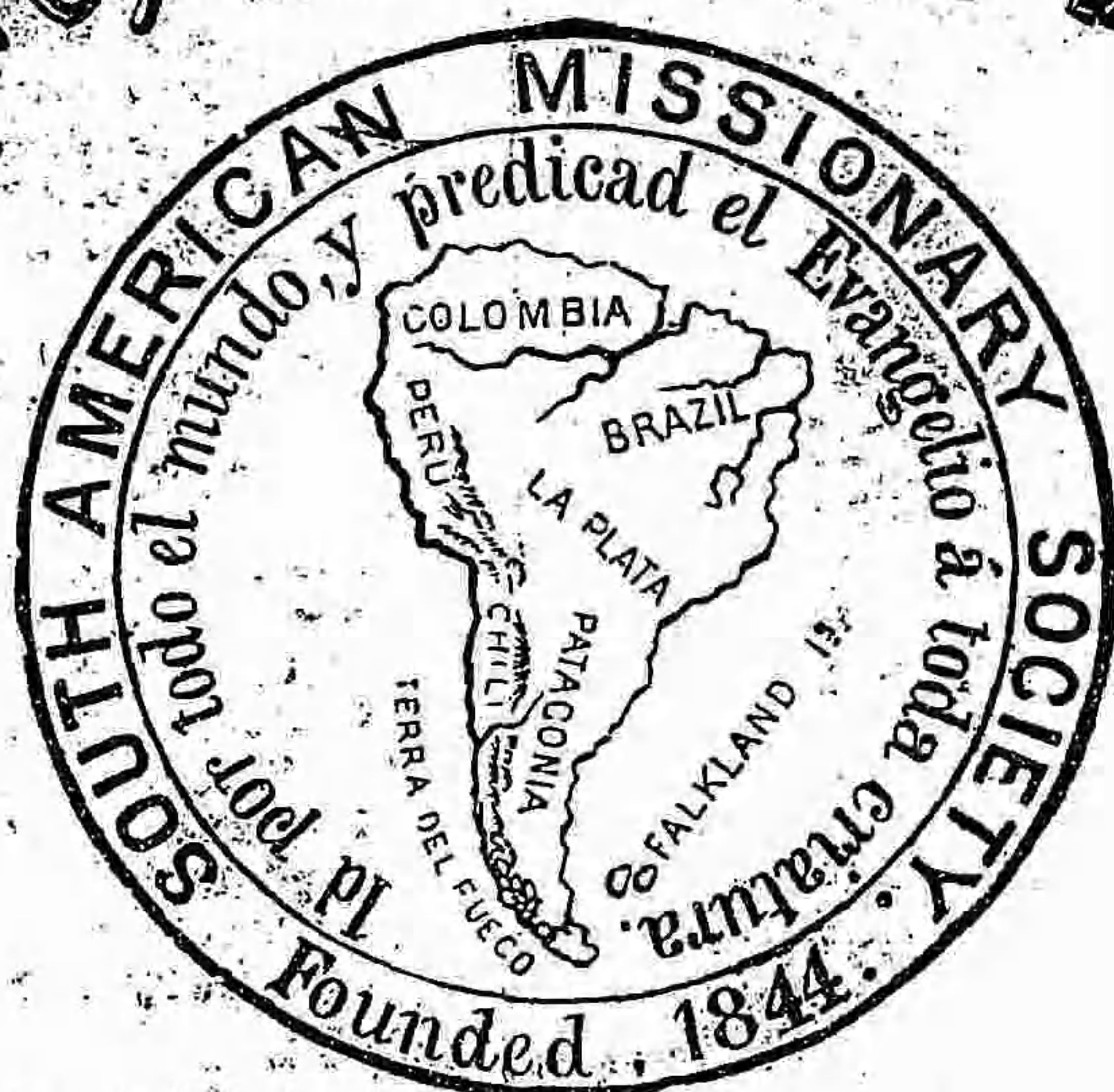


THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.



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THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.

JANUARY 1, 1891.

New Year's Address.

BY THE VEN. ARCHDEACON OF LONDON.

“WHAT HAST THOU DONE?”



THERE is something very awful in looking out from our little spot on this little globe into the dark unfathomable abysses of space and eternity. We seem so small, and they so unutterably vast and mysterious! Our little lives are so short, and the endless regions of space and eternity seem so terrible and confounding! Even time itself, which looks to us so real and so long, does not exist at all. There is no such thing as time — it is but that little

bit of space which we know about, occupied with events; time is the same to eternity as matter is to infinite space; nothing but a portion out of the immeasurable depths occupied by something which mortal minds can experience. One of the commonest mistakes made by poets, and in ordinary talk also, is to look at time as an agent itself. In reality time does nothing, and is nothing; we use it as an easy familiar expression for all those causes which are working slowly, and which we cannot see.

Unless some positive cause is in action no change takes place even in a thousand years. It is simply that we are here, and that things are happening around us. The earth has gone a certain course round the sun, and brought us again to the same point where we were twelve months ago. We have for 365 days been careering through different parts of space. That is the meaning of a year. We are only allowed to go on careering like this and then coming to the same point a certain number of repetitions in our lives. During each period certain causes are leading either to the completion or decay of our bodies, and after we have spun round with our little globe for 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, or at the most 100 circuits, then comes the end. We can see no further. Others take our place, and we are what is called dead. What then is the meaning of our being on this little spinning ball in the midst of eternities and immensities? What gave us the consciousness and power of living upon it? What becomes of us when our bodies become merely part of the earth itself again? What have we to do with these eternities and immensities, and with the spirit and life which rules them?

Unfathomable Sea ! whose waves are years ;
Ocean of Time, whose waters of deep woe
Are brackish with the salt of human tears !
Thou shoreless flood, which in thy ebb and flow
Claspest the limits of mortality ;
And, sick of prey, yet howling on for more,
Vomitest thy wrecks on its inhospitable shore ;
Treacherous in calm and terrible in storm,
Who shall put forth on thee,
Unfathomable Sea !

Poor little pigmies, insignificant mites that we are, we should like to stop for a bit. We should like to cry to the great machine of the Universe as it goes grinding and crashing along in all its terrific force and speed, Go slower! But we cannot stop. The Universe cannot go slower. We are hurried along. Day succeeds day, week succeeds week, month follows month, year swallows up year. "A year! A life! What are they? The telling of a tale, the passing of a meteor, a dim speck seen for a

moment on the horizon of the universe, dropping into eternity!"

There are two ways of meeting these anxious and overwhelming thoughts. One is by shutting the ears and eyes to them altogether, and going on as if everything before us was clear, certain, and safe. That is the way of the fool. The other way is to think them out. That is the way of the wise man. We must get the best account of these mysteries, life and death, and the rest, that we can, and rest satisfied with that, and be guided by it.

Now all these eternities and immensities, and universes, and scenes and worlds and laws of creation and movements of the heavenly bodies, and changes of years and seasons, mean simply that there is an Almighty Presence living and moving everywhere in their powers and forces. These eternities and immensities and universes are but signs or manifestations of that awful Being in Whom all things live and move and have their existence. And as He is everywhere present, everywhere feeling, everywhere knowing, everywhere upholding and sustaining, to Him there is nothing either great or small, either long or short. He is as much with us, little insignificant mites, as He is with the mightiest orb which flashes its way in the far-off spaces a million times as big as our own sun. The only question with Him is whether the object of His creation is performing the end for which it was designed by His all-wise and all-powerful hand.

These milestones, then, which we call the beginning of a New Year—when, in our course of careering round in the universe with our little globe, we have come to the same point where we were twelve months before—are God's own opportunities for making us think. He lays His hand on our shoulder, and, as He said to Cain, so He says to us, "What hast thou done?"

He sent One like ourselves, whom we could understand, united to His own Deity, His Son, to tell us what He would have us to do. In some other and vaster orb His revelation would have been very different. He has also given us Reason and Conscience as our guides. He has put it

into the minds of a long series of inspired teachers in all ages of the world to explain to us our destiny, and to warn and encourage us. He has unfolded to us the meaning of the Creation so far as it is useful for us to know it. The only condition is that these things are matters of belief to us, and not of knowledge, in order that we may be trained for our future destiny. So, then, now and again, at these momentary halting-places, God, our Maker, the Creator and Preserver of all things, stops us short, and says, "How is it with thee? What hast thou done?"

It is not enough to have eaten and drunk our fill, to have amused ourselves, and to have slept 365 times during the careering of the world. Each of us has some special work and duty to perform. None of us is born into the world to be idle. How have we done it? Landowner, legislator, minister, teacher, financier, tradesman, citizen, scholar, husband, wife, father, mother, son, daughter, each of you have your own reason for living. Each of you has a very definite tie and relation to others. God intends each one of you to fill a particular place in His creation. How have you done it? Have you been merely working for the praise of men, or for your own satisfaction and aggrandisement, or have you thought wholly and solely of the eye of God which never sleeps, who has been watching you all the time? Have you recognised that you had each day something that lay directly before you to do, and that it did not matter whether you were successful or not, so that you did it to God, and with all your heart? Have you recognised that you could not strip yourself of these duties and obligations of your position, whether you liked them or not? Oh, what bitter thoughts of wasted opportunities and wilful obstinacies and rebellions must these questions bring to all of us!

What hast thou done? That is not all the question means. Have we stained our souls by wilful transgressions against the laws which God has revealed to us for our good? Have we deliberately chosen evil when we knew it to be evil? Have we deliberately told a lie instead of the

truth? What does our conscience say? Day after day has gone by. Have we been allowing our earthly and sensual nature to get the better of the spiritual? If we have, has our repentance been sincere? Have we tried to repent at all, or have we gone on cherishing the evil poison in our souls?

But it is in no unfatherly spirit that the Almighty stops us thus to ask us these terrible questions. Do you not know that it is only the goodness of God leading you to repentance? He is giving you time to pause and think and be wise in time. Though the world rolls on so ceaselessly and remorselessly, though the depths of the stars shine with so bewildering an eternity of space, though catastrophes happen in those distant regions, though disasters on our earth strike us with amazement and horror, still the deep peaceful spirit of God broods as much over our little globe and about our hearts as it does in the awful distance; still the divine Word of God is ready to guide and lead us, and pardon and restore us, and make us fit for our home hereafter. May He guide and prosper all our efforts in the coming year!

W. S.

General Intelligence, and Prayer Union.



WE wish to draw special attention to the notice of the "Departing Missionaries," and to express an earnest hope that our united prayers may ascend to our gracious God and Father on their behalf.

The usual New Year's meeting for special prayer and praise will be held (D.V.) on *Thursday, January 8*, at the offices of the Society, at *twelve o'clock*, when all friends of the Society are affectionately invited to attend.

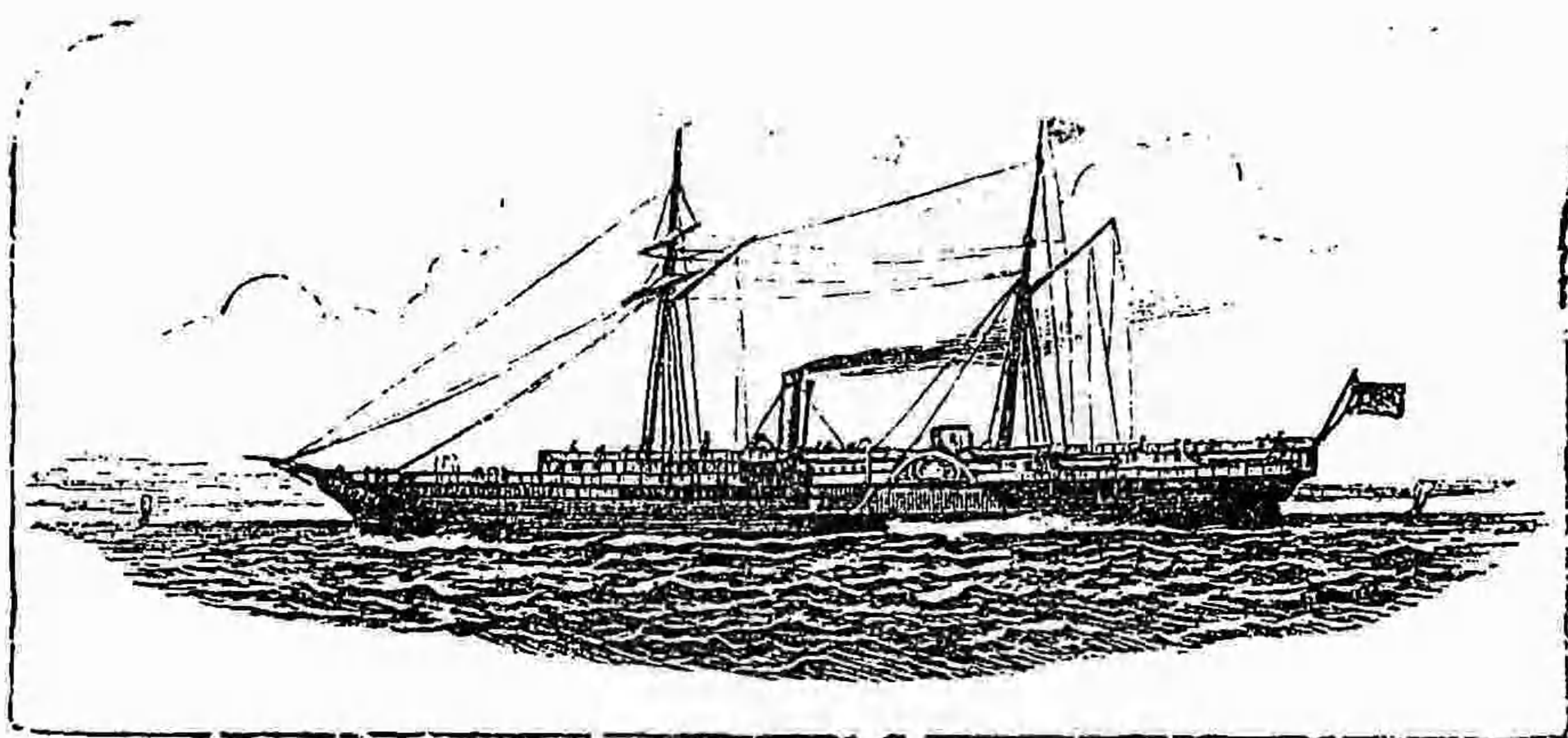
Our Subscribers and "Constant Readers" will perceive that we have started on the year 1891 with rather a shorter magazine, as the Committee felt it their duty to do all in their power to lessen home expenditure. We trust, however, that the Magazine will be equally interesting, though not containing so much matter.

The number of copies of the "Juvenile Gift" will be curtailed, but a

sufficient supply will be published to enable us to meet applications from Hon. Secretaries where there are Juvenile Associations, or a number of children likely to be interested in our work.

The following are the subjects for Praise and Prayer for Monday, January 12 :—

1. We heartily praise our gracious God for the many spiritual and temporal mercies which He has vouchsafed to the Society during the past year.
2. We pray God to open the hearts and hands of His people to aid us at this time to meet the additional outlay of the three new missions.
3. We pray God to speed safely to their destinations Mr. Lawrence and family, Mr. Elkin and his mother and sister, and Mr. W. R. Gardiner, and to abundantly bless their future labours.



Departure of Missionaries.



R. AND MRS. LAWRENCE and their family sailed in the ss. "Potosi" on November 26, for Sandy Point, on their way to Ooshooia, where they have made their home for twenty years. It was but right they should at the end of that period have a brief holiday in the old country. But even this was not all holiday, as Mr. Lawrence on several occasions acted as a deputation for the Society. His eldest son, John Martin Lawrence, accompanies him, who after being educated in England has, by his own strong desire, entered the service of the Society for missionary work at Ooshooia. It is expected that they will (D.V.) arrive about Christmas, met by the "Allen Gardiner."

William Reade Gardiner sailed on December 10 in the ss. "Galicia," for Valparaiso, on his way to Araucania, where he hopes to take up the

work amongst the Indians begun by his grandfather and father. Mr. Gardiner has passed the last three years in preparing for this work by going through a course of medical and surgical study, as well as parochial experience, in Edinburgh, where his labour of love was greatly valued. He goes out as a volunteer, owing to the fact that the Society was unable, through financial pressure, to put him on the staff at the present moment. There is, however, good hope that not long hence the Committee will be able to do so. Meanwhile some kind friends have raised £105 for the first year, to enable Mr. Gardiner to supplement his now slender income. May God speed him !

The Rev. W. H. Elkin, together with his widowed mother and sister started for Lota by the ss. "Magellan" on December 24. Mr. Elkin is the son of one of the former chaplains of Lota, and he succeeds the Rev. J. A. Dodds, who died there some months ago after several years of active and faithful service. Mr. Elkin was ordained by the Bishop of Bedford at the request of the Bishop of London, and we hope to give in the next number of the Magazine the beautiful prayer and eloquent sermon of the Rev. Prebendary Shelford on that occasion.

We trust all our friends will unite with us in fervent prayer for all those who have thus gone forth at the call of the Lord of the Harvest to do His work and spread the knowledge of His love in South America.

The Southern Mission.



HE Rev. E. C. Aspinall writes :—

"Ooshooia, October 17, 1890.

"Once again I have an opportunity of writing. I have much to relate, and have no doubt you will be anxiously looking out for this letter, as I mentioned in my last that smallpox had broken out among our people. I think I told you I had taken prompt measures to stamp it out, and by God's mercy have succeeded. As far as I could I burnt everything that came in contact with the sick, houses, clothes, &c., except the church, which I most thoroughly fumigated and disinfected. We have now been free from the scourge for about one month ; we lost ten. The most of these were not vaccinated, and those that were so only after the poison was in their veins. None of those vaccinated in time died. But unfortunately as soon as we had got rid of the one thing we have had another to fight—namely, the hooping-cough, which was brought down by one of the children of the Argentine schoolmaster at the same time as the smallpox ; this has, notwithstanding all efforts and care,

proved most destructive to the children, and is still raging among the people. The death-rate this year has thus been exceptionally large, and it is with sorrow that I write when I tell you that so far thirty-three have died since Mr. Lawrence left for England in April last. To make matters worse I came to the end of my stock of medicines for the hooping-cough and other chest diseases. I am now anxiously looking out for the 'Allen Gardiner,' which has not returned yet, although it is



FUEGIAN NATIVES IN BARK CANOE.

now three months and a half since she went away. After our outbreak of smallpox was over, a canoe came in one day from the south, and the men said they had heard there was much sickness at Wollaston, so, fearing the infection might have spread there, and knowing the Burleighs would be glad of help, I borrowed a small boat of the storekeeper on the Government shore, and, taking five natives, went down to see him. We were fortunate going down, as we had a N.W. wind, and ran down in two days. Leaving here Monday 7.30 A.M., we arrived there Tuesday 12 P.M. I then rested my men two days, as they had had some hard pulling, and I also was a little weary of sitting in the boat; and as there was no sickness at all, except that Parry Williams was bleeding like poor Robert Yenowa did, I did what I could for him, but found that Mr. Burleigh had already tried almost everything possible.

"We attempted to leave on the Friday with apparently a good S.W. wind, but were no sooner clear of the small islands than it came on too strong for our small craft, and we had to run back under one of th

islands, on which we safely landed, and fortunately took out of the boat most of our provisions, as there then occurred what might have been a most serious accident by one of the crew pushing off the boat without having made her fast, so that, the wind being right off the island, she rapidly drifted away, and was carried over to the other side of the channel. For some minutes we were greatly afraid that the strong tide running would carry her out to sea, but by God's mercy, and in answer to earnest prayer, the wind proved the stronger, and she got safely across, but only, we were afraid, to be broken on the rocks; but then one of those wonderful well-timed interventions of our loving Father's power took place, the wind suddenly died away, and the boat quietly stranded in a rough but not by any means the roughest spot. Fortunately the island we were on was in sight of Mr. Burleigh's station, and we signalled to him for his boat by means of fires, &c., which, after a long delay, he sent, having at first thought that we only wished to show him we were safe; and thus we got our own boat safely back, apparently uninjured, and the next morning we attempted to start, but again it blew hard, and we found that the foot of the mast was split by the knocking about she had received the day before, and was rapidly becoming worse, so I ordered the boat round, and determined to go back for Sunday to Mr. Burleigh's place, and there spent a most happy and profitable day. Then on Monday, as Mr. Burleigh's store was completely out, and his private supplies getting low, I said he had better send his boat with me to fetch provisions for them, and again we started and worked our way up Grevy Island nearly half way, where we landed, as it was constantly blowing fresher and fresher. There we built two wigwams, and passed five fairly miserable days, as it hailed, snowed, rained, and blew all the time; and as I had given Mr. Burleigh about half our supplies to keep things going till his boat returned, we got very low in the matter of provisions, or at least I did, as the natives had a good supply of whale-blubber and other delectable things to keep them going for some time.

"On Friday matters culminated in a veritable hurricane. I determined if things did not improve to walk back to Mr. Burleigh's place on Saturday, the boats to follow when they could. I lay down therefore at night determined to take the weather of the next day as the expression of God's will for me; it then seemed blowing harder than ever, but in the morning when I awoke at 4.30 it was quite calm, and a nice fair wind blowing from the S.W., and away we started at 5.30, getting across to Navarine Island (as I decided to go to Mr. Bridge's place) in five hours, and then the wind fell away, and it came on to snow, but my plucky friends the natives were not to be beaten, and pulled on hour after hour till 2.30 P.M., when we went ashore and made a fire to get some coffee and warmth. At 3.15 we went on again, the natives pulling like clock-work till 7.30, when we again landed and made a fire. I then begged the natives to stop the night; but no, they said this channel was now

calm, and that on the morrow we might have a head wind and not be able to get on, so away we went, on and on, the snow still pitilessly falling, all of us wet to the skin, and the night very dark and chilly, until 1.30 A.M., when we got out into the Beagle Channel and pulled in behind a little islet, just opposite Mr. Bridge's place; here we made a big fire, and all lay down round it, and got a delicious sleep for about three and a half hours, at least I did, notwithstanding that I was so wet. At 4 A.M. Edmund awoke me, and I found a steaming pannikin of cocoa beside me, which I managed to swallow with a biscuit I had kept in reserve, and then we got under way again, and with a favourable wind made across to Mr. Bridge's, arriving on Sunday morning at 7.45 A.M. Here I had a most kind, genuine, and hearty welcome; and a good warm bath, change of clothes, and hearty breakfast soon made me feel all right again. On Monday the 'Villarino' came in on her way to Ooshooia, so I asked for a passage for Mrs. Hemmings (who had come down for a change after her hard work with the smallpox hospital) and myself, which was kindly granted, and we arrived safely at Ooshooia on Tuesday morning at 9.30 A.M., I having been away a fortnight and one day. I was much grieved to find that three babies and a man had died of the hooping-cough during my absence, including, I am sorry to say, poor Henry Katannash's little girl Katie, who had only just recovered from the smallpox."

Chili.



R. ■. S. ROBERTSON writes briefly as follows:—

"Chanurial, October 23, 1890.

"I have much pleasure in enclosing with this my return and cash statement for the quarter ending December 15. Will you kindly hand to Captain Poulden the papers which belong to his department? Our congregations lately have been better than in the winter. School-work goes on as usual. I find some of my native pupils much improved. I hope to go to Las Animas on Saturday.

"There are many improvements proposed for our district, and we hope soon to be in communication with Pueblo Hundido, and thence with Copiapé by rail. The idea is to prolong the railway from Las Animas into the interior, where many copper mines are idle, but which could be worked with advantage if the railway reached them. At present the system of mule carts is too expensive."

Missions to Seamen.



THE Rev. D. Midgley writes, enclosing Mr. F. Holms' first report:—

"Pernambuco, November 7, 1890.

"I herewith enclose Mr. Holms' first monthly report, from which we have, I think, reason to hope that he has made a fair beginning. He has met with some difficulties.

This is not surprising, considering the constant changes of the native officials with whom the missionary has to deal. . . .

"The railway authorities have long known that the chaplain is willing to give their English employees a service from time to time if they will only make the necessary arrangements.

"Our greatest difficulty for some time has been the want of a suitable man to take charge of the Sailors' Home. Till such a man be found this will be a weak part of our work."

Report of Mr. F. Holms, Missionary to Seamen in the port of PERNAMBUCO:—

"The following is an account of the work of the Mission and Sailors' Home since the departure of Mr. Walker on October 9, 1890:—

"The first few days I spent in going over the Home, examining everything in stock in the way of bedding, cooking utensils, crockery, &c., &c., and found a serious lack of beds and blankets, although sufficient for present need, as there are very few inmates; in fact, the Home has been closed for half the month. The Lingueta, too, is all but free of beach loafers.

"The first Sunday after entering upon the work there was no service for seamen because previous engagements with a native congregation prevented; but I preached twice in Portuguese on that day.

"On October 19 I went to Cabo, as previously arranged by Mr. Walker, to conduct worship among the English residents there according to the Church of England service by their express wish.

"On Sunday, October 25, held service on board the 'Argomene.' Not well attended. On the Friday evening previous we had an entertainment on board the 'Ahriel Abbott,' of New York, consisting of J. B. Gough's temperance lecture, entitled, 'Will it pay?' and some solos from 'Flowers and Fruits,' the men picking up the choruses readily and with spirit. Over twenty were present.

"I have visited during the month—Four English steamers, seven English and American sailing vessels, one German sailing vessel, four Norwegian sailing vessels. Total, sixteen. I visited nearly all twice and some three times, leaving on board papers and journals both secular and religious, and conversing with men on things spiritual and eternal as opportunity offered.

"I visited the hospital regularly twice a week. There are very few European inmates.

"Considerable trouble has again been caused about the Custom-house licence for visiting the vessels in port. I had heard that the leave had been curtailed from 9 P.M. to sunset only, and to be renewed monthly; but when I presented my request I was told that even this could not be allowed any longer, but that I must take out a licence for every occasion of visiting. At this, I went to the Inspector of the Custom-house, and explained to him what a serious expense and inconvenience this would be, and also how the first restriction of time prevented me from seeing the men when most opportune, that is, of an evening after their work is done. I also indicated that my duties are only among foreign sailors, and that I did not seek to interfere with Brazilians. Finally the Inspector instructed the Guarda Mor to grant me the licence as I wished it, that is, monthly, and for visiting until 9 P.M., as formerly.

"The arsenal authorities, too, during the month seized the mission boat and my own for not being licensed, and the regaining of them cost seventeen milreis and a good deal of time."

Mr. P. J. Walker, recently appointed to the work amongst the seamen in the port of BUENOS AYRES, 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 fore-castle 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. Some 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."

The following testimony to the good work being done by the missionary in the port of RIO DE JANEIRO has been

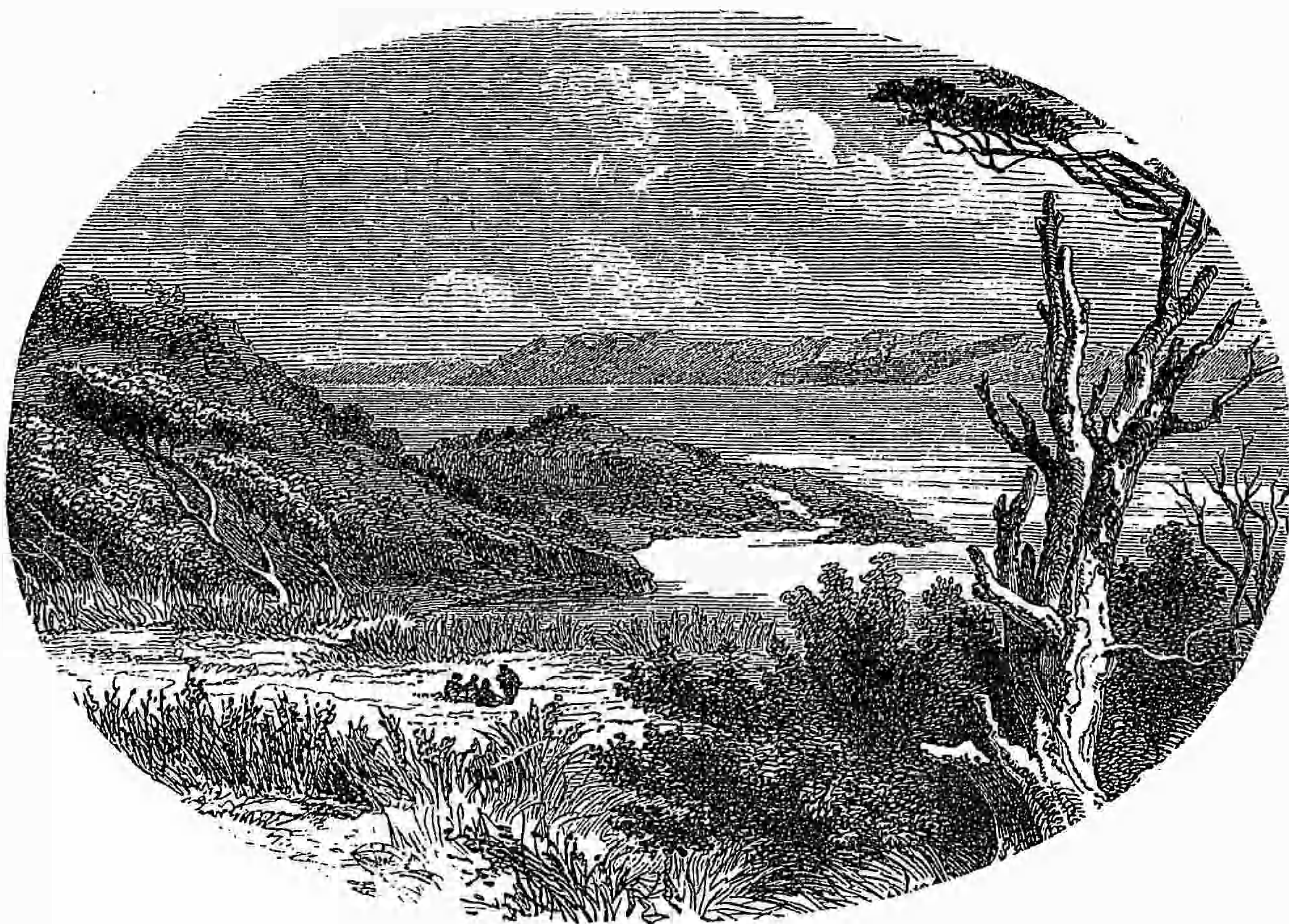
received with pleasure from the Rev. H. Mosley, Chaplain to the British Residents :—

“Mr. Hooper is capable, both in body and mind, of considerable experience in the ways and thoughts of sailors ; knows how to treat and to ‘tackle’ them, and is acceptable with captains of ships. As to his powers of preaching and addressing sailors, I have the testimony of two independent witnesses, one from a Mr. H. Tucker, an American Minister, and now agent for an American Bible Society in Brazil ; the other from Mr. David Law, organist of the American Methodist Church here, and formerly the provider and chief support of Mr. Soper’s Mission for the brief time that it lasted, and well known by Major Evered Poole, of Southampton. These have both attended at times Mr. Hooper’s services on shipboard, and both testify to his having considerable abilities in preaching. One of them says : ‘I have been delighted with the plain, straightforward gospel truth that he preached.’ ”

Guarantee Fund.



N the management of the affairs of the South American Missionary Society it is from time to time expedient that money be borrowed for the purposes of the Society, in anticipation of subscriptions coming in or other assets of the Society being realised ; but such borrowing cannot be effected without one or more members of the Society making himself or themselves primarily and personally responsible to the lenders for the amounts borrowed, and at this date certain members are thus primarily and personally responsible to the Society’s bankers for thirteen hundred pounds. To protect them from this liability it has been decided to establish a Guarantee Fund of £3,000, to which all members and friends of the Society are invited to subscribe. The total liability of each guarantor will in no event exceed the amount set opposite his or her name, and any guarantor may withdraw by giving three months’ previous notice in writing to the secretary. Twelve hundred pounds (in two sums of £200 each, seven sums of £100 each, and two of £50 each) has already been guaranteed by members of the Committee, who hope that other members and friends of the Society will come forward to share the liability. It is but just that the three gentlemen who are responsible to the bankers should feel that they have a force behind them in case of need ; but we are well assured they will never have occasion to call out that force, or even in such case only for a brief period while money is coming in.



PORT FAMINE—STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

Port Famine (Straits of Magellan).



HIS place of melancholy interest is frequently mentioned in Captain Gardiner's journals. Not only was it resorted to by the Patagonian Indians for bartering purposes with the Spanish-speaking residents, but Captain Gardiner himself at one time proposed, in spite of its unpropitious name, to draw from it occasional supplies. It was originally named Philippville by the Spaniards, when in 1581, impressed with the importance of the situation, they planted a colony and built a town there. In their feverish thirst for South American gold, in the mad pursuit of which almost every human obligation was forgotten or set aside, the Spaniards forgot even their fellow-countrymen, and, through their neglect, in less than seven years the colony of 400 persons was reduced by famine to a single individual. Cavendish, the intrepid navigator, arrived there in 1587, just in time to hear the painful story from the lips of the sole survivor, and, to perpetuate the melancholy history of the spot, named it Port Famine. Captain Weddell, from whose interesting account the above is gathered, adds : "From the report given of the enchanting beauties of this place by Commodore Byron we may suppose that there was a want of industry on the part of the inhabitants, as well as neglect in the Government of Spain in not sending supplies till the land could be cultivated and grain brought to maturity."

Our Financial Position.

IN consequence of the larger donations for the year 1890 comparing to the present time unfavourably with those of 1889 to the amount of about £1,000, we continue under great pressure; and our scanty reserve fund, which is still seriously imperilled, urgently needs special help. We here take the opportunity of reminding our honorary secretaries and supporters that in view of closing the accounts for the year as early as possible, we shall be glad of prompt remittances of balances from associations.

We would also urge upon our friends the importance of obtaining pulpits, and drawing-room and other meetings, where the work of the Society can be made known and fresh interest kindled. There is no part of the world in which Christian effort is more needed than in South America. Will each subscriber endeavour to get another?

Provincial Proceedings.



WE cannot recall any month for a long series of years which shows so good a record of active work in the provinces as last November. No fewer than one hundred sermons and meetings are reported in the month's registers, and these, we find, produced about £200, which was obtained at a cost of £22. We have to thank the Revs. W. Ledger and H. A. Oliver for the excellent work which they did for us in counties Limerick, Cork, and Tyrone, and a large number of other kind friends who helped at single meetings in their own neighbourhood, or occupied some one pulpit on our behalf. But for such assistance such a record as we have mentioned would plainly have been impossible. Our newly appointed chaplain for Lota, the Rev. W. H. Elkin, assisted Mr. Martlew at Nottingham and Cambridge; and later in the month Mr. Barton preached for us at Holy Trinity Church in the same University. The testimony of the Master of Corpus, coming from a Head of a House, is so valuable that we print it below. Sermons at Newmarket on the 30th produced the largest collection in the amalgamated districts, amounting to £10 2s.

Mr. Grundy paid a short final visit to Ireland to represent the Society in Antrim and Down, and seems to have succeeded fairly well, though the weather was often adverse. The Clerical Secretary kindly took his place at Chobham, where the gatherings were about the same as last year.

It is proposed to hold a meeting of provincial deputations at our office on January 8, at 3 P.M., after the annual prayer meeting, to lay out the programme for the New Year. We shall gladly welcome any who may be willing to volunteer service in preaching or lecturing.

On Tuesday afternoon a meeting was held in the Martyn Memorial Hall, Market Street, Cambridge, in aid of the South American Missionary Society. The Rev. the Master of Corpus presided, and there were also present the Rev. H. B. Beedham (the local secretary), the Rev. E. B. Birks, the Rev. W. E. Martlew, the Rev. W. H. Elkin (proceeding to Lota), and many others.

After the meeting had been opened with prayer,

The CHAIRMAN observed that they were invited that afternoon to promote the work which was a part of the great missionary work of the Church, and though it might seem to be but a part, it was a very vast one. As they looked on the map of South America, and considered how vast that continent was to which they were asked to help in sending the Gospel, they must feel they might well have a separate missionary society for South America. The thought had occurred to him, and he dared say it had to many others in these busy days, when every man should care for the welfare of his fellow-men, why could not they have one missionary society to do all the work. Yet he thought, apart from the circumstances which led to the formation of that Society, there was almost a sense of relief in being able to turn to that one continent—or half of the great continent of America—a little while, and let their thoughts rest on it as the scene of the labours of the Christian missionaries, which they were asked to help. There was in the origin of that Society a great deal, he thought, which seemed to justify its existence—if a missionary society ever needed justification—and to call upon them to maintain it and increase its efficiency. Started in the year 1844 by a magnificent specimen of a British commander, the late lamented Commander Allen Gardiner, who knew something of the perils of the Horn and the character of the people gathered on those inclement coasts, and then, for a time after his death, falling into abeyance, it revived again some forty years ago, and had been steadily carried on, increasing in efficiency. That Society now came to them and said, “Will you help us in the work, or stand up and look on, or will you discourage us?” He was sure their answer would be that they in Cambridge would do what they could to help on what they knew to be the work of God in that vast continent. The work seemed to him to combine three distinct and very important branches, and he did not know that they could be combined except by having a separate society for the purpose. Primarily, he thought, they regarded the work of that Society as a mission to the natives who were scattered over the various parts of South America; secondly, there was a mission to their own countrymen, who, in increasing numbers, were settling there; and then, thirdly, there was that very important work of missions to seamen in the great ports on the South American seaboard. He only emphasised the last because he thought every seaman who was, by God’s grace, converted to Him, was a missionary. He was doing a missionary work on the ship in which he sailed, and carried the Gospel of Christ to every port which he touched at. He was pleased to see what a prominent place it took in the work of the South American Missionary Society.



Contributions thankfully received from November 24 to December 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.

DONATIONS.

	£	s.	d.
A Friend (towards Mrs. Hawkes' and Mr. E. Hawkes' Salary)	75	0	0
A Helping Hand	1	0	0
F. G. L.	10	0	0
Ford, Miss	0	10	0
Hadden, Miss	5	0	0
Hughes-Hughes, W., Esq. (for Mr. Gardiner's Mission)	1	0	0
MacAndrew, Mrs. J. J.	1	0	0
S. P. C. K. (for Mr. Gardiner's Mission, towards passage)	25	0	0
West, Mrs. (for Ooshooia)	5	0	0

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Acworth, Rev. W. P.	1	1	0
Cooper, Geo., Esq.	10	0	0
Empson, C., Esq.	0	10	0
Lee, Mrs. Robert C.	2	0	0
Leicester, Rev. J. A.	1	1	0
Leicester, Mrs. J. A.	1	1	0
MacAndrew, W., Esq., J.P.	5	0	0
MacAndrew, Mrs. J. J.	1	0	0
Mayo, Mrs.	1	0	0
Middleton, Miss	0	5	0
Millers, The Miss	1	1	0
Peachey, T. F., Esq.	0	5	0
Pite, G. S., Esq.	0	5	0
Smith, Rev. C. Dunlop	1	1	0
Watson, C. Hugh, Esq.	0	10	6
West, Mrs.	0	10	0

ASSOCIATIONS.

METROPOLIS.

Bayswater, Miss Keating	1	0	0
Brompton, per P. Welch, Esq.	2	0	0
Clapham, St. James's S.S., &c., per H. W. Ripley, Esq.	30	17	3
Do., William Kendall, Esq. (box) ..	5	5	0
Do., St. Paul's, per Mrs. Terry.	9	4	6
Do., St. Stephen's, per R. W. Saffell, Esq.	2	12	0
Finsbury Circus, Miss Lambe, 2ls.; Miss Eldrod, 2s. 6d.	1	3	6
Greenwich, Christ Church, per Miss Boileau, L.	0	12	6
Gypsy Hill, Christ Church, per F. S. Howard, Esq.	1	11	6
Hampstead, Rev. F. E. Wigram (towards Mr. Gardiner's Mission) ..	10	0	0
Highgate, Miss Kate Robson	0	10	0
Highbury, per Mrs. Oldham	1	12	6
Holloway, St. James's, per Miss L. Williams	6	16	6
Kentish Town, per Miss Bullock ..	1	1	0
Lee, Blackheath, & Lewis-ham, per David Couty, Esq., Treas., on account subs.	15	0	0
Per Miss Eliz. Couty ..	15	13	0
Per Miss Couty, Hon. Sec. (Balance of Annual Sale of Work, making total of £158 3s. 1d., clear of expenses)	5	0	0
Juvenile Assoc. for November	5	2	1
Do., per Miss Couty	8	14	8
Do., per Miss Slater	0	10	0
Do., General Field	0	10	6
Marylebone, Holy Trinity, per Miss Elwin	15	12	3
Mayfair, per Mr. W. Cunningham ..	2	2	-2
New Kent Road, St. Andrews, per Rev. L. S. E. Trousdale	5	5	0
Notting Hill, Miss L. Sandius	0	10	0
South Kensington, per Miss Lloyd ..	4	3	6
Do., Mrs. Smith	0	2	6
Do., per Mrs. E. Harry Woods ..	6	8	0

Stoke Newington, per G. R. Davy, Esq.	0	15	6
Victoria Park, St. Mark's, per G.H. Mawer, Esq.	14	0	0
Wimbledon, per Mrs. Mercer	5	3	0

PROVINCES.

Aldbourne, per Miss Brown	10	0	0
Appledore, per Mr. Thomas Boon ..	4	13	9
Aughton and Ormskirck, per Mrs. Welsby	1	1	0
Bettws, per Rev. W. M. Roberts (including Mr. J. Dear, £6)	6	10	0
Binstead, per Rev. G. V. Garland ..	1	13	10
Bognor, per Rev. R. B. Tritton, M.	3	9	3
Bournemouth, per Miss Sullivan ..	9	10	6
Broxbourne, per Miss Searle	8	8	0
Bristol, per Miss Cannington	1	0	0
Buckland, per Rev. H. F. Burnaby ..	3	12	9
Burnestone, per Mrs. Newcombe ..	1	10	0
Carlisle, per Rev. G. T. Valentine ..	6	16	0
Cheltenham, per Mrs. Wilson	20	0	0
Chobham, per Rev. H. S. Acworth (including £1 for Mr. Gardiner's Mission)	3	5	6
Croydon, per Miss Jane Crouch	0	6	0
Derby, per Miss Gell	21	8	0
Exeter, per Rev. Canon Trefusis ..	1	10	0
Do., Rev. W. Hope	8	11	8
Farnham, per Mrs. John Hazell ..	3	7	0
Fleet, per Rev. W. H. Plummer ..	6	17	7
Folkestone, per Miss Travers	4	17	9
Fonthill Gifford, Rev. W. H. Lewis.	1	0	0
Gloucester, Rev. H. Sweetapple	1	1	0
Do., Mrs. Sweetapple	2	2	0
Great Tey M.	0	13	9
Gretford and Wilsthorp, per Miss Kate Joy	1	10	
Hastings and St. Leonards-on-Sea, per Mrs. Allen Gardiner	20	0	0
Do., Admiral Orlebar	10	0	0
Hertford, per Rev. C. Rutland S.S.	1	3	5
Kenilworth, per Miss Hamilton	3	9	3
Kippington, Mr. and Mrs. George Mumford	4	4	0
Loose, per Miss Leay	13	18	6
Minchinhampton and Brimscombe, per Rev. W. H. Lloyd	11	7	7
Do., do. (for Mr. Gardiner's Misson)	13	0	0
Nottingham, per Rev. George Edgcome	20	0	0
Plymouth, per Mrs. Edlin	12	4	0
Ramsgate, per Rev. C. H. Brennan.	3	2	0
Retford, per Miss Clowes	5	10	0
Rhyl, per Miss Williams	0	10	0
Richmond, Mrs. Murray	1	1	0
St. Leonards-on-Sea, "C. Y. W." ..	3	0	0
Shrewsbury, Rev. G. H. Egerton	1	1	0
Southborough, per Miss Foy	25	0	0
Southport, F. Bradley, Esq. (don.) ..	5	0	0
Southport, per Miss Buchanan	10	6	0
Taunton, per Mrs. Askwith	23	1	7
Thurloxtton, per Miss Bartlett	1	6	10
Torquay, per Mrs. Goslett	3	2	0
Tunbridge Wells, per Miss Muggeridge	16	15	0
Wallington, per Miss C. Tomkinson ..	21	6	6
Worthing, per Rev. E. K. Elliott, S.S.	5	13	11
Do., per Miss Elliott (a Friend) ..	1	0	0

IRELAND.

Barkway, per Rev. T. Fisher	0	11	0
Belfast, St. John's, per Ven. Arch-deacon Seaver	2	8	0
Cavan, Derry, Donegal &c., per Mrs. Gahan	20	0	0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Co. Louth per Mrs. H. C. Tisdall ..	2	5	0	Lissan	0	9	8
Comber, per Rev. Canon Smith ..	0	11	0	Tullaniskin	4	0	7
Craigs, per Rev. A. T. Kirkpatrick ..	1	5	2	Ramelton, per Miss Hill	1	2	0
Downpatrick, per Ven. Archdeacon				Randalstown, per Rev. T. H. Abra-			
Price	1	8	3	hall	3	2	8
Drumbeg, per Rev. A. R. Ryder	1	0	0	Rostrevor, per Rev. W. Barker	1	6	2
Hockley, per James H. Strong, Esq. ..	0	6	6	Strokestown, per Rev. Canon French ..	0	9	6
Hollywood, per Rev. Canon Crozier ..	1	7	0				
Newcastle, per Rev. W. Seymour ..	3	7	6				
Per Rev. H. A. Oliver :—							
Ballyeglish	0	13	1				

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, per Miss F. A. Langford 0 5 0

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.

NOW READY.

RAY'S OF SUNLIGHT IN DARKEST SOUTH AMERICA.

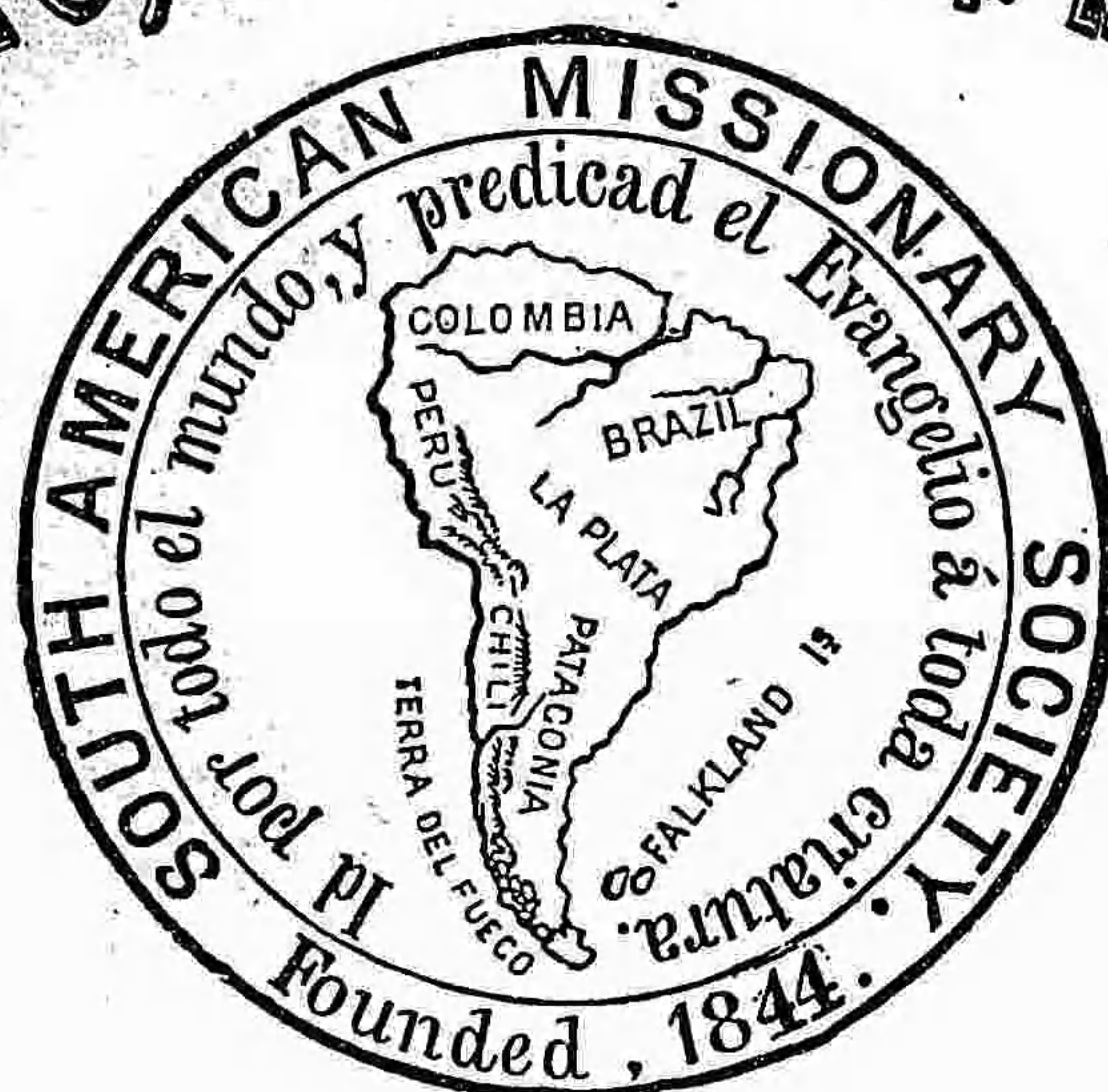
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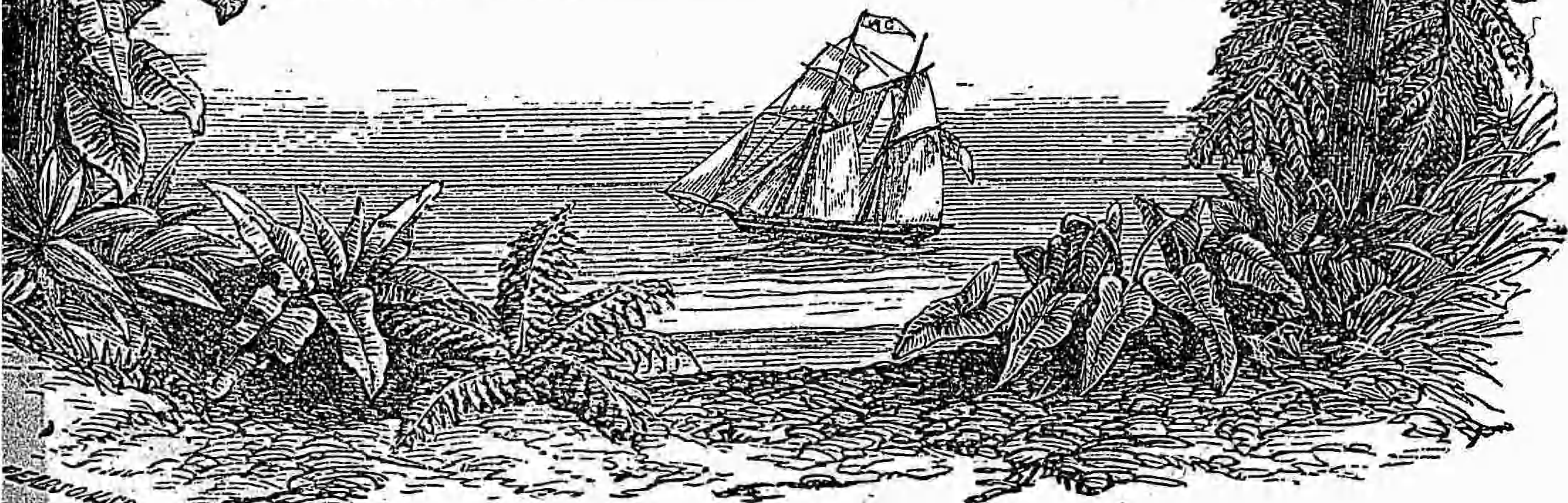
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THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.



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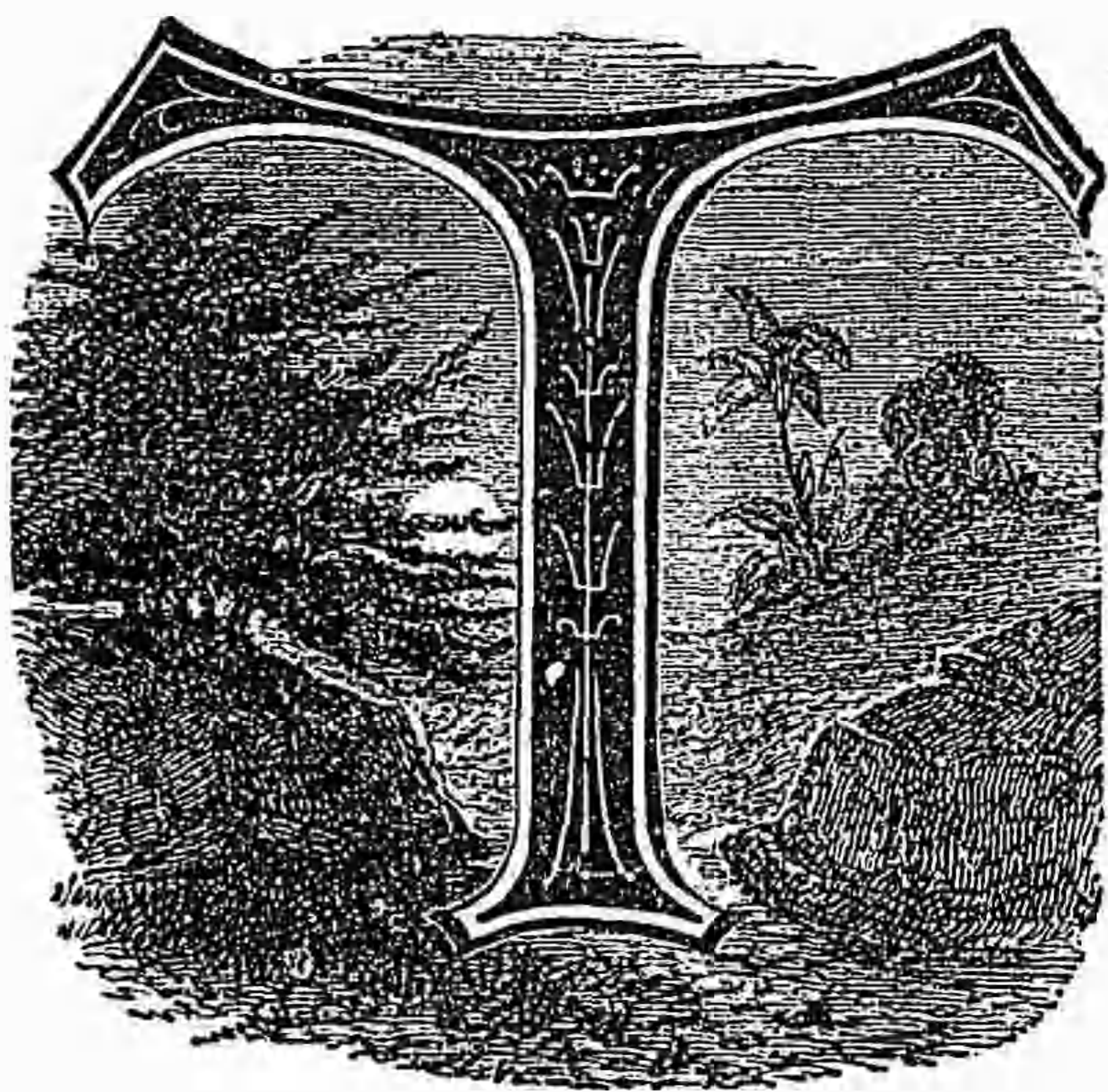
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SOCIETY, 1 Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.

FEBRUARY 2, 1891.

Annual Meeting of the Committee for Prayer and Praise.



THE usual meeting held in the beginning of each year was held at 1, Clifford's Inn, on the 8th inst.

Henry Morris, Esq., Chairman of the Committee, presided, and concluded some very apposite remarks by wishing all the workers at home and abroad a very happy and prosperous new year.

A. R. Pite, Esq., then gave the address from Eccles. ix. 10, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might," of which the following is a brief summary:—

The time is short, and as the note of warning has been given to our C. M. S. friends "It is time to awake," we may well give heed to the admonition that appeals to us this day. Our hearts may desire to accomplish many things beyond our reach, but we are only called upon to deal with what God provides for our hands. Jesus, our Master, though fully possessed with His Father's purpose and will, devoted Himself daily and hourly to the work given Him daily to fulfil. His meat and drink was to do



the Father's will, and He declared, "I must work the works of Him that sent Me while it is day, for the night cometh, when no man can work." Theories and plans are laudable, but often impracticable; but one decided effort for definite work exceeds all promises and good intentions doomed to failure. "Arise, ye princes, and anoint the Shield of Faith!" Be up and doing, for "Now is our salvation nearer than when we first believed." The past is gone and irrecoverable, the future is unknown, but the present is our time to labour. Conscious of our own helplessness may we rely on promised strength which shall work miracles for us. As Aaron's rod was but a dry stick in itself, yet surrendered to Divine Power it was energised to bud, blossom, and bear fruit. We have this treasure in earthen vessels that the excellency of the power may be of God and not of us. Let us take heed that the good intentions for to-morrow supplant not the work ready to our hands to-day. Put nothing off to a more convenient season, but serve the Lord with devotedness and loyalty, for it is God that worketh in you to will and do of His good pleasure.

In order to carry out the work of our Missionary organisation, at home or abroad, it behoves us to keep in mind the secret of our strength, for "Power belongeth unto God." "Blessed is the man whose strength is in Thee." "Trust ye in the Lord for ever, for in the Lord Jehovah is everlasting strength." "Be strong in the Lord and in the power of His might." "Be strong in the Grace that is in Christ Jesus." "Not by might, nor by power, but by My Spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts."

Looking to the Word of God as our Guide and for encouragement in the field of Missions, it is well to note that the greatest works recorded were accomplished by God's saints and servants under an overwhelming sense of their weakness, so rendering all the glory of their success to the Lord.

We see Moses impotent and helpless at the Red Sea; Joshua before Jericho; and Gideon commissioned to overcome Midian—"Go in this thy might. Have not I sent

thee?" So also David against Goliath; and Hezekiah besieged by the Assyrian host.

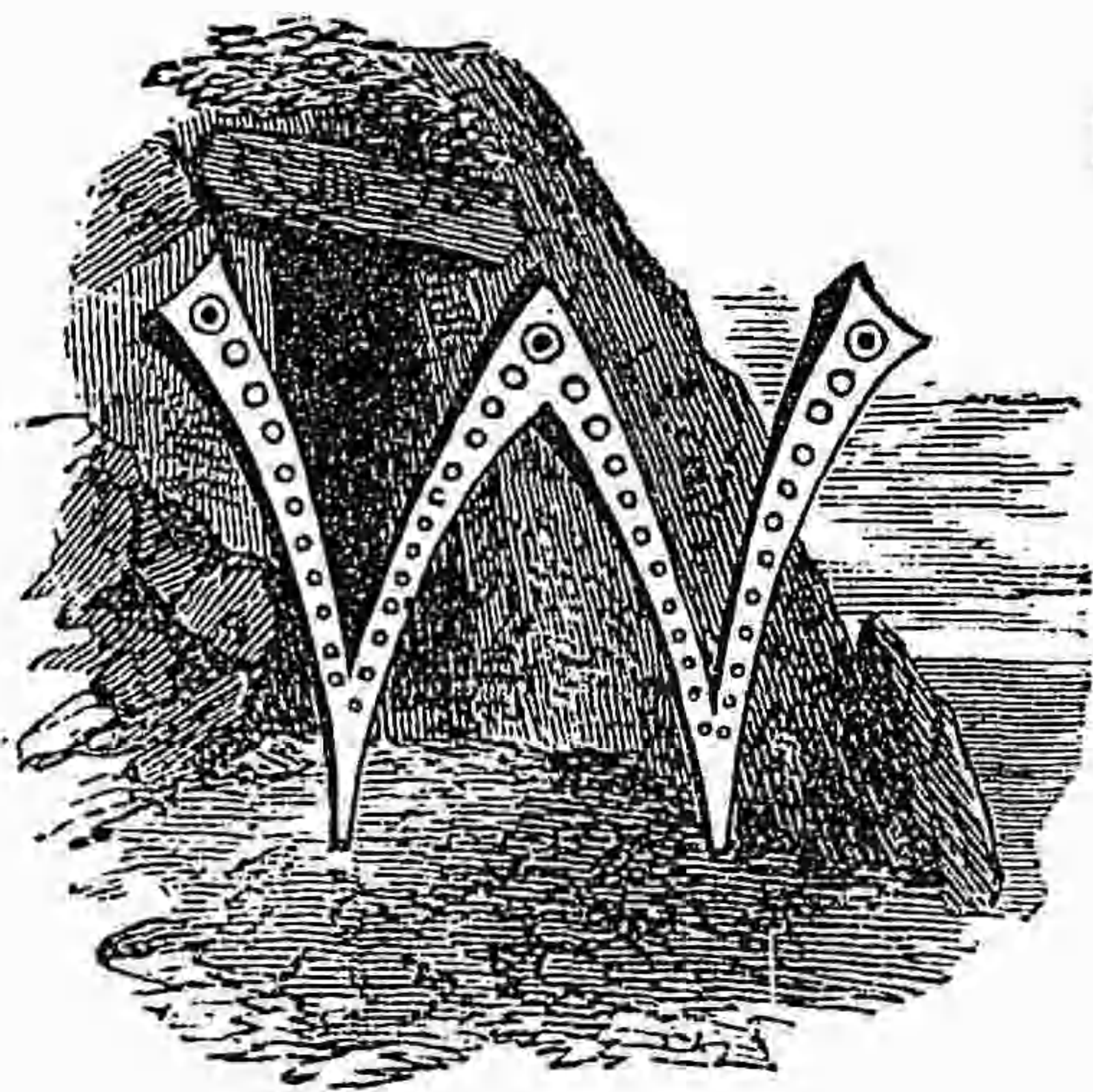
In conclusion, whatsoever *thy hand of faith* findeth to do, do it *with God's might*, and there can be no failure. Let Faith, Patience, and Prayer be energised by the Holy Ghost, so shall "the arms of your hands be made strong by the Mighty God of Jacob."

Let us all be up and doing, for the time is short, and may the welcome approval be ours, "Thou hast been faithful in a few things." "She hath done what she could."

Let us avail ourselves of every opportunity to work while it is called day, both at home and abroad, for "This ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone."

The Rev. H. S. Acworth, the Rev. W. E. Martlew, and the Rev. R. J. Simpson offered up thanksgiving and prayer, and the Rev. G. W. Grundy pronounced the Benediction.

General Intelligence, and Prayer Union.



WE are thankful for the kind donations sent in to us to complete the £100 presented to Mr. W. Reade Gardiner to supplement his own small income, and enable him to carry out his first year's voluntary mission work in Araucania. The Committee earnestly hope that the increased income of the current year may enable them to place Mr. Gardiner upon the regular staff of the Society in the ensuing year.

We would call special attention to the extracts from private letters in this Magazine, in the hope that other of our friends may be induced to "do likewise," especially those whose pecuniary interests in South America naturally suggest duties in that direction.

On the subject of our financial position—

Our Books are still open for a time to enable us to complete our gatherings for the year 1890.

The *ordinary* expectations as to closing receipts will not free our

threatened Reserve Fund from the incubus of about £1,500 deficit. Hence we again have to place before our friends the question of the need of increased help which shall exceed ordinary returns yet to come by that amount.

We are most thankful to several of our friends who have observed our needs, and most generously responded to the requirement by liberal contributions. Some of these have necessarily gone into the New Year's account as donations this side of December 31. Any special gifts for the Old Year to help the Reserve Fund should be specified accordingly.

Hon. Secs. will please remember that we desire to close the accounts for 1890 as soon as practicable.

The total amount received from December 1, 1890, to January 24, 1891, for the financial year 1890 not yet closed, was £2,330 19s. 8d.

The following are the subjects for Praise and Prayer on Monday, February 9:—

1. We praise our Heavenly Father for His goodness in sparing our dear Chairman of the Finance Committee, D. Couty, Esq., in life to this time, after two dangerous attacks of illness. And,
2. We pray that he may be still spared some time longer to further our work by his experience, his wisdom, and his prayers.
3. We desire the gracious guidance of God in the present important stage of our Mission in the Paraguayan Chaco.
4. We pray our Gracious and Heavenly Father to sustain and help the efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Burleigh at Wollaston Island.

Cheering Examples.



THE following significant quotations on the subject of contributions to the Society's funds, extracted from private letters, are very suggestive, and may, we hope, bear fruit.

An active and valued member of Committee wrote on the first day of the New Year:—

"I enclose cheque for £100, which I wish to be devoted towards replacing the Reserve Fund, or whatever it is called.

"In the Magazine and in the books it may be entered as an 'additional subscription in lieu of legacy.' I do not promise to continue it indefinitely, but hope, if spared, at least to make a similar payment next year."

A lady writing on January 3 said:—

"I enclose a cheque for £20, the first portion of the £100 I have long intended to leave at my death to the South American Mission; the rest as I can manage it (D.V.).

"It would be nice and seems to me *wise* if all people who have incomes

derived from South America would send a tenth or even twentieth of those incomes to the South American Mission! No doubt *some do*, and are the happier for doing so—if it is even a mere dribblet!”

“A Subscriber,” writing on January 12, enclosed £30 as a donation, and said:—

“It is a society in which she has taken interest for many years, having an investment in one of the railways.”

On the same date “E.” wrote enclosing £25 as a donation, and asked, “Is there any chance of more work among the camps of the Southern Railway from Buenos Ayres?” *

The Southern Mission.



RECENT letter from Mr. Burleigh contains the following report of his work:—

“*Wollaston Island, August 4, 1890.*”

“As I expect we shall be very busy when the ‘A. Gardiner’ comes, I will begin a letter in time. I do so, however, under great difficulties, as a few days ago I cut my right hand very badly. I have both bad and good news to tell you. I will begin with the good.

“You will remember I mentioned that two of our natives had given me much trouble in various ways. Well, on the return of our boat from Ooshooia lately, *via* Orange Bay, we were very pleased to receive them back again. They had come down to the nearest point to our land in the company of one of the men and his wife, and our boat brought them on. I dealt with this man very leniently, as I find he was influenced by the other, who is the chief offender.

“A large wooden canoe also accompanied our boat across with a party from Tekeenica Sound. Thus, when just at the same time several others came up from the Hermite, our numbers were considerably increased. We were very pleased to see these strangers, and, except the inevitable begging, &c., everything went on very pleasantly for some days, until one morning, when suspecting that they very much coveted a piece of rope which I had in the workshed, I went to remove it to a safer place, and found that a case of biscuits that had been placed there temporarily had been broken open and much biscuit stolen.

* The appointment of Rev. R. Allen to the Bahia-Blanca in the Southern Camps will go far to meet the requirements here.—[ED.]

"I immediately assembled all the community, and sought to find out who had done it, but though I spoke most seriously for over two hours each denied it in turn most emphatically. I then told them that in consequence all work would cease, and the store would be closed, and all supplies cut off till the theft was acknowledged. Some were very much annoyed, and there was much loud talking throughout the day.

"Early next morning we were awakened by a great noise in the natives' quarters. I dressed hurriedly, and went up and found a real skirmish going on between two parties. I judged at once these were the innocent and the faulty, and was right. Many were armed with sticks, hatchets, spears, and one man had a large iron ramrod ; but as yet happily no blows had been exchanged. I listened attentively, and found that the one side had come out against the thieves to force them to own ; little good, however, came of it, and soon the tumult subsided. I there-upon addressed them, told them I should keep my word to the letter, and that they had much better acknowledge. One man then came forward and said that he had been told that a Tekeenica man had been seen with a lot of biscuits, who, when charged, acknowledged it. Three others also did the same ; the rest still denied it, and all declared they had not broken open the case.

"At morning prayers I again spoke on the subject, and at last found out that one of the recent arrivals from Hermite had broken the case, and that all the men except the boat's crew and the sick had helped themselves. I told them that I was very sorry for their sin, but I must punish them, which I did by withholding labour and supplies according to their offence.

"I was very pleased to relieve the innocent men from the unpleasantness, but have been very much hindered by the loss of hands, as I was obliged to send to Ooshooia (for things which had been forgotten) almost immediately, and I was left with one infirm man, with whose help in doing some necessary work (including getting our cow out of a bog) I cut my hand very badly.

"As usual, when reproved or punished, the people showed much bad temper, and absented themselves from the services. I therefore sent them word that such conduct would not hasten their restoration to work or favour, and that they were only adding to the offence by being so rebellious. I spoke very plainly to those present, and I am glad to say that next morning all the offenders, except the one who broke the case open, came to the service.

"This man has always been troublesome ; he came here once with his back injured, and after caring for him for months the first thing he did when he recovered was to steal my wood. Another time, in lighting his fire with some powder, he set fire to the contents of the flask (several ounces) and was badly burnt. I treated him again for this, and one day when nearly recovered he made off in his canoe to steal another man's wife, and was absent for months at the Hermite, whence in a few days he returned and caused this further trouble.

"From what I can learn his family must have been a bad set ; and I was shown the other day an axe of peculiar shape, which has descended to him, that has done many an evil deed.

"Thus you will see that our path is not all easy, and that, though our intercourse with the people has its pleasant aspect, there is very much that is far otherwise.

"I hope, however, that the present reproof will dissuade the people from again following an evil example, and that I shall be able to report continued good behaviour. Some of the families show a steady appreciation of what they are taught, and are becoming industrious and good. This cheers us, and helps to smooth our rougher experiences.

"The people, though much stronger than many natives I have seen elsewhere, are (especially the elder adults) very frequently out of sorts ; this I attribute partly to indigestion and a species of blood-poisoning, with fever caused by eating large quantities of unwholesome food, often putrid, always far gone ; and strange to say that, though they will acknowledge the cause, yet they continue to eat it. The mixture of good nutritious food we are able to give them is of untold value. Indeed, were it not for this help many would die.

"I have already said that to meet a person of mature age who has not received an injury in some form or other, either from violence or accident, is a rare occurrence. These now and then are laid by with their recurrent effects, and add to the number requiring aid.

"This takes up no small portion of my time, and very often adds much to my other cares. At such times I feel most grateful to our medical friends who helped me when in England with instruction and advice, which I have found very valuable.

"I very much need a supply of simple remedies such as an unprofessional person can use with safety, as also a small supply of nourishing sundries for use during convalescence. These need not necessarily be of the type supplied to people of means, but though costing much less would be almost equally beneficial to our poorer brethren ; therefore I purpose asking Mr. Aspinall to forward this matter.

"We were very pleased to learn that you were trying to send us out a house. We are very much cramped, and our usefulness in domestic training and education sadly injured. Could you also give us a matron for our home, a grand work might be done. Single-handed we can only just, as it were, stem the current.

"Send us help and we guarantee results. I mean, of course, such as come within the scope of human effort. Everything higher we hopefully leave to Divine power and wisdom.

"There is splendid material here of both sexes for schoolwork, but beyond the hours of general instruction at the beginning of the day and its close, I can give very little time. A helper or helpers, such as I have already described, with varied mechanical skill, would set me free for a larger development in that direction, as also give me more time for necessary dealing with the natives."

“August 16.

“Since writing the foregoing I have heard from Mr. Aspinall that, viewing all things in connection with this station, he has decided to remove it—probably to Woolya—on the return of the ‘Allen Gardiner’ from the Falklands. A change will be very agreeable to us, and will, I doubt not, be so for the natives in many ways. The climate is better, food more plentiful, and the soil more favourable to cultivation; and I believe the majority will be very pleased to go when I put it before them. Still, it will bring them into closer contact with many evils, now at a distance from them, yet much may be done to counteract even these by firm and patient dealing.

“If it were possible and better for them, we would willingly remain here in spite of much discomfort; but each day makes it more apparent that to stay here would be hazardous to say the least, and the results most unsatisfactory.

“Here I must leave the question, as you will hear at length from Mr. Aspinall.

“We were extremely sorry to hear of Mr. Welby being obliged to retire from his position as Association Secretary. After such long-continued usefulness, we trust that his health may be speedily restored, and that he may yet do much good service by pleading for the cause at home.

“With our very best wishes for a growth of interest in the work and the happiness of all its promoters.”

The Paraguay Mission.



THE following Report was made to the Bishop of the Falkland Islands by Mr. W. Barbrooke Grubb, on his return from the Expedition to the Toldo Grande:—

“*Riacho Fernandez, October 10, 1890.*

“In accordance with the instructions left by you during your visit to this station in July last, relative to our making an expedition into the interior of the Paraguayan Chaco, with the view of discovering what opportunities there were for carrying out a regular system of visitation among the Indian tribes, or for founding a permanent station in the Toldo Grande, I left Riacho Fernandez on September 9 at 1 P.M., in company with a friend and three Indians, taking with us eight horses, and stores for a month.

“Our Indian friends were Cacique Francisco Camba, whose village lies on the banks of the Rio Verde; the son of Cacique Fernandez, Ramon; and the head man of the latter chief.

“After leaving the village of Cacique Fernandez, we skirted the forest of Ithmacelwata in a southern direction for about a league and a quarter, thence taking a north-westerly course for a mile to a watering-place called Loitnonangmin, *i.e.*, the place of seals.

“All the afternoon a drizzling rain had been falling, which, wetting everything, caused us to pass a miserable night. Our pack horses gave us considerable trouble.

“September 10 was a wet, disagreeable morning, but nevertheless we set off at daybreak, holding to a north-westerly course, skirting a large forest; then we travelled due west for two leagues, and reached a spot the long Indian name of which signifies the place without water. At this place, a most undesirable camping-ground, we were compelled to halt owing to a severe thunderstorm. We were very tired and thirsty, and the lack of water made us feel anything but high-spirited. However, the Indians supplied our wants very speedily and easily, by obtaining water of fair quality and sufficient quantity from the Caraguatà, or wild pine-apple, from the fibre of which rope is made; the fruit is also edible, so that this is really a wonderful and highly useful plant.

“About 3 P.M. we made another start, still soaking wet, for the sun still remained hidden behind the threatening clouds. We had not gone far, however, before we discovered some defects in the making of the provision-bags, from which the horses had received some slight wounds, which, if neglected, would, in this country, in the course of a day or two, have given us serious trouble. After repairing these defects, we started off again, and about 5 P.M., having made one and a half leagues, we reached Yitasabuh, a very pleasant place, with abundance of good clear water. Here we decided to pass the night; so, taking axe in hand, we cut down some palm-trees upon which to stretch our sailcloth, and then arranged our temporary abode. After a simple diet of rough soup—by no means over clean, it being well seasoned with insects, &c.—we took our rifles and turned in, prepared for any noxious animals that might disturb us. Our bed was the hard earth, but to a tired and drowsy man a hard bed makes little odds, and as a matter of fact we slept soundly.

“September 11. After resorting our packs and repairing damaged gear, we set off at 8.30 A.M., and made a fair march S.S.W., skirting the edge of the forest Ithmawunhe, and two leagues further on encamped at another place with a long Indian name, signifying fair pasture. After dinner we rested, and, having dried our wet garments, proceeded due south, skirting the eastern side of Ithmawunhe, and three leagues further on encamped for the night.

“September 12. The day promised to be fine and warm, so we started by sunrise. While saddling up Ramon killed a small wolf, and we at the same time caught sight of another running by the edge of the palm forest.

"We made a quick march of two and a half leagues, still skirting Ithmawunhe, and camped for the midday halt at a place where the Indians once lost some of their mares. Here we found good water, and the horses had by this time become more reconciled to their burdens, and the Indians more hopeful. During the afternoon we made two and a half leagues and encamped at a place where, during a great prairie fire, many Indian dogs were burned. The course to-day was W. and W.S.W. The chief characteristics of these parts are their extreme dryness and almost total absence of game, chiefly owing, no doubt, to the scarcity of water—the watering places are few and small, most probably at times quite dry. This would form a great obstacle to cattle farming or agriculture. Of course during heavy rains pools of water would be common, but all these would evaporate after a day of hot sunshine.

"September 13. Last night, while asleep in our hammocks, we were caught in a violent thunderstorm, and had to spend the whole night in soaking wet blankets, and all crouching for shelter beside our baggage, shivering with cold and worried by mosquitos. The morning was windy and cold, and so we got under way in spite of remonstrances from the Indians, who clung as if for very existence to the fire. The horses being fresh, and the weather invigorating, we made a good march of three leagues due west, and encamped at Yewaaha, on the borders of a large swamp. Yewaaha is the Indian name of a creeper with a flower resembling the foxglove. Just before encamping we killed a deer, which afforded us a welcome supply of meat. In the afternoon we again set our faces westward, and halted for the night on the edge of the forest. All the afternoon we have been following a well-defined trail for two and a half leagues W., then S.W., and then W.S.W.

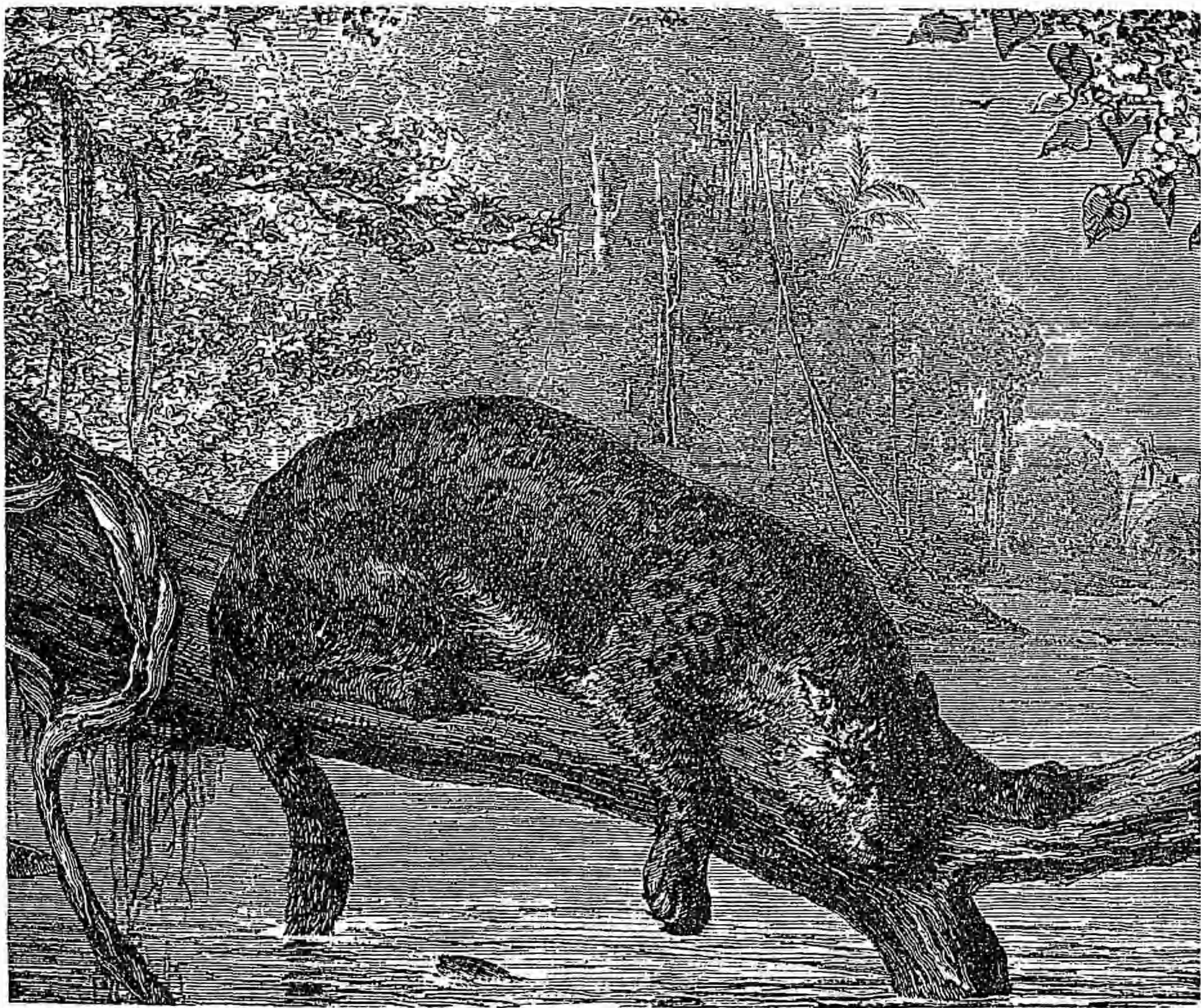
"September 14. During the night we experienced another severe thunderstorm, with the consequent wet bed and sleepless night. We started early and travelled two and a half leagues, the road being entirely through water from six inches to two feet in depth, and arrived at Yewaipclothing. In the afternoon we advanced two and a half leagues, and had still to travel through the same swampy ground, which took us till sundown, when we reached a camping ground known to the Indians as the place of ducks. Early in the afternoon two large tigers crossed our path a little way ahead. The night was bitterly cold, and although we generally slept in our clothes, yet we found it necessary to double our garment to-night, and then with two blankets could hardly keep warm.

"September 15. Rode entirely through swamp, our packs being under water occasionally, to the ruin of our biscuit and other food. One swamp was so deep as to be up to our necks. Here we had to unpack and carry everything over piecemeal. We had to make many trips, and what with the depth of the water, the weight and bulk of our burdens, and the thorns, etc., unseen, but acutely felt, we were tired out and sore, and considered that we had earned a day's rest. We therefore camped on the opposite side, at Utaahivissitong, *i.e.*, great swamp. To-day one of our horses went lame, and this gave us great trouble all along. At

Utaahivissitong we met two of Cacique Curaco's men returning from a great festival in Antonio's village. They spent the night with us, and went on next morning towards the river.

"September 16. Lost. To-day the Indians lost the track, and it took us till night to recover it. The road lay through swamp which swarmed with duck.

"September 17. Leaving the place where we camped on the night of the 16th, we reached Jangwarac, the first toldo of Cacique Antonio, about noon. Here we decided to spend a couple of days. I went on to

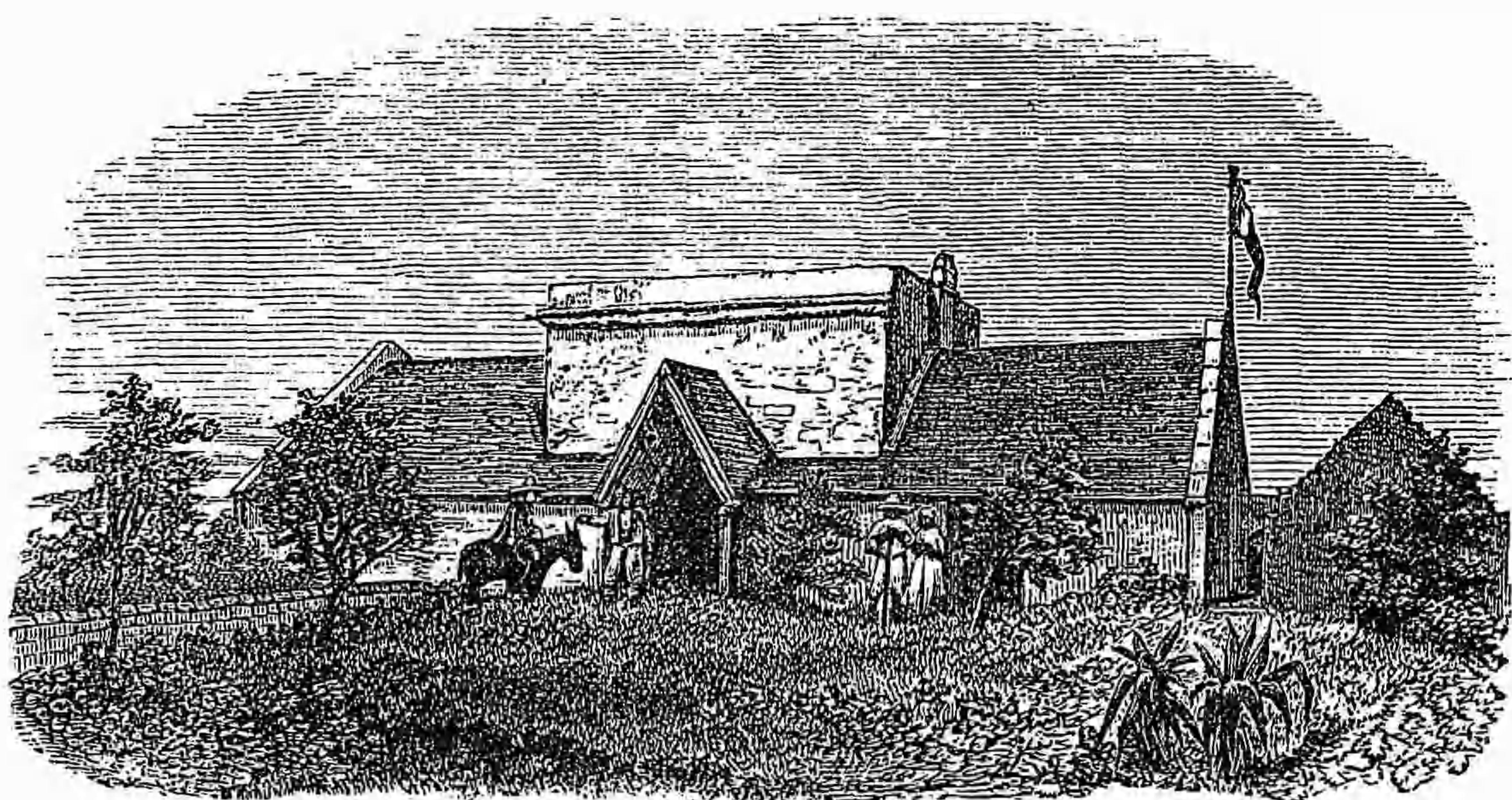


THE JAGUAR—THE TIGER OF SOUTH AMERICA.

the village to try and buy some sweet potatoes, &c., and was very warmly welcomed by the simple people ; they are the most agreeable villagers I have come across in the chaco. I was escorted back to my camp by nearly all the inhabitants, and was also well supplied with potatoes. They stayed with us all day, and seemed desirous of showing us honour and hospitality. The chief also presented me with a sheep for food, a very noble gift in this part of the world. I decided to leave my companion and the luggage here for a time, and proceed alone in search of guides and servants, because our Indians had now become very troublesome,

refusing to go further, and trying to put all sorts of obstacles in our way. They behaved very badly, and so I dismissed them, preferring to trust to Providence for the rest of the journey. Before leaving we built a rough hut of palms in which to stow our goods, feeling that, however friendly and honest the people appeared, it was better to be on the safe side, and place no temptations in their way. I proceeded next day and called upon Antonio. He is the great chief in this part. In the afternoon I started for Ramon's toldo, and spent the night there warmly welcomed and well attended to by the Indians. The following day I returned to my companion at Jangwaræ tired and hungry, and refreshed myself on beans and tea."

(To be continued.)



AN ESTANCIA IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The Argentine Republic.



HE Rev. R. Allen thus writes:—

"Bahia-Blanca, November 15, 1890.

"You can have no idea how saddening and depressing the state of this country is. Everything at a standstill; no work to be had, and when obtained paid for in depreciated currency. Gold day before yesterday was 297! You may thus try and realise the misery. What it will all end in no one knows. Revolution is again whispered daily. People feel that even this would be better than the present uncertain state. I greatly fear from the long drought that our agriculture in the South will be a failure this year again. Whatever Colonists are to look forward to I don't know.

"Quite independently of temporary derangement and depression,

Bahia is in a chaotic state. Our working people are not shining lights, I fear. Working among them as I am is disheartening in the extreme; they are always being 'sacked' for drink. Such (and they are many) lose self-respect in every way, and live, or rather 'pig,' together in a way that the nation would be ashamed of. I am trying to do something for all this, God helping me."

Chili.

ARAUCANIAN MISSION.



THE Rev. J. R. Tyerman writes us the following letter:—

"Colonia de Quino, Chili, Nov. 3, 1890.

"As yet no instructions have reached me from the Bishop or Committee with regard to Lota, and we know nothing as to a new chaplain coming out. However, as my duties here leave me free on alternate Sundays, I have arranged to preach there on the 23rd.

"Our school building, though not quite ready for educational purposes, was opened for Divine service on the 5th ult., and we are having most encouraging congregations. The following was the notice issued and circulated:—

"SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY, QUINO.

"The colonists and others are hereby informed that the new school building will be opened for Divine service on Sunday next, October 5th, 1890, at three o'clock.

"The services will be continued every alternate Sunday.

"Sunday School Classes in English, French, and Spanish every Sunday at two o'clock.

"A Confirmation Class will shortly be commenced. Names are invited.

"You are affectionately invited to attend.

"J. R. TYERMAN, A.K.C., Chaplain."

"The Church Committee has now been formed, and I am glad to say that Don George Blackburn has consented to be one of the churchwardens. He is a gentleman of position and influence (Anglo-Chileno). Don Brownlow Mackay (another Anglo-Chileno), also wealthy and much respected, wrote me the other day saying, 'If I can do anything for the S.A.M.S. please command me.' This is gratifying.

"We have to mourn the fact that the church is still detained in the

Custom House at Talcahuano (of course we could get it out any day by paying duties), but the British Minister at Santiago has now come to our assistance, and we are hoping for the best.

"My Indian neighbours have just been increased, a number of Mapuches from another district came bag and baggage last week to take up their abode here. Oh, that a rivulet, at least, of the great current of missionary zeal now so thankfully being displayed in England might find its way into the untouched field of Araucania. How long shall I be left here alone? The field is white and ready to harvest, send on the labourers.

"The Rev. — Roberts, of Wales, has written me suggesting a Welsh lay reader and schoolmaster for the colony at N. Imperial. His stipend would be paid by the Welsh committee of S.A.M.S. Such an arrangement would be of the greatest value, and I earnestly hope it may be carried out.

"I am sending two photos of Indians."

Missions to Seamen.



We have received the following letter from Mr. Walker :—

"Buenos Ayres, November 25, 1890.

"I have presented no report of my work as yet to this Committee, as I am hardly supposed to have anything to report, the Sailors' Home being yet unready and unopened. I have not been able to do Mission work proper, having been kept bound to the Home to see about its altering, cleaning, &c. ; so that Sundays are the only days I am able up to the present to report on. Sunday last made four services held in the Home, and the second time of flying the Bethel flag here at the Home. Our reading-room that is to be is capable of seating about 150 persons, and we have large rooms adjoining that will seat as many more if need be. The average attendance at the meetings has been fifty—all men, gathered off the street within a radius of 200 yards each side of the Home, and some from the ships visited. They are rough, many of them dirty, some under the influence of drink, but all were very attentive as I told the story of the Cross and the One Who was nailed to it in His weakness, but was strong to help them overcome sin and sinful habits and passions. Plain earnest speaking that led one man to say out in the meeting, 'That's me, sir ; that's me !' And many are glad that the Home is being established. One man-of-war's man said to me : 'Every door here is a rum-mill !' And it is nearly true of a great distance round here. We have had boarders in already, and inside a fortnight I have had forty pounds to take care of for sailors, money that would have been stolen from them in the boarding-houses, if they did not get murdered as well

as robbed. We have had some ten or twelve charitable cases sent in and paid for by the clergyman. Some of these have been helped to get situations. We have a large place with some twenty-two rooms, of which sixteen are bed-rooms. At present we have tenants in four, and will probably let four more until the work expands so as to need the remaining rooms. My time is kept fully occupied. I hope the whole work will succeed with God's blessing. I have had some nice ship-services, and have visited thirