickly, and it might be we would be able to act as peacemakers between the different races in days to come.

"Indians are everywhere, and each tribe seems to demand the Gospel more than another, so the Mission must stir up. We are already too late in the field; let us not tarry longer.

"We are having delightful weather now, and I find two blankets necessary at night. I feel remarkably well, and only grieve because I cannot visit the Indians; this is such splendid weather to travel in."

"The Languani Indians, among whom we labour, are a branch of the great Puichœa family, and are consequently allied to the Indians of Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombo, Chili, and most probably to the Yahgan and Alaculoof tribes of Tierra del Fuègo.

"They can boast of descent from the ancient Incas, at least their traditions point in this direction, and they were no doubt at one time a more highly cultured people than the other great South American family of Indians—the Guarani—although the latter far exceed them now.

"The Guarani were at one time cannibals, but the Puichœa never were, and I think from what I hear that the Languani are a milder tempered people than the Indians akin to the Guarani.

"The Indians here are by no means savages. They love their children fondly, and are attached to their wives, to whom they are very kind. Polygamy is unknown, and their chastity would shame a vast number of professing English Christians. Their wives are not oppressed and despised as is the case with many women in comparatively civilised countries; their love for their children is very apparent, and contrasts with the selfish and often cruel disposition of the Yahgans, *i.e.* of those uninfluenced by the spirit of Christ.

"The country is fruitful, and if an Indian is hungry it is his own fault. They understand the culture of many crops, for example: sweet potatoes, yams, tobacco, maize, pumpkins, and many others. Also they possess goats, sheep, horses, and understand the weaving of wool, making strong serviceable ponchos; they tan goat skins, which form the chief article of clothing for their women; they manufacture a rough kind of pottery, and various other articles of ornament. Specimens of these things would sell well at a bazaar, and create an interest in these Indians, but, as yet, I have been unable to collect enough.

"Yet it must not be thought that these people are model men, for they have their failings, and many of them. Their greatest weakness is laziness. They are miserable and poor from utter laziness; they could be comfortable and respected, but they prefer rather to loll in the sun and smoke than set to work on the rich soil and bring forth an abundant harvest.

"Another curse is drink, although, even in this, I regret to say that some of my countrymen here set them a bad example.

"An incident happened the other day. The Indians had been down to Concepcion, and returned drunk, and with a good supply of drink. The chief came in to the station with his people; he hugged me, shook my hand, called me his mother, his son, and his father, all at the same time. At last I got him away, and he and his people went to sleep.

"After a time he returned nearly sober, and I remarked to him 'that I had a very bad headache.' He looked full of sympathy, and then said: 'Ah! you have drunk too much cana.' He knew, evidently, the effects of too much cana, and supposed that everyone suffering from headache must have contracted it in the same manner as he did, viz. by too much cana. This is an example to show how very careful a Missionary should be, and is a strong recommendation to teetotalism.

"The Languani are cunning and crafty—childlike, however, in many respects; I consider them, on the whole, a grateful and affectionate people. Of course, my stay among them has been as yet short, and I have no knowledge of their language, so only speak from hearsay. In time I hope to be able to send you many papers treating of these people, their history, &c. In the meantime it is necessary for us to push on into their country with despatch and vigour.

"W. B. GRUBB."

RIO DE JANEIRO.

THE SAILORS' MISSION.

THE Local Committee's Report for the year ending December 31, 1889 :—

"In presenting their Report for the year 1889, the Committee are thankful to record the passage of another year of what they believe to be satisfactory and useful work in connection with the Mission among the English-speaking sailors who visit this port.

"But while they are so far thankful for the continued progress of the work, they cannot, in reviewing the past year, put from themselves many sorrowful recollections associated with its earlier months. The prolonged continuance of the great summer heat, with its accompanying severe visitations of fever, carried off many poor fellows among the crews of ships entering this port. There were cases in which more than half a ship's company were carried off by the prevailing sickness. The Committee have also to place on sorrowful record their own personal loss in the lamented death, from the reigning epidemic, of the late Mr. E. W. May, whose long experience and continued interest in the objects of the Mission rendered his advice and assistance of a value hard to replace.

"Many other changes on the Committee were necessitated by the removal from Rio of Messrs. E. A. E. Phipps and C. J. Relton, the three vacant places being filled by Messrs. Albert Tootal, Basil Freeland, and W. F. Leeson. The Hon. Treasurer's post, also vacant by Mr. F. H. Harrison's departure for a time to Europe, was filled by Mr. F. L. Schwind.

"The regular work of the Mission has gone on steadily throughout the greater portion of the year. The Mission Rooms have been open daily for the use of sailors ashore, and the Sunday and weekly services have been continued. During the earlier months of the year, however, much of this was sadly interfered with by the intense heat and the sickness of the season. It was found impossible to get sailors together for the services at the Mission Room ; and the weekly 'free and easy' was from the same cause completely neglected.

"During the year the rooms of the Mission have been thoroughly cleaned, repapered, and painted at a comparatively small cost, and now present a more attractive appearance.

"Mr. Hooper has continued his visits to vessels discharging or loading at this port, and has held Sunday services aboard whenever opportunity has permitted. He has paid his weekly visits at the Misericordia Hospital to English-speaking sailors whom sickness or accident has driven there. It is much to be regretted, however, that the Hospital authorities do not

permit him to distribute among those he visits any newspapers or pictorials that are not distinctly Roman Catholic publications.*

"Mr. Hooper is glad to be able to record that there is now one respectable boarding house for sailors in this city where they are treated with some amount of fairness and honesty.

"Financially, the Committee are able to report the Mission Fund to be in a good and improving condition.

"Fresh subscriptions, principally from merchants and others in Rio, to the amount of 750$000, have been raised during the past year. The high exchange ruling during the past year considerably diminished the amounts subscribed in England and remitted here; but the loss to the funds of the Mission consequent thereon has been more than met from these new sources. The Committee recommend that from the general balance the sum of 836$840 be passed to the credit of the Mission Ship Fund, which is thus increased to 9,000$000.

"The Committee desire further to renew their thanks to the South American Missionary Society in London, and to Edward Gotto, Esq., of Hampstead, for their generous contributions, as well as to all other contributors, both in England and South America, for their support of the Mission. Thanks are also due to those friends who have kindly forwarded gifts of literature and clothing for the use of the Mission, and any such gifts will continue to be welcomed. Nor can they forget their indebtedness during another year to Mr. Lamoureux, of the *Rio News*, for his gratuitous aid in printing the reports and other matter connected with the Mission."

Seamen's Mission.

PERNAMBUCO.

MR. WALKER writes:—

"*Pernambuco, April* 27, 1890.

"Your letter of March 31 to hand. I am glad the model barcaça and cart have reached you, and I trust also the small box of things I sent by Mr. T. R. Fenton. With your letter I received one from Rev. Edward W. Matthews, B.F.S.S., in which he states that he will be here, D.V., on June 5, and will confer with me regarding the proposed mission in Buenos Ayres. I have written to him by this mail, giving him such information as may

* Since the above Report was written a promise has been made by the *Provedor* of the Misericordia to a member of the Mission Committee that the restriction regarding secular newspapers shall be removed.

be useful, and which might be forgotten during the short conversation he will have with me here, the steamers only staying a few hours in this port. I shall be glad if the Committee can see their way to sending me there, as I shall probably need a change of some sort soon, the climate being rather trying both to myself and wife and family. I had to go to the doctor last week, and he said I was suffering from general debility, and needed a change. At times I feel well and strong, then again I get periods of languor and depression. As I told Mr. Matthews, one objection to my going—namely, a suitable successor—can be removed in such a man being already on the spot, has assisted me when I have been unwell, knows the language (an important item), and can handle and row a boat all right. He is a man from Mr. Grattan Guinness's Institute, has been in the Church Army, and is engaged in mission work here on the self-supporting system, which he, with one or two more, find rather difficult. He expressed his willingness to take up the work if I were to go, and he were selected.

"I had the pleasure of meeting Vice-Admiral Grant a fortnight ago. He said he was friendly with you, and was very glad to see our Sailors' Home, and to meet with Christian workers in this part. He said his object in going south was to start a branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in Monte Video, and to arouse the merchants in regard to a Seamen's Mission there. I trust Mr. Matthews may meet him, and they can then together urge the claims of the work. The Sailors' Home is being kept open, but at a monthly loss of from seventy to eighty milreis.

"I trust the present year may prove a better one, financially and spiritually, for the Society. We pray daily for you. Two days ago our 'Home' stretcher was called into requisition to carry a sailor to hospital. He had fallen from the masthead, and was badly hurt. He is doing well so far."

The Rev. J. Midgley sends the following :—

"*Pernambuco, May* 7, 1890.

"Your letter of January 28 I duly received.

"I have not till now referred to the contemplated work at Buenos Ayres, Mr. Walker himself not having mentioned the subject to me. Two days ago, however, Mr. Walker showed me letters from England, from which it appears that arrangements are already well advanced for his taking up the work at Buenos Ayres.

"We shall, of course, *miss* Mr. Walker here, where he is the right man for the place, and has the work well in hand. To Mrs. Walker and the children, however, the climate of Pernambuco is trying, and for their sakes we shall rejoice that so favourable a change seems to be open to them.

"Mr. Walker recommends a Mr. Holmes (or Holms?) as a suitable man to succeed him here.

"Mr. Holmes was formerly connected with the 'Church Army' (as bandmaster, I believe). He was then for two years at Guinness's Institute, and then, two years ago, he came out to Pernambuco to help Mr. Fanstone, who is engaged in teaching and missionary work amongst the natives here.

"I have had an interview with Mr. Holmes to-day. He is, I should say, about twenty-six years of age.

"I have just been to see Mr. Fanstone (who, of course, knows Mr. Holmes intimately), and he speaks favourably of Mr. Holmes' spiritual and mental qualifications. He is an active and energetic man, has good health, is fond of work amongst sailors (having from time to time assisted Mr. Walker in his services and otherwise), already knows what the work is, and also knows the Portuguese language.

'On the whole, my own opinion is that he is *more likely to succeed* here than a *new* man coming out from England.

"Mr. Fanstone (who has always been on our Committee) shares with me in this opinion.

"A Mr. Matthews is coming out from England next month, if I remember rightly. After seeing Mr. Walker here, he will go on to Buenos Ayres to complete the arrangements there. This being done, Mr. Walker hopes to leave us with his family.

"There will thus be time for us to hear from you before Mr. Walker leaves us, and I should be glad if you would kindly favour us with your views with regard to Mr. Holmes. On hearing from you, I will at once call a meeting of our Committee.

"Mr. Walker has excellent rooms given him over one of our banks, just opposite the Sailors' Home. These rooms would probably be granted to Mr. Holmes.

"I hope we may be guided to a right decision in appointing a successor to Mr. Walker."

"*Pernambuco, June* 6, 1890.

Your letter of May 7 I received on Tuesday. The day following we had a meeting of our committee, at which, after expressions of general regret at the prospect of losing Mr. Walker, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :—

"1. That leave of absence be granted to Mr. Walker for three months, or till such time as he may resign his position as Missionary to Seamen at this port.

"2. That Mr. Walker's salary be continued to him during such leave of absence, on the understanding that he will make arrangements with Mr. Holms for carrying on the work of this Mission during his (Mr. Walker's) absence.

"It was further agreed that I should confer with Mr. Matthews, on his arrival at this port, with the view of facilitating arrangements for Mr. Walker's voyage to, and his eventual establishment at, Buenos Ayres.

"Mr. Matthews arrived here the day after the meeting (yesterday) and he undertook to meet all Mr. Walker's expenses during his absence, thus leaving to us no further responsibility on this point than the securing to Mr. Walker his full salary during his absence.

"Should Mr. Walker (as we fully expect) be appointed to the post at Buenos Ayres, he will probably return to Pernambuco to take away his family.

"I quite agree with you, and with the societies who are taking up this matter, that Mr. Walker is just the man to start the experiment, and, though I should have been glad to have had no change here during the short remainder of my stay, yet I fully acquiesce in Mr. Walker's removal as altogether best both for himself and his family, and for the cause which we all wish to prosper.

"One advantage of the present arrangement is that it will give Mr. Holms the opportunity of proving his fitness for the work here before Mr. Walker's actual resignation."

By the kindness of a member of the Committee, we are enabled to publish the following extracts from Mr. Walker's letter:—

"*S.S.* '*Magdalena*,' *near Rio de Janeiro*,

"*Monday, June* 9, 1890.

"I received your letter just before embarking with Mr. Matthews. As you may see, we are progressing favourably to our destination. I had a cable message on the Sunday before Mr. Matthews arrived telling me to be ready to go, and on Tuesday Captain Poulden's letter advising my going. I at once went to Mr. Midgley and showed him the letter, and he too had received one. A meeting was called for next day, as the steamer was due the following day, and the Committee, while regretting my leaving them, readily granted me three months' leave on salary, I to pay *locum tenens*. This I arranged with the man I had proposed, and who was approved of *pro tem.*, and at once proceeded to give him an introduction to his work. Mr. Matthews came on shore and saw the Committee and Mr. Midgley. We went ashore at Bahia and saw the Consular-Chaplain, Mr. Butler, and the Consul. Mr. Butler did not see the way to starting or maintaining any definite work, but would be glad to receive some reading for distribution among seamen.

"Yesterday Mr. Matthews and I attended service in the 1st class saloon. At 2.30 I held service in the 1st class saloon for first and second class Portuguese passengers, and had about 20 to attend an address of

about 20 minutes. At 6 I held a service in the 2nd class saloon for the English passengers, and had about 30 hearers. At 7 Mr. Matthews and I went into the forecastle, and after singing two hymns Mr. Matthews introduced me to the men and asked me to speak. This I did, inviting them to trust in the Saviour. Then, in company with two others, I had a conversation with the 3rd class passengers, of whom about 30 listened and put questions till about 10 P.M., when we thought it time to retire. One of Mr. Guinness's men on board, who goes to Rio as colporteur, has sold and distributed a lot of Gospels and religious literature. A Brazilian fellow-passenger is seeking to know the truth, and to-day I sold him, on the part of the colporteur, a large Bible and some books—in all about 10*s.* worth. He came to the services yesterday, and seems anxious to know more of what we believe. He did not know the difference between the Old and New Testaments. I have just heard that we shall not be allowed to land at Rio, so as to avoid quarantine at Buenos Ayres."

BUENOS AYRES.

WE have received the following from Mr. P. J. R. Walker :—

"417 *Montes de Old, Buenos Ayres,*
"*July* 4, 1890.

"I now write to inform you that I have been accepted for the Mission in the 'Boca.' Mr. Matthews left to-day for Rosario.

"Since leaving Pernambuco my work has been as follows :—On S.S. 'Magdalena,' June 7, a service in Portuguese for 1st and 2nd class passengers, at 2.30, in the 1st saloon—present, 30; English service at 6 P.M. for 2nd class passengers—present, 24; service at 7 in the forecastle, among the sailors—present, 56; and later, individual conversation with 3rd class passengers, to the number of about 20. The following Sunday arrived in Buenos Ayres, but did not land until six o'clock. Gave a short address at the Y.M.C.A. rooms at seven. On the 21st visited nine vessels, and held a small service in the forecastle of the 'E. L. Mayberry,' an American vessel. On another vessel found two captains, and was invited below, one of them knowing me at Pernambuco. Conversation brought out religious difficulties of one of them, which I used Scripture for clearing up, and closed by prayer for him, which elicited a hearty 'Amen' from him at its close. In the evening preached at the Y.M.C.A., and had his Lordship, Bishop Stirling, as an auditor. At the close of my address his Lordship closed the meeting by prayer, which he did in an earnest prayer for a blessing on the evangelistic work in the city, and for peace and unity among the followers of Christ. On

the Tuesday following I called on him to ask his advice and counsel in regard to the proposed Mission, and gave him an account of my own work in Pernambuco. His Lordship was present at the public meeting, held on Friday, June 27, and spoke in favour of the Mission and of the missionary.

"During the week I visited the English and American vessels in the Boca, and invited the captains and men to a service which I had arranged to hold on the American barque 'E. L. Mayberry,' on Sunday, June 29. I had a nice service in the morning with a very attentive audience, as I spoke from Matt. xvi. 24–26. In the evening I spoke in the 'Boca Mission Hall,' to which I referred in my letter of last year as being in some way connected with the American church. There was not a very large audience, but the young man who carries on the work, at some expense to himself, is a fine fellow, whom I hope to know more of by and by. On Sunday next, D.V., I am to hold service again on the 'E. L. Mayberry.' The captain is a thorough Christian man, and hoisted the Bethel flag in good time last Sunday. I am glad to have the honour of hoisting the flag for the first time, and to be the first missionary in connection with a permanent Mission among seamen. I have prayed much in this matter that the Lord would close the way if I were not to come here, and now that I am accepted, take it as a sign that He would have me come, and I now pray for true fitness for, and blessing in, the work. On Sunday evening I preach again for the Y.M.C.A., and on Tuesday, D.V., leave for Pernambuco in the R.M.S. 'La Plata,' expecting to reach there about the 20th. My idea is to leave Pernambuco by the first R.M. after, and so reach here about the middle of August. The committee here have had the offer of a large house facing the entrance to the Boca, but the price asked is high. This will be a big work, and covers a great deal of ground to be tramped over, and there will be much more by and by when the docks are finished. At present there are not a great many English or American vessels in, the money crisis having told considerably on the amount of shipping coming here this year. But it is earnestly to be hoped for all parties that it will soon pass, and brighter times spring up. It is a country that could and might go ahead like the United States of America.

"I shall be glad if you can do anything towards getting us some books for a library, reading matter, or some magic lantern slides. I want to make the home as attractive as possible, because it is surrounded by drinking dens, panoramas of the worst possible kinds, and other low attractions for the sailor. If we can make it a home for him, then we have placed him on the plane where he can better be reached for higher and holier things. Will you please have these requests in mind and pray for me, the work, and the committee?"

An Illustrated Bible for Portugal.

WE were deeply interested, on our late visit to Oporto, in the project of Mr. Herbert Cassels to print an illustrated Bible for the Portuguese people, and were favoured with copies of the sheets already issued. The present condition of things in Portugal with respect to the Bible is lamentable. The Word of God to most of the Portuguese people is practically either a sealed or prohibited book. Either it is hedged round with so many ecclesiastical restrictions, sold at such a high price, and considered but a heavy, cumbersome, theological work, that few care to have or read it—or else it is described to the people as a Protestant book, and therefore heretical and dangerous.

The plan upon which Mr. Herbert Cassels is working promises to overcome the difficulties mentioned, and to place the Bible within the reach of all. The plates, which are the same as those used for the illustrated Bible published by Messrs. Cassells and Co., of London, will prove very attractive to the Portuguese, and already draw a good deal of attention. Besides this it is to be published in numbers or parts, each part of 8 pages costing about 1*d.*

Another peculiarity of this edition of the Bible is that it has both the Portuguese and the Latin (Vulgate) versions. At the foot of each page the Latin translation "authorised" by the Roman Catholic Church will appear. This will take away the idea of its being merely a Protestant book, which would at once stop its sale. The Portuguese is the well-known translation of Fegueiredos—not a perfect one, but the best there is, and having the advantage of "approval" by the Roman Catholic authorities, and the one published by the British and Foreign Bible Society.

We should be glad to supply further information to any friends seeking it. The work is a gigantic one, and all honour is due to Mr. Herbert Cassels for taking it up.

Mr. Cassels has, we know, first of all, the earnest desire to circulate the Bible amongst the Portuguese; but, owing to the very great expense of such an undertaking, has been compelled to embark in it as a matter of business, hoping that the sales will repay him. Anyone who has had to do with publishing will understand that such a burden as this is too heavy for most men. We hope some friends will be raised up to share the responsibility with Mr. Cassels, and thus help forward a noble work. It is expected that the sale will be large in the Brazils, and considerable wherever the language is known.—*Light and Truth.*

Proceedings in the Provinces.

A REMARK we made in our last issue as to the difficulty of obtaining meetings in the summer months, and the necessity of looking to the pulpit for the advocacy of our claims, is strikingly borne out by the registers now before us for the month of June. As against twenty-one sermons, there are but five meetings, and of these one was a drawing-room meeting held in Scotland. And here we would add that for Scotland no place of meeting is so suitable as a private house, where sectional and congregational rivalries cease to operate, and Episcopalians and Presbyterians unite in the support of our mission. So it proved in the case of the meeting held at the residence of our indefatigable Hon. Secretary in Glasgow. Our cause could hardly have been more warmly endorsed than it was by the Rev. D. McEwen, one of the rising ministers in the United Presbyterian Church, and the son of one who in his lifetime took a hearty interest in the Society. Our collections at St. Columbus', Crieff, were somewhat lessened by coming so early as June 1, and also by the weather in the morning proving most unfavourable. This tells heavily on attendance where, as in the Scotch country churches, the people come from a wide area. There is nothing in our English work which calls for special notice. We are glad that our Clerical Secretary was able to take part in the *half-yearly* meeting at Nottingham presided over by the Rev. F. Woods, and to preach sermons for the Society at Cupar Fife and Edinburgh, where excellent offertories were collected. The residence of our Association Secretary may enable our Nottingham Auxiliary to do every six months what some of our associations find it difficult to do once a year—viz., to collect its members for the diffusion of information and the deepening of the interest felt in the work. We regret to see that the meetings at Leamington and Birmingham had to be postponed, and sincerely trust that in these cases postponement does not mean what it sometimes does—abandonment till next year. Mr. Marlew preached at Market Rasen and St. Mark's, Birkenhead, distributing at the latter no fewer than twenty-one cards. Such an enlistment of collectors should yield good results next December. Mr. Doig was our preacher at Burton Latimer, Pennington, and St. Peter's, Ashton-under-Lyne. Mr. Grundy in the South had excellent success each Sunday, and on the week-days on which he could get engagements. Reference to the receipt page will show that in almost each case he has exceeded the amount collected on the occasion of the preceding visit. This speaks of a *growing* interest, and we trust is an omen of coming success in our Irish work, for which, as we go to press, we are making preparations.

PRAYER UNION.

The following are the subjects of prayer for Monday, August 11:—

1. That God may bless and prosper Mr. Aspinall in his capacity as an ordained minister of Christ, and grant him "rightly to divide" the Word of God and to "win souls."

2. We pray God to guide us to a wise choice in a missionary chaplain for Lota and Cordoba and Tucuman.

3. May God's Holy Spirit lead us to a satisfactory arrangement for supplying the urgent spiritual needs of the hundreds of English sailors frequenting the Boca at Buenos Ayres, either by the appointment of Mr. Walker or some other faithful and active missionary.

4. To this end may He direct the counsels of the Joint Committee formed at Buenos Ayres, and cause them to work together heartily and harmoniously for the faith of the Gospel and the salvation of souls and bodies from sin and vice.

5 JA 91

Contributions thankfully received from June 24 to July 24, 1890.

*** Abbreviations used in the following List:—S., Sermon; M., Meeting; D.R.M., Drawing Room Meeting; L., Lecture; M.L., Magic Lantern; D.V., Dissolving Views; Ex., Expenses; Addl., Additional.—***FULL PARTICULARS*** will be given in the next Annual Report.

	£	s.	d.
DONATIONS.			
Draper, Miss, Buenos Ayres, £1. 10*s.*; Uruguay, £1	2	10	0
Malcolm, Mrs.	0	10	0
SUBSCRIPTIONS.			
Angas, Miss Georgina	5	0	0
Guildford Spriggs, Mrs.	1	0	0
Harvey, Rev. A. J., M.A.	10	0	0
Knight, Miss Gertrude	1	1	0
Lawrence, W. F., Esq.	1	1	0
Parker, Miss C.	1	0	0
Warden, Mrs. Frederick	2	2	0
ASSOCIATIONS.			
METROPOLIS.			
Bermondsey, per Mr. W. Giles (box colls., Miss Lloyd, 8*s.*; Mr. F. Bartlett, 6*s.* 3*d.*; Mr. W. Giles, 3*s.* 10*d.*; Miss Flood, 4*s.* 8*d.*	1	2	9
Blackheath, A. Towend, Esq. (Paraguay)	2	2	0
Brixton, Christ Church, per H. J. Rickwood, Esq., Miss E. M. Walmersley	2	2	0
Clapham Park, St. Stephen's, per R. W. Saffell, Esq.	2	7	6
Forest Hill, Christ Church, per Rev. G. Jones (box colls.)	2	1	4
Maida Hill, Emmanuel Church, per Miss Allcard	3	4	6
Putney, per Miss Bradley	0	8	4
Stoke Newington, F. W. Perry, Esq. (don.)	0	10	0
Westminster, Mr. F. N. Martin	0	10	0
Whitechapel, St. Mary's, per A. W. Levey, Esq.	0	14	4
PROVINCES.			
Altrincham, per J. Low, jun., Esq., S., St. John's, by Rev. A. A. Welby .... 4 0 0 Subs. 4 15 0	8	15	0
Bath, per Rev. H. Bothamley	21	13	11
Broxbourne, per Miss Searle (including £2 from Executors of the late Miss Thoresby, £1, per Mrs. Daniells for Villaquay; £2. 5*s.* for Paraguay)	22	10	0
Burghfield, per Rev. D. O. Harrington, SS. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	4	19	6
Canterbury, per Miss Williams	69	1	7
Colchester, per Rev. Dr. Bawtree, D.R.M. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	7	9	0
Coldharbour, per Rev. J. Rooker	0	17	8
Crich, per Rev. W. Acraman, SS. by Rev. W. E. Martlew 4 14 5 Fees to Rev. W. E. Martlew 2 2 0 Sunday School Assoc. 0 8 10 Chase Cliffe, Miss Hart's box 1 16 0	9	1	3
Croydon, Miss Ada L. Skelton (coll.)	0	6	0
Dewsbury, per Rev. Canon Whitby, S. by Rev. W. E. Martlew 2 0 6 Do., do., Subs., &c. 3 2 6	5	3	0
Durham, per Mrs. Bramwell	6	2	6
Englefield Green, per Rev. T. Nicholson, SS. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	9	10	0
Felbridge, per Mrs. Thorpe	3	18	6
Freizland, per Rev. Canon Green	4	4	0
Great Lever, per Rev. Thos. Loxham	7	1	0
Harberton, per Rev. R. Bartholomew, S. and L. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	3	0	8
Harbertonford, per Rev. E. Bartholomew, S. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	1	5	0
Hinton Charterhouse, per Rev. C. J. Watkins, SS. and M. by Rev. G. W. Grundy, and cards	4	10	8
Leamington, per Mrs. Mandell (including A. H. don., £10)	27	15	2
Do., per do., "A Friend" for Brazil	5	0	0
Lichfield, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lichfield	2	2	0
Lincoln, per Mrs. Moss (Sale of Work)	12	0	0
Lyne, per Rev. H. H. Rodgers, SS. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	5	10	6
Margate, per Rev. W. Senior, S. & M. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	3	5	9
Meltham Mills, per Mrs. C. J. Brook (for 1889)	1	2	6
Musbury, per Rev. Geo. Lomas, M.L.L. by Rev. W. E. Martlew	2	0	6
Northampton, St. Giles, per Rev. G. A. White, M.L.L. by Rev. W. E. Martlew	2	18	2
Paignton, per Rev. Cameron Wilson, SS. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	2	17	7
Plymouth Juvenile Assoc., per Miss Inskip	1	15	3
Southport, per Miss Heywood (Sale of Work)	3	17	0
Stonehouse, per Rev. — Rooker, L. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	1	3	2
Tewkesbury, per Rev. E. H. W. Cosens, SS. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	6	0	0
Totnes, per Rev B. Mills	3	4	6
Tunbridge, per Rev. G. N. Storrs, SS. by Rev G. W. Grundy	1	10	0
Tunbridge Wells, per Miss Muggeridge	13	13	0
Watton, Mr. W. T. Woods (coll.)	0	18	1
Wells, Rev. J. Beresford	0	10	0
Widcombe, per Rev. W. H. T. Wilson, S. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	1	13	1
Wolverhampton, per Rev. C. L. Williams, S. by Rev. W. E. Martlew	1	14	1
Worthing, per Rev. F. Cruse, S. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	1	7	7
Do., per Rev. O. Heywood, L., Y.M.C.A., per Rev. G. W. Grundy	1	15	7
Do., Mrs. Young (sub.)	1	1	0
SCOTLAND.			
Edinburgh, Mrs. Aikman	0	7	6
Do., Mrs. Tosh	0	10	0
Glasgow, per J. C. Mitchell, Esq.	23	19	0
IRELAND.			
Malahide, per Rev. — Lindsay, SS. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	2	13	4
Sandford, per Rev. T. Good, SS. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	1	7	8
Tyrrellspass, per Rev. R. Dowse, Miss Dennars (coll.)	0	10	0
FOREIGN.			
Daneville, Rochester, U.S.A., per Henry A. Ward, Esq., coll. after L. by Rev. Geo. K. Ward (Fuegian Mission)	2	0	0

A Series of Illustrated Leaflets on the different branches of the Society's work is being prepared, of which there are now ready, (1) The Gran Chaco, (2) Wollaston Island, (3) The Araucanian Mission. These may be had for gratuitous distribution, in letters or otherwise, by applying to the Secretary, S.A.M.S., 1 Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

CAVAN, DERRY, AND DONEGAL ASSOCIATION.

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In connection with the above will (D.V.) be held in the

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SEPTEMBER 11, 1890,

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When Mrs. GODDARD and Miss KELLY will be thankful to receive Contributions of useful and fancy articles for their Stall, on behalf of the

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CONTRIBUTIONS will be thankfully received by the Hon. Secretary, 3 Northbrook Road, Lee, S.E. (*If per rail,* viâ *Lewisham.*) Plain, strong, cheap Clothing for the poor, knitted Socks and Stockings, knitted Woollen Shawls, Comforters, Mittens, Vests, Flannels, &c., and *good plain work,* sell well; also Toys of every description, and simply but *well*-dressed Dolls. Articles intended for summer use do not easily find purchasers at this Sale. Donors are asked to *price each article very legibly, and not above the fair value,* as at this Sale there are no raffles nor any reduction of prices. Will Contributors kindly forward *not later* than last week in September?

[XXIV.] SEPTEMBER 1, 1890. [PRICE ONE PENNY.

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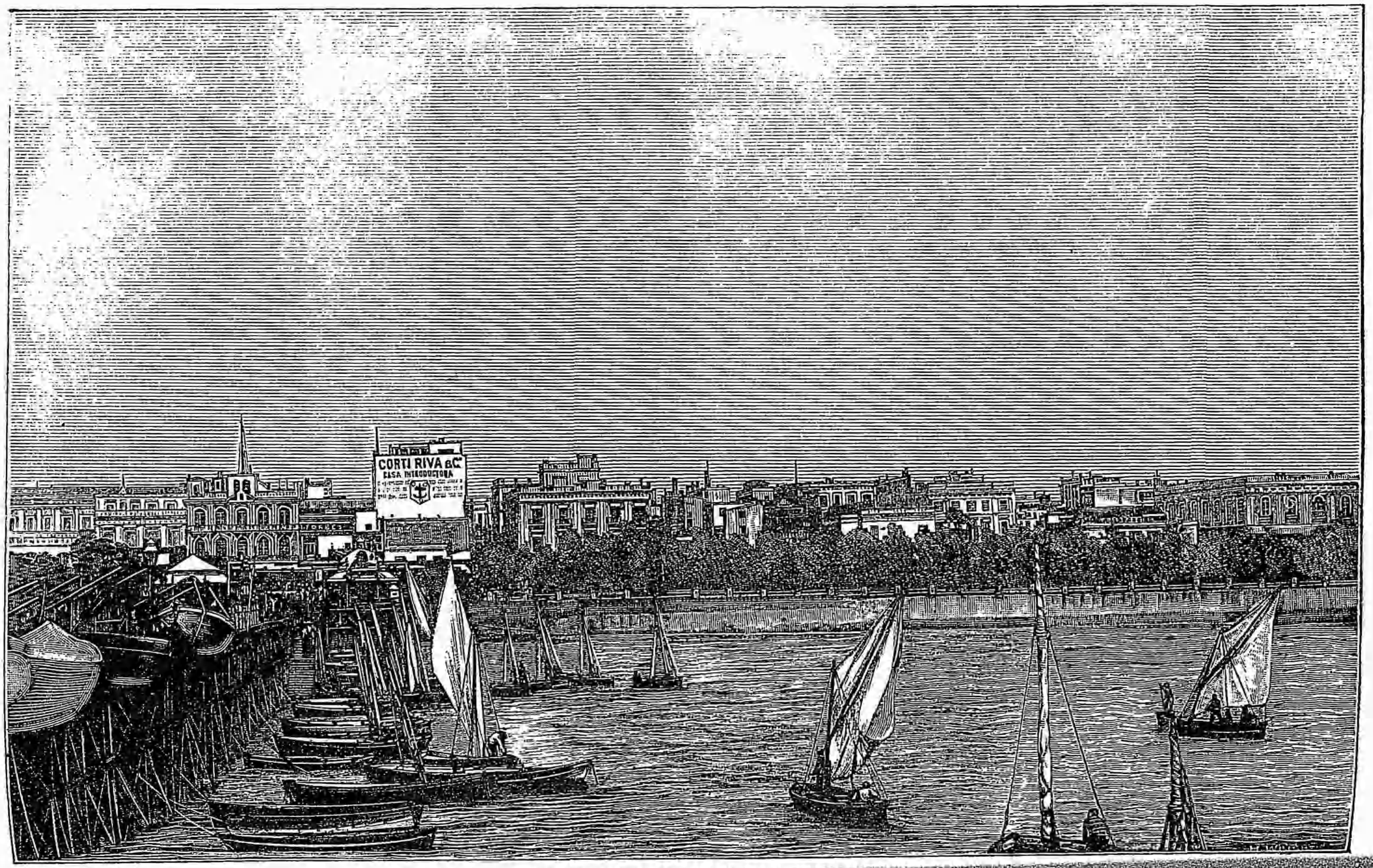

VIEW OF THE TOWN OF BUENOS AYRES.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1890.

SINCE our last issue letters from South America have been received from the following :—

Stirling, Bishop (*June* 30).
Adams, Rev. G. A. S. (*July* 2, 12).
Asquith, Rev. S. (*July* 1).
Burleigh, Mr. L. H. (*April* 10, *Mar.* 20, *May* 18, *June* 10, 21).
Ferguson, Rev. James (*June* 13, 15, 16, and 21).
Grubb, Mr. W. B. (*June* 26).
Hooper, Mr. Thos. (*May* 29, *June* 21).
Ince, Mr. Wm. (*June* 28).
Robertson, Mr. J. S. (*May* 21, *June* 4).
Tyerman, Rev. J. R. (*June* 27).
Walker, Mr. P. J. R. (*July* 4, 23, *Aug.* 1).

No Meetings of Committee were held during August.

The next Meeting of the Finance Committee will (D.V.) take place on the 4th and 18th inst.

The next Meeting of the General Committee will take place on the 11th inst.

The total amount received from July 24th to August 23rd was £403. 0*s.* 9*d.*

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

WE have much pleasure in learning that Mr. Walker, who has been for several years the active and faithful Seaman's Missionary at Pernambuco, has been appointed by the Joint Committee at Buenos Ayres first Seaman's Missionary at the Boca, Buenos Ayres.

A large meeting of those interested in this movement was held, under the presidency of the British Minister, the Hon. Francis J. Pakenham, at Buenos Ayres, which was attended by Bishop Stirling, the Rev. Pelham Ogle, Mr. Matthews, the Secretary of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society, and many others. We have every hope that active steps may now be taken to carry out more fully and extensively the work which our Society has been quietly but effectively labouring at for years at Pernambuco, Rio Santos, &c.

Mr. Tyerman's letter will be read with great and even painful interest. It is evident that both property and life in Araucania are by no means secure, and that the Government of Chili have not taken any steps to protect the Colonists from the attacks of bandits and robbers. We hope this may not be much longer a reproach to the authorities and a danger to the emigrants and our Missionary.

Mr. Burleigh's letters are full of interest. He and Mrs. Burleigh have proved themselves true missionaries, and able to "endure hardness as good soldiers of Jesus Christ." Their strong faith and hope and charity has indeed a marvellous field for exercise at that desolate "end of the earth," bordered by the wild and wide sea. We hope Mr. Hawkes has by this time joined them.

The Rev. A. L. Sparkes has arrived in England, having resigned the Chaplaincy of Cordoba and Tucuman.

We desire to quote some extracts from the note of an old friend of the Society who sends a handsome donation to its funds:—

"I regret to learn the difficulty experienced by the Committee of the South American Missionary Society in obtaining funds for maintaining

efficiently the labours of those who have given themselves to the work of the Lord.

"I had intended leaving a legacy to the Society, but the appeals made for help have moved me to anticipate that intention by remitting the enclosed cheque for £100 at once, thereby saving the payment out of it of the legacy duty.

"It may be entered in any way you please, and applied to the general purposes of the Society now, or to the reserve fund.

"And if others better able than myself will do the same, only in larger sums, my humble efforts will be doubly blessed; but if not, it will be a source of comfort to know that I have done what I could to promote the glory of God and the extension of the Redeemer's Kingdom in the salvation of some poor heathen souls."

Our publication "The Origin and Progress of the South American Mission" having been sold out, we are now bringing out a third edition of the work with history up to date, under the title of "Rays of Sunlight in Darkest South America," or "God's wondrous working on Southern Shores and Seas." The narrative has been re-cast and enlarged by a lady who is one of the oldest members of the Society, one of its warmest friends, and whose name, though omitted at her request, is well known and would give great weight to the publication.

Mr. Holmstead of the West Falklands has just arrived in England with his family. As a man of considerable influence and long residence in the Islands, and who has taken a great personal interest in the work of the Society in the Southern Mission, his opinion is well worth having. We are glad to find that opinion highly favourable to our missionaries and are indebted to him for much valuable information.

Southern Mission.

WOLLASTON ISLAND.

MR. BURLEIGH writes :—

"*Wollaston Island*, *March* 30, 1890.

"We are daily expecting the 'Allen Gardiner' to arrive from the Falklands, so I begin a letter to send by her.

"We are gradually advancing to a climax, when either there will be a division, the lawless and evil inclined going away from restraint and good influence to continue their evil lives, or else it will resolve into a united endeavour to follow that which is good.

"This seems to have been the experience of all the workers in the Mission for many years, that offended parties take themselves off in this way, and often do not return for many months; indeed, we have a case in point here now, of some old people, troublesome, lazy, and wicked. They would not work, and caused us much annoyance in many ways. Of course I could not encourage them in this, and refused them all advantages from the store, whereupon they went off in their canoes, and remained away for nearly a year.

"Some two or three weeks ago, however, they returned in a very wretched condition, but evidently in a better mood; indeed, they have expressed their intention of now remaining with us, and have given many proofs of their sincerity. I should offend you if I were to picture their true condition upon arrival; suffice it to say that I could not have believed that people could exist in such a state of loathsomeness and filth. One family, in particular, was in a dreadful state, and one poor little child was being literally eaten up with vermin. She had become a mere skeleton, and life seemed a burden. With the parents' consent I had everything necessary done, and she is now an inmate of the Home, improving in health and spirits, and becoming useful in many ways. Thus, slowly, the unsteady ones find out that we seek their good by this firm and upright dealing, and at last come back to own its righteousness.

"We have, at the present, eighty persons here; these, in part, are permanent residents; the others, in turn, go in quest of food and recreation, returning to take part in the sundry operations of the station. I do not deter them from these excursions, for I recognise their importance both from a healthy and economic point of view, but I want, if possible, to make them somewhat regular in their habits, and prevent their rushing off whenever they feel inclined, sometimes to our great disadvantage and inconvenience. Just now, also, it is important that they should be trained and taught in a general way, so that their occa-

sional presence might be employed with profit to the employer. Usually their labour, to use a common expression, 'is not worth their salt,' on account of the way in which they loiter, chat, and absent themselves, and one's patience is often sorely tried with their failings in this respect. However, they lose by it, for I do not fail to notice these shortcomings, and reward them accordingly. Apart from these, I am glad to say that there are others who are very steady and give us much satisfaction.

"The unfavourable weather is very much against the raising of garden produce, and the general resources of this neighbourhood would prevent anything like a large development of this station, so that I shall be glad if a more congenial locality can be found where, with increased means and better weather, we can raise up something more substantial. Here fuel is scarce, poles for fencing and other purposes have to be brought many miles by boat (which the weather seldom permits), to say nothing of expense or loss of time, which is a sad hindrance.

"Bishop Stirling, when here, rather favoured a removal, about which you will, of course, hear from him. We were very pleased to see his Lordship, and were much encouraged with his visit. We are very much alone, and a break in the loneliness is a very agreeable change. Our time, however, is well employed; we cannot afford to be idle, so that plenty of work is in itself a source of enjoyment.

"We have great pleasure in the progress of the young people, especially the inmates of the Home, in usefulness and intelligence, and I am not without hope that many will become very much enlightened. I have nothing in the way of school requisites for them, and should be glad if you can send me such things as primers, easy reading cards, and lesson-books by the first opportunity. I have applied to Ooshooia for some, but they appear to be as badly off as ourselves, and could not help me.

"The telescope enclosed in one of the last cases will be very useful, and I should be obliged if you will kindly thank Mrs. Goddard for it, though it is unfit for the purpose for which I require it. A medium-price pair of marine glasses is what I really wanted for use in the boat, &c., under all circumstances; the other will be very valuable on shore."

"*Wollaston Island, June* 10, 1890.

"Our want of stores has hindered us in many ways. I have not been able to employ the natives regularly, hence we have a very scanty supply of fuel for the winter, and everything else is very backward.

"Up to date I have continued to give the sick a little nourishing food from our house twice daily, but to-day I have discontinued it, as we have only sufficient for ourselves for a very few days.

"That the 'Allen Gardiner' may arrive soon we earnestly hope, for we are getting very anxious.

"We have daily much to endure that we cannot communicate to you, and we feel grateful for your repeated expressions of sympathy in these

trials, and of encouragement and satisfaction with our efforts; and we feel that any lack of substantial help will not be from want of inclination, but inability. We noticed with satisfaction a steady increase of funds, and hope the time may soon arrive when a powerful advance will be made for the rescue of Fuegia's people."

"*Wollaston Island*, *April* 10, 1890.

"In my last I forgot to ask you to thank, through the Magazine, the following kind friends for parcels, &c.:—Mrs. Campbell and friends, Galway; Mrs. Goddard for telescope; J. D. Williams & Co., Manchester; Mrs. Upward, Clapham Park. These kind contributions have helped us considerably in clothing the poor natives of these islands, and we are sure that the donors would have felt repaid if they could only see their comfortable and altered appearance.

"We very much need clothing for small boys and girls, some of whom are very badly off indeed; and the weather here, at the best, is very trying. Just now we are short of food, and for a week past the people have been unable to fish on account of bad weather, and suffer accordingly. I also cannot resume regular employment until the 'Allen Gardiner' has brought us supplies, so things are somewhat stagnant.

"We have had a long season of drenching rain, and the station, settlement, and surroundings have become saturated, and everything is in a very wretched state. Sickness is also on the increase, and our services are much required. One poor fellow, I am afraid, is in for rheumatic fever; he is one of my best hands, and most steady worker, and I am very much concerned about him.

"*April* 13.—Since writing the foregoing, the weather has continued very bad, and to-day opened with such a gale that we began to consult our notes; whilst doing so, my wife discovered that by a strange coincidence she had an entry of April 13 this day last year, 'A perfect hurricane S.W.,' and, as the day advanced, it did increase indeed to one, but much more violent; in fact, it eclipses all our experience here.

"At about 11 A.M. the gale increased, and very soon the sea was lashed into very foam, canoes were swept off the beach, large pieces of wood and barrels were literally carried along through the air and into the water, and one which we saw being swept off went at lightning speed along the surface; our house rocked as though in an earthquake, the flames and fire burst through our stove, and large kettles full of water nearly fell to the floor. Moving about outside was really dangerous, and everybody felt uncomfortable.

"At one o'clock I went to the wigwams to visit the sick, and, in addition to their ailments, found them in a wretched state, drenched with rain, and in some cases without fire. I got through my work with much difficulty, and, on returning, found that one of the ropes by which our boat was secured had given way, and that, in consequence of the increased

strain upon the mooring post, it had become so loose as to be in danger of washing off, boat and all.

"To make matters worse, a careless man had left our only piece of rope low down on the jetty, and that was now covered with water. I waded out up to my waist to see if I could see it, but the water was so rough that I could not. At last we managed to fish it up, and with its aid let a man in a canoe drift off to release the boat and bring it on to the jetty. This was a very risky undertaking, and required all our strength to hold on, but was no sooner effected than a tremendous gust burst down which must have carried everything before it.

"The poor men worked well, and, though we are very short of food, I was obliged to give them some.

"Their country is a very poor one. I fear no one would care to live in it from choice, and I am not without anxiety that our own health will suffer from the almost ceaseless wet and stormy climate. Outdoor labour is a painfully trying thing; one's feet are seldom dry, and clothing has to be changed incredibly often or the health would suffer.

"For many reasons, chiefly for the native's sake, I should prefer the station to be quite this distance from Ooshooia, but, viewing the general unsuitable and disagreeable features of Wollaston, I should be glad of a change, as I have already stated.

"*April* 14.—The gale continues with scarcely diminished force; indeed, at times to-day it blew harder, and at this hour (9 p.m.) it rages fiercely. Our flagstaff was in danger of snapping off, and, as it might either fall on our hut or the Home, we have with great difficulty just taken it down.

"I am seriously concerned for the poor natives, for we have only a few pounds of biscuits, and as much flour left; they have not a scrap of food, and for nearly two weeks they have been unable to go in search of any. Truly theirs is a hard life. The mission has helped them more than tongue can tell. Would that people would support it more liberally.

"*April* 19.—I have just returned from a short journey in our boat, undertaken partly to see after a cow and calf that had strayed, and to see if we could meet any natives who went fishing a few days ago, and were reported as having been blown off when the gale burst down upon us; the former we found, with an increase of a beautiful young calf, and also were pleased to meet three canoes full of the natives, who had happily reached the shore before the storm increased, but could not fish at all.

"Our boats are badly appointed. I have not one piece of rope for either the sails or the painters; the sails are in tatters, and I have no canvas to mend them; indeed, they are almost past it. The oars are chiefly contributions cast up by the sea, and will hardly stand a good pull upon them. We do all we can to make things last out, knowing the present state of funds, but, if you can send out the few necessaries enumerated, it will help our work very much indeed."

"*June* 21.

"The 'Allen Gardiner' came in on the 17th inst., and brought our portion of the consignment of provisions. We had on that very day made up our last batch of bread, and were preparing to send for relief. Had the ship not arrived here when she did, and bad weather prevented my sending the boat, our position would have been very serious indeed.

"The ship, it appears, made three unsuccessful attempts to reach here sooner, but had to put back on account of bad weather, when, fortunately, it moderated, and she was able to come on.

"This climate, and especially this group of islands, is the scene of much terrific weather, and the work of the station is very much impeded; the change, therefore, now in contemplation to Woolya or neighbourhood will be of infinite importance, and far more advantageous to the development of the work."

OOSHOOIA.

R. INCE writes:—

"*School House, Ooshooia,*

"*Tierra del Fuégo, June* 28, 1890.

"I take pen with a grateful heart to Almighty God for this privilege of addressing you in good health and good spirits. In the first place, I must thank you for the assistant and fellow-worker, Mr. Hawkes, thus far, I believe, a worthy young man. I found the Yahgans rather more troublesome than I expected, but, considering who they are, upon the whole I must thank God and take courage; they cannot break away altogether from old habits. Mr. Aspinall has returned, and is strengthening my hands. Work progressing very favourably.

"Since Mr. Lawrance has left there have been three deaths—including one of our best men, Allen Willis (English name), the one who had taken the school. Edmund, storekeeper, doing well. I hope this will find Mr. Lawrance, wife, and family quite well. I would like to tell Mr. Lawrance that the wood supply is progressing very satisfactorily, so that natives can have time to put their gardens in good order. If it is possible, let us have some seed, so that they can have another chance of a supply.

"I am glad to say the great difficulty is partly over—getting to understand the language more, and by that means to understand the people. Thanking you for Easter greetings, I wish I could send oftener. We are now waiting the return of the 'Allen Gardiner' from Wollaston, and hope then to have another opportunity of addressing you and giving more particulars. I pray that our endeavours in every branch of the South American Missionary Society work may be crowned with success, and that Christ's kingdom may be speedily established."

Chili.

QUINO COLONY, ARAUCANIA.

THE Rev. J. R. Tyerman writes:—

"*Colonia de Quino, Chili,*

"*June* 27, 1890.

"Your kind letter of April 14 is just to hand, in time for a reply by outgoing mail. The services at Lota are being conducted by the Rev. Swithin Asquith, under temporary licence from the Bishop; under these circumstances I have not been to Lota.

"Respecting ourselves we have only good and encouraging news to report; goodness and mercy follow us all our days. We are all in good health, thanks to the Father of mercies, and the work He has given us to do for Him is proceeding in such a way as to fill our hearts with thankfulness. My visit to Nueva Imperial was a success; all the colonists who could leave their houses were present at Divine service, and a very hearty welcome they accorded me. This was the first time that a Protestant service has been held in that town, and the natives evinced much curiosity to see the 'Cura Inglés.'

"The return journey of about 100 miles was very fatiguing, part of it being performed in the rain, and the poor horses suffered much. In the summer I hope to go there again, and then the natives shall have an opportunity of hearing the gospel call. We passed hundreds of Indian rookas or wigwams, and I conversed with several of the men in Spanish.

"A short time ago we baptized a Mapuche boy, named Villa-vil, he is now called Francisco; he is living with a Chileno family who promised me they would bring him up in Christian ways, and he himself wished to become a Christian, therefore after some instructions I baptized him; he lives twenty miles from here, but I shall see him occasionally. We are on very friendly terms with our Indian neighbours; they frequently come to the Mission house, and they welcome very heartily my visits to them. I am pegging away at their language, but it is slow work without books; however, I have found an Indian woman who speaks Spanish very well, and she has promised to be my teacher. The other Sunday I spent the whole morning with them in the double capacity of teacher and learner, squatting around the wigwam fire, the smoke from which caused my eyes to fill with moisture, trying to teach them something about Uñymapun, *i.e.*, God, and it struck me as being the very ideal of missionary life and work. So far as I know I believe we are the only missionaries working amongst these Araucanian Indians, and I feel very proud of the position and thoroughly happy in the work. On the 24th inst., St. John's Day, they held their accustomed feast; I was present,

and a very peculiar sight it was. There were about two hundred of them, all dressed in their best and sitting in rows in the open air, eating cooked horse-flesh, cakes, and hard boiled eggs, and drinking 'chicha' made from apples, as well as aguardiente. The cacique and others made me welcome, calling me *brother*, and they very kindly offered me horse-flesh, &c., but I was glad to be able to say I had already breakfasted. Some of the men and all the women were painted with red patches and stripes on a white ground, highly suggestive of the circus clown. The large amount of silver worn as ornaments by the women is surprising. I have often tried to buy a pair of their enormous ear-rings, but they will not sell; they choose to want food rather than part with their silver. You will be pleased to know that our Spanish Sunday School numbers 38 names, and the English 16. Mrs. Tyerman teaches the latter. The regular English service continues to be fairly well attended, considering the scattered population. At times we have much difficulty in finding room in the Mission House for the numbers attending Sunday School and Church.

"The notice you kindly sent us concerning the church is very satisfactory. The steamer 'Gulf of Papua' has just arrived at Talcahuano, with the church on board, and I have enlisted the willing services of Messrs. Williamson, Balfour & Co., with regard to the despatching and forwarding, so that we hope soon to be able to erect to the glory of God the first Protestant church in the territory of Araucania. Thus the influence of the Mission is and must continue to be felt for good. I think I have before remarked upon the unsettled state of affairs here, for, though the village and district numbers some 3,000 souls, we have neither police nor soldiers to protect us, so that the bandits rob and murder with impunity. Only recently the wife of a French colonist near here was murdered by them. I buried her in a little cemetery I have arranged in Quino. The robbers were not caught, and no one has the least idea whom to suspect; nearly every colonist has been robbed, ourselves not excepted.

"This is a new country, and everything is in a wild and uncivilised state, but we hope that the Chilian Government will not much longer leave us at the mercy of those who live only by plunder. We are now in mid-winter, and as I write a very strong gale is blowing from the north, accompanied with ice-cold rain; large trees have been blown down quite near to us.

"Praying that an abundant blessing may rest upon our efforts to extend the Redeemer's kingdom, and with kindest regards to you all."

A friend of the Rev. J. R. Tyerman has kindly favoured us with the following extracts from a letter recently received:—

"*Colonia de Quino, Chili, March* 12, 1890.

"I cannot tell you how very refreshing your letters are to us. I received them both just as I had returned from one of my long journeys.

They put new life in us, gave us lots to talk about, and in fact I seemed, on reading them aloud, almost as though suddenly whirled back to London; but here we are in the wilds of Araucania, 'far from the madding crowd'—far from the sound of church bells, railway and tramway whistles, or even a piano. Our neighbours paint their cheeks red, with black stripes across; their habits are strange, but we are getting accustomed to them. They frequently come to the Mission for medicines; in fact, both Mrs. Tyerman and myself are becoming famous doctors, thanks to—well, Mr. and Mrs. Sargeant's medicine chest, which, by the way, will soon need replenishing. Talk about 'advice gratis,' one has to give all sorts and be a kind of *factotum*—indeed all things to all men, viz.: interpreter, lawyer, doctor, spiritual adviser, a 'go-between' in reference to the colonists and Colonisation Office, even a policeman occasionally; and, if that is not enough, I am now requested to act as *undertaker!*—for last week an Indian came here to ask me if I would kindly make a coffin for a 'Mozeton,' *i.e.* one of the Cacique's young men who was dead. What do you think of this as a specimen of my 'daily round' and 'common task'? One day going a journey for baptisms, another for a funeral, another to look for meat, preaching every Sunday in one place or another, paying frequent visits to distant colonists, on a journey before sunrise to visit the sick, capturing a would-be murderer (a Chileno who stabbed a man in the back on the Mission grounds), and a few days ago binding up the wounds of a native shot by an English colonist. The truth is, that life here on the frontier is very risky; almost every day robberies and murders are committed, and I confess to a feeling of fear that one of the numerous gangs of bandits will be paying us a visit before long, so that if you should hear of anything serious happening to me you need not feel much surprise. During this last month we have been twice robbed, *i.e.* first they stole my horse, then fowls and the rope from the horse's neck.

"These bandits live in the mountains and descend to the plains in numbers of six to twelve. They are armed with carbines, and surround a house or travellers on the road and rob everything, even taking their victim's clothes, beside killing him or leaving him for dead. I could really write a book that would astonish intending colonists. Recently at Nueva Imperial a poor Welsh colonist who came over from Argentina was robbed and half-murdered by a band of six men armed and with blackened faces. The wounds are still to be seen on his head, and he looks very ill. His wife was also knocked down and stunned. Mr. ——, a colonist living not far from us, was nearly killed one night.

"Yesterday the young daughter of a colonist at Lantaro was barbarously murdered. Last week a native gentleman was stopped on the road, stunned and robbed, and I travelled over the same country three days afterwards. Thank God, nothing has happened to me yet during my long journies, but I am constantly warned by my friends. Although

the Quino Colony numbers some 140 families and the village some 40 ranches, we have neither soldiers nor police here, and if the bandits should come and surround our house to-night we are entirely at their mercy, for what could I do? for myself and native peon are the only two men about the place, and our lives would not be worth much. The one thing that troubles me is that my life is uninsured, and if anything befalls me what will become of my dear wife and little ones? These things must of course be left in the hands of 'our Father in heaven,' but often when these realities come over me I feel unhappy.

"The death of my friend the Rev. J. A. Dodds of Lota, after only four days of pneumonia, has also caused me much grief. He came to Quino to see us only a fortnight before the sad event, and then he appeared quite well. He leaves a wife and seven children, the youngest being only a fortnight old. They have just sailed for England. Fortunately his life was insured, and some £300 has been subscribed for them by the Valparaiso and Concepcion English merchants.

"I have just returned from a journey of 140 miles visiting Quillem, Lantaro, Temuco, Imperial, Chol-chol, Galvarino and Chufquen. We (myself and my faithful man Calistro) saw hundreds of wigwams, and there are many thousands of Indians in those parts. I conversed with several. We were as much as eleven hours in the saddle at a stretch, as travelling was slow in mountainous country. In this journey I succeeded in planting for the first time the flag of the Gospel and of our dear old Church of England in the extreme limit *inland* of southern civilisation in Chili, *i.e.* Nueva Imperial. The colonists were delighted to see me. A hearty service was held, and all that could attended—between thirty and forty. Quite a crowd of natives surrounded the doors and windows of the room in which service was held, all anxious to see what kind of a being the 'Cura Inglés' was like. If spared to go there again, I will arrange for a service in Spanish as well.

"Notwitstanding all these real causes for alarm, I am happy in the work, for it is really a pleasure to me to look after so many 'lost' sheep of the house of Israel.'

"We are now busily engaged building a school-room, so that the people may soon have the opportunity of educating their children. This will be a great boon to them, and they appreciate it heartily.

"I am sure you will be interested to hear that on Easter Sunday our house was quite overcrowded with colonists who came for the service. They numbered between sixty and seventy. The singing was hearty, and the whole service a great pleasure. That same day I baptized an English and also Chileno baby.

"Speaking of baptisms, I am thankful to tell you of *our first Indian baptism*. The candidate was a boy of perhaps ten years old (the Mapuches never keep count of their age). His Indian name was Villa-vil, and he was living with a Chileno family, who promised me they would train him

as a Christian boy. Villa-vil wished himself to become a Christian, so I talked long and seriously with the poor heathen boy, taught him to say the Lord's Prayer, and told him much concerning the Author of it. You would have been so interested if you could have seen his large black eyes, his dark red skin, thick black matted hair, allowed to grow long, and his Indian dress. Dear little fellow!—my heart went out to him in fullest sympathy, as on the Wednesday afternoon in Easter week he knelt there in our dining-room (twelve by nineteen feet), where we are compelled, for want of a better and larger place, to hold service.

"If poor Villa-vil—now named Francisco—should prove to be the first-fruits of an ingathering of these interesting Araucanian Mapuches into the fold of the Good Shepherd, our efforts and trials will not have been in vain, and I am sure you will rejoice with us. Whilst speaking of the Indians, an extraordinary scene presents itself to my mind, which I will try to describe. Recently the brother of a Cacique—*i.e.* chief—came to the Mission-house asking for medicine for his daughter, at the same time telling me that they had begun the 'Machatucando.' Not knowing what this meant, I determined to pay them a visit for the purpose of finding out. On entering the large 'rookah' or wigwam, I saw a sight which I can never forget. There were a number of Indians squatting on the ground forming a large circle, some beating drums, others blowing various kinds of horns and whistles, and all at stated frequent intervals giving forth what in warfare would be a fearful whoop. The poor sick girl, of perhaps fourteen years, lay in the centre of this circle, and was stripped to the waist, while an old Indian witch or enchantress was engaged in performing the operation of 'Machatucando,' which consisted in sucking blood from the poor child's body and throat, accompanying this horrid work with most fearful yells, which seemed to have been for the purpose of drowning the girl's cries. Knowing that these people eat all manner of things, including unripe crab-apples, I thought it well to give her a strong dose of rhubarb, as soon as the old witch had finished her horrid hour's work. The next day I went again, and found the patient much better—the result of the 'Machatucando,' said the Indians, but I suspect that the rhubarb had much to do with the improvement. Of course, I remonstrated with them, and tried to stop the performance, but with no success.

"I think I told you that they offer sacrifices of lambs, with the idea of propitiating the Deity, but I cannot from them find out the origin of this interesting ceremony.

"I find them clean in their personal appearance. They use plenty of water, and they think they add to their beauty by plucking out with tweezers their eyebrows and beards. So well is this done, that you would think they used the best of razors.

"So far, then, I have gained the confidence of the Indians near me, learned much of their habits and some of their words, and baptized one;

and, now that winter is commencing, I hope to give myself to the study of their language, thus step by step preparing 'the way of the Lord.'

"More trouble for the colonists. One has just had his two draught-oxen stolen, together with his horse, and another poor fellow has lost one bullock. The bandits sacked a small village named Quilquen (near Traiguen) last week, and got away to the mountains with their spoil before the soldiers could do anything. As we do not know how soon they may come here, we are making our little iron house as secure as possible by placing iron bars to the windows and doors. The house will look like a prison, but this cannot be helped.

"The Government seems unable to capture these robbers, who are well armed. Thus they do not fulfil—or cannot—their promise of safety to their colonists. It is, of course, very difficult to capture daring and practised robbers in a country that is quite open and without proper roads.

"The influenza found us out even in this remote corner of the world, but of our family I was the only one to suffer, being ill for twelve days, five of which were spent in bed. In Chili it has claimed many victims, especially in Valparaiso, but it is now passing away.

"Now that the rainy season has commenced, I shall be able to settle down to letter-writing, and thus try to get straight, for this constantly being away from home causes me to neglect correspondence. Travelling in the rain, with strong wind, is almost out of the question. At this season it is difficult to procure meat, so we sometimes have to depend on the gun. This morning I went out in the rain and returned with five parrots, one pigeon, and some mushrooms, so that our dinner for to-morrow is secured.

"We are very much isolated, have little or no society, no nice church (as yet), and no education for the children. These are drawbacks, but with important work, and plenty of it, there is but little time to think of these things, though a feeling of longing for home will come over one at times. One great difficulty I have to contend with here is that very few of the people can read or write; of course I refer to the poor Chilians and Indians, but as most English people can do both these, English mission work is rendered so much the more easy. Our Sunday services continue to be well attended. Our house is much too small for the numbers that come, thus we are put to much inconvenience. We have arranged to commence a Spanish Sunday-school very shortly, and I am sure we shall not be short of scholars.

"On Saturday evening, May 3, as we sat at tea, we were alarmed by firing close to the house, causing Mrs. Tyerman and Beatie to scream. On rushing out, I saw a man riding away, it being almost dark. It appears that my man Calistro objected to his passing the house without permission, as there is no public road, consequently the fellow fired his revolver twice, and, in return, Calistro fired his three times. No one

was hit, and the man got away. You may be sure that we were alarmed at five shots being fired in rapid succession within a few yards of us. To-day another poor colonist has been to me to complain that the Chilenos have stolen his bullock at night, so that he cannot go on with his ploughing. These heartless robberies are almost of daily, or nightly, occurrence. The authorities seem powerless to prevent them. I expect that the English will be using 'Lynch law' when next they catch one of these robbers.

"It is now about a fortnight since we have been able to procure beef, so we have to fall back on poor Poll.

"The *S.A.M. Magazine* for January has only just reached me. I am so glad to find that a steam-launch, named the 'Adolfo Henriksen,' [redacted] been given to the Paraguay Mission. Poor H., he was a good fellow, and I hope the work he so well commenced may be successfully carried on.

"I notice in the January Magazine that the Bishop says (p. 18), in reference to the iron church, 'It is difficult to say where it is expedient to put it up.' But as the Mission station is at Quino, where we have over 30 English families, and 150 French, Swiss, German, and Spanish families, and a site has been secured for the church, we hope it may come here. Our house is filled when we have English service, and when we begin Spanish work there will be far more people come together, but how can this be until we have a suitable building?

"We all worked so hard to get the little church, and I shall feel quite sad if, after all, it is not sent to Quino. It is good of you to have taken so much trouble about the windows, but, much as I love the beautiful, they had better be plain if the work could not be well and successfully done. The communion cloth you so kindly worked has already done good service, and the small one given by Mrs. Serjeant I take with me for services in distant places. Please tell E—— that I cannot, as yet, find any Mapuche weapons of warfare. Whenever I ask them about them they say, 'Ya no hay,' *i.e.*, 'There are none now,' but I don't believe them. I think they are put away; all I have found are two stones, with holes bored through, which are used by them for catching animals or hurling at the enemy. As to butterflies, they are a very ordinary sample, and not worth preserving. We have the fire-fly dancing through the myrtle boughs in summer, and the little humming-bird.

"This disjointed epistle, written at intervals ranging over several weeks, will, I hope, give you some little insight into the life we live, and our surroundings; but though far, far apart, it is consoling to remember that we are members of one great family, children of the Great Father, and that we are working together for the same noble end, and also that some day we shall rejoice together over the harvest gathered into the garner of heaven.

"JOHN R. TYERMAN."

LOTA.

The Rev. S. Asquith writes :—

"*Colegio Inglés, Lota, Chile, South America,*
"*July* 1, 1890.

"The decision of the Committee as to final arrangements for this pastorate and chaplaincy is anxiously awaited. Meanwhile, *the exact routine left by Mr. Dodds* is maintained from week to week. The attendances at services and meetings is very variable at present, and will be for some weeks, until the wet season is past.

"Mr. Gabriel Mills, Miss Miller, and others, are helping to maintain the temperance and Sunday school work, pending a final appointment.

"Lota is suffering from a serious and increasing epidemic of small-pox in its several phases. The very poor suffer most—the result of habits and housing. Very few foreigners have been attacked, and the only fatal case is a son of Mr. Barr. During the past eighteen months there have been three epidemics—measles, influenza, small-pox. Little is done by the authorities save in the hurried agencies of the hour. In the republics of this continent human life is of little value.

"Mr. Corrie maintains his efforts in Talcahuano. The Lady Principal of the English School there lends her schoolroom free.

"From Concepcion (in reply to the Bishop's circular as to my nomination, pending the final action of the home executive) I received a communication that all Church work had lapsed completely; during the vacancy nothing is possible, therefore, as to Concepcion.

"Mr. Dodds gave up the Coronel work before his illness. At present, therefore, and until the chaplaincy is again filled, it seems wise and right simply and quietly to maintain agencies as I received them. Whoever is nominated to this incumbency will have to face an altered condition of things; what that may be is not for me to enter into, as merely filling the vacancy.

"We hope the magazines will be sent as usual. Those for January, February, March, and April I have distributed myself, in whole or part.

"According to the Bishop's instructions, I have kept him informed as to procedure here."

Seamen's Mission.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

MR. THOMAS HOOPER sends the following Reports:—

"*Seamen's Mission, Rio de Janeiro,*
"*May* 29, 1890.

"The following is the report of work done by the Mission during the month of April, 1890:—

"The Mission and Reading Rooms were kept open daily during the month, not many in attendance. Assistance given to two or three applicants for relief. The hospital was visited on the usual visiting days. The following vessels were visited, viz.:—'White Wings,' 'Eva Lynch,' 'Wolfe,' 'Ragnar,' 'Ida,' 'Therese,' 'Lucy A. Davis' (2), 'Drot,' 'Avon' (2), 'Efraim,' 'Vigilant,' 'Alexander Keith,' 'Cosmos' (2), 'Imsland,' 'Edith,' 'Cambay,' 'Isabel,' 'Margaret Mitchell,' 'Ryerson,' 'Russell,' 'Lilian,' 'Alice Cooper' (2), 'Abram Young' (2), 'Flora,' 'Mistletoe' (2), 'A. W. Weston,' 'Carib,' 'Lizzie Currie,' 'Salacia' and 'Brazil' (2). I have nothing further to add at present."

"*June* 21, 1890.

"The following is the report of work done by the Mission during the month of May, 1890:—

"The hospital was visited on the regular visiting days during the month. I am glad to be able to record that at length inquiries are being made through the columns of the press as to the truth of the many statements concerning the very indifferent treatment our men have received during the past. I trust I shall be able to report great improvement in this respect, but for the present will content myself with these few remarks. Assistance was given to applicants for relief in some cases; but, as the means are limited, I could not help all, there being a larger number than ordinary. Whilst on this subject I will just notice a pleasing instance in connection with this assistance branch which happened during the month. About four years ago I assisted a man to the extent of five pounds (50 milreis) to enable him to go to the interior of the country where he was promised employment. To my great satisfaction he came to the Mission room one day during the month, and, after thanking me for the help, handed me over the sum advanced, at the same time telling me he had prospered, and that, if I liked, he would let me have twenty pounds to be paid back any time at my convenience. I think that act speaks for itself; at any rate it is to me a bright spot amidst much that is at present dark, for it proves that gratitude is no

yet dead. I am sorry to say that my regular appeal in the columns of the 'Rio News,' for left-off clothing up to the present has met with but scant response, on what account I know not, but it makes me rather serious when so many men come to me, some of whom are referred to me by English residents, for help in this way, and I am unable to help for the simple reason that I do not get the clothes to give away. One can do but little where the means are but little.

"I hope, please God, if all goes well, to have a helper by August, as the future Mrs. H. proposes to come out in that month.

"The Mission and Reading Rooms were well attended during the month, which perhaps may be attributed to a rather extensive gift of books to the Mission by the 'British Subscription Library,' at Rio, to whom the thanks of the Mission are due.

"During the month 35 vessels were visited; papers, tracts, &c., distributed, and the men spoken to as occasion offered. I have nothing further to add."

PERNAMBUCO.

Mr. P. J. R. Walker writes:—

"*Pernambuco Mission to Seamen,*
"*July* 23*rd*, 1890.

"I now present the report of my work during my absence from this port.

"This Committee kindly granted me a three months' leave of absence at the request of the South American Missionary Society, that I might accompany the Rev. Edward W. Matthews, secretary of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society, who was *en route* to Buenos Ayres, with the view of starting a Mission among seamen in that port, and which I was asked if I would be willing to take up, in the event of the Local Committee there accepting me. I now desire to thank this Committee for their kindness in granting me the necessary leave on full pay, and to Mr. F. Holms, missionary, who did my work, as far as lay in his power, during my absence. Mr. Holms's time being taken up very much with his teaching did not allow of his giving the time to the Mission which he would give if he were the missionary-in-charge. As he has not given in any report of work done I cannot give it here, but it has consisted, as far as I know, of services on shipboard and in the Home, and Hospital visiting. During the month of June there were 17 men in the Home, and the receipts amounted to 209 milreis. The expenses were 183 milreis, which, with a balance of 107 milreis from May, left a balance to credit of 132 milreis, the actual profits for the month of June being 25 milreis. Up to date there have been 10 men in the Home.

"On my way south, I held services on board the S.S. 'Magdalena,' on June 8th, viz., in the 1st class saloon with 30 passengers present ; in the 2nd class with 24 present, and in the forecastle with 56 sailors and firemen and 3rd class passengers. On June 15th, the day I landed in Buenos Ayres, I preached in the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms. On Sunday, June 22nd, I visited nine vessels in the Boca and had service on two of them, viz., the 'E.L. Mayberry' (American) and the 'Erminia' (English). In the evening I preached at the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms to an audience of about 70 people. His Lordship Bishop Stirling who was present closed the meeting with prayer and the benediction. I called on his Lordship on the following Tuesday to consult him about the proposed Mission in the Boca. On June 29th, I held service on the 'E.L. Mayberry' again. This time I hoisted the blue 'Bethel,' which I hope to have the pleasure of seeing floating again many times, as I have also had the pleasure of thus beginning what is to be a definite and permanent Mission among the seamen in that port. In the evening I preached in the Boca Mission Hall. On July 6th I again held service on the 'E.L. Mayberry' in the morning, and at the Young Men's Christian Association in the evening. On July 13th I held service in the forecastle of the R.M.S. 'La Plata' on my way back. In all, I conducted 11 services. I have been accepted for the Buenos Ayres Mission, and am now awaiting instructions from that port as to when I am to go there."

Gleanings on the Due Observance of the Lord's Day.

AS A DAY OF REST AND REFRESHMENT FOR BODY AND SOUL.

SUNDAY LABOUR ON RAILWAYS.

In a letter from the Rev. T. A. Fernley, Secretary of the Philadelphia Sabbath Association, dated July 3, 1889, and addressed to J. T. Morton, Esq., we get the following intelligence :—"The Pennsylvania Railroad has stopped the running of all freight trains, except those carrying livestock or perishable articles, on the Sabbath. The same regulation has been adopted by the other great trunk lines to a large extent."

We are glad also to report that, in reply to an extensively signed memorial, the South-Eastern Railway has decided that six days shall constitute a week's work for signalmen. The London, Chatham, and Dover Railway has followed the example of the South-Eastern. This arrangement does not abolish Sunday work, but it is a recognition of the Sabbath, and it has also been agreed that if the men are required to work on Sundays they shall be paid at a higher rate than for work on

week-days. The tendency of this is to keep Sunday work down by making it more expensive.

TWO STATESMEN'S TESTIMONY FOR THE SABBATH AT THE PARIS CONGRESS.

The French Republic of one hundred years ago hated religion and religious institutions so intensely that they passed a law to abolish the Sabbath and to institute one day of rest in ten. That was in 1793; and it is a testimony to the value of the institution of the Sabbath that the present French Republic should do exactly the opposite, and call a Congress for preserving the Sabbath, and pass no less than forty-eight resolutions all favouring the institution of the Sunday as a day of rest from labour.

The Congress was held in a hall at the Exhibition on September 24, 25, 26, and 27, under the presidency of M. Léon Say, the Minister of Commerce.

At that Congress the two following important letters were read :—

Mr. Harrison, President of the United States, wrote : "Experience and observation have convinced me that all persons working either with the hands or mentally need rest, which Sunday observance alone can guarantee to him. Philanthropists and Christians can consider the question in all its different points of view, but, whether we consider man as an animal or as a human being, we ought to unite together to secure for him the rest which both body and mind equally claim, in order to be maintained in the best possible conditions. Those who do not see the Divine command in the Bible cannot fail to see it in man himself."

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone wrote : "It seems to me unquestionable that the observance of Sunday rest has taken deep root both in the convictions and the habits of the immense majority of my countrymen. If it appears to many of them a necessity of spiritual and Christian life, others not less numerous defend it with equal energy as a social necessity. The working-class is extremely jealous of it, and is opposed not merely to its avowed abolition, but to whatever might indirectly tend to that result. Personally, I have always endeavoured, as far as circumstances have allowed, to exercise this privilege ; and now, nearly at the end of a laborious public career of nearly fifty-seven years, I attribute in great part to that cause the prolongation of my life and the preservation of the faculties I may still possess. As regards the masses, the question is still more important ; it is the popular question *par excellence.*"

We are glad to report that Mr. Harrison has prohibited Sunday parades of the military in the United States.

In Memoriam.

We record with much regret the death of Lady Sulivan, the widow of the late lamented Admiral Sir B. J. Sulivan, K.C.B., at her residence, Tregew, Bournemouth. Lady Sulivan has soon followed her beloved husband to "the rest that remaineth for the people of God." She, as well as her kind and distinguished husband, was an old and steadfast friend of our Society.

PARCELS FOR MISSION STATIONS.

The Secretaries acknowledge with warmest thanks the receipt of the undermentioned Packages for transmission to our Mission Stations :—

Mrs. Hunt . . .	Killymard
Mrs. Gahan (2) . .	Donegal
Mrs. Mandell . .	Leamington
Miss Stanley . . .	Odiham
The Ladies' Working Party, per Miss Livingstone . .	Sydenham
No name (2) . . .	Sherborne
Mrs. Burton (2) . .	Dawlish
The Working Party .	Coombe Down
The Juvenile Working Party . . .	Coombe Down
Mrs. Coombe and Mrs. Edlin (2) . .	Plymouth
Mrs. Teape . . .	Edinburgh
Miss Cooper and Miss Clarke	Bracebridge
Mrs. Watson and Miss Clarke . .	Bracebridge
Miss Birks . . .	Regent's Park
"Rosario" . . .	Redhill
Mrs. D. Harvey	Richmond
Mrs. Cockean . .	Hawick
Rev. G. P. Quick .	Douglas
Mrs. A. Gardiner .	St. Leonards
From an old friend of one whose life was spent in her HeavenlyMaster's service	Great Malvern
Mrs. James . . .	Brighton
Miss Tregellis, per Mrs. Punnett .	Flushing
Miss Coalbank . .	Southport
Miss Harton (2) .	Belsize Park
Holywood Working Party, per Miss McGee	Holywood
Miss Otley, Mrs. S. Trotter, and Miss King, per Miss Searle	Broxbourne
No name. (1 Bale per Carter Paterson).	

Proceedings in the Provinces.

THE work done in July consisted almost entirely of Sunday sermons; and, considering that one of our Association Secretaries was nominally on holiday, we have reason to be thankful that these church collections amounted to all but £88, the average from each of the eight places visited being £11. The Rev. Dr. Hole kindly gave his church at Bromley, Kent, for the advocacy of our cause by Mr. Grundy, while he himself went for us to St. Stephen's, Walcot. By this double kindness just £21 was added to our funds, and much interest aroused at Christ Church, Bromley, which was a new opening, and had a juvenile meeting as well as sermons. This well-planned exchange took place when Mr. Grundy was supposed to be enjoying a holiday; but, quite apart from such actual duty, those connected with Association work usually find that a considerable amount of correspondence is extorted from them during their month's leave if they would not see their work suffer during the ensuing month. No *locum tenens* is in the nature of things able to assist an Association Secretary in the same complete manner he can the absent incumbent of a parish. We believe most of our staff do no small amount of work when on furlough. Mr. Martlew, we note, held the one meeting of the month at the Chancellor's School, Lincoln; and such openings, as we have observed on former occasions, are very valuable, for they bring us into contact with lives which have all the future before them. St. Paul's, Prince's Park, Liverpool, gave us £18, Eastwood nearly £7, and Christ Church, Derby, about £6. Mr. Martlew notices that recent deaths in Derby have considerably lessened the list of churches supporting the Society, though he adds a hope that it is only for a time. We regret to see Rugby postponed, for we had come to regard this place as one of the very few which might be relied on for help in a particular month. And the more permanent such arrangements become, the healthier is our organisation, and the less the trouble for both secretaries and incumbents.

Two important pulpits in Scotland, St. Thomas', Edinburgh, and St. James', Cupar, have been occupied by our Clerical Secretary, the Rev. R. J. Simpson, whose four sermons produced over £33. Mr. Dawson, as some of our readers know, was about to leave St. Thomas', but has, we learn, consented to remain.

Ireland, as we write, is engaging the attention of two of our staff, and, in our next issue, we hope to be able to record the results of the August work, both in the south and north.

PRAYER UNION.

The following are the subjects of prayer for Monday, September 8th :—

1. That God may graciously watch over and protect Mr. Tyerman and his family and flock from not only sin and sorrow, but the many bodily dangers that surround them.

2. We pray God to guide us to a wise choice in regard to the Lota and Cordoba chaplaincies.

3. That Mr. Walker, now appointed as first missionary to the Boca, Buenos Ayres, may have God's grace and protection in his arduous and dangerous work.

BRITISH
LIBRARY

Contributions thankfully received from July 24 to August 23, 1890.

*** Abbreviations used in the following List:—S., Sermon; M., Meeting; D.R.M., Drawing Room Meeting; L., Lecture; M.L., Magic Lantern; D.V., Dissolving Views; Ex., Expenses; Addl., Additional.—***FULL PARTICULARS*** will be given in the next Annual Report.

	£	s.	d.
DONATIONS.			
Anon.	0	7	10
Anonymous	20	0	0
A Member of Committee towards Expenses of Buenos Ayres Seamen's Mission	19	12	4
Cotton, Mrs.	1	10	0
Parker, Miss E. M.	0	10	0
Vialls, Mr. B. (in lieu of prospective Legacy)	100	0	0
SUBSCRIPTIONS.			
Alder, Rev. R. H.	2	2	0
Merry, Mrs.	0	10	6
Noon, James, Esq.	2	0	0
ASSOCIATIONS.			
METROPOLIS.			
Brompton, A. G. Smith, Esq.	4	0	0
Do., per do., S. Cockerton, Esq.	0	5	0
Ealing, Right Rev. Bishop of Antigua	0	10	6
Fulham (card coll.), Mrs. Lupton	0	10	0
Hornsey Rise, St. Mary's, per Miss Thompson	5	10	6
Islington, per Edwin Hooper, Esq.	0	18	6
Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath, per Miss Couty:—			
Juvenile Association, coll. (including £3. 18s. cards) 12 0 0			
Bible Class (coll.) 2 13 10			
	14	13	10
St. Paul's Missionary Society (Messrs. Hitchcock, Williams, & Co.) per Mr. L. L. Catt, Hon. Sec.	9	5	0
Shadwell, per Rev. H. W. L. Robinson	0	12	1
Streatham Common, per Mrs. Cow, S. and M. by Rev. C. Banning	14	0	10
Westminster, per Miss G. Ellis	0	6	0
PROVINCES.			
Ashton-under-Lyne, per Rev. Dr. Kirk, St. Peter's	3	11	4
Bromley Park, Christ Church (Offertory, per Rev. Dr. Hole)	8	14	4
Broxbourne, per Miss Searle	6	0	0
Bournemouth, per Miss Sulivan	1	5	0
Burstow, per Rev. T. B. Sikes, SS. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	6	3	0
Burton Latimer, per Rev. M. Newman, SS. &c. by Rev. Hugh Doig	4	11	8
Busbridge, per Rev. W. Tringham, SS. and M. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	5	8	3
Carlisle, per Rev. G. T. Valentine, Mrs. Page	2	2	0
Cheltenham, per Mrs. Wilson	22	10	0
Croydon, per Mrs. H. C. Watson (proceeds of Sale of Work of Monthly Working Party)	30	0	0
Fisherton, per Mrs. Thwaites (don. from Exhibition Fund)	1	0	0
Gravesend, per Miss Smart	3	5	0
Leamington, per Mrs. Phelps (in Memory of Rev. Robert Phelps Ps. 23)	2	0	0
Malvern Wells, per Miss S. Duke	4	7	8
Newport Pagnall, Mrs. Graves Walker (for Southern Mission)	7	0	0
Norbiton, from a "Working Man" (for Southern Mission)	4	10	0
Pennington, per Rev. W. M. Smith	3	6	0
Roughtown, per Rev. J. F. McDonough	0	2	0
Saddleworth, per Rev. Hugh Doig	4	0	11
Southend, per Rev. T. W. Herbert, SS. and M. St. John's, by Rev. G. W. Grundy 9 11 3			
Subs. 1 3 6			
	10	14	9
Strood, per Rev. C. H. Banning, S. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	1	12	2
Wallington, Miss Pill	5	0	0
Wotton (don. from Rev. R. T. and Mrs. Barnes)	1	0	0
SCOTLAND.			
Cupar Fife, A. R. Turnall (addl. to Offertory)	0	2	6
Edinburgh, per Miss Shand	7	10	0
Do., St. Thomas (Offertory, per Robert S. Stuart, Esq.)	12	5	0
IRELAND.			
Co. Louth, Hon. Sec., Mrs. H. C. Tisdall. Deputation, Mr. Farmer:—			
Ballymascanlan, per Rev. J. T. Warren (coll. after L.)	3	19	0
Castle Bellingham, Rev. W. Bellingham (don.)	1	0	0
Collon, per Rev. R. M. Peile-Freeman (coll. after L.)	2	2	9½
Drogheda, per Rev. John Eccles (coll. after L.)	2	0	0
Drumcar, per Rev. F. McClintock (coll. after L.) 1 16 3½			
The Rev. F. McClintock (Donation for Widows and Orphans) 1 1 0			
Collected by Lily Armstrong (card) 0 10 0			
Mrs. Egar's box 0 13 8½			
	4	1	0
Dundalk, per Rev. J. Rainsford (coll. after L.)	1	6	8
Jonesborough, per Rev. J. Scott (coll. after L. at Ravensdale)	2	11	9
Heynestown, per Rev. F. Kinch (coll. after L. at Blackrock) 0 12 1			
Box and card 0 3 6½			
	0	15	7½
Omeath, per Rev. H. Vereker (coll. after L.)	1	14	10
	19	11	8
Dublin, St. Ann's, per Rev. Ronald MacDonnell (Offertory)	2	10	0

A Series of Illustrated Leaflets on the different branches of the Society's work is being prepared, of which there are now ready, (1) The Gran Chaco, (2) Wollaston Island, (3) The Araucanian Mission. These may be had for gratuitous distribution, in letters or otherwise, by applying to the Secretary, S.A.M.S., 1 Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

CLEVEDON.

A SALE OF WORK

WILL (D.V.) BE HELD ON

SEPTEMBER 11, 1890,

AT THE

PUBLIC HALL, CLEVEDON,

When Mrs. GODDARD and Miss KELLY will be thankful to receive Contributions of useful and fancy articles for their Stall, on behalf of the

SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Parcels to be sent to Mrs. GODDARD, Bycullah, Clevedon, and Miss KELLY, Woodbury, Clevedon, Somerset.

PLEASE MARK PRICES PLAINLY.

LEE, LEWISHAM, AND BLACKHEATH ASSOCIATION.

THE ANNUAL SALE

OF

PLAIN AND FANCY NEEDLEWORK, &c. &c.

WILL BE HELD (D.V.)

EITHER AT LEE OR BLACKHEATH,

ON

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8 & 9, 1890.

CONTRIBUTIONS will be thankfully received by the Hon. Secretary, 3 Northbrook Road, Lee, S.E. (*If per rail*, viâ *Lewisham*.) Plain, strong, cheap Clothing for the poor, knitted Socks and Stockings, knitted Woollen Shawls, Comforters, Mittens, Vests, Flannels, &c., and *good plain work*, sell well; also Toys of every description, and simply but *well*-dressed Dolls. Articles intended for summer use do not easily find purchasers at this Sale. Donors are asked to *price each article very legibly, and not above the fair value*, as at this Sale there are no raffles nor any reduction of prices. Will Contributors kindly forward *not later* than last week in September?

ORDERS NOW RECEIVED.

RAYS OF SUNLIGHT IN DARKEST SOUTH AMERICA;

OR,

GOD'S WONDROUS WORKING ON SOUTHERN SHORES AND SEAS.

CLOTH, GILT, ONE SHILLING.

THIRD LIST OF
DONATIONS RECEIVED IN RESPONSE TO THE APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE WIDOW & FATHERLESS CHILDREN OF THE LATE REV. J. ALLAN DODDS.

Amounts already acknowledged, First and Second List, £200 5 6.

	£	s.	d.
Per Rev. W. H. Lloyd.			
A. Cathcart Roxburgh ...	2	10	0
Fergus Roxburgh	2	10	0
"Tuum est"	5	0	0
Rev. D. Wheeler	1	0	0
Mr. G. H. Lea	1	1	0
Mrs. V. S. Fox	0	5	0
Per Rev. G. W. Grundy.			
Mr. S. Cow	1	1	0
C.B.S. per Miss Mandell ...	1	0	0
Rev. Prebendary S. Adams ...	0	10	6
Rev. W. Tringham	0	10	0
Mr. Luck	1	0	0
Mrs. Mandell	1	0	0
Miss Mandell	0	10	0
Miss Nisbet	0	5	0
Mrs. Thurston...	1	0	0
Per Mr. & Miss Couty.			
Mrs. W. Gibbon Rendle ...	0	5	0
Mrs. A. Davey per Mrs. Tingle	1	1	0
Mrs. Sharmar, per Mrs. Tingle	1	0	0
Corporation for relief of poor Clergy	20	0	0
Miss Hales	0	10	0
Mrs. Hellicar	0	10	0
Miss Smart	0	10	0
Sir Mark Collett	10	0	0
Mrs. Skinner	0	5	0
Mr. F. Sellwood, per Mrs. Tingle	1	1	0
Mr. Wilson do.	1	1	0
Miss Scarborough do.	0	5	0

	£	s.	d.
"A Friend"	0	5	0
Mr. James R. Cubitt	1	1	0
Mr. W. Macandrew	5	0	0
Rev. J. Gilmore, per Mrs. Tingle	0	5	0
Mr. Norman	1	0	0
Miss Dandy	5	0	0
Mr. Church	1	0	0
Miss King	1	0	0
Miss Cannington, per Rev. W. B.	1	0	0
W., per do.	0	5	0
Miss Kate Johnson	0	5	0
Mr. Broad	0	5	0
Mrs. Burton	0	10	0
"A Lady"	5	0	0
Anonymous	0	5	0
Mrs. Bragge	0	5	0
Rev. J. C. Dowle	0	10	0
Miss Tosh	1	0	0
Miss F. Warder	1	1	0
Miss Foy	1	0	0
A Friend	5	0	0
General Sir A. Lawrence ...	5	0	0
Mrs. Cranwell	0	10	0
Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy	10	0	0
"Arnold Trust," per W. Brook, Esq.	6	0	0
Mrs. Rodger, per Mrs. Tingle	2	0	0
"A Rosario," per Rev. G. Adams	1	0	0

In asking further contributions, friends are reminded that there are seven little children to be provided for—that it must be a long time before the elder ones can be elected to Orphanages or Free Schools—and in the mean time education must be found for them, and Mrs. Dodd's hands set free to enable her to provide for the three younger ones, and herself.

Votes are requested for the three elder boys. who have been nominated,
Reginald Allan, aged 9 years, to the Clergy Orphan School.
Herbert A. C. aged 7 years, to the Royal Masonic Institution.
Theodore Edwin, aged 8 years, to the British Orphan Asylum

Further contributions will be received by
D. Couty, Esq., *Chairman of Finance*, 3, Northbrook Road, Lee, S.E.
Rev. W. H. Barlow, Vicar of Islington, Cannonbury House, Islington. N.
Rev. W. H. Lloyd, Brimscombe Vicarage, Stroud, Gloucestershire, Formerly Chaplain of Valparaiso, Chili.
Rev. G. F. W. Munby, Turvey Rectory, Bedford.
Rev. G. W. Grundy, 16, Effingham Road, Lee.
C. F. Dixon, Esq., 27, Clement's Lane, London, E.C.
Mrs. J. Abbott, 55, Lee Park.

XIV.] OCTOBER 1, 1890. [PRICE ONE PENNY.

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Sold at the **SOCIETY'S OFFICE, 1 Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street;**
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South American Missionary Society.

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H. WRIGHT

THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

OCTOBER 1, 1890.

SINCE our last issue letters from South America have been received from the following :—

Bishop of the Falkland Islands (*July* 19, 20).
Adams, Rev. G. A. S. (*Aug.* 11).
Allen, Rev. R. (*Aug.* 6, 11, and 13).
Aspinall, Rev. E. C. (*July* 21).
Bartlett, Mr. B. O. (not dated).
Burleigh, Mr. L. H. (*June* 24).
Corrie, Mr. J. C. (*Aug.* 5).
Grubb, Mr. W. B. (*July* 21).
Holles, Rev. F. E. R. (*Sept.* 18).
Hooper, Mr. Thos. (*July* 20, *Aug.* 13).
Mosley, Rev. H. (*Aug.* 14).
Humble, Rev. Dr. (*Aug.* 15.)
Ince, Mr. Wm. (*July* 21).
Midgley, Rev. J. (*Aug.* 28).
Robertson, Mr. J. S. (*July* 16, 31).
Robins, Mr. J. C. (*June* 10).
Walker, Mr. P. J. R. (*Aug.* 24).
Whaits, Mr. R. (*June* 26, *July* 8).

The General Committee held a Meeting on the 11th ult.

The next Meeting will (D.V.) take place on the 9th inst.

The Finance Committee held Meetings on the 4th and 18th inst.

The next Meetings will (D.V.) take place on the 2nd and 16th inst.

The total amount received from August 23rd to September 23rd was £302. 6*s*.

MUSEUM

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

WE call special attention to the deeply interesting letter of Bishop Stirling. No more important document has reached the Committee from South America for many years. It will come before them at an early date for particular consideration, and it is earnestly hoped that the friends of the Society, especially those interested in our Paraguay Mission, will come forward with generous help to enable the Bishop and our gallant and faithful missionaries to continue the work they have so well begun, and which promises such glorious results.

Mr. Lawrence, our missionary at Ooshooia, who is enjoying a brief but well-won holiday in England after twenty years' work in Tierra del Fuego, formed part of deputations to Brighton and St. Leonards in the last week of September.

The "Rays of Sunlight in Darkest South America" has now come out, and can be had at the offices of the Society or from the publishers, Messrs. Wlles Gardner, Darton & Co., Paternoster Square.

We earnestly hope that the "Annual Sale of Work" of the Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath Association may as usual be well attended and have good success, and that the state of the weather and the state of his health may enable our venerable and beloved Chairman of Finance, David Couty, Esq., to be present, as usual on this happy occasion. His genial words of wisdom and good cheer are ever welcome and encouraging, coming out of the abundance of a head and a heart for many a year devoted to the work of our Society.

Mr. W. H. Elkin has been accepted by the Bishop of London for Examination and Ordination and with a view to spiritual work in South America. But the Bishop has relegated both Examination and Ordination to the Bishop of Bedford, who has been good enough to arrange for the former on October 6, and, if passed satisfactorily, for the latter on October 18. There is no regular Ordination in the Diocese of London in the autumn.

Mr. Elkin, it may be mentioned, is the son of a former esteemed chaplain at Lota.

A Serious Need of Funds.

THE Committee greatly regret to announce that, the Reserve Fund being exhausted by the heavy calls upon it since the foundation of our three new mission stations, the borrowing power of the Society to meet current expenditure is exhausted too, and such exigencies can only be met by certain members of the Committee becoming personally liable. This is a condition of things which they trust the friends of South America and of our Society will forthwith seek to remedy by coming forward with some generous donations, such as were received last year about this time—£1,000 from "Two friends." It is a very critical situation, and if prolonged might involve, at the least, the withdrawal of grants from some four or five important stations—if not more serious consequences.

May He, whose is the silver and the gold, open the hearts of His stewards to give as kings unto "the King." A "Poor Working Man,' near London, who will not allow his name to be mentioned, has, out of his weekly earnings, contributed as follows to the funds of the Society, viz. :—

1886	...	...	...	£17	0 9
1887	...	...	...	16	12 0
1888	...	...	...	15	14 6
1889	...	...	...	18	11 2

Paraguay.

THE Right Rev. Bishop of the Falkland Islands sends the following most interesting and encouraging Report :—

"*Villa Concepcion, Paraguay,*
"*July* 19 *and* 20, 1890.

"I am on board the river boat *Pingo*, *en route* for Asuncion to-morrow.

"Yesterday, in the *Adolfo Henriksen*, I arrived from the Riacho Fernandez under Mr. Bartlett's charge at Villa Concepcion. Mrs. Stirling is with me. Our stay at the Mission Station lasted from Saturday evening last, the 12th inst., until Friday forenoon of the 18th.

"To and fro between Villa Concepcion and Riacho Fernandez we travelled in the above-named tiny launch, taking nearly nine hours up stream, towing a heavy canoe with stores for the station, and three hours and twenty minutes down stream. The value of this little steam-launch is *very* great, although it may be a truism to say a larger one would at

times prove of greater service. While speaking of steamboats, I may say that on this river there is no well connected service. The Platense Company time their boats to arrive at Asuncion on Friday and Monday, while the *Pingo*, their only boat plying higher up, leaves on Thursday. Returning, the *Pingo* leaves Villa Concepcion on Sunday and arrives at Asuncion too late to catch the down river boat, which leaves there on Monday. Thus hotel and other expenses are incurred at both ends. But, of course, the delay gives an opportunity for a special service or services for those requiring them. Thus I had a service in Asuncion at the Consulate on my way up ; and on my way down other services await me, in particular the dedication of the plot of ground used as a cemetery for Protestants, in which lies the body of dear Adolfo Henriksen.

"At Riacho Fernandez I found both Messrs. Bartlett and Grubb in excellent health, and living on the best terms with their Indian friends.

"The death of Mr. Henriksen and the removal to Keppel Island of Mr. Robins, occurring both since my visit last year, have necessarily lessened the immediate force of the Mission. It could not be otherwise. *The Indians trusted, and even loved, them* ; for they had approved themselves in word and deed as true friends of their race, whose language they were acquiring, and whose customs they had studied. From our point of view, therefore, there has been a sensible loss to the Mission by Mr. Henriksen's death, and the departure for Keppel Island of Mr. Robins. But, notwithstanding this, I find a manifest deepening and widening of confidence and goodwill on the part of the Indians, and a decided movement in advance towards an orderly system of Christian and moral instruction as well as of industry. The patience and kindness, the firmness and intelligence which Mr. Bartlett has brought to bear upon his Indian protégés have done their work, and kept in unbroken view before them the beneficent purpose of the Mission. The succession in this ministry of goodwill and sympathy has been well sustained by Mr. Grubb, who, I am persuaded, is animated by an admirable spirit, and has, I hope, in store for him a service of gladness and a harvest of blessing.

"Of the intelligence of the Indians I have no doubt whatever. They are bright and of quick perception. They are monogamic, and very strict in the observance of the marriage bond. Close intermarriage is avoided. Health prevails. Occasional drunkenness when they gather in the wild honey of the country, which has an intoxicating effect when taken to excess, or when in the course of trade they get hold of *caña* (a strong spirit), petty thieving, a disposition to beg are among their not overwhelming faults. On the other hand, when confidence exists, they are affectionate, courteous, and loyal in a remarkable degree. Mrs. Stirling on the morning after her arrival was attracted by some wild flowers which we gathered with difficulty, and continued our stroll. On returning, bunch after bunch of the choice flowers was presented to her by the women and children, who, unconsciously to ourselves, had watched our movements

seen our poor success. Seated afterwards with several women around her, their delight was to pluck out of her dress every thorn or burr which in the course of her walk had adhered to it. It was enough to know her wish to attempt to fulfil it. Yet there had been no bribery, no appeal to natural covetousness. Evidently the people wished to please, wished to show their real goodwill. On another occasion I was struck by the courtesy of one of the men who happened to be engaged in digging or rooting up sweet potatoes by the side of a stream we wished to . There was, however, but a dug-out canoe at hand, and we waited for one less cranky to be brought up the Riacho for our use. Mrs. Stirling, for the sake of shade, had descended the bank to the water's edge, ing, I suppose, rather disconsolately, as if she wanted to cross, and we were unready to help her into the canoe. Presently the Capitaz of the Indians unloosed a handkerchief which he wore round his neck, and, placing it over his hand, approached Mrs. Stirling, and offered to assist her to get into the canoe. The handkerchief was to cover his earthy hand.

"I mention these simple incidents to give you an insight into the character of the people, who are, according to my standard, essentially gentle and courteous and ready to oblige.

"The Cacique is a quiet and pleasant-mannered man, and in the most ample way acknowledges the right of the Mission to the land, to the palms, and to the service of the Indians, his peons, or rather, as he says, speaking to me, '*your peons*. They regard you as their Cacique.'

"To redeem my promise of last year to the Cacique, and to meet the views of the Committee, I have explained matters to Cacique Fernandez, promising him at once three mares, and his two principal men one mare each, as a compensation for the run of all his land, and the right of palm cutting, &c.

"I am aware, as you may suppose, that this arrangement is in one sense invalid, inasmuch as the Mission has no rights over land, or palms, or ought else on the territory ceded by the Paraguay Government to the Anglo-Paraguayan Land Company. But I thought it right last year, and still think it right, that the actual possessors of the land should not be dispossessed without compensation. If the Indians are to be treated as outside the pale, if we are to regard them as *feræ naturæ*, I know not why we should attempt to teach and Christianise them. If they are to be treated as human beings, as our fellow-creatures, I know not why we should deny to them their simple rights. Of one thing I am quite certain, that any act of injustice and inconsideration would be a fatal commencement of a so-called Christian Mission. Now look at things practically. Here is Cacique Fernandez with his tribe of men, women, and children. He has a few sheep, perhaps fifty, and as many goats. He is accustomed with his people to occupy a certain district, hunting wild animals and pasturing his tame, growing mandioca and sweet potatoes. Suddenly a

band of rude settlers, of strange language and alien habits, seize his land, and warn him and his people off. Offence is at once given to the natives of the place. Suspicion and violence follow. The red man perishes before the white. It is the law of nature, some say. It is the law or out-working of sin and selfishness, I say. It is not reasonable that vast territories should be left in possession of a sparse population of so-called savages. I acknowledge this. But I maintain that even so-called savages have their rights, which should be measured fairly and respected. In the interior of the Chaco, on the Anglo-Paraguayan Land Company's property and elsewhere, are Caciques with their retainers, with their flocks of sheep and goats, with their village or commercial rights, with their sense of home and tribal privileges. Yet, in the opinion of some, these have no rights, and no claims for consideration on the part of those to whom their land has, by a stroke of the pen, been made over. I do not sympathise with such opinion. Having, as I supposed last year, accepted from the Company a portion of its territory for special service—*i.e.*, for the special manifestation of justice and love and helpfulness to the Indians, I considered certain liabilities were incurred, and that it became a primary duty to assure them practically of our benevolent purpose, not by telling them they had no right or lot in the land of their forefathers, but by acknowledging their titles and rights, and offering to give what they considered fair for the transfer of such over a certain district to ourselves. The terms were not severe. A fair understanding was arrived at, and goodwill has resulted. Now it seems to me that in every case some such method should be adopted, in the hope that a friendly issue might ensue. But on this point I will say no more. We have, at any rate, done what is right and fair to Cacique Fernandez and his people.

"If the Committee, or any members of it, buy a portion of land from the Anglo-Paraguayan Company for the use of the Mission at Riacho Fernandez, they will reap the benefit of the pact which has been made with the Cacique.

"Meanwhile, Messrs. Bartlett and Grubb are daily and self-denyingly pursuing their duty among the natives of the Chaco, learning the language, turning to account what they know for daily instruction, and setting an example of manliness and purity which gladden my spirit. The custom of having public prayer daily, even though the natives know little or nothing of its meaning at first, was found good on Keppel Island and the Mission Station in the South. And it has always been maintained. The same custom will, I trust, prove beneficial in the Chaco, although at present courtesy and a desire to please may be the supreme motives for attendance by the Indians. On my next visit I hope to have presented to me candidates for baptism. But for this we must labour and pray.

"My visit was made the occasion of a *fiesta* for the natives, who, after morning prayer, and a short address through an interpreter, who speaks Guarani, had the chief part of a *novillo* distributed amongst them,

and then enjoyed a holiday. I visited the *tolderia* in the course of the afternoon, where I was made most welcome ; but the evening and night where reserved for the hilarities of the people, who danced and sang until early morn. There was nothing stronger than water and *maté* drunk on the occasion. Everyone seemed bright and in good humour next day, none the worse for that service of song. Several, including the Cacique, were at morning prayer, and waited to bid Mrs. Stirling and myself farewell when we embarked in the admirable little steam-launch *Adolfo Henriksen* for Villa Concepcion.

"Mr. Bartlett takes great care of the pretty craft, and manages it well. With its awning spread, and the English ensign floating over it in the breeze, the launch is a thing to be proud of.

"To-morrow Mr. Bartlett returns in it to Riacho Fernandez with equipment for an expedition, if possible, into the interior by water. I have desired him and Mr. Grubb to penetrate, if possible, to the place where the great chief, the Cacique Guazú, has his residence. It is expedient that we should know the people at headquarters, and become personally acquainted with the heads of tribes. If access can be gained by water, which is worth a trial, it will be a great help for us in future. On this experimental trip, therefore, Messrs. Bartlett and Grubb will almost immediately start, duly provided for the adventure. Should the water-way not be sufficiently open for the launch, and the first attempt be fruitless, Messrs. Bartlett and Grubb, whom I wish to go together, will try the journey overland. Many swamps have to be passed, and this year probably more than usual, as the *croscientes* have been long continued and high, preventing even the Indians up till now approaching the coast. This may favour the movements of the launch, but, on the whole, I fancy, after a little delay, allowing the waters to subside, the route by land will be accomplished.

"The various Indian *tolderias* along the margin of the Paraguay seem to me but so many agencies connected with the inland people. And it is naturally a thing to be desired that we should for mission purposes connect ourselves with the main houses in the interior.

"I look forward with interest to the report of Mr. Grubb and Mr. Bartlett on this subject.

"I must now draw to a close, but it remains for me to say that I have authorised Mr. Bartlett to purchase twenty sheep and twenty goats for the Mission.

"A large animal in hot weather is wasted when killed. With every care the meat lasts but a short time, and then our friends go without animal food, living very roughly and sparely for days together. A few goats and sheep would remedy this, and I think it right that they should be at the service of the missionaries, who require and deserve to be fed equally with other people.

"I have said nothing of a superintendent. Such a man—fit to guide

our friends on the spot—is not readily to be found. I know of none, yet, if the right man should be found, it would be of the greatest benefit. Meantime, let us hope and pray that the hearts and hands of our friends at Riacho Fernandez may be upheld, and that their minds may be enlightened to see what it is wise to do, and their wills be strengthened to fulfil it!

"WAITE H. FALKLAND ISLANDS."

Southern Mission.

OOSHOOIA.

THE Rev. E. C. Aspinall writes :—

"*Ooshooia, July* 21, 1890.

"I have had to spend about £20 in instruments and materials for stopping teeth, but will soon be able to recoup that to the Society. I charged it to myself, not intending the burden to come upon the Society, but after I had paid back the initial expense to myself to give the Society the benefit of anything I did in that way, as I have always done in paying over money received for medical services.

"I also enclose Mr. Burleigh's account, and an order for goods.

"The new Governor has just arrived in the 'Tye' on Saturday. I called upon him immediately, and he and the new secretary returned my call yesterday. I think we shall get on well together, as both speak and understand English, and seem very nice men. They will not, I think, interfere with our religious freedom, but we must leave time to show what they are.

"I saw the Governor again to-day (22nd). He was exceedingly nice; he is just going on an expedition round Tierra del Fuego, for the purpose of choosing a site for another station on the Ona side. He has invited me to go with him, as if the land is suitable he says he would present a petition to his Government to give me, as trustee, a grant of land for the benefit of the natives, if the Committee see their way to open another station there. He says he thinks his Government would be certain to grant the petition. As he will only be gone a few days, if I can arrange matters I think it well to go with him, as although you may not be able to take up this new offer, yet my presence may be the means of stopping a collision, and perhaps massacre of natives. Most of our natives are now away, and very little is doing. There are a few cases of sickness, but none more serious than Mrs. Hemmings can manage.

"I was glad to receive the June number of the Magazine, and to

read the account of the annual meeting. Please thank Mr. Morris for his very kind words of encouragement to us missionaries.

"The Governor has appointed me Official Doctor for Ooshooia, when I am in residence, and says he intends to pay me so much a visit to each patient, as, though a doctor himself, he does not wish to practise. Of course, all money I receive I shall pay over to Mr. Lawrence on behalf of the Society. I have accepted this arrangement, because it will keep me in touch with the Government officials, and keep up the friendly relations hitherto existing between us.

"He also asked me to try and get six natives to enlist as soldiers over there. He offers them clothes, food, and house, with $15 a month, and moral protection to their wives if they choose to marry. He says he will always allow them to come over on Sunday, if they wish, for the day. All this seems fair and above board, and he seems straightforward in his speech. He said he wishes us to thoroughly realise that he is willing to uphold us in every way in our position if we will uphold him in his. I told him we always did uphold the Government in every way, and that we prayed for the President and all in authority every Sunday.

"We have had public prayer once or twice with the natives since I came back that God would incline the heart of this new Governor to us, and does not this seem an answer to our prayers? Do please urge the Committee to go forward. *Remember there are yet many hundreds of the Southern Ona living, and God seems to be delivering them to us* to save them from being shot, as they have been, in the North. If I go with the Governor I will write and send *via* Sandy Point, if I have an opportunity, what the land is like. Write to me an answer, whether I go forward or not, both to Sandy Point and Stanley, as I do not know which I shall be at first. This I send by the steamer 'Ooshooia' or 'Tye,' *via* Buenos Ayres."

KEPPEL ISLAND.

Mr. Robins writes:—

"*Keppel Island, June* 10, 1890.

"Again I write to inform you of the welfare and doings here at this station. I am glad to say that all is going well. For a few weeks on my arrival here I assisted Mr. Whaits in many things about the farm, but now I think I am fairly settled in Mr. Grubb's place, that is with the school-work. According to your instructions and Bishop Stirling's I have placed myself entirely under Mr. Whaits' orders and guidance in all things here, assisting him to the best of my ability.

"I am pleased to be able to tell you of the Wednesday prayer meeting, for to me it is a time of refreshing, and I think to all that attend. Mr. Whaits conducts this meeting, as also every morning meeting for

prayers, speaking to the lads in their own tongue. When one considers what the Yahgan is in his wild state, and then to see him after he has become converted to Christ Jesus (for I think it can be said of many they are converted), he is led to praise God for what He has done and is doing every day. I believe there is among the boys here a very earnest fight going on, each endeavouring to do what is right, and how very hard the fight must be for a Yahgan to do right. I am sure *we* find it very hard at times to do right, so it must be much harder for those who have never been under any restraint in their passions before coming into contact with the Mission.

"I am pleased to be able to say I am more like my old self again in health. I do not find it so much trouble to walk about as I did on my arrival here."

Rio Sailors' Mission.

MR. HOOPER writes:—

"*Rio Seamen's Mission Branch,*
"*July* 20, 1890.

"The following is the 'Report of Work' for the month of June, 1890.

"The hospital was regularly visited, and I am pleased to note that marked improvement has taken place, that is to say, more freedom is allowed me in my intercourse with the men. I am allowed to distribute papers amongst the men, and from what I can learn from the men under treatment a little more attention is paid them. This improvement is in some measure owing no doubt to representations made in the columns of the 'Rio News,' and also probably to the strong and earnest canvassing for the purpose of establishing a Protestant hospital. Altogether I think I can justly claim that my efforts in this direction have not been unavailing, although nearly six years has elapsed since I first started visiting the hospital; but not yet being satisfied, I have strong hopes that the time will soon arrive when every patient at whose bed-side I may attend may be freely offered and as freely accept the spiritual advice and consolation he may be in need of.

"The Mission and Reading Rooms were opened daily during the month from 7 A.M. to 9 P.M., and were fairly well attended; and, although I cannot say much of the attendance at divine service, yet the opportunities for individual effort were very satisfactory; a good proof if one were needed is the frequent use made of the missionary as an adviser.

"There seems to be no slackness in the application by casesof need; help has been rendered by food, lodging, clothing, and work.

"During the month the following vessels were visited, viz. :—'Salatiga' (3), 'Mabel' (3), 'Charlie Baker' (3), 'Mary E. Chapman' (2), 'Ragnar' (2), 'Brandon,' 'Souvenir,' 'Tommy,' 'Belt,' 'Rossignol,' 'Ethel,' 'Carrie L. Smith,' 'Scotia,' 'Crown Prince,' 'Miltiades,' 'Sardinian' (2), 'Evviva,' 'Nora,' 'E. W. Stetson,' 'Grandee,' 'Karoo,' 'Crusader' (2), 'Afghanistan' (2), 'Mary E. Bliss,' and 'Kemander Svend.'"

OUR SAILORS AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The Rev. E. W. Matthews, Secretary of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society, has addressed the following letter to the Editor of *The Times*:—

SIR,—On the eve of my leaving England for South American ports you kindly inserted, under heading "The German Emperor and our Sailors," his Majesty's gift of £50 to the British and Foreign Sailors' Society and a plea for our sailors visiting Buenos Ayres and sister ports. It is now my pleasure to inform your many thousands of readers interested in these parts and in seamen that both the Royal gift and plea have done us excellent service. Though I found Buenos Ayres in the throes of a financial crisis, and we were standing on a volcano of revolutionary forces ready to burst forth at any moment, which did break out with great fury immediately after we left, yet in this movement for our seamen we experienced a success quite beyond our expectation. Envoys, Consuls, ministers of religion, and other representative men, irrespective of nation or creed, entered warmly into our scheme to establish harbour missions and sailors' homes. At Buenos Ayres her Majesty's Minister, Mr. Pakenham, following in the footsteps of our late patron, "Albert the Good," heartily led the way, presided over a public meeting, the largest of its kind ever held in the city, and was ably supported by the Minister of the United States, English, German, American, Norwegian, and other Consuls, Bishop Stirling, &c. So our project had a splendid shove off. The mission was thoroughly organised, suitable agent employed, a building, including sailors' home, free reading-rooms, and mission centre was being secured, and our subscription list on the spot amounted to over $20,000, and will no doubt reach at least $25,000. The last day, as I left at 5 P.M. was the best, for we financially beat the record. The German Attaché and Consul nobly followed the good example of our Admiral their Emperor, not only signed and sealed an introduction warmly commending me and the project to German houses, but subscribed themselves, the former $300. This prepared the way for the chairman of the local committee, Mr. Boadle, to go with me to these and other foreign houses. We ended up on what many in England think that "dreadful Bolsa," where those terrible "rings" are formed and gold premium rushes up like an inconing wave to the financial ruin of many. Certainly the

excitement was tremendous, but we formed our "ring"; one and another were caught in our "swim"; those caught took delight in catching others; if gold went up dollars came down on our sailors' home list, and we closed our Bolsa transactions at 4.10 P.M., showing for our day's work over $6,000. I like to do business with these people. Not one who was asked refused a contribution. Those on the spot so felt the necessity that, in spite of times distressing and crushing to many, they generously responded to this work of humanity and religion among seamen. Had times been good we would have secured some $100,000, and carried the thing through on an adequate scale right away. Our chairman significantly said to some gentlemen, "It's time we did something, for one of my captains told me that he had known in a very short time five engineers drowned at the 'Boca.'"

Rosario Seamen's Mission was successfully established at a large representative meeting. Captain Ferguson gave a mission boat for the river, funds were raised, and an agent secured. I saw seven ocean steamers of one employ at this port at the same time; and when it is remembered that these big ships lay right alongside the wharves, it will be at once seen the special need of reading-room and mission, where maddening drink and crimping go hand-in-hand.

Montevideo Harbour Mission and Sailors' Home were also successfully launched. The time was short from Saturday, 4 P.M., to noon the following Wednesday, but much was accomplished. Her Majesty's Minister, the Hon. Mr. Satow, presided, supported by the American Envoy, German, United States, and other Consuls, Vice-Admiral Grant, C.B. We had three ships of our Royal Navy in the harbour. Captain Langdon, of her Majesty's ship "Bramble," Lieutenant Commander Horsley, of her Majesty's ship "Cleopatra," took part in the meeting; Captain R. P. Humpage, of her Majesty's ship "Beagle," was prevented from being present, but signified his approval. The churches were also well represented, and it was refreshing to see our merchant seamen and blue-jackets present. Captain M'Donald, of the ship "Lombardian," with his brother shipmasters, promised a large sail boat (a mission cutter) suitable for this exposed harbour and roadstead, and every member of his crew gave $2. The naval officers promised to have a collection on board their ships towards furnishing a small sailors' home on shore. One gentleman started us with $1,000 gold, say £214; another $500, and so on; but where ports have been so long neglected much has to be done to make any worthy start. We hope, therefore, that friends at home will join in helping friends abroad in a work so humane and Christian. The sight of so many ships of Royal and merchant navies in this magnificent bay was most animating, and strongly appealed to our few countrymen on the spot. There were six disabled ships, one having been dismasted twice off Cape Horn. A ship had just been paid off, and the best sailor of the crew shipped immediately and deposited for safety some $70 with his new

captain; but that night on shore he fell into the hands of these crimps, and was found the next morning in the sea with his head crushed in. Our patron, the Duke of Clarence, describes how some of his own men were crimped in this very port when he was there in the "Bacchante." Many have still a vivid and happy recollection of that visit. We are greatly indebted to our able representative, Mr. Ernest Satow, who has become president of our Mission. He will be heard of again in the service of his country, and will yet have higher positions of trust in the diplomatic service. But these South American countries, with their undeveloped resources, with their wild youth of nationhood, with much to learn, but with a great future, and with their close relationships, not only to British companies, but thousands of British families, demand, not only in the commercial, but in the Consular and diplomatic service, our very best men.

The well-nigh infinite need of such institutions as I have been attempting to establish is abundantly proved by my visit with Rector Pelham Ogle to the rising port of Bahia Blanca, some 350 miles south-west of Buenos Ayres. Saturday afternoon and Sunday, there being no sailors' institute, not even a solitary Divine service for weeks together, no place but the grog shop, were the days for drinking and its attendant evils. I blush to say, but the truth must be told, I found one shipmaster put out of his ship for drink; the chief mate and half of the crew were away from another ship; the captain of another had sent for the police and arrested his boatswain and two able seamen for drinking and fighting; another captain had arrested a seaman, mad with drink, running about with a knife, threatening to stab all on board; while in the stream was a fine British barque detained already some four weeks, with four of her crew in prison at La Plata, over 300 miles distant, waiting their trial on the charge of murder. On Saturday night members of the different crews were on shore at this solitary drink "store," as it was called. Horrible drunkenness, blasphemy, and fighting went on, both ashore and afterwards on board the steamer and barque, till after midnight. When the light of Sunday morning came an engineer of a steamer owned, I believe, by the Great Southern Railway, and not belonging to either of the ships where the fighting was going on, was found in a bunk of the barque terribly stabbed to death—a family man of some good parts who had secured his little house and sent for his wife and two children to join him in Bahia Blanca. I am not ashamed to say that as I stood on this pier and looked at these blood-stained decks I could have wept burning tears over the slain of the daughter of my people. I went to this "store" or sailors' church to see the preacher, or the f ellow who successfully runs it. I found his hand was bound up, and he had that morning come out of prison, having got off by a fine, as the doctor reported that the poor sailor whom this man had so brutally beaten, and was in hospital with his eyes nearly gouged out, would possibly save his eye. It does

not take much of the drink sold to make a seaman for the time perfectly mad. Her Majesty's Consul gave me a very favourable report of the shipping, progress, and future of this port, which I hope yet to give. But ought not a sailors' reading-room and mission to be immediately established here to counteract the devil's mission? Will any help me to redeem a promise to send chairs, harmonium, and other things to fit up a place? I will not speak of Brazilian ports equally and absolutely destitute of help for our seamen, but they should be occupied and the work immediately extended in the magnificent, but often to the sailor deadly, port of Rio. I must thank God for His good providence in this visit to South American ports, and to ask of those who have received bountifully at its hands to send the few hundred pounds necessary to complete the work so auspiciously commenced.

Contributions may be sent to Mr. Thomson Hankey, Bank of England, or to yours respectfully,

EDWARD W. MATTHEWS, Secretary.

British and Foreign Sailors' Society, Mercer Street, Shadwell, E.

Lisbon, Royal Mail s.s. "Elbe," Aug. 13, 1890.

P.S.—I wish to thank all donors, including those of the s.s. "Magdalena" and the captain, officers, and passengers of this ship, for their contributions to this work.—E. W. M.

Mr. Matthews' letter was followed by this letter from the Clerical Secretary, which appeared in *The Times* for September :—

To the Editor of "The Times."

SIR,—Everyone who is interested in South America and also in the spiritual and temporal welfare of our sailors must have read with great interest Mr. Matthews's letter in *The Times* of August 20.

As secretary of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society, Mr. Matthews has a thorough knowledge of the trials and temptations to which seamen are exposed, and not least in the South American ports, and he undertook a most useful mission to Buenos Ayres and some other ports to help to stir up sympathy for the moral and spiritual welfare of the thousands of sailors who frequent that coast. Permit me, however, to supply an unintentional omission in Mr. Matthews's excellent letter—namely, that for many years a very active and successful work amongst our sailors has been carried on at Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, Santos, &c., by the South American Missionary Society, the third great Foreign Missionary Society of the Church of England, and that the man who has been selected as the fittest to take the post of first missionary at Buenos Ayres is Mr. P. J. R. Walker, our late faithful and energetic missionary at Pernambuco. This choice was made by the joint committee which has been formed at Buenos Ayres with a view to the protection of the hundreds of

sailors who visit that port from the awful perils which there threaten the ruin of body and soul; nor let it be thought a merely useful and ordinary duty which Mr. Walker will now undertake. It is a most difficult and dangerous one, even more so than that of the soldiers who mounted the earthworks of Tel-el-Kebir or of the sailors who kept watch and ward in Alexandria.

To counteract the deadly and artful devices of crimps and other classes of adventurers who look upon seamen as their natural prey is a work full of peril in South America. Our committee earnestly hope that all true Britons, especially Christian men and women (not least the leading men in our Royal and mercantile navies) will help us in a work which must appeal to all hearts as well as to our highest national interests and our most patriotic instincts.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
R. J. SIMPSON, Clerical Secretary of the South American Missionary Society.

1 Clifford's Inn, Sept. 8.

CHANARAL.

Mr. J. S. Robertson writes:—

"*Chanaral, Chile, July* 16, 1890.

"Considering the bad weather we have experienced lately our congregations have been very fair. An English vessel is in the bay, and I hope to hold service on board shortly. On the 6th I had a very pleasant trip to Las Animas. I left here in the train on Saturday morning, and visited the 'Fortunata,' 'Fronton,' 'Elena,' and 'Capitana' mines, at all of which places I was received with the greatest kindness and goodwill. We met for service at the 'Progress' mine, formerly occupied by Mr. Whittle and family, but now empty. The service was hearty, and attended to with seeming interest. On June 14 we had a very severe rainfall, and at about twelve o'clock at night a river of mud came rushing down from the interior, and very soon inundated the streets of the north part of the port. Several poor people, in their hurry to get out of their houses, had barely time to save even their beds. The day following we were forced to forego our usual service, as the streets had at least three feet of mud in them.

"The breach between the Executive and the Congress of this country has led, indirectly if not directly, to serious disturbances in the north. At Iquique and Antofagasta the mob sacked shops and set fire to several nitrate oficinas, and many families sought shelter on board the vessels at Iquique. Various reasons are given for this outbreak, but I fancy it is a political movement, or the result of one."

South American Estancias.

SOUTH AMERICA is a large word, but to the colonist, especially the sheep-farmer, its meaning is generally restricted to the republics of the River Plate. In this particular case, it signifies more especially a small district of that small republic lying to the east of the River Uruguay (the more eastern of the two rivers which afterwards unite to form the River Plate), in this country commonly and erroneously called "Uruguay," though its inhabitants know it as the "Banda Oriental," and style themselves "Orientales."

The Banda Oriental differs from the more generally well-known Argentine Republic (which lies to the west and south of the great river) in being an undulating instead of a flat country. From the verandah of our estancia we looked out over a vast expanse of this rolling prairie, with its endlessly varying lights and shades, its long grand undulations forming ranges of blue hills in the distance, its herds of cattle, flocks of sheep, troops of unshod long-tailed horses galloping freely over its slopes, and estancias, each with its white flat roof and little group of trees and buildings, dotted like oases over the unfenced grassy plain.

The estancia is simply the house, the residence of an estanciero or farmer, unless it happens to be a mud hut, in which case it is called a *rancho*. In North America, I believe the run of country is called the *ranch*; but in South America the rancho is the hut, while the run is called the *camp*, from the Spanish word *campo*, or country, answering exactly to the French *campagne*. (Spanish is the language of the Banda Oriental, its native inhabitants being a race of mainly Spanish descent, with a touch of the Indian, while the settlers are of all nationalities.)

Our house, however, was not a mud hut, but an estancia built of brick and stone, with a sloping roof of wooden shingles. This roof, continued out about six feet beyond the house, and supported by wooden posts, formed the verandah. One room, however, had a flat plastered roof surrounded by a high parapet. This kind of roof was very common among the surrounding estancias. I believe its original purpose was defence in time of war, and it is still supposed to be available to sit on and enjoy the view; but I never heard of anybody mounting on one, and for us its only use was to admit the rain, which accumulated on the flat walled-in surface, and came in through the chinks of the trap-door.

There were three good-sized rooms, all opening into each other and into the verandah, and two smaller ones built in under the roof of the verandah. The kitchen and servants' and shepherds' quarters were in separate buildings, scattered round an enclosure called the *patio*, or courtyard, which was shut in by a wire fence. On the other side of the house was the garden, where, between an arid soil and busy ants, nothing grew particularly well. Three or four gum-trees planted at one

end of the house, a double row of small acacias called Paradise-trees round the patio, and two or three ombus outside afforded our only shade.

How often, on blazing-hot afternoons, when the thermometer stood at 97° or 100° in the shade, we watched for the sun to sink behind one of those gum-trees, that it might be possible to walk up and down the garden.

The middle room was our sitting-room. Its floor was covered with matting; its walls were white-washed; its ceiling was made of linen stretched on a wooden frame. Its furniture consisted of a large table, two or three smaller ones, a piano, some book-shelves, some high chairs, and one or two long deck-chairs. Its most conspicuous decorations were skins of beasts—skunks, foxes, opossums, and one splendid jaguar skin—arranged like a tapestry on one of the walls.

The verandah was a large element in life. On one side, it opened into the patio, surrounded by its trees and buildings, where horses were being saddled or taking their winter morning feed of Indian corn, while chickens and peacocks were pecking about, tame young ostriches fluttering and strutting, cats, and, above all, dogs lying stretched in sunshine or shade. There seemed absolutely no limit to the number of dogs; every-one who came to the place seemed to leave a few behind him. Their business was to announce the approach of any traveller by barking, and this they did most indefatigably.

On the other side, beyond the verandah and the garden, lay the prairie. This was the north, the sunny side, also the quiet side. Here, our best plants were carefully guarded as well as possible in tubs and pots from the depredations of the ants, and sometimes tiny humming-birds might be seen hovering and darting among them, while the gum-trees were alive with beautiful chattering parrots, green and blue. Sitting here, reading, writing, or working, one might learn how much beauty and grandeur there is in simple spaciousness. For it would scarcely be possible to imagine any landscape more devoid of features; there was literally nothing but the prairie, with its beasts and estancias, and an occasional traveller on horseback. They say that all the camps are fenced in now; but twelve years ago no fence marred the view or intercepted the traveller; he simply took the most direct course for the place he wished to arrive at, and forded the rivers.

The nearest town was thirty miles off; and at one spot on the way there were four willow-trees, which were always spoken of as *the* willows, and regarded as a landmark. If anyone attempted to do anything so very unusual as to take a walk, he could not sit down under a tree, or on a stone, for there were none; only, perhaps, on the dried bleached skull of some animal that had died there. It was sometimes almost fatiguing to think how far the same kind of landscape was stretching—miles and miles without a mountain, lake, or river of any size, a town, a village, or a church.

As of the view without, so of the life within, a peaceful monotony was the special characteristic. The quietest life in the quietest neighbourhood in this country is much more varied and exciting. One who does not care for long rides, or for arriving suddenly without being expected and without knowing what kind of accommodation may be expected, or for depending for several days on such luggage as can be carried in a saddlebag, is likely to stay mostly at home in South America.

It was far from being a lonely life ; there was a constant coming and going, and the simplicity of the habits and requirements of our guests made it very easy to entertain them.

Neither was it a hard-worked life, at least not the indoor life. There never seemed to be any house-keeping to be done. Sheep were killed, bread was made, and occasionally a cart was sent into the town for tea, flour, and other necessaries. We were fortunate in having servants who did not mount their horses and ride away at a moment's notice, or without any notice at all, which sometimes happens in that country. Our German cook was the wife of one of the shepherds, and they had their three children with them, which inclined them to be stationary.

The out-of-door work was harder, of course. The first thing in the morning was to catch the horses. For this purpose, one of them was tied up in the patio the night before, and before sunrise someone (in our case generally a small German boy of eight years old) mounted this one, and rode out to look for the others. The whole troop (about thirty in number) having been driven in, those that were wanted for the day were caught and tied up, and the rest were let loose again into the prairie.

The next thing was to catch the cows. This was not always achieved, and occasionally we had no milk for our coffee. We used to talk about "tame cows ' in that country, meaning cows tame enough to allow themselves to be tied up and milked. Some owners of large herds of cattle did not take the trouble to tame any of their cows, and never had any milk or butter.

Coffee was served at about six in summer and eight in winter. In summer we were often driven in from our morning rides before eight o'clock by the fierce heat ; nevertheless, those who were out with flocks had to face it till noon.

Keeping a flock there means riding out with it while it eats its way to the place where it is to feed that day, and then riding up and down in front of it to prevent it from straying further. At noon the shepherd on horseback turns his flock with its face homewards, and, once it is fairly turned, he may ride home in perfect trust that it will eat its way home safely. Often, while sitting in the verandah in the afternoon, the tinkle of the sheep-bell outside the garden paling, announcing the return of the flock, would at the same time make us aware of the approach of evening. Our life there was very bare of church bells and similar sounds and associations, and we used to call the sheep-bell our "vesper bell."

Sunset was the hour for guests to arrive for the night. Besides those who came to visit or on business, there were often wayfarers who came to ask shelter and food as a matter of course, there being no inns in the country. If not near any house when night came on, those who were travelling with flocks had to sleep out of doors.

One evening, after a wet day in autumn, six men came with four thousand sheep and thirteen horses, and great was the excitement among our many dogs at the approach of such a troop. They were a picturesque group, the men, some in the striped shawls called summer ponchos, some in heavy winter ponchos lined with scarlet, riding gracefully backwards and forwards to keep the great flock together. One of these rode forward to ask for a lodging for the night; another followed, with a kettle tied to his horse's head, and a huge bundle in his arms, which, on a closer inspection, proved to be a live sheep just caught from the flock, to show that they intended to feed themselves, and not call upon us to supply them.

In a surprisingly short time the four thousand sheep were shut into the enclosures called *chigueros*, the thirteen horses were safely hobbled with leather straps, and the men, preferring the outer or shepherds' kitchen to the house, were provided for, or rather allowed to provide for themselves, for the night, and were off before sunrise the next morning.

Once a week we had a very welcome visitor, who brought the post. How great was our disappointment when the rivers were too high to be forded, and the postman had to go out of his way to look for a bridge, which caused a day's delay.

Sundays were our days of greatest privation. They were never ignored or forgotten, for they were always kept as holidays, but entirely as secular holidays.

The natives were, of course, all Roman Catholics, but there were no churches except in the towns, which were often nearly a hundred miles from each other, and the priests seldom seemed to trouble themselves to come out into the camp, except for weddings or christenings. On one occasion we were invited to a christening, but soon found that the christening was to be followed by a dance, and that the priest was to play the concertina all night for the dancers.

As for ourselves, the chaplain appointed by the South American Missionary Society, of whose widely scattered flock we formed a part, lived eighty miles off, and only came within our reach twice during two years.

On one of those red-letter occasions we had to ride fifteen miles to an English estancia where the service was to be held. It was the last Sunday, and indeed the last day of the old year, 1876. In those latitudes, where the sun is in the north at noon, and where the Southern Cross shines at night instead of the Great Bear, December, January, and

February are, of course, the hottest months of the year. Fortunately, the day was a comparatively temperate one ; the air, indeed, was furnace-like, but the sun was veiled by a haze.

We mounted our horses under the trees in the patio, and rode out into the prairie, taking a straight course for our destination without being harassed by considerations of roads, gates, or bridges, and fording the shallowest parts of the rivers, the long tails of our horses floating on the water, and a train of dogs swimming behind.

This was, perhaps, the least beautiful time of year in the prairie. Earlier in the summer, and again later after the first rain of autumn, the grass was gaily starred with brilliant, scarlet verbena, the slopes pink, or purple, or yellow with myriads of tiny wild flowers ; but just now, in the height of summer, everything seemed to sleep. The flowers had all disappeared, the grass dried up, the ground become so hard and bare that it often split the unshod hoofs of the horses. Here and there, bleached, snow-white in the sun, lay skulls and skeletons of dead horses and cattle. Until one is accustomed to such sights, they often have a startlingly weird and desert-like effect, especially when a prairie owl or an eagle stands perched on one of them.

Our own party only consisted of three, but we had not gone far before we fell in with an Englishman who lived about fifteen miles further than we did from the place where service was to be held. "You've had a long gallop this morning," said one of our party. "Yes," he answered, "but we don't often get a chance of going to church ; we can afford a good gallop for it."

It must have been ten o'clock before we reached our destination, a rather large estancia with two dwelling-houses, and the usual patio surrounded by trees and buildings. We stopped outside according to the custom of the country, and the dogs announced us in the usual way by barking till some of the family came out to ask us in. This estancia was inhabited by two English families, and we were entertained by the gentleman and lady who had the largest *sala*, or sitting-room, at their disposal. They had only three other rooms, and had five children, the youngest a baby of five weeks old, to be christened that day ; yet they had contrived to spare a room for the day, to serve as a vestry to the clergyman (who had stayed at another estancia four miles off), and had given up another to a lady who had ridden thirty miles in the heat the day before, carrying her little baby of a few weeks old, whom she was bringing to be christened, while her husband rode beside them trying to shelter them with an umbrella.

The congregation that day consisted of about twenty-four, without counting the children. The service was held in the *sala*, a large cool room, with a brick floor, and doors wide open on both sides into the verandah, beyond which, on the cool side of the house, lay a garden shady with magnolias.

Somehow the words of that day's lessons, "The desert shall rejoice, and blossom as the rose," and the description of the New Jerusalem, seemed to come with a new force heard after such a long silence among such new and strange surroundings.

A large luncheon followed the service, and soon afterwards the guests began to depart. The heat had not begun to abate, but the house was so crowded that there was no cool or quiet place in which it would have been possible to rest and take the customary *siesta* during the hottest hours of the day; and we thought it would be, perhaps, less fatiguing to ourselves, and certainly a great relief to our pale and careworn-looking hostess, if we set out at once instead of waiting for the christening.

So we got home, very tired, but very thankful for our Sunday.

One could not wish to live and die in South America. Yet sometimes, among the worries of our artificial life in this country, one is almost tempted to forget the more serious privations, and wish oneself back in the peaceful dulness of our South American estancia. I. F. T.

Proceedings in the Provinces.

THE Association Registers for August show a total of 24 sermons, 50 meetings, and 6 new openings. The collections amounted to rather more than £175, and about £27 was expended in gathering them. The amount of travelling expenses seems at first sight large, but three extensive tours in Ireland and sundry items in England, Scotland, and Wales are included. Southend is one of the most encouraging new openings of the month, and Mr. Grundy is to be congratulated on having secured the services of an energetic Hon. Sec. in the person of Mrs. Trigg. The tour in the South of Ireland was taken by the Rev. H. Doig, who, on his way back, addressed a meeting at Tenby. He speaks highly of the interest manifested in the Society and the kindness shown everywhere to its representative. Mr. Martlew having been on leave, the Sermons at Holy Trinity, Bedford, on August 3, are the only engagement reported from the Midland and Northern District.

Dumfries and Hunters Quay in Scotland are new ground. At the latter the deputation was assisted by the Revs. Prebendary McDonald and E. A. Stuart, representing as it were different periods of the Society's history. Our Bishop's commissary is, since the deaths of Mr. Marsh and Admiral Sulivan, the oldest surviving supporter of our work as resuscitated in 1854. Of Mr. Grundy's work in Ireland we shall be able to say more in our next issue. Mr. Farmer's labours are well described in the subjoined extract from the *Louth Parochial Magazine*:—

"THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The annual visit of a deputation of this Society to County Louth has just been paid, with such excellent results, that when the offertory, kindly promised by the Rev. W. B. Askins, of Dunany Union, and the several subscriptions and card collections have been added, the total amount must be largely in excess of that gathered in 1889. The new Hon. Secretary, who succeeded Com. Sulivan, Mrs. H. C. Tisdall of Dulargy, whose South American experiences enable her to fully appreciate the value and importance of the Society, has been very painstaking in arranging the tour, and the County Louth Association bids fair to become one of the most flourishing in this country. In every instance, Mr. Farmer, the deputation, illustrated his addresses with some admirable magic lantern views, and while de-

scribing the various operations of the Society, gave interesting information about South America, and detailed accounts of the progress made at some of the Society's stations. At the first and oldest of these, that in Tierra del Fuégo, he described the advance as remarkable, and the recent ordination of the Rev. E. C. Aspinall, and the appointment of native teachers, seems to mark a new epoch in its history. The new settlement on the Wollaston Islands in the immediate vicinity of Cape Horn, where Mr. Burleigh has already been instrumental in accomplishing great things, and the appointment of the Rev. J. R. Tyerman to the work in Araucania, are extensions which the friends of the Society will welcome, while the great losses the Society has sustained by the deaths of Mr. A. Henriksen and the Rev. J. A. Dodds will evoke the sympathy of those who realise the great difficulties attending the work. The meetings commenced at Dundalk on Tuesday, the 6th ult., where some new interest was awakened. At Ravensdale, on the following day, there was a large meeting, at which £2. 11*s.* 10*d.* was collected, and eight collecting cards taken. Ballymascanlon meeting (postponed till Saturday) proved most successful, £3. 19*s.* 2*d.* being collected, and nine collecting cards taken. Blackrock meeting suffered from the fineness of the evening, but Drumcar, with which the following week opened, was well attended, and £4. 1*s.*, including box and card collection and a donation to the Widows and Orphans' Fund, was added to the county contribution. At Collon there was a larger meeting and a better collection than for some years, and here four cards were taken. Drogheda, notwithstanding the rector's absence, and that of many who usually attend meetings, also did better than usual, the collection being above the average, while seven cards were taken. Omeath closed the list in County Louth with a crowded meeting, a contribution of £1. 14*s.* 10*d.*, and three volunteer collectors. Although the meetings were only eight in number, the aggregate collections amounted to nearly £20. Other parishes would have had meetings had the incumbents known of the deputation's visit in time, and it is hoped that these will be secured next year. Mr. Farmer, who shows an Englishman's appreciation for the warmth of Irish hospitality, wishes to express his hearty thanks for the unfailing kindness everywhere shown him, and says that he will go back to England with a deeper sense of indebtedness and a greater respect and admiration for the Irish Church than ever."

PRAYER UNION.

The following are the subjects of praise and prayer for Monday, October 13:—

1. We praise God most heartily for the happy tidings received from the Bishop in reference to the faithful and progressive work of Mr. Bartlett and Mr. Grubb amongst the Indians of the Chaco.

2. We pray God to vouchsafe His continued blessing to this work, and to prosper the expedition into the interior, undertaken by our two missionaries at the Bishop's suggestion.

3. May God direct the counsels of the Joint Committee for a Seamen's Mission at Buenos Ayres, and cause them to work together for the faith of the Gospel, and the salvation of the souls and bodies of our sailors.

4. May He also guide, protect, and bless Mr. Walker in the fulfilment of his arduous and perilous duty.

5. That Mr. W. H. Elkin may be ordained and endued with grace and power from on high to go forth and do good work for Christ in South America.

BRITISH

Contributions thankfully received from August 24 to September 24, 1890.

*** Abbreviations used in the following List:—S., Sermon; M., Meeting; D.R.M., Drawing Room Meeting; L., Lecture; M.L., Magic Lantern; D.V., Dissolving Views; Ex., Expenses; Addl., Additional.—***FULL PARTICULARS*** will be given in the next Annual Report.

	£	s.	d.
SPECIAL DONATION.			
Blissett, Miss	10	0	0
SUBSCRIPTIONS.			
A Debtor to the S.A.M.S.	0	1	0
Scott, Mrs.	2	0	0
Shaw, Giles, Esq.	2	2	0
ASSOCIATIONS.			
METROPOLIS.			
Belsize Park, per Miss Harton, Master C. T. Baxter	0	8	6
Brompton, A. G. Smith, Esq.	1	0	0
Clapham, St. Paul's, per Mrs. Terry	3	0	6
Do., St. James's, Mrs. Upward	1	0	0
Finchley, per Mrs. Carruthers	0	10	0
Do., per Mrs. Ditmas	0	2	6
Fulham, per Rev. F. H. Fisher	0	5	6
Gordon Square, per Mrs. Pennell, Mrs. Glover	1	0	0
Kentish Town, per Miss Bullock (for Wollaston)	0	5	0
Kidbrooke, per Mrs. Poulden	1	13	6
Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath, per D. Couty, Esq., Treasurer	10	0	0
Do., do., Juvenile Association, per Miss Couty	5	12	7
Woodford, per W. W. Tuckniss, Esq. (Juvenile Assoc.)	0	12	11
Do., per do., J. D. Cooper, Esq.	1	1	0
PROVINCES.			
Ashbourne, per Mr. Chas. Potter (box coll.)	0	6	0
Bangor, per Rev. D. W. Thomas	60	0	0
Beckenham and Shortlands, per Mrs. Stephens, SS. &c. by Rev. H. F. Woolley (less expenses)	9	4	2
Brighton, per Rev. W. M. Selwyn	19	5	0
Chobham, per Rev. H. S. Acworth	2	15	0
Hastings and St. Leonards, per Mrs. Allen Gardiner	16	0	0
Kersal, SS. St. Paul's by Rev. W. H. Shimield	19	1	2
Leamington, per Mrs. Mandell, Mrs. Smith	5	0	0
Ledbury, Mrs. Hewitt	2	2	0
Liverpool, per Herbert W. Rowe, Esq.	18	0	9
New Malden, per Mrs. H. H. Taylor, Balance Sale of Work	3	8	0
Subs., &c.	5	1	0
	8	9	0
Paignton, per Miss Derry	2	15	0
Playden, per Rev. C. M. Ramus	1	13	8
Plymouth and Stoke, per Miss Pike	2	7	0
Richmond, SS. Holy Trinity by Rev. G. W. Grundy	13	11	6
Ramsgate, per Mrs. Humble, D.R.M. Mrs. Stubbs, by Rev. G. W. Grundy	4	10	0
Rugby, Mrs. Caldecott	10	0	0
Southport, Miss Dandy (£1 Paraguay)	2	0	0
Tunbridge Wells, per Miss Muggeridge	18	18	5
Uxbridge, per Miss Poole (box coll.)	0	8	6
Wingfield, per Mrs. Bayfield Clark, D.R.M., Rev. H. S. Acworth	4	0	0
Winforten, per Rev. Geo. Blissett, Rev. Geo. and Miss Blissett (sub.)	2	0	0
Wolverhampton, St. Mark's, per Rev. C. L. Williams (box coll., Mrs. W. Cooper)	1	1	0
IRELAND.			
Cavan, Derry, Donegal, &c., per Mrs. Gahan	45	0	0
SCOTLAND.			
Aberdeen, per Mr. Geo. Sowden, Mr. Wm. Henderson	1	0	0
Dumfries, per Miss Dawson, D.R.M. Rev. H. S. Acworth	2	13	6
Hunter's Quay, per J. O. Mitchell, Esq., Address Emmanuel Church, Rev. H. S. Acworth	1	10	0

A series of Illustrated Leaflets on the different branches of the Society's work is being prepared, of which there are now ready, (1) The Gran Chaco, (2) Wollaston Island, (3) The Araucanian Mission. These may be had for gratuitous distribution, in letters or otherwise, by applying to the Secretary, S.A.M.S., 1 Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

The Sheet Almanac for 1891 is now ready.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Lee, Lewisham, & Blackheath Association.

THE

ANNUAL SALE

OF

Useful and Fancy Work,

CLOTHING FOR THE POOR,

Baskets, Ornaments of Native Work, Curiosities, &c.

In aid of the above, will (D.V.) be held in

THE INSTITUTE,

OLD ROAD, HIGH ROAD, LEE,

ON

Wednesday and Thursday, October 8 and 9,

From 2 to 9.30 p.m. both days.

The opening addresses will be given, on Wednesday by

A. R. PITE, Esq.

On Thursday by

Rev. A. E. BARNES-LAWRENCE, M.A.

Mr. J. LAWRENCE,

Twenty years Missionary to the Fuegians, and Mrs. Lawrence will be present.

Your presence and that of your friends is particularly requested.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the Hon. Secretary, 3 Northbrook Road, Lee, S.E.

Fruit, Flowers, Cakes, &c., &c., should be sent to the Hall early on Morning of Sale.

ADMISSION 6d. EACH DAY.

SCHOOLS (by Ticket), 3d.

Tickets can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary and the Collectors.

[XIV.] NOVEMBER 1, 1890. [PRICE ONE PENNY.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.

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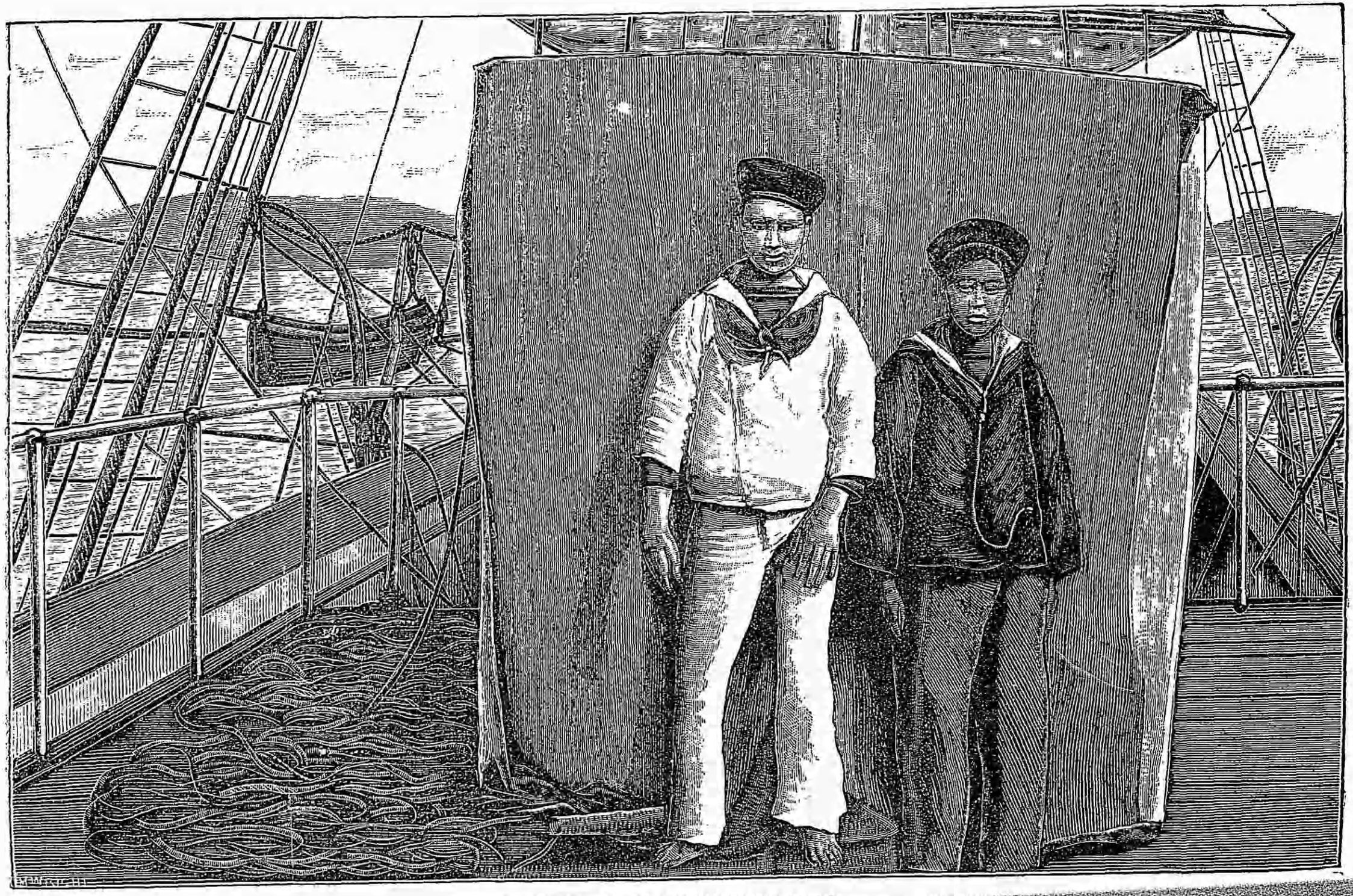

BRITISH SAILOR AND FUEGIAN SAILOR H.M.S.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

NOVEMBER 1, 1890.

SINCE our last issue letters from South America have been received from the following :—

Bishop Stirling (*Sept.* 5, 20).
Bishop of Jamaica (*Sept.* 24).
Adams, Rev. G. A. S. (*Aug.* 28).
Allen, Rev. R. (*Sept.* 15).
Barnett, W., Esq. (*Sept.* 2).
Bartlett, Mr. B. O. (*Aug.* 9, *Sept.* 8).
Bridges, Rev. T. (*April* 22).
Ferguson, Rev. J. (*Aug.* 17, 22).
Grubb, Mr. W. B. (*July* 31, *Aug.* 5, 13, 28, 29, *Sept.* 1, 8).
Holles, Rev. F. E. R. (*Sept.* 29).
Midgley, Rev. J. (*Sept.* 11, *Oct.* 9).
Mosley, Rev. H. (*Sept.* 19).
Riley, Mr. R. (*Sept.* 7).
Robertson, Mr. J. S. (*Sept.* 10).
Walker, Mr. P. J. R. *Sept.* 6, 11, 29).
Willis, Capt. (*July* 5, *Aug.* 22).

The General Committee held an Ordinary Meeting on the 9th and a Special Meeting on the 16th ult.

The next Meeting will (D.V.) take place on the 13th inst.

The Finance Committee held Meetings on the 2nd and 23rd ult.

The next Meetings will (D.V.) take place on the 6th and 20th inst.

The total amount received from September 23rd to October 23rd was £807. 5*s*.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

WE are sure our friends will read with much pleasure and interest the account of Mr. Elkin's ordination and appointment to Lota, and heartily wish him and his widowed mother God speed.

It will also deeply interest them to learn that Mr. William Reade Gardiner (the grandson of the late Captain Allen Gardiner, and son of the Rev. Allen W. Gardiner) has now offered himself for Missionary work in South America, and, owing to the present strain on the Society's funds, has nobly offered to go out in the first instance as a *volunteer*, and take counsel with the Bishop as to his sphere of work. He feels peculiarly attracted to the Indians of Araucania, amongst whom his late father for some time assiduously laboured. It would be a pleasing thing to find an offer of £100 volunteered by some wealthy member of our Society to start this gallant venture of faith by the grandson of its founder.

We are happy to announce that the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Durham, following the course of his lamented predecessor, has become a patron of the Society.

The Committee desire to express their best thanks to Mrs. Humphreys, of Leamington, for the munificent gift of 400 volumes of valuable works from the library of her late husband, the Rev. H. Humphreys, who was for many years a regular and zealous supporter of the Society.

We would call attention to a source of benefit to the Society kindly set on foot by Mrs. Gahan, of Maherabeg, Donegal, who has for so many years been a mainstay to the Society in Ireland. It will be found upon the cover of the *Magazine*. We hope many will avail themselves of this offer, not only for the Society's sake, but their own, the prices being below market price.

THE SERIOUS NEED OF FUNDS.

The Committee are still anxiously considering the critical situation of the Society's finances, which if further prolonged

must, unless exceptional aid be received, result in the serious consequences contemplated last month (*see* page 221, October number). We are thankful to acknowledge the amount of £100 as a "thank-offering" from a member of the Committee, and £20 from another old friend, towards the special need; but we still want at least £1,500 in excess of the usual receipts at this time of the year, to meet ordinary liabilities.

We ask the prayerful consideration and practical help of all our friends, and we are not without hope that in God's kind providence the present difficulties will be met.

OOSHOOIA.

As we were going to press a letter was received from the Rev. E. C. Aspinall, so inexpressibly sad that we were compelled to make space for a brief summary. It comes at a time when the Society is painfully suffering from a lack of funds; but it gives warning of a period of exceptional need which must follow the present sorrow, and which will call for further outlay. An epidemic of small-pox had broken out, caused by the landing of a case from the Argentine steamer "Tyr." Nine of the natives had died. The largest building at Mr. Aspinall's disposal had been turned into a hospital, with Mrs. Hemmings to nurse the sufferers, and the Superintendent, among other precautions, was finding it necessary to burn the belongings of the infected natives to prevent the spread of the disease. This will mean the destruction of clothing and furniture, in many cases the fruit of their industry, and Mr. Aspinall makes a special appeal for clothing to replace that which he had to destroy. We earnestly trust this appeal will be promptly and generously responded to. Strong, warm clothing, for men and boys, as well as for women and girls, is required. Any parcels received at the office by the 18th inst. will be in time for the S.S. "Potosi," the vessel in which Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence and family sail for Tierra del Fuégo.

Southern Mission.

OOSHOOIA.

THE Rev. T. Bridges gives an interesting account of testimony borne by a young Fuégian lad to surrounding relatives and friends when he and they were attacked by a fatal sickness. A young native, whose Christian name is Arthur, was present, and heard it, and it was from his lips that Mr. Bridges received it. It will be remembered by readers of the *Magazine* that in August 1887 appeared an account of some nineteen natives who had been poisoned in March by eating portions of a sword-fish, and Arthur's narrative concerned these. Mr. Bridges writes:—

"*Ooshooia, April* 22, 1890.

"At the time of hearing it, I was on an island with five natives, resting after the day's work around the evening fire, a time as welcome and dear to these natives as to people elsewhere. In March 1887 some eastern natives were poisoned by eating a sort of whale-killer, which was highly putrid, and many of them and their dogs died in consequence within a few days.

"Among the sufferers were two brothers, sons of one Yapawulazi. The eldest of these had but recently returned from a long visit to your station at Keppel Island. The general effect of the poisoning was to put its subjects into a state of partial unconsciousness, in which they continued till death, which in all cases was easy. But the youngest of these brothers was, on the other hand, in a state of mental activity, and attracted the attention and favour of all about him by the constant flow of language in which he now prayed, then called upon them to repent of their sins, which he mentioned, and then again assured them of the goodness of God. And all this he did so wisely and nicely as greatly to excite the favourable attention of those around. Arthur, who related the story, was present, and his attention was riveted to the words of grace and truth this lad delivered, and that with loud voice and decision of manner. Among other things he particularly reproved his elder brother for his sins, and said that God had sent this sickness upon his people because of their sins. He was one of the last to succumb; his brother died before him. This story fully assures me that many of these natives have received a saving knowledge of the Gospel, and are as well aware of the duties it requires as of the blessings it offers. Also it was a very real fulfilment of

the words: 'Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings Thou hast perfected praise.' Arthur is ready, at any time and to any person, to repeat this account, and I am glad thus to be able to refer to him and others who vouch for its truth. It is but one of many proofs of the substantial benefits of the work of the South American Mission among the Yahgans, and this boy was certainly the means of soothing the last hours of his dying people, by his prayers, his teaching, his encouragement to faith in God's mercy.

"I think it my duty not to withhold this account from you, for you to make such use of it as you may choose."

THE "ALLEN GARDINER."

Captain Willis writes:—

"*Ooshooia, July* 5, 1890.

"We left Sandy Point May 9th, having on board Mr. Hawkes and his mother. We towed into Hope Harbour the next night at dark, and during the night it snowed heavily, and blew hard from the SW. more or less during the week following, so that it was the 18th before we could venture out and get as far as Sholl Bay before dark. We also towed into Warp and Park Bays, and anchored in Barrow Head, from which latter place we were fortunate to get to London Island in one day (the 23rd). We arrived at Ooshooia on the 31st, all well and nearly frozen up. We left for Wollaston on the 7th of June, having on board a bull and heifer and eight wethers, also the provisions from home. In beating out of Ooshooia we misstayed, so reluctantly turned tail and ran eastward, and got as far as Goree Roads, and had to turn back on account of snow and SW. winds. We left Harberton on the 16th and anchored at Victoria at 3 P.M. on the 17th, and found our friends well, baking their last flour. We remained there until the 23rd, and arrived here on the 29th at 10 A.M. We anchored seven times on account of adverse currents and calms. We are now loading posts for Beaver Island, buying them from the Argentines. It would have been impossible for us to cut them ourselves in this winter weather, and we have not provisions to spare to employ labour. I hope to leave here early next week for the Falklands, and bring down the provisions arriving in August. I should suggest that the supply for February next be sent to Sandy Point with the Lawrence family, so that the Keppel supply only be sent by Kosmos to Stanley. We shall then be empty to bring a full cargo of animals across here, and to wherever Mr. Burleigh may be removed. Mr. Hawkes took the services on board *en route* to Ooshooia. He is already able to work skilfully.

"We are loaded with 300 posts, and sail (D.V.) to-day. May God bless us on our journey, preserving us from all dangers."

THE PARAGUAYAN CHACO.

Mr. Grubb and Mr. Bartlett's reports to the Bishop of the Falkland Islands upon the Riacho Verde :—

"*Riacho Fernandez, August* 5, 1890.

"According to your instructions, we set out upon an expedition up the Riacho Verde, a river about two leagues north of this station, and upon the Chaco side. As the 'Adolfo Henriksen' required some repairs in order to fit her for the voyage, also the station to be set in order, it was not till Thursday, July 31, that we were able to start.

"Thursday, July 31, we left Riacho Fernandez at 8.30 A.M., having our big boat in tow, with the provisions, presents for the Indians, firewood, &c.

"I took charge of the boat, and with me three Indians, while Mr. Bartlett and William Mackenzie took charge of the 'Adolfo Henriksen.' Your Lordship will understand how we came to take Mackenzie, and also provide for the safety and management of the station, from the letter which I wrote previous to leaving.

"On future occasions we will take a cargo boat, and also a small canoe, with which we will pioneer and so save many mishaps.

"Leaving Riacho Fernandez at 8.30 A.M., we entered the mouth of the Riacho Verde at 9.45 A.M. The mouth is fairly open, but a little way in it opens out into a broad expanse, in some places quite half a mile in breadth. There are also large swamps and shallow lagoons, abounding in ducks, &c. After passing these swamps and lagoons the river narrows to about thirty yards, and keeps on narrowing to twenty yards, which breadth it keeps on an average for fifty miles inland. The channel is fairly good and free from blocks and river weed (camalottes) as far as the toldo of Cacique Francisco Camba, about twenty miles from the mouth ; the depth varies from 6 feet to 12 or 14 feet. Further on the channel keeps good, with plenty of water (exception being made with four or five blocks) for a distance of fifteen miles. After that the blocks are more numerous and the water more frequently shallows on for about fifteen miles, when the water shallows so much as to prevent the boat or steam-launch from going further. Still the river keeps its breadth and clearness from weed, and perhaps further on the water may deepen for some little distance, when it is most probable it shallows again.

"The river could be cleaned and made navigable for a distance of fifty miles inland, but it is so tortuous that fifty miles by river represents but a little distance inland in a straight line. From the appearance of the river at the point where the shallows stopped our further progress, I should think that with a canoe a considerable distance might be reached ; but as a highway to the interior the Riacho Verde is impracticable. The

'Adolfo Henriksen' cannot penetrate any distance during low water, and it would not do to have an inland station dependent on the state of the river for supplies, &c. As a means for visiting the interior it is also impracticable, because by canoe it would most probably take three weeks, whereas on horseback it can be done in six or seven days.

"The river banks are high, varying from 9 to 14 feet in height. Fine camp, what we saw of it; plenty of palms and good wood, only the water is alkaline and most unpleasant to drink, and tea or coffee made with it reminded me forcibly of salts and senna. We did not meet with much game near the banks, probably owing to the water being alkaline. After passing the toldo of Francisco Camba alligators are seldom met with, and few large fish; the Indians, however, talk of a huge serpent which frequents the swamps and this river, which from the description given appears to be akin to if not the boa-constrictor. However, we met with no mishaps, although frequently in the water cutting away blocks.

"Had we sufficient land here we could gather four chiefs, Ciriacu 60, Fernandez 30, Martin 50, Camba 50, perhaps 200 all told, men, women, and children, and all now desire to come to us. This is since your Lordship's visit to this station.

"We paid Cacique Francisco a visit and exchanged presents with him; we were entertained warmly, and left them full of promises to meet again at Riacho Fernandez. He has a fine toldo and gardens, and some nice young boys.

The steam-launch needs repairs, so it will be nearly one month before we can go up the Riacho Meeshee, another riacho below or south of Concepcion, and which is reported to pass the southernmost boundary of the Linguas.

"This entrance is not, however, of so much value as the northern one, because we only reach the southern boundary, and would have to work on to the north to reach the principal chief. Then the station, if on the Paraguay, would be too near Concepcion. Furthermore, we would be on the Loba frontier, where the tribe are enemies to the Linguas. When we have examined the overland road, and tried once more the Rio Verde and explored the Rio Meeshee, you will from our reports be better able to judge what to do.

"I thoroughly enjoyed the expedition. The river was very pretty, and the Indians worked willingly and well. We had really hard work, having to work mostly in the water; and the navigation was also very trying, as we never knew when we might strike or have some accident. However, we are back again, thank God, and without hurt, and have brought with us good information.

"We have found out that our present position is the best situated for mission work, and the inland station would have two good outlets; also

we have the Indian track to the interior, also the possible waterway to the interior *viâ* the Rio Verde, of which, in a few weeks, I hope to be able to give you a fuller account.

"Riacho Fernandez is the best position, and we have it all under way, so, if possible, we ought to obtain it.

"We will exert every effort to obtain the necessary information for your Lordship to act upon, and will make as much haste as possible."

"*August* 13, 1890.

"I have just returned from a short journey inland, which I undertook in order to see what kind of an overland route there was from here to the junction of the boundary line with the Rio Verde. The camp is very good and clear—only one forest (one league through); a path has been cut through it, so I passed with little difficulty. I believe from what I saw that with little trouble we could make a cart road inland four leagues to join the Rio Verde, at which point there is beautiful camp and wood, and delightful spring water, superior to that of the Rio Paraguay. The Rio Verde above the point where we stopped is still clear and fairly deep, and by clearing we could work all the back six leagues by it. Game was abundant—a great many tapirs and tigers; the latter came near at night, but gave no trouble. The nights were bitterly cold, but no mosquitos. The 'Adolfo Henriksen' will take a long time to put right, and Bartlett has to go to Asuncion for things; so I intend going overland to the Toldo Grande, to see the road and estimate the chances for a station, also to buy goats and sheep. I will be accompanied by about ten Indians, and hope to return by the time the launch is ready and go with Bartlett up the Riacho Meeshee. We long to have the land question settled, so that we can go ahead with our work, secular and spiritual. The natives attend the services and appear in earnest, especially the chief Fernandez; the chief Camba also attended service with his people.

"We are both well, and have splendid weather."

Mr. Bartlett reports as follows:—

"*Riacho Fernandez, August* 9, 1890.

"Having made our trip to the Rio Verde we find it is not suitable for a waterway to the Toldo Grande by the steam-launch, on account of the numbers of fallen trees across the river, and consequently the wash of water has made a bar at each fallen tree, and not enough water to pass over. The boat or canoe can pass with ease, but not the launch. We left here on the 31st July, and found the mouth of the riacho very broad, but about one league up it narrows in to 20 or 30 yards, with plenty of water, only salt. The banks are high, and course of river south-west.

"After the first day's run we came to the sunken trees, and had to cut a channel to pass, and after three days and a half we had to turn back.

The land on the banks is very high and dry, with plenty of timber of all classes, and a very suitable place for a station if we have to move from here, and could secure a piece of land there.

"We went ashore and saw one cacique and his tribe, and he wished to know if we would build a house near him and come and live there. We were not able to determine the boundaries of the Company's lands and Señor Macias', but Mr. Grubb and the peon are out now on the northern line to see exactly where it crosses the Rio Verde, and we might find a good place there to settle, as we should be in touch with the Indians we have here now, also another tribe at the Toldo Grande, and the steam-launch would be serviceable as well. We should, of course, have to devote a little time to clearing away the old trees, &c. We should also be a day nearer the interior. We intend to go to the interior overland as soon as we return from the other riacho, and then will let you know what the road is like. I have the mares for the chief, and will give them to him as soon as we return ; also I have two or three to buy goats and sheep with for the station. We are now having a very cold spell, and all the potatoes were cut back by frost, but as all the trees are shooting out I don't think we are far from spring."

The Argentine Republic.

THE Rev. R. Allen writes :—

"*Bahia Blanca, August* 13, 1890.

"Before receiving your letter I had already written to you setting forth in some detail what seemed to me fatal objections to Fray Bentos as a centre. I had also written to the Bishop (February 10) to the same purpose, and urging the claims of Bahia Blanca, and the importance of entering on the work there in earnest without delay. In the meantime, however, with the Bishop's approval—for the need here was becoming so urgent as not to admit of any delay—I have almost wholly devoted myself to this place. And after this additional experience I can say advisedly that I am more than ever impressed with the paramount importance of Bahia Blanca as a centre of Mission work.

"1. There is the number of souls—not less now than 200 English in town and port, and these (literally) daily increasing. To this number must be added, on an average, about 100 English sailors.

"2. The demoralisation (to use a mild word) is exceptional—the result largely, I should say, of the heterogeneous elements of a population drawn from all parts, exhibiting, perhaps, as curious a variety of ante-

cedents as could be met with in any part of the world in the same number of people and within the limits of an ordinary parish.

"3. Amid the chaos, conflict, sin, there is no representative of any Church—no man to speak a word for Christ but me! The sailor has no friend or guide except such as he may find in the drinking shop at the entrance to the Mole.

"So much for Bahia itself.

"Regarding our poor struggling, helpless, agricultural colonies—of which that at Naposta, where was erected our little church in last March, is but half an hour by rail from Bahia—I need say nothing now, having written on the subject in the June Magazine, to which I beg to refer you.

"More widely scattered individually, yet easily reached as congregations, are those of our countrymen engaged in sheep and cattle farming, who meet me for worship at such stations of the railway as Pigue, Colina, Shaw, &c.; while not yet accessible by rail, though soon to be, similar congregations are wont to assemble on the Naposta Chico, the Sauce Grande, and in the town of Coronel Pringles.

"To speak of numbers absolutely, where people are widely scattered as they are here, would only mislead. But, perhaps, those who are reached in congregation outside Bahia will amount to another 300.

"ROBERT ALLEN."

Chuput.

EXTRACTS from a Welsh letter to the Rev. D. W. Thomas by the Rev. Hugh Davies, dated Chuput, March 10, 1890.

Translation.

The good feeling of the colonists towards the chaplain has much improved, and Dissenters now freely attend our services, and show great friendliness towards us.

This encourages me greatly in going on with the important mission entrusted to me among my fellow countrymen by our Church at home. I pray constantly that it may please the God of all grace to visit this little branch of the vine, that it may blossom and bring forth fruit to His glory in this desert.

There are several families here, as well as some single men, who propose leaving Chubut for the Araucanian settlement in Chili next month.

One of the curses of the Chubut settlement is that all the stores are authorised to sell intoxicating drinks just as they sell any other commodity, and thus every place of business abounds with this soul-destroying article of commerce.

I have received a valuable collection of books published by the R.T.S., together with proof Prayer Books from Mrs. Marsh, of Carno, Montgomeryshire, for the use of the church.

Last month I received a very kind letter from Bishop Stirling, who was on his way to Tierra del Fuégo and the Falklands.

There is no need of fearing danger now in living among the Indians, and it would not be a rash enterprise now for a man, or for two men fairly young, to go among them. The Indians would just as soon learn Welsh as Spanish.

The work has to be done through the Indian children. It is very difficult to change the habits of those who are grown up. Many of them have been baptized by the Roman priests who used to accompany the soldiers, but without any effort to teach them, or to induce them to embrace the self-denying principles of Christianity.

I throw out these hints under the hope that the great Head of the Church may put it into the heart of one of His servants to dedicate himself to the work of bringing the Indians who live at the foot of the Andes to the fold of the Good Shepherd.

In my spiritual work I have cause for much thankfulness for God's gracious favour.

Brazil.

PERNAMBUCO SEAMEN'S MISSION.

MR. WALKER'S Report to the Committee :—

"*Mission to Seamen, Pernambuco,*
"*September 6th*, 1890.

"I now present my report for the month of August.

"During the month I was not able to follow up my usual ship-to-ship visitation, my boat being in such a dilapidated state that I could not go out in her. I did not feel justified in going to the expense of getting her repaired, as the Mission funds were low ; and as I had expected to have had news calling me to Buenos Ayres, did not care to run up a big bill for boat hire. I held services during the month on the following vessels : S.S. 'Merchant,' 'Grenada,' and 'Gloamin.' On the latter vessel there was an organ, and the captain's wife kindly played for the services. This lady was organist for a considerable period in the Society's church in Lota under the ministry of the late Mr. Dodds. The attendance on each of these vessels was good for the time of year, and the men's attention very marked. Reading was given to the following vessels which were represented at the services :—'Carpasian,' English ; 'Excelsior' ;

'Progress,' Norwegian; 'Grid,' Norwegian; 'Leviathan,' Norwegian; 'Cardmas,' American; 'Endymion,' English; and to the S.S. 'Norseman,' English, 'Selma,' English, and 'Marquez de Caxias,' Brazilian. During my absence three sailors were sent to the Small-pox Hospital, one of them dying there. One I now employ in the Sailors' Home until he gets strong and well again. When he came out I burned the clothes he was wearing, and made him take a tepid bath with disinfectant in it, and gave him a fresh outfit. In the General Hospital one man died who had been in many months ill with consumption. I took him in some extras, such as beef-tea, wine, milk, fruit, &c., things he fancied but could not get there. I also spoke to him earnestly against entertaining false hopes of recovery, and inviting him to trust in the Saviour. He was very grateful to me for my kindness to him, and assented to what I said, but did not give such satisfactory evidence of a change of heart as I should like to have seen. He is in God's hands, and we ofttimes make mistakes. I wrote to his sister in Sweden to acquaint her with the sad fact. I made 13 visits to the hospital during the month. I also visited an Englishman, J. Lambert, who is in prison at a place called Villa do Cabo, 18 miles from here. He is on trial for manslaughter of a native who attacked him. He was very glad to have a Testament and some reading which I took to him. I purpose visiting him again (D.V.) during the coming week.

"The Sailors' Home has had three men in it during the month, with an income of 79 milreis. This leaves a deficit in the accounts. There were one or two cases of food and lodging afforded to destitute men. This has to be given with discretion, or it leads to evil. My boat is being repaired through the kindness of two gentlemen here, so I hope to be at regular visiting again soon. Owing to the prevalence of small-pox my services are in demand for vaccination, and I have vaccinated this week 14 English people of our community, 2 natives, my eldest boy, and, last and least, myself."

GLEANINGS.

The Bishop of Durham on Foreign Missions.

THE Bishop of Durham, addressing a large meeting at Sunderland in connection with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, said that *interest in foreign Missions was really and truly the gauge of the power of their Church life*, and he hardly thought that they had as *yet realised the extent and urgency of their duty in regard to that overwhelming work.* It was no longer necessary to meet the old cry "there are no results." He confessed, for his own part, that what surprised him was *not the scantiness of the results,*

but their overwhelming grandeur compared with the scantiness of the efforts which had been made. Further, it was not necessary for them to meet another objection—namely, that their faith was not *applicable to strange civilisations and alien races.* They rejoiced to remember that Charles Darwin, who accepted conclusively the proof of the power of Christianity when he found the natives of Tierra del Fuégo "clothed and in their right mind," and sitting at the foot of the Cross, *remained to his life's end a constant subscriber to the South American Missionary Society.*

Our Sailors and South America.

To the Editor of the "Times."

SIR,—As an old sailor, may I back up what has been said in the Rev. R. J. Simpson's letter in the *Times* of September 12, especially with regard to the port of Buenos Ayres.

I have been in many lands, in many ports, but never in a worse port for sailors than Buenos Ayres. Temptations and inducements to vice in its worst forms abound there. Crimps and their touts waylay sailors on every hand, and rob them in the light of day. Thousands of sailors will bless the Society which has placed such a good man as Mr. Walker to be "the sailors' friend" in that port. If ever a sailor needed somebody to look after him, it is there.

I am sure sailors in England will be glad to contribute something towards the expenses if boxes could be put in the sailors' homes.

I and five other sailors have reason to bless the South American Mission Society. We got into the hands of a crimp in Buenos Ayres in July 1884, and under the influence of liquor were induced by promise of a bounty to serve at a Government station in Tierra del Fuégo. There, in that miserable, wretched country we remained for over two years, worked like slaves. About a mile from us was a Mission station where two or three Englishmen (all honour to them) were working amongst the Fuégian natives. But for their kindness our lives would have been unbearable. We can never forget the kindness of Messrs. Lawrence and Armstrong, who behaved like brothers to us. Our great and only treat was to get over to their service on Sunday mornings, where we heard the beautiful and manly sermons of Mr. Armstrong. What comfort they brought to us in our hard lives he may never know, but we will not soon forget. Also the many quiet words of Christian sympathy; the welcome to his bachelor quarters; the books, papers, the many little parcels of fresh meat and bread to relieve the monotony of sea-biscuit and salt pork. God bless the missionaries, say I; God bless the South American Mission Society, say I; and may they soon extend their operations to Valparaiso, Montevideo, Callao, &c.

Yours respectfully,

The Graving Dock, Liverpool. JOHN RAE.

"The fool hath said in his heart, There is no God."

AT a time when not only unbelief but openly avowed Atheism is found to exist in all ranks of society, and actively to promulgate its comfortless, hopeless, and deadly doctrines, the following beautiful lines may prove useful and attractive, and may, by God's grace, help to open the eyes of the blind, or even of those who do not wish to see.

The following sublime ode to the Supreme Being is translated from the Russian. It was written by one of their distinguished poets, Derzhazin. This ode is said to have been translated into the Chinese and Tartar languages, written on silk, and suspended in the Imperial Palace at Pekin. The Emperor of Japan had it translated into Japanese, embroidered in gold, and hung up in the Temple of Jeddo. It was translated into English by Sir John Bowring:—

GOD.

O Thou Eternal One! Whose presence bright
  All space doth occupy—all motion guide:
Unchanged through Time's all-everlasting flight,
  Thou only God; there is no God beside.
Being above all beings! Mighty One!
  Whom none can comprehend, and none explore;
  Embracing all—supporting—ruling o'er;
  Being Whom we call God—and know no more!

In its sublime research, philosophy
  May measure out the ocean deep—may count
The sands, or the sun's rays; but God! for Thee
  There is no weight or measure; none can mount
Up to Thy mysteries; reason's brightest spark,
  Though kindled by Thy light, in vain would try
To trace Thy counsels, infinite and dark;
  And thought is lost ere thought can soar so high,
  Even like past moments in eternity.

Thou, from primeval nothingness didst call,
  First chaos, then existence. Lord, on Thee
Eternity had its foundation ; all
  Spring forth from Thee ; all light, joy, harmony,
Sole Origin—all life, all beauty, Thine ;
  Thy word created all, and doth create ;
Thy splendour fills all space with rays divine ;
  Thou art, and wert, and shalt be ! glorious ! great !
  Life-giving, life-sustaining Potentate !

Thy chains th' immeasured universe surround ;
  Upheld by Thee, by Thee inspired with breath !
Thou the beginning with the end hast bound,
  And beautifully mingled life and death !
As sparks mount upwards from the fiery blaze,
  So suns are born—so worlds spring forth from Thee !
And as the spangles on the sunny rays
  Shine round the silver snow, the pageantry
Of Heaven's bright army glitters in Thy praise.

A million torches, lighted by Thy hand,
  Wander unwearied through the blue abyss ;
They own Thy power, accomplish Thy command,
  All gay with life, all eloquent with bliss.
What shall we call them ? Piles of crystal light ?
  A glorious company of golden streams ?
Lamps of celestial ether burning bright ?
  Suns lighting systems with their joyous beams ?
But Thou to these art as the moon to night.

Yes, as a drop of water in the sea,
  All this magnificence in Thee is lost.
What are ten thousand worlds compared to Thee ?
  What am *I* then ? Heaven's unnumbered host,
Though multiplied by myriads, and arrayed
  In all the glory of sublimest thought,
Is but an atom in the balance weighed
  Against Thy greatness—is a cypher brought
  Against infinity ! What am *I* then ? Nought !

Nought ! But the effluence of Thy light divine,
  Pervading worlds, hath reached my bosom too !
Yes, in my spirit doth Thy Spirit shine,
  As shines the sunbeam in a drop of dew.
Nought ! But I live, and on Hope's pinions fly
  Eager towards Thy presence ; for in Thee
I live and breathe and dwell ; I lift my eye
  Even to the throne of Thy divinity ;
I am, O God, and surely *Thou must be* !

. . . . . .

Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath Association.

SALE OF WORK.

THE annual Sale of Work so lovingly prepared by the ladies and workers and Juvenile Association for Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath was held under the most favourable conditions at the Institute Hall, Lee, on the 8th and 9th ult. The occasion had been long anticipated, with prayerful endeavour to leave no stone unturned to promote the desired end, and thereby assist the exhausted treasury of the Society. If success is to be measured by financial results, the Sale was *indeed* a success, the amount realised being £153. 3*s*. 10½*d*., exceeding all previous sales. The workers desire to give all the praise to the Lord in grateful acknowledgment of the Divine Help and favour. To an outsider it was delightful to witness the cheerful assurance of a prosperous issue that marked the countenances of the stall-holders before any of the day's business was begun. The workers seemed imbued with the consciousness that all the articles for sale, the product of months' self-denying love, had been prayerfully dedicated to a holy purpose, and that the blessing must surely come—and *so it did*.

The weather was all that could be desired for brilliancy of sunshine. The tables were well laden, and the goods displayed with evident taste and skill, to attract alike the willing and the unwary. The attendance of friends from all classes was most encouraging, and it was pleasant to witness the loving competition between buyer and seller, as the spirit of bargaining was excluded by the golden advertisement, "All prices are fixed." The Sale was opened each day with a hymn of praise, and prayer for the desired blessing was offered by the Chairman of Finance (Treasurer of the Association), whose presence gave great pleasure and encouragement to the workers. The opening address was given on Wednesday by Alfred R. Pite, Esq., an old member of the Parent Society, who added a few words of encouragement to the helpers, who stood around the speaker like warriors intent on victory. The address on Thursday was given by the Rev. A. E. Barnes-Lawrence, Vicar of St. Michael's, Blackheath Park, whose valued presence and words gave great stimulus to the proceedings. Let us thank God and take courage, for we are once again assured that He will not forsake those who trust in Him.

A VISITOR.

The Hon. Secretary desires to thank distant friends for their kind and valued contributions to the annual "Sale of Work." One or two parcels (arriving on the days of sale, and hurriedly unpacked and no address found within) could not be directly acknowledged. The practical sympathy, and, above all, the assurance of prayerful remembrance, is ever very helpful, and we are grateful for it, and know our friends will rejoice with us that at this time of our Society's great need our results were an advance on former years, and will unite with us in praise, "Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto Thy Name be all the praise."

THE following are extracts from a Sermon preached by the Rev. H. Mosley, Chaplain of the English Church of Rio de Janeiro :—

"*Alas! that great city Babylon, that mighty city: for in one hour thy judgment is come. And the merchants of the earth shall weep over her: for no man buyeth their merchandise any more; the merchandise of gold and silver and precious stones, of pearls and purple and silk and scarlet, and cinnamon and spice and frankincense, and wine and oil and fine flour, and wheat and cattle and sheep: the merchandise of horses and chariots and slaves; and souls of men.*"—REV. xviii., parts of verses 10, 11, 12, 13.

. . . . . .

The writer passes on and adds that the merchandise of Babylon was also in "souls of men." In what sense that is clear to reason can men be said to do merchandise in "souls of men"? It cannot be in the sense in which the Apostle had been speaking of the other kinds of merchandise; you cannot buy and sell souls of men as you can bales of goods, or metals of the mine. I venture to think that no one but a Bible writer, or one influenced by Bible thoughts, could have used such an expression as this: traffic in "souls of men." Of course, the writer must have had a meaning. And from his own moral stand-point, and from the position he assigns to the expression, obviously as the climax of the whole passage, this last and apparently abnormal form of traffic probably impressed itself more strongly on his mind than all those ordinary kinds he enumerates at such length. It was the one conspicuous item that stood out against all the rest. There would have been no point for *him* in enumerating all the others if he had not crowned them with this. The merchants themselves would have subscribed to the correctness of all the rest; but it would not have occurred to them to include this among the articles in which they dealt: only a writer who had been taught to look at some other things than balance sheets, freights and bills of lading merely, could have added this—only one whose mind had also been opened to the calls of humanity and unselfishness.

For it must have been in this sense that the writer of the Apocalypse meant these words. The introduction of this strange form of merchandise at the end of all the rest must have been intended as a rebuke to these merchants' inhumanity. It was the one feature in their programme upon which the writer, inspired with some diviner thoughts than theirs, fixes for condemnation. They had been thinking only of their profits, of how bravely they dealt in this and that article of commodity; they had thought nothing about the instruments by whom their business was done and their gains were made—nothing of the labourers, the carriers, the rank and file in their trade, the living men and human souls who

were the Gibeonites of their commerce. Upon these they looked, as upon all the rest, as so much goods, as something to be found and settled for at money's worth, and, that done with, the whole relationship with them thereupon discharged. They had nothing further to think or say of them; they regarded them as only another item in their expenditure; in their utter selfishness their merchandise was also in "souls of men."

I have undertaken to say a few words this morning with regard to the Rio Seamen's Mission; and I thought the passage we have considered as not inappropriate to that purpose. Not that I wish to draw any close parallel between those merchants, whose selfishness seems to have been entire, without exception or redeeming feature, and the majority of those of our English-speaking tongue who trade in this port; but the passage seemed suggestive of the direction the thoughts of all of us might take on this matter.

We English are a maritime nation. When at home in our small and close packed island we are dependent for the very necessaries of life upon our commerce; and, unaided by our mercantile navy, we could not long exist on our own small resources. It is the same with us out here. We all come hither in ships; we leave in ships; we exchange thoughts and experiences with friends in the Old Country by the constant passage of ships. We are dependent upon collier ships for the means whereby those others are able to make their voyages. For the very necessaries of life—the bread we eat, the clothes we wear—to say nothing of the luxuries and refinements of life, we are almost entirely dependent on the shipping interest. And so, in the same way, almost the whole business of our English and American houses: the profits, the hopes of retiring from business, rest on the carrying and fetching trade of the sea. The whole of our outward material life out here depends, you may say, on the existence and maintenance of the mercantile marine.

And the staple of that marine is the lives and labours of the seamen who conduct it. They are the raw material, out of which everything else is built up. And how do we regard them? Do we take no account of them? Do we consider them, like the merchants of the Apocalypse, as only one among the other items in the raising of the money-pile? Do we think that the whole of our duty is discharged towards them when we know that their wages are paid and that they have the current equivalent for their work?

But the days are gone by when men could stand up and ask whether they are their brethren's keepers. In England and elsewhere it has long been recognised that the duties towards the labouring classes are not satisfied on the basis of the mere money relationship. The best of employers and the best of men generally have long set themselves to the effort of doing something more. They have felt that they could not trade in the lives, the souls, of their fellow creatures as they could trade

in commodities ; that their responsibilities went further, that they must regard their labourers not only as ' hands" to be paid for, but as "souls" also to be enlightened, trained and cared for, in their social, moral and higher natures.

And some such effort as that in concrete shape is our Rio Seamen's Mission out here. At present it is on a somewhat unpretending scale; but perhaps it may grow. It is, at all events, an effort in the right direction. It is an attempt to recognise our obligations towards the seamen who do the drudgery of our business. It is a protest against the selfish doctrine that we have merely to traffic in the souls of "men the workers, men our brothers."

The Mission has a double side. It has its religious side, its more strictly missionary side ; and rightly, for many sailors have strong religious instincts. Some of them know a good deal more of the Bible than we might fancy. The monotony of much of their sea life gives them leisure time for thinking. And they do think and talk in their way upon religious matters, though we should find that their religious ideas, like themselves, are often of a somewhat rough and ready order. The Mission tries to make provision for this religious element in their natures, both by its homely services at the Mission House and by visits of the Missioner to the ships. And the annual report of the work of the Mission will show, I think, much that is of great interest in this department of its endeavours.

But the Mission has, too, another side, which we may more rightly call the social. It tries to deal with what is more properly the "souls" of these men—the higher element in their *natural* life, their faculties of mind, thought, curiosity, imagination, affections, as apart from that which is more strictly "spirit" in them, and is the point of contact between the human and Divine. It tries, at present in a small and limited way, to make the seamen feel that there is some sort of a day home on shore for them to go to, where they can meet and talk together, and, if they want it, get advice, and even, in certain circumstances, material assistance. There they can write letters, or read the books, papers, and magazines which are contained in the small library or lie on the table ; and there, instead of straying about the streets, they can, and many of them do, spend many idle hours during a stay in port. And any one who would take the trouble to go round to the Seamen's Mission House in the Misericordia would see all this in operation, though he would be struck, I fancy, with the niggardliness of the premises, and would think that the English-speaking people of the port of Rio might do a great deal more for their sailors. Various plans have been talked over for the extension of the work ; and there is a considerable sum in hand, which, when further augmented, may be utilised in the future in some way that may be held most advisable.

But this social side of the Mission ought to appeal to a wider audience

than it does. It ought to catch the interest of some who for one reason or another are not drawn to the Mission on its religious side. However careless any may be about religion or religious ordinances; whatever amount of lurking fancy there may be in any that Christianity has little more to tell them, that they can get on as well without it, they are not hereby in the least exempted from the ordinary claims of humanity. To say that because you make no particular religious profession you see no reason why you are called on to help or sympathise with such movements as this Mission is only to look about for a cloak for selfishness. If you do not care to be religious, and think you have no need to be, you must at least see to it that you do not fall below the fruits of the religion you affect to dispense with. Whatever you may or may not be, nothing can release you from the claims upon you of simple human care, human kindliness and sympathy, unless you are given over wholly to the dominion of selfishness. Those in this city, whether professedly religious or not, whose business, whose success, are built up upon the lives and labour of these seamen, are bound, on the common ground of humanity at least, to assist and forward our efforts towards comforting, benefiting, and elevating the lives of those men. With such assistance, in money, in sympathy and in counsel, we might do much more than we now can do in our straitened circumstances. We might develop some much larger, well-considered scheme for the benefit of our sailors, more worthy of the importance and welfare of this port of Rio.

Brethren, we are debtors to these men to impart to them something both of the principles of the Christian faith and life which we profess, to impart to them also some taste of the comforts, the recreation of leisure hours which we enjoy, but of which their lives are so barren. We owe this alike on grounds of Christian brotherhood and of common humanity, and we may not suffer ourselves to be false to this charge that is laid upon us.

Ordination of the Rev. W. H. Elkin.

THE Rev. W. H. Elkin was ordained Deacon by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Bedford, at St. Mary's, Stoke Newington, on St. Luke's Day, October 18, at the eleven o'clock service.

There was a fair congregation; and the ceremony was most impressively performed by the Bishop, while the various arrangements were admirably carried out by the Rev. Prebendary Shelford, the Rector, who preached a most excellent and eloquent and appropriate sermon.

The Holy Communion was administered by the Bishop, the Rev. H. T. Collings, his Chaplain, the Rev. R. J. Simpson, and the Rev. W. H. Elkin.

After service the Rector and Mrs. Shelford most kindly entertained

at luncheon the Bishop, together with Mr. Elkin, Mrs. Elkin, Miss Couty, Mr. Hughes-Hughes, Mr. Simpson, and other friends.

St. Mary's Church is one of the most beautiful in London. The day was very fine, and everyone seemed happy on this occasion of solemn joy. Mr. Elkin is the son of the late Rev. W. H. Elkin, Chaplain of Lota, in Chili, to which his son now goes out in the same capacity, which was his father's dying wish nearly fourteen years ago.

Mr. Shelford, by request, has kindly promised to furnish a copy of his Bidding Prayer and Sermon for the purpose of a printed leaflet for the Society's benefit.

Provincial Proceedings.

ATTENTION has been drawn in recent issues of our Magazine to the depressed and depressing condition of the Society's finances. And we cannot agree with those who say, as a very shrewd man said to us a few days since, that the public are losing faith in missionary work and are interesting themselves rather in purely philanthropic objects apart from dogmatic teaching. It is not so with some of the older societies, who speak of continuous increase in the amounts entrusted to them. And we doubt very much if our Society would receive as many hundreds as it now does thousands if it restricted its labours to the amelioration of the temporal condition of the aborigines and settlers in South America. But there can be no doubt that all work in South America lies very much in the background as compared with the labours of African, Indian, and Chinese missionaries. How often does one hear people say—aye, and missionary-hearted people too—that they never heard of the South American Mission. More publicity is what we need if our income is to increase *pari passu* with our expenditure. To spend is easy, to collect is difficult. Look at the September registers and compare them with their counterparts for the same month in 1889. Seventy-three appeals were made in the provinces from platform or pulpit as against 58, and 11 new openings were obtained as against 2. The receipts were £168 in place of £145. But the added activities of our deputations cost the Society nearly £10 additional in travelling expenses; and our readers will see at once that the added £13 net is a trifle when balanced against heavy charges made on our funds by newly-established missions such as that started in Paraguay in 1888. Yet the advance in the appeals from 58 to 73 shows (α) a readiness on the part of the public to hear our story, and (β) a corresponding alacrity on the part of our staff to tell it. The moral of our present condition would seem to be this: that it is hardly safe, however much we may all desire it, to launch out into permanently expensive labours abroad on

the strength of spasmodic donations at home. Our provincial work at home grows, but the growth is slow, and slow therefore must be our advance in the foreign field. We have little to say in detail as to the places visited by our deputations in September. We gave in our last a sketch of Mr. Farmer's Irish tour, and we need only add that we regretted that it ended a week earlier than it need have done. Mr. Martlew's tour covered a large area, and excellent results were obtained. The same may be said of Mr. Grundy's three weeks in the North of Ireland. Mr. Shimield and Mr. Blackett did good service to the Society by preaching at Kersal, and Holy Trinity, Nottingham, respectively. Mr. Grundy had the assistance of Mr. Lawrence at St. Leonards, which was the most important engagement of the month in the Southern district. The Drawing-room Meeting at Wingfield, as also one at Clifton, was no way lacking in interest. At the latter Bishop Cheetham presided—an old friend in a new sphere.

PRAYER UNION.

The following are the subjects of prayer for Monday, November 10th :—

1. That God would be graciously pleased to open the hearts and hands of His people to help the Society in making good the present serious deficiency in its funds, owing to the three Missions recently started requiring such support.

2. That God would guide the Committee and the Directors of the Paraguay Land Company to a right judgment in regard to the future conditions on which the Paraguay Mission shall be carried on.

3. That God would vouchsafe His Divine protection and blessing to Mr. and Mrs. Elkin, Mr. Lawrence and family—as well as to Mr. W. Reade Gardiner—on their voyage to South America.

4. Special prayer is also requested on behalf of the Missionaries at Ooshooia and the native Christian community there, which has recently passed through a fatal epidemic of small-pox.

BRITISH
5 JA 91
MUSEUM

Contributions thankfully received from September 24 to October 24, 1890.

*** Abbreviations used in the following List:—S., Sermon; M., Meeting; D.R.M., Drawing Room Meeting; L., Lecture; M.L., Magic Lantern; D.V., Dissolving Views; Ex., Expenses; Addl., Additional.—***FULL PARTICULARS*** will be given in the next Annual Report.

	£	s.	d.
SPECIAL DONATIONS TO MEET PRESENT NEEDS.			
A Thank Offering (from a Member of Committee)	100	0	0
Additional (from do.)	2	1	0
Heywood, A. H., Esq., per Mr. Farmer	20	0	0
DONATIONS.			
Cotton, Mrs.	0	10	0
Harrison, Mrs. Dr., per Mrs. Cotton	1	0	0
P. H. B.	5	0	0
SUBSCRIPTIONS.			
Haldane, Miss E.	1	1	0
Heald-Ward, Mrs. J.	1	0	0
Hicklin, Miss	0	10	6
Hughes-Hughes, W., Esq., J.P.	10	10	0
Ranken, Misses	0	15	0
Scattergood, Miss	0	10	0
Spruell, Miss	0	10	0
Waddington, Major-General	1	1	0
Wynne, Mrs. Sarah	1	1	0
ASSOCIATIONS.			
METROPOLIS.			
Bayswater, Miss Keating (50*s.* Fuegia, 50*s.* Araucania)	5	0	0
Do., St. Matthew, per R. Green, Esq., SS. Rev. Filmer Sulivan, Vicar	10	7	3
Bermondsey, Mr. W. Giles (box)	0	2	11
Brixton, St. Matthew's, The Deaconesses, coll. by, per Rev. N. A. Garland	0	13	5
Brompton, per A. G. Smith, Esq., J. Hewkley, Esq.	1	1	0
Fulham, per Rev. F. H. Fisher (card colls.)	1	13	2
Hampstead, per Miss Harton, Miss Klein	0	5	0
Do., "B. G."	5	0	0
Kensington, E. W.	0	10	0
Kidbrooke, per Mrs. Poulden	6	0	0
Kilburn, St. Mary's, Rev. Gifford H. Johnson	0	10	0
Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath Association, per D. Couty, Esq., Treasurer	30	0	0
Do., per Miss Couty (Sale of Work)	153	3	1
Do., per do., Juvenile Association (including Card, per Miss Jessie Hoad, 10*s.*) 7 18 8			
Bible Class 1 17 9			
	9	16	5
Stoke Newington, per Rev. Preb. Shelford (coll. after Ordination Service at St. Mary's)	3	14	8
PROVINCES.			
Beckenham, per Mrs. Stephens	4	9	6
Bedford, Miss Algie	0	10	6
Birkenhead, St. Marks, per Rev. J. Dicker, SS. by Rev. W. E. Martlew	6	0	0
Bournemouth, per Miss Sulivan	8	4	6
Bridlington Quay, per Mrs. Roe	2	6	6
Brighton, per Rev. W. M. Selwyn	14	0	0
Brimscombe, per Rev. W. H. Lloyd	5	0	0
Broxbourne, per Miss Searle (£1 for Paraguay)	17	0	0
Canterbury, per Miss Williams	11	8	9
Chester, per Mrs. A. Potts	3	15	0
Chobham, per Rev. H. S. Acworth	7	3	0
Clifton and Bristol, per E. W. Bird, Esq.	25	0	0
Derby, Christ Church, per Rev. J. H. Askwith, SS. by Rev. W. E. Martlew	5	14	1
Durston, per Rev. C. S. Tomkins, S. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	1	16	0
Eastbourne, All Saints, per Rev. R. S. Woodward, M. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	7	15	0
Fakenham, SS. and Sub., per Rev. W. E. Martlew	5	10	0
Haddenham, per Rev. W. H. Shimield, Harvest Thanksgiving Offertory	2	17	0
Hastings and St. Leonards, per Mrs. Allen Gardiner	15	0	0
Lamorbey, per Rev. S. H. Beamish, S.S.M. by Rev. G. W. Grundy, and Cards	12	8	10
Leamington, per Mrs. Mandell	20	14	8
Lincoln, per Rev. Canon Crowfoot, M. by Rev W. E. Martlew	3	3	9
Manchester, Rev. F. H. Waller	0	10	6
Market Rasen, per Rev. H. Smith, SS. by Rev. W. E. Martlew	4	7	6
Minehead, per Rev. C. Sainsbury, D.R.M., Dr. Ollerheads, by Rev. G. W. Grundy	5	10	11
Do., do., M.L.L.	1	10	7
Minster Lovell, Mrs. Ripley	1	1	0
Norbiton (from a Working Man), for Fuegia	2	17	0
Odiham, per Mrs. A. McIntyre	1	15	0
Peper Harrow, per Rev. G. Harvey, S. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	2	0	0
Poringland, SS. by Rev. W. E. Martlew	3	3	0
Quarndon, Derby, per Miss Gawler, Miss Cox, S.S. Class	0	10	0
Redhill, A Redhill Gleaner	0	5	0
Shackleford, per Rev. A. Buttemer, SS. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	4	4	0
Southwell, per Miss Gaster and Miss Heathcote (Sale of Work)	70	0	0
Sprowston, per Rev. W. Hunt, M.L.L. by Rev. W. E. Martlew	0	14	0
Stanstead Abbotts, per Rev. J. P. Hobson, S. by Rev. G. W. Grundy and Sub.	1	14	11
Thurloxton, per Rev. C. S. Bartlett, SS., M., and Cards, Rev. G. W. Grundy	4	10	1
Timberscombe, per Rev. R. C. Crosswell, M.L.L. and Box Coll. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	1	19	2
Torquay, per Mrs. Goslett	3	10	0
Ware, Rev. E. W. Kirkley, SS. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	5	0	0
Wooton Courtney, per Rev. E. P. Stanley, M.L.L. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	0	15	0
IRELAND.			
Cavan, Derry, and Donegal, per Mrs. Gahan	74	3	1
Co. Cork, &c., per Miss Hume Townsend	45	10	9
Dunmore East, per Rev. W. G. Gilmoure, Card Coll., Master Gotacre	0	2	6
Holywood, per Mrs. Roche, Joseph S. N. Roche, Esq.	0	10	0
Lockeen, per Rev. Canon Homan (own sub.)	1	0	0
Rostrevor, per Miss Fanny Bushell	0	15	0
SCOTLAND.			
Edinburgh, per Representative Church Council, Edinburgh (Offertory, St. Andrew's Church, Crieff)	12	0	4

NOW READY.

RAYS OF SUNLIGHT IN DARKEST SOUTH AMERICA.

Illustrated. Cloth gilt, One Shilling.

Post free, Fourteenpence.

A series of Illustrated Leaflets on the different branches of the Society's work is being prepared, of which there are now ready, (1) The Gran Chaco, (2) Wollaston Island, (3) The Araucanian Mission. These may be had for gratuitous distribution, in letters or otherwise, by applying to the Secretary, S.A.M.S., 1 Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

The Sheet Almanac for 1891 is now ready.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

FLOWERING PLANTS.

THE following are for Sale on behalf of the Mission:—Double White Rocket; Spirea Japonica; Anemone Japonica. Beautiful hardy flowering plants, 4*d.* each; 3*s.* 6*d.* a dozen, post free. Forget-Me-Not, early and later, 3*d.* each; 2*s.* 3*d.* a dozen, post free. Geraniums, 1*s.* and 6*d.* each; 8*s.* 6*d.* and 4*s.* 6*d.* a dozen, post free.—Apply, Mrs. GAHAN, Maherabeg, Donegal, Ireland.

[XXIV.] DECEMBER 1, 1890. [PRICE ONE PENNY.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.

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NEW MALDEN

JUVENILE ASSOCIATION.

THE ANNUAL

Sale of Work

On behalf of the Society will (D.V.) be held in

EASTER WEEK.

Contributions of Plain and Fancy Work, Dolls, Toys, Books, Pictures, &c., will be thankfully received by the Hon. Sec.,

MRS. H. H. TAYLOR,
Raby Road,
New Malden, Surrey.

Illustrated Leaflets on the different branches of the Society's work—(1) The Gran Chaco, (2) Wollaston Island, (3) The Araucanian Mission—may be had for gratuitous distribution, in letters or otherwise, by applying to the Secretary, S.A.M.S., 1 Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

The Sheet Almanac for 1891 is now ready.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

NATIVE CHRISTIANS, OOSHOOIA, TIERRA DEL FUEGO

THE SOUTH AMERICAN

Missionary Magazine.

DECEMBER 1, 1890.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE Farewell meeting held on the 20th ult. was well attended and in every way calculated to cheer the missionaries outward bound as well as those who met to bid them God-speed. The admirable address of the Archdeacon of London and the forcible parting words of the Chairman were most impressive. We are thankful to say that the greater portion of the £100 named in the last Magazine as required for young Mr. Gardiner's first year has been kindly sent in, and is acknowledged in the usual place. Mr. Lawrence and family started on the 26th ult. in the "Potosi," and Mr. Gardiner (D.V.) will leave England for Araucania on December 10 in the "Galicia."

We earnestly hope that all our Hon. Secretaries and other friends will bear in mind the request contained in our special reminder as to funds, and how imperatively necessary it is to "leave no stone unturned" in endeavouring to obtain them.

We feel sure that Mr. Midgley's Report from Pernambuco will be read with deep interest, and also Mr. Holms's first letter on his succeeding Mr. Walker as Seamen's Missionary at that important port.

Mr. Walker has arrived at Buenos Ayres and entered upon his very arduous and deeply interesting work. He needs and calls for our fervent prayers in behalf of himself and his work.

We have much pleasure in acknowledging with our best and cordial thanks the many parcels of warm and useful clothing sent in to our office for conveyance to Ooshooia and Wollaston Island. If the kind workers and givers could only witness their arrival on those cold and desolate shores, and see the glad smiles and hearty welcome, both of our missionaries and natives, they would, we are sure, feel more than repaid for the time, labour and outlay which they have given to this blessed work of comfort to the cold.

We direct special attention to the advertisement of "Rays of Sunlight" on the outside cover of Magazine, and we hope many will avail themselves of the reduced price to obtain a book full of interesting information up to date, and drawn up by one peculiarly fitted in every way for the task.

TO THE HON. SECRETARIES, COLLECTORS, AND FRIENDS OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

THE Committee desire very earnestly to impress upon their various helpers and supporters the urgent need which exists for a great and strenuous effort on their part to be made, during the closing weeks of the present year, to obtain new as well as to gather in all outstanding subscriptions, and also to obtain fresh benefactions in order to save, if possible, the imperilled Reserve Fund. An earnest endeavour has been made in the past two or three years to strengthen the Reserve Fund, which it greatly needed; and its extinction would be so calamitous that the Committee strongly urge their friends to do everything in their power to avert the danger. The causes of the present embarrassment are not far to seek: the three new stations, Paraguay, Wollaston, and Araucania, have already cost for the current year £1,320, while the income, instead of increasing to meet the increased outlay, has, to this date, fallen below that of 1889, which was a very deficient year. The falling off, it is some encouragement to know, is not due to associations, which have been fairly well maintained, but to benefactions, which show a diminution of £750.

A careful revision of the Society's expenditure has led the Committee to the conclusion that the only way in which it can be lessened is by withdrawing the grants from certain of the chaplaincies and by reducing home expenses of printing; but even when this is done there will still remain a deficit, to meet which a *larger annual contribution* to the Society's funds is imperatively called for.

To provide the amount required for the current year the Committee now appeal to their helpers and friends to double their subscriptions and contributions, at least for 1890, and if possible to add special donations for the purposes of saving the Reserve Fund and putting the Committee in possession of a good working balance.

REQUEST TO HON. SECRETARIES.

In order to reduce the expense of the Annual Report, hon. secretaries are requested, when sending in their lists, to put together in one line all sums under five shillings as "sums under 5*s*." To meet the wishes of different friends this old regulation has from time to time been departed from, until there has practically been no limit, and it is expected that adherence in the future to the above rule will effect a desirable and appreciable saving in the cost of the Report.

The Widow and Fatherless Children of the late Rev. J. Allan Dodds.

OWING to the illness of Mr. D. Couty, who has kindly acted as treasurer of the fund being raised for Mrs. Dodds, it has not been possible to audit and present the accounts of the sums received, but it is hoped that this will be done and a complete statement presented with the next Magazine.

£28 has been received since the third list was issued, making with the amount then acknowledged a total of about £329.

Reginald Allan Dodds, aged 9, has been elected to the Clergy Orphan School; Theodore has received a free presentation to the British Orphan Asylum; Maude has been received with the most loving kindness into the family of a clergyman, who has promised to bring her up as one of his own; friends are caring for little Harold; and Herbert, aged 7, is still a candidate for election to the Royal Masonic Institution.

The friends of Mrs. Dodds acknowledge with heartfelt gratitude God's most gracious care of the widow and orphans of His servant thus displayed, and at the same time they desire to express their sincere thanks to those kind friends who have with such zealous self-denial and affectionate goodwill given their aid in this matter.

When the accounts are presented it is hoped to give a fuller account of what has been done, for the satisfaction of the kind friends who have taken an interest in Mrs. Dodds and her family.

Response to the Appeal in November Magazine

(P. 245).

THE receipt is acknowledged, with grateful thanks, of valuable parcels of clothing for the sufferers by the epidemic of small-pox at Ooshooia, from the following friends:—

Miss St. Duke.
Mrs. Cow.
Miss Loftus.
Miss Parker.
Mrs. Thorpe.
Mrs. Ripley.
Little Nellie.
Mrs. Witherby.
Mrs. Kirkpatrick.
Mrs. Jeffray.
Admiral Orlebar.
The Misses Fraser.
Mrs. Allen Gardiner.
Mrs. Fulford.
Mrs. and Miss Lloyd.
Miss Page.
Mrs. Nicholson.
Rev. John Green.
Mrs. Homan.
Mrs. Hunt.
Miss Burton.
Mrs. Reeves.
Mrs. Hammond.
J. Waters Coldicott, Esq.
Miss Knight and Miss Hill.
Mrs. Bell.
Miss Atwell Smith.
Miss Colclough Watson.
Miss Harton.
Miss Long.
Miss A. Davis.
Miss Protrowska.
Miss Tarner.
Capt. W. Wright.
Benjamin Vialls, Esq.
Miss Christie.
Mrs. Aspinall.
Miss Shand.
Mrs. Harrison.
Miss Kirkpatrick.
Miss Searle.
Mrs. Longman.
Miss Peirce.
Mrs. Beedham.
Miss Clark.
Miss Livingstone.
Mrs. Phelps.
Miss Kempster.
Mrs. Martyn.
Mrs. Gahan.
Mrs. Mandell and Mrs. Birt.
Mrs. Taylor, New Malden.

Miss Couty and Members of Lee Working Party and Bible Class Association.

St. John's, Weymouth, Mothers' Meeting Working Party, per Miss Payne.

St. Stephen's, Canonbury, Working Party, per Miss B. Sansom.

Combe Down Working Party.

St. George's-in-the-East Working Party, per Mrs. Turner.

Working Party, per Mrs. Tilt, Clapham.

Four parcels (no name).

SPECIAL GIFT.

Working Parts of Allen Gardiner's Windlass, made and presented by Messrs. G. and J. McOnie, Dudley.

Southern Mission.

OOSHOOIA.

MR. ASPINALL writes:—

"*Ooshooia, Tierra del Fuégo.*

"It is a sad thing to take up my pen this time to write to you, for we are in the midst of an epidemic of small-pox. Last time that the 'Tye' came down she brought a case of small-pox, which, by the Governor's orders (although a doctor of medicine), was placed on the north shore; and notwithstanding my protest and request, all the natives were sent on board to get wood for the vessel to take to Buenos Ayres; the consequence is that already nine have died, and seven are lying sick with it. I emptied the church and had beds put in, and made a hospital of it, and Mrs. Hemmings nobly volunteered to take charge of it. Although feeling the intense responsibility of allowing her to expose herself to the infection, I felt it was the only thing to do, and leave her in the hands of our gracious God. I wish to speak most highly of the conduct of all my fellow-helpers, Mr. Ince and Mr. Hawkes freely giving themselves to the work of burying the dead, digging graves, &c., to save the natives from exposure to infection, while Mrs. Hawkes has freely given herself to the care of the orphans and to cooking for us all. I have so far endeavoured to keep the Orphanage perfectly isolated, being ably seconded in doing so by Mrs. Hawkes, and so far none of the children have it. To-day I have just returned from Downeast, where I went to vaccinate Mr. Bridges' family and natives, so as to try and stop the infection spreading. Before this sickness came I had much work and worry with other sickness that we always have in winter, and I am sorry to say in the five months since Mr. Lawrence left for England, in totalling up the deaths which have occurred, I find twenty-three have passed away, being nearly one-third of our resident people; this includes natives who have died on the Government shore. I know not how many more we shall lose, for notwithstanding vaccination they take it, although all that have died so far were either not done, or only after they must have taken the infection. I would ask you kindly to plead for prayer for us, although I hope by the time you get this the epidemic will be over; and I would also ask for a special appeal for clothing for those who are left, as I feel it my duty to burn everything in the houses where the infection is, and this means the destruction of all the property accumulated by our own natives, much of it by their own industry.

. . . . . .

"I should have also specially mentioned Henry Katannash for his help in this trying time, although his dear little daughter is lying ill of the disease. He is the only native I have allowed to help us, and we could not possibly do without him. He deserves the highest meed of praise for true unselfish Christian courage."

Paraguay Mission.

MR. GRUBB writes on the eve of a visit to the interior :—

"*Paraguay, August* 28, 1890.

"For some time before the Bishop's visit I had the boys staying with us brought into the room for prayers, and found them very reverent and attentive. Since the Bishop's visit public service is held daily in Spanish, using any little Indian words we know, and the whole tribe attend. I also go some days to the toldo and do the best I can, and when travelling with the Indians always have prayers."

"*August* 29, 1890.

"I received your letter just now by a passing steamer. It is just 4 P.M., and I must start to-night in a dug-out canoe for Concepcion. It is 30 miles distant, so will take me some time, and as there is much wind the danger will be considerable. . . . . According to the Bishop's instructions I start for the interior in three days' time, and expect to be away about six or eight weeks."

Chili.

ARAUCANIA.

THE Rev. J. R. Tyerman writes :—

"*Colonia de Quino, Chile, August* 19, 1890.

"I have just returned from the coast, and have for the first time seen the packages comprising the church at Talcahuano.

"Application has been made to the Government—as in case of the Mission house—to despatch it free of duty, but as yet no reply has come. Lately there has been a change in the Ministry, and the party now in power is strongly Conservative and Clerical, therefore we may expect opposition, but you may depend upon it I shall give them no rest until this labour of love is brought to a successful issue.

"After the s.s. 'Gulf of Papua' had dicharged her cargo into the lighters, a fearful storm arose, and nine of these were swamped, consequently the iron belonging to the church went to the bottom and the wood floated ashore ; however, all I think has been recovered and in good condition.

"We are all well and still pushing on ahead. The framework of the school-building is up, and we hope soon to complete it.

"Sunday school numbers 48 names, the larger half being natives. My time is well occupied; the work gives me much ground for encouragement and hope."

CHANARAL.

Mr. Robertson writes:—

"*Chanaral, Chile, September* 10, 1890.

"On Wednesday last we buried the remains of Mr. John Collins, late proprietor of the English hotel here. The poor man had been an invalid for years, suffering from an affection of the liver. During the last three years he had been to Valparaiso, Santiago, Copiapo, and Taltal in search of medical advice, but nothing seemed to give him strength, and he felt weaker every day. You will rejoice with us that he was very penitent for his sins, and prayed earnestly for pardon. His last words were, as far as his friends could understand him, 'Praise the Lord.'

"The English ship 'Loch Trool' is in the bay, and I hope to get on board for service.

"The throat sickness is still lingering amongst us, but no more fatal cases have occurred.

"I forgot to mention above that Mr. Collins's funeral was very numerously attended. I read the Burial Service in Spanish. I have distributed a few Bibles and Testaments lately. If you could send me a few to have on hand, I could now and then dispose of some, but they must be cheap. I should also like to have a dozen English Bibles, good print.

"The Valparaiso colporteur, Mr. Spandermann, was here last week on his way up the coast. He did very well indeed in Chanaral.

"Our congregations have been very fair considering all things."

Seamen's Missions.

PERNAMBUCO.

THE Rev. J. Midgley writes:—

"*Pernambuco, October* 9, 1890.

"A week ago Mr. Walker received the long-expected letter calling him to Buenos Ayres. He came to me the same evening, expressing a hope that he might be able to leave us by the 'Thames,' expected here to-day.

"It was at once decided to have our Annual General Meeting on Monday, the 6th. This proved to be a busy day to our people, and so the attendance at the meeting was not so good as we could have wished. However, we managed to get through a fairly lengthy programme, as the following resolutions, passed unanimously, will show:—

"1. 'That the minutes of the last meeting be now confirmed.'

"2. 'That Mr. Walker's annual report be adopted.'

"3. 'That the Treasurer's accounts for the year be passed.'

"4. 'That Mr. Walker's resignation of his position as Missionary to Seamen at this port be accepted.'

"5. 'That Mr. Holms be appointed Mr. Walker's successor, with a salary of 200$000 (200 milreis) per month.'

"There was also passed the following *special* resolution :—

"6. 'That Mr. Walker, having been appointed Missionary to Seamen at Buenos Ayres, a testimonial be presented to Mr. Walker in recognition of his devoted labours for six years as Missionary to Seamen at this port.'

"The condition and prospects of the Sailors' Home were discussed at some length, while the usual votes of thanks and the appointment of officers for the ensuing year concluded the business of the meeting.

"I herewith enclose :—

"1. Mr. Walker's report, which will speak for itself.

"2. The Treasurer's account for the year.

"This latter, you will observe, is less satisfactory than that of last year under two heads : (1) local subscriptions, and (2) loss on account of the Sailors' Home.

"The falling-off of subscriptions is not owing, I believe, to any failure of interest in the work of the Mission, but chiefly to the absence of our Treasurer (Mr. R. Fenton) during the latter half of the year.

"The loss on account of the Sailors' Home arises from the happy circumstance of an almost entire absence of shipping disasters on this coast during the past year, whereas during the previous year the Home was frequently crowded with shipwrecked crews.

"Notwithstanding the loss on the Home, the feeling of the meeting was entirely in favour of the Home being kept up, and made as efficient and attractive as possible.

"Of course we feel that Mr. Walker's leaving us closes a chapter in the history of our Mission, and though the next chapter opens with something of anxiety, there happily seems to be no reason to doubt what our course ought to be, and so we go forward with confidence, and with good hope that God's blessing will still rest upon our efforts.

"Once more, on behalf of our community, earnestly thanking the South American Missionary Society for its generous support of our work."

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1890.

Receipts.	Rs.	*Payments.*	Rs.
Balance from last year .	1,193,290	Mr. Walker's salary .	3,000,000
Local subscriptions .	1,292,130	Sailors' Home account .	420,000
Mr. Gotto's subscription (£5)	54,240	Balance in hand . .	529,540
S.A.M.S. Grants . .	1,392,090		
Interest . . .	17,790		
Total . . .	3,949,540	Total . . .	3,949,540

MR. WALKER'S REPORT.

"I herewith present some of the facts and figures of the sixth year of my work among seamen in this port, ending September 30.

"My work has consisted of many things, and is very varied, but principally lies in ship-visiting and distributing of religious and other sound reading matter, holding religious services on ships and on shore whenever possible; hospital and prison visitation—regularly to the former, to the latter as occasion may require; oversight of the Sailors' Home and keeping its accounts; and rendering any service I possibly can to captain and sailors alike, and to do my best, with God's help, for the spiritual and temporal welfare of both. The following facts and figures will help to show how far these duties have been fulfilled. Not all that could be done has been done, because the men cannot be visited when their work is done, as the Custom-house regulations forbid my being on board ship after sunset except by special license. This I have had on several occasions for song and other services. Again, the Sailors' Home and the shore work take up considerable time, and entail a lot of responsibility, and I have not always been able to get a man to assist with my boat, and to look after it as it should be.

"In the beginning of the year the South American Missionary Society wrote to me regarding the starting of a Mission to Seamen in Buenos Ayres, which port I visited last year, and reported as to the need of such a work. I was asked if I would be willing to go and take up the work should it be started, and I were accepted by the Local Committee, as my experience of close on six years would be of great advantage in the starting of the new work. The state of health of my wife and family was such as to lead me to consider this proposal favourably, and as there were other advantages involved in the question, I replied affirmatively. Further correspondence ensued between the Society, Rev. Mr. Midgley, and myself, and, as an outcome of this correspondence, a three months' leave of absence was asked for that I might accompany the Rev. Ed. W. Matthews, of the British and Foreign Seamen's Society, who was proceeding to Buenos Ayres for the purpose of trying to get the Mission started. A meeting of your Committee was called, and the matter laid before them, and the required leave was readily granted for the carrying out of this plan. During my absence the work was carried on by Mr. F. Holms, missionary, whom I had proposed as my successor in the event of my being accepted for Buenos Ayres. As a result of my visit, I was accepted by that Committee, and returned to await their call to go there. Up to the present date no word has come from them, so that I continue as before. I gave a full account of my own work on the voyage and while in Buenos Ayres in the report written on my return in July. I now desire to express my warmest thanks to your Committee for their kindness in so kindly and readily granting the leave of absence at such short notice

as they had—namely, two days—and for the way in which my services here were spoken of.

"During the year vessels were visited as follows: English, 100; Norwegian and Swedish, 46; American, 19; German and Dutch, 12; Danish, 4; Brazilian, 4—total, 185. This would give about 2,000 seamen visited on these vessels.

"Services were held 69 times, with an attendance of 1,265. The sailors and captains at these services were nearly all English and Americans.

"The hospital has been visited 81 times. There have been several deaths. In most of these cases I was enabled to have some conversation with the dying one, to comfort and help him. One man who was ill a long time with consumption I had out in the Sailors' Home for a change, and when he became too bad to remain out any longer, sent him in again, and regularly took him in milk, wine, beef-tea, &c. These were things he could not get there, although he fancied and needed them. The hospital is lacking in a proper system of dietary for low and serious cases. The small-pox epidemic caught a few of the sailors, and two of them died in the hospital. One sailor, who, on coming out of the hospital, was destitute, I took into the Home, after disinfecting him and burning his clothes. When he got strong again, I found him a berth on a steamer going home. In the earlier part of the year there were a few cases of yellow fever, and three fatal cases. I successfully treated a mate in the earlier stages of the fever, and set him in a fair way to pull through, as he did afterwards. During the twelve months I have treated eighteen sailors for fevers, cuts, abscesses, one with his head cut open, one with his ear snicked with a knife, extracted a revolver bullet from the hand of another, and treated one in the earlier stages of small-pox. I have vaccinated over thirty persons and children since my return from Buenos Ayres, my own family and myself as well.

"During the year there have been in the Sailors' Home as follows: Boarders, 135; charity cases, 27—total, 162. The charity cases—that is, destitute seamen and others—had board and lodging to the extent of 176½ days. These men have all been shipped off with one exception. One of those I shipped away was of a respectable family, and had been a clerk many years down south. He came here three years ago, and came to me for relief. I gave him employment in the Home, and later made him manager. After a time he developed drinking habits, and I had to dismiss him. I tried him again some half a dozen times, and talked with him about his failing, but to no purpose. A week ago I obtained employment for him as lamp-trimmer on a steamer going home.

"The returns of the Home were Rs. 1,429,000; expenses, Rs. 1,883,750; drawn from Mission Fund, Rs. 440,000; balance deficit, September 30, Rs. 14,750; total deficit for the year, Rs. 454,750.

"During the month of September of this year only 7 mil 500 reis were received for boarding, while rent, wages, and food for cook and

charity cases amounted to 85 milreis odd. The Home will soon need an outlay for blankets, canvas for beds, &c. Wear and tear—not fair wear and tear alone, but thorough rough treatment very often—has made the blankets that remain look very dilapidated, while quite a number have been stolen from time to time, when we have had crews in the house, and have been sold for drink. Numbers of the beds are needing to be re-canvased, as the men coming in at times intoxicated would throw themselves on the beds, and so rip and destroy them. It is for the Committee to consider the ways and means for restoration after four and a half years of use. I find by my books that I have had over £136 in my hands to take care of for sailors. One man gave me a bill of exchange to take care of and send to his mother. It was for £87. 11s., and he was carrying it about with him when I met him, he being very much under the influence of drink. I took his bill, saw him on board his ship, and later on sent the bill to his mother.

"During the past six weeks I have paid three visits to Villa do Cabo to see an employé of the Railway Company who is in prison on a charge of manslaughter. By the kindness of the judge I have been permitted to see him and converse freely with him. On Sunday, September 21, I held divine service at the quarters of the Company's English workmen, the Superintendent having granted a free pass to and fro. If this Committee is agreeable to it, I think a monthly service could be arranged for them. Pending such decision, I have arranged to hold another service on the third Sunday in October.

"A general retrospect of the Mission gives cause for thankfulness. Sailors are a strange class to deal with, but such as I have had more immediate contact with I have been enabled to get on with very well. At the services there has always been great attentiveness. Attendance is in all cases voluntary, and has in most cases been fairly good. With the class called 'beach-combers' I have had fair success in getting them shipped away again. If allowed to stay here, it generally means a miserable death through drinking; so that if no spiritual benefit results from dealing with them, yet good has been done in sending them away from such a life and end, and setting them once again in the current of healthy active life.

"With this I conclude, having given a fair summary of my year's work. Health and strength have been given by the Father of all mercies, to whom we look also for the deeper and more lasting benefits to result from our work."

Mr. Holms writes :—

"*Pernambuco.*

"I have never had the honour of addressing you before, but am doing so now because it seems to me to be my duty to do so. Mr. Walker, Missionary to Seamen here, embarked on Thursday last, the 9th Oct., for Buenos Ayres, as doubtless you know, to start a Mission to Seamen at

that port. Before he left the local Committee here held a meeting and decided to accept me as Mr. Walker's successor to the work here, the home Committee having, I was told, agreed also to accept whoever the local Committee should choose. This step, which I pray and trust may be for the glory of God and for the spiritual and temporal good of many in Pernambuco, brings us into contact with each other, and I think makes it desirable that you should know a little about me. For this reason I venture to write a few lines as to my former circumstances and work, also adding that I should be very glad to receive as soon as convenient any suggestions, statement of principles, special wishes of the committee, &c., that you think may be helpful to me in seeking to render a faithful and profitable service.

"I have all my life been accustomed to the Church of England, in fact never worshipped anywhere else until I was about 17 years of age. From eight years old I was brought up and educated under the personal care of the Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell, for many years rector of Chenies, and one of the Canons at St. George's Chapel, Windsor. In Norwich, under the Rev. S. A. Selwyn, I worked from the beginning to the end of the Church Army movement in that city. During this time I was employed in a first-class drapery establishment.

"After this I entered the East London Institute for Home and Foreign Missions, and was there for two years. I then accepted a call to Brazil to do evangelistic work among Brazilians, at the same time supporting myself by teaching English. This I have, by the grace and strength of God, done for just three years now. The experience has been a rich one to myself and helpful to a few Brazilians; I wish the number were far greater. I have now completed eight years of Gospel service, stumblingly and very imperfectly done, it is true, but done from love to God and souls, and without remuneration of even the smallest coin from man; and if in future I receive a salary during my mission service, I beg you to still believe that I do not work for it.

"Mr. Midgley told me that as the missionary's salary must be reduced from 250 milreis per month to 200, I was quite at liberty to do a little teaching still during the evenings to make up this deficit, because the evenings I could consider my own time.

"This to me is important, not because I want to teach English for money, but because, if my evenings are free, I can continue to preach in Portuguese twice a week, as I have been in the habit of doing for a long time. I have great pleasure in doing this, and my little congregation and I are attached to each other; and just now, too, after hard and dry work, we are just beginning to see larger numbers in attendance, and some real spiritual movement among some who have until now been very distant and afraid to be classed as one of the *new sect*. I am well aware that I cannot always be free in the evenings, although Mr. Midgley indicated that I could, for sometimes, when there are quite a number of men in the

Home and more about the city, I intend to try to gather them and read to them the life and lectures of J. B. Gough, and other such matter, for the double purpose of keeping them more from harm and sin, and to try to stimulate them with good."

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Mr. Hooper writes:—

"*Rio Seamen's Mission, August* 28, 1890.

"The following is the report of work done by the Mission during the month of July, 1890.

"The hospital was visited on the regular visiting days. Assistance was rendered to several cases of need, it is hoped with good results.

"The Mission and reading rooms were opened daily during the month; attendance fair.

"The following vessels were visited during the month, viz.: 'Rossignol,' 'Scottish Glens' (2), 'Mabel' (2), 'Karoo' (2), 'Corby,' 'Grandee,' 'Crusader' (2), 'Afghanistan' (2), 'Salitiga' (2), 'China,' 'Prince Henry,' 'Prince Regent,' 'Pride of Wales,' 'Austria,' 'Indian Chief,' 'St. Vincent,' 'Glencona,' 'Steinvora,' 'Francis,' 'Senator,' 'Baltimore,' 'Ned White,' 'Osberga,' and 'Aneroid,' to all of which at each visit papers, tracts, and religious literature were distributed and religious services held at every available opportunity."

"*September* 23, 1890.

"The following is the report of the work done by the Mission during the month of August, 1890:—

"The hospital was visited on the regular visiting days, and also on two or three other occasions. I am glad to be able at length to record that all the restrictions of a vexatious kind have been removed, and I am enabled to take religious as well as secular reading matter for the patients to read; I am also informed that no opposition will be made to free religious communication, and so far as I am concerned that has been fully borne out. I am, however, sorry to add that quite a number of accidents have taken place amongst the shipping lately, for I have counted no less than six men with broken limbs lying side by side in one ward.

"The Mission and reading rooms were opened daily during the month.

"The following vessels were visited:—'Glencona,' 'Scottish Glens' (2), 'Allerton' (2), 'Tobique,' 'Svea,' 'Anglesea,' 'Varuna' (2), 'Nikaria,' 'Johanne Marie,' 'Senator,' 'Primrose Hill,' 'Steinvora,' 'Corby,' 'Inverurie,' 'Dominion,' 'Leyland Brothers,' 'Passepartout' (2), 'Pontecorvo' (2), 'Efraim,' 'Prince Victor,' 'Osberga' (2), and 'Caribou.'"

BUENOS AYRES.

Mr. Walker writes:—

"*S.S. Thames, near Rio de Janeiro, October* 13, 1890.

"You will see by this that I am on my way to Buenos Ayres at last. The day I sent my last letter to you I received a telegram which had been sent four days previously from Buenos Ayres, but had been misdirected by the Brazilian telegraph clerks. I at once decided to leave by this steamer on account of my wife's health. That only allowed a week to do everything, but as the local committee knew that I was going sooner or later it was sufficient. I left on the 9th. A meeting was called to receive my resignation and to appoint my successor and his salary. This was settled, and a resolution passed that a testimonial be presented to me. As the time was very limited and some of the community absent, I was told it would have to be sent on to me. I was very much pleased with the feeling shown.

"I held a service in the forecastle last night in company with an evangelist who went down with Mr. Matthews. I was not feeling very well, having lost my lunch and dinner, and the ship lifting pretty much in a rough sea. But we found some of the negro sailors singing hymns accompanied by a concertina, so we soon got to work. I gave out some hymn sheets, and the hymns the sailor could not play I played myself. Mr. Wright gave a short address, and I followed. The service lasted about an hour."

Farewell Meeting

TO MR. J. LAWRENCE, RETURNING TO OOSHOOIA AFTER A BRIEF HOLIDAY, AND MR. W. READE GARDINER, PROCEEDING AS A VOLUNTEER TO ARAUCANIA.

THIS meeting took place at 1 Clifford's Inn, on November 20, at 3 o'clock. Amongst those present were the Ven. Archdeacon of London, Revs. R. J. Simpson, H. S. Acworth, F. J. Gibbings, W. H. Elkin, W. H. Lloyd, Captain E. Poulden, Messrs. H. Morris (in the chair), W. Hughes-Hughes, H. J. Norman, E. Harry Woods, T. Garnett, W. Reade Gardiner, J. Lawrence, W. S. Weston, F. M. Ponder, T. Farmer.

A portion of the hymn, "Jesus shall reign," having been sung, Mr. Hughes-Hughes read Isaiah, 11th chapter, to verse 9, and prayer was offered by the Rev. H. S. Acworth.

The Ven. Archdeacon of London then addressed the departing missionaries as follows:—

"We all of us need continually that gift of power which our Lord communicated to His disciples when He sent them forth two by two.

"More than most do you need that gift who have the signal honour of being called directly by the Holy Spirit of God to plant the knowledge of the Saviour of the world in lands and amongst people where He is yet but dimly known. To each of us is given grace according to our work and character and opportunities and needs, in proportion as we are in earnest and faithful enough to ask for it; but there are some high duties which by the very exorbitancy of their demands suggest more than others the perpetual prayer for grace and power, and receive the gift in higher measure. Splendid indeed is your destiny. Nearer than others you are brought to the truth and majesty of the Being of God. From God's own hand you receive your commission; His own still voice your soul has heard, and trembled, and believed, and rejoiced. With God henceforth, till the day of your death, you are to be fellow-workers, treading in the very steps which His Son trod in His short earthly mission, and now, guided by Him, with your hand in His, your heart one with Him. With a surprise and delight of which even a few years ago you little thought, you seem to be stepping back across the centuries of human folly and anguish, and to be taking your places with quiet determination and unspeakable reality beside Peter and Paul, and Barnabas and Silas, and Timotheus and Titus, and John. With the world, at any rate, henceforth you will be little troubled. The disastrous problem of a civilisation at home that is complex, corrupt, effete, will seem far off indeed in the primitive wilds of South America, or in the blaze of the suns of Brazil, or in the stormy heights of Patagonia, or in the island paradises of the South Atlantic, or in the grim fastnesses of Tierra del Fuégo. You will seem to have sailed away into the calm, clear, untroubled light of primitive Christian days. To you the fervour of the language of St. Paul will come with a depth and a force which to us are hardly possible.

"It is a glorious calling, but it needs gifts of rare quality.

"You require a faith unswerving, strong, triumphant. Sometimes like St. Paul you will see no fruit at all from all your labour. You will wonder why God is silent, and standeth so far off. When you are alone by yourself, and see these ancient civilisations of the earth so solid and apparently impregnable, and remember that those who are called by the name of Christ are not yet a majority of the people of the earth, the Tempter will suggest the doubt to your mind whether indeed the faith of Christ is the revelation of God for the salvation of the world. Standing alone out in the wild, far away from the main body of the great army of Christ, you will need all the prayers of all your friends, and all the memories of this day, and an ever-growing reliance upon God alone, that you may never fail to win a decisive victory in the hours of darkness and trouble.

"And you will need great courage. To many your word will not be welcome nor your position popular. Persecution will come with a reality of which, in this country, we have no idea. You may be taking

your very life in your hand. Ill-health, disease, and premature death may be before you in the secret unturned page of the future; and others, who have gone forth with hopes such as yours, have won the martyr's crown. The thought fills us with a solemn stillness as we sit and think of you going forth one by one from your old familiar England to the dark places of the earth; and even every day it will need courage of a high order to press your message on unwilling ears, to gather your crowd of listeners, to tell with unskilled stammering lips and another tongue your story of salvation before a circle of cold, curious, unsympathetic eyes. Nothing but the presence and power of God could nerve you to so great a difficulty.

"Once more, you will want wisdom. You must be a careful judge of men and of character to know how best to make your impression. You must be an acute critic of circumstance and opportunity. You must study deeply the thoughts, habits, histories, and moral code of the people, to discover what elements of truth they already possess on which you can build. It will be your consolation to know that wherever in any page of history, or in any field of the earth, righteousness has been done and truth acknowledged, there has been felt the nature of the Lord Jesus Christ, the Word of God, in Whom are hidden all the treasures of knowledge and wisdom. Wherever amongst the populations whom you visit you see goodness, kindness, candour, or anything else which raises man above the brute, there you will welcome qualities which are akin to the revelation of the Father and the Son and the Holy Spirit, and which will enable you to build on these beginnings. Nor will you be hampered and fettered by the dull pedantry which insists that the exact outward form of an ecclesiastical organism which has grown up in one nation should be transferred, even in its very minutest details, to every other. While strictly loyal to the fundamental principles of Christian doctrine and of English Christianity, you will exercise a wise freedom and elasticity as you adapt them to the habits and traditions of a wholly different civilisation.

"My brothers, at the call of the Spirit of God you are leaving your home and your friends and all the past happy associations of your life which have wound themselves round the very fibres of your heart. You are setting out on a new journey in life full of faith and hope, and not less full of weakness and of need. But amidst all the vicissitudes of human affairs, all the storms and excitements which rage about the world, all the inevitable changes to which we have often reluctantly to submit, all the surprises and follies and disappointments which distress our minds, there is one certain fact of experience which the citizen of the kingdom of Christ has ever firm and sure in his consciousness. There may be no sunshine in the sky, but there is sunshine in his heart. Things may not be going as he wishes, much may be contrary to all his hopes, turning out ill, but there is peace and tranquillity in his soul. And

that simple irresistible fact of experience is, that He which hath begun a good work in you will perform it unto the end. That is our consolation in all our weakness and our failures. That is our strength and our security in all our hours of uplifting and of success. The good work has begun in us; it is the work of God; it will grow and be perfected.

"There is true sympathy for you this day, my brothers. Prayer is being offered for you on every hand. You are not alone, but our hearts are with you. The great world is roaring and hurrying all round us, intent on the pleasures and business of that which is doomed to perish. But here is a thing being done for God which is of far greater moment. In humility and faith we are widening the cords and stakes of the kingdom of our Lord. And when all those other deeds which the great world has done this day shall have passed into the illimitable space of obliviousness, we believe that still an answer more and more fruitful, more and more effective, will be floating down from heaven on this day's prayer and this day's sacrifice, and that you, and those who have heard the word which you will speak to them, will still be receiving power from the Lord against unclean spirits to cast them out, and to heal all manner of sickness and all manner of disease."

The Chairman said he need add nothing to the kindly counsel to which they had just listened, but he wished to say a few words from the Committee assuring the Missionaries of their sympathy. "We want you," he said, "to feel that you can trust the Committee as it trusts you. . . You have our sympathy and are thought of in prayer and in counsel, and we wish to uphold your hands as firmly as possible." Speaking to Mr. Lawrence, the Chairman said he was going back to a place where he had laboured many years, and he was glad to hear Mr. Lawrence and his family were satisfied to be returning to what they called their home. With reference to the natives, he added that the Committee felt for them, that they want to see them brought forward to take their place in the Church of Christ. "If the Church of Christ is to flourish, it must be among the people. Don't Europeanise them—the Lord wants in each country a Native Church; we do not want an Anglicised Church. We are grieved to hear of disease and trouble amongst the people, and we feel for you and them in the new perils, dangers, temptations and trials, which have been brought upon you by the presence of the Argentines." Turning to Mr. W. Reade Gardiner, the Chairman said: "You, Mr. Gardiner, bear an honoured name. You are following in the footsteps of your grandfather and father in going among the Araucanians, in whom they took such deep interest. We hope the time will soon come when you will be more closely connected with the Society than you now are, but you have the moral support of the Committee. May you follow in the footsteps of your father and grandfather, and may a double portion of their spirit be upon you."

Then, from the examples of Moses and Elijah, and his servant Elisha, and from the walls of Jericho around which God's people marched, the Chairman drew striking lessons of encouragement, showing that it is by the steady daily tramp of daily duties and by the mighty power of God that the greatest obstacles are overcome.

Prayer was then offered by the Clerical Secretary, the Rev. R. J. Simpson, and the Archdeacon of London pronounced the benediction.

Proceedings in the Provinces.

THE October registers show that thirty-two sermons were preached and twenty-nine meetings held on behalf of the Society. The receipts were nearly £180 and the expenses within a fraction of £16. We have to thank the Rev. Prebendary Adams for preaching on our behalf in St. Mary's, Taunton, where he was formerly Vicar, also the Revs. J. Aldwell and W. Ledger, for kind help in Ireland. The former took four meetings in the West, Athlone and Ballina being the most important places visited. The latter preached or lectured, sometimes both, at Cork, Douglas, Innishannon Limerick, and Ennis.

Our Clerical Secretary paid a successful visit to Cheltenham, where, between a Monday and Friday, he took three meetings and two sermons, the collections amounting to £28. Mr. Reade Gardiner's departure for South America can hardly fail to interest Cheltenham friends, as his grandfather's final effort in Fuegia was directly due to the liberality of a Cheltenham lady resident in the very house now occupied by our hon. secretary.

Mr. Grundy has been almost continuously engaged, and our space would not suffice to mention all the places visited. The drawing-room meeting and evening lecture at Minehead produced £7, and the Odiham sermons, the Brighton and Eastbourne meetings, and the combined sermons and meetings at Lamorbey resulted in collections amounting to £40. At Brighton Mr. Grundy was assisted by Mr. Lawrence, so long employed at Ooshooia, and now about to return to his work there.

At Lamorbey the juvenile meeting held under the auspices of our unwearying hon. secretary, Mrs. Vickers, was a very great success. Her staff of collectors brought in all but £6 and Mrs. Vickers herself nearly £8.

At Leamington Mr. Martlew had the invaluable assistance of the Rev. G. Edgcome, Rector of St. Peter's, Nottingham, and a good preparation for the meeting was made by a sermon Mr. Martlew preached at St. Mary's. We note with pleasure that sermons were preached for us in St. Asaph Cathedral, and St. Ann's, Bangor, by the Dean and the Rev. D. W. Thomas respectively, thus proving that the Principality does not forget the work carried on at Chuput by our Society. In conclusion, we wish all our readers and workers in the provinces a very happy Christmas and New Year.

PRAYER UNION.

The following are the subjects of prayer for Monday, December 8th:—

1. That God would be graciously pleased to open the hearts and hands of His people to help the Society in making good the present serious deficiency in its funds, owing to the three Missions recently started requiring so much outlay.

2. That God would guide the Committee and the Directors of the Paraguay Land Company to a right judgment in regard to the future conditions on which the Paraguay Mission shall be carried on.

3. That God would vouchsafe His Divine protection and blessing to Mr. Lawrence and family—as well as to Mr. W. Reade Gardiner—on their voyage to South America.

4. That God may guard, guide, and bless Mr. Walker in his new and arduous labours at Buenos Ayres, and Mr. Holms as his successor at Pernambuco.

BRITISH
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Contributions thankfully received from October 24 to November 24, 1890.

*** Abbreviations used in the following List:—S., Sermon; M., Meeting; D.R.M., Drawing Room Meeting; L., Lecture; M.L., Magic Lantern; D.V., Dissolving Views; Ex., Expenses; Addl., Additional.—***FULL PARTICULARS*** will be given in the next Annual Report.

	£	s.	d.
DONATIONS.			
A Debtor to the S.A.M.S.	0	1	0
A Thankoffering, per Mrs. R. C. Martyn	0	10	6
A Thankoffering, M. and A. D. (for Southern Mission)	1	0	0
Brown, Miss (for Sufferers at Ooshooia)	1	0	0
Bullen, Miss (Sailors' Mission)	0	2	0
Cross, John K., Esq.	0	10	6
Draper, Miss (Uruguay, £1 5*s.*; Buenos Ayres, £1 5*s.*)	2	10	0
From a Friend (for Sufferers at Ooshooia)	5	0	0
From Readers of the *Christian*, per Messrs. Morgan & Scott	12	6	0
Green, Rev. John (for Sufferers at Ooshooia	0	5	0
James, The Misses	5	0	0
Nisbet, Miss J. P. (£1 for Clothing for Ooshooia)	6	0	0
Peirce, Miss	10	0	0
Vialls, Benj., Esq. (towards freight of books to Ooshooia)	0	10	0
SUBSCRIPTIONS.			
Bowles, Rev. H. A.	0	5	0
Carpenter, Mrs.	1	1	0
Fotheringham, Miss	2	0	0
Garrett, Robt. W., Esq.	2	2	0
Gilliebrand, Mrs.	1	1	0
Hartnell, Miss	1	1	0
King, Capt. H., R.N.	0	5	0
Ludlow-Burges, Miss E.	0	5	0
May, Miss A. E.	1	0	0
Morris, Henry, Esq.	1	0	0
Wade, Mrs. A. J.	0	10	0
ASSOCIATIONS.			
METROPOLIS.			
Barnsbury, St. Andrew's, L. by Mr. Farmer (card and box and collections), per W. S. Weston	5	5	10
Bermondsey, St. Augustine's Bible Class, per Mr. Lewis	0	7	4
Brompton, A. G. Smith, Esq. (towards Mr. W. Reade Gardiner's Mission)	4	0	0
Clapham, per Rev. F. A. C. Lillingston, L. by Mr. Farmer	2	17	9
Do., Mrs. Tilt	0	10	0
Clapham Park, St. Stephen's, Mrs. Hillyer	0	10	0
Earlsfield Road, Mrs. Catford	0	5	0
Fitzroy Street, per Rev. T. Turner, M.L. by Mr. Farmer and sub.	2	6	2
Fulham, per Rev. F. H. Fisher	2	7	6
Do., Mrs. Long	0	4	0
Hampstead, Christ Church, per Rev. G. F. Head, SS. by Self and Rev. R. J. Simpson	34	12	1
Do., per Miss Harton, M. A. M.	0	10	0
Hornsey Rise, St. Mary's, per Miss Thompson	2	6	7
Kidbrooke, per Mrs. Poulden	5	10	1
Do. and St. John's Juvenile Assoc., per Miss Poulden	3	8	8
Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath Juvenile Assoc., per Miss Couty	9	16	5
Do., per do., Juvenile Association, inclusive of cards and special donations for Ooshooia, £2 5*s.*; and Belmont House School, per Mr. Barff, £1 16*s.* 10*d.*	8	14	8
Miscellaneous (Miss Lilian S. Wood)	0	2	2
Putney, Miss Weller	0	10	0
Do., per Miss Bradley	0	10	0
South Kensington, "H." (towards Mr. W. Reade Gardiner's Mission)	50	0	0
Streatham Common, per Mrs. Cow	52	0	0
Sydenham, "Hope"	0	4	0
Woodford Juvenile Assoc., per W. W. Tuckniss, Esq.	0	15	0

	£	s.	d.
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Aughton and Ormskirk, per Miss Welsby	7	4	2
Bagshot, per Rev. F. A. P. Lory	2	1	0
Beckenham and Shortlands, G. A. Western, Esq. (sub.)	5	0	0
Bedford, per Miss Augusta Douglas Hamilton	1	5	0
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Abel Smith, Esq. 5 0 0			
Mrs. Searle 10 0 0			
For Paraguay 1 3 0			
	28	0	0
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Cambridge, per Mrs. Beedham	20	14	6
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Do., per Mrs. Wilson			
DEPUTATION, REV. R. J. SIMPSON.			
Do. St. Paul's Mission Hall, M. 1 3 0			
Do. Holy Trinity Mission Hall, M. 15 1 4			
Do. do., M. 1 5 2			
Do. Christ Church, S. 3 10 0			
Do. St. Mark's, M. 1 18 8			
Do. Miss Heaven, per Rev. R. J. Simpson 5 0 0			
	27	18	2
Chobham, per Rev. H. S. Acworth	12	15	6
Combe Down, Bath, per Rev. C. G. Acworth	10	16	2
Dover, per Rev. A. H. Smith (St. James), S. and M. (Y.M.C.A.) by Rev. G. W. Grundy	3	8	9
Guernsey, per Mrs. Thurston	6	15	7
Gretford & Wilsthorp, per Miss Kate Joy	2	11	6
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Ipswich, per Miss Josselyn (box coll.)	0	16	0
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Meeting do. 7 9 5			
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	20	19	1
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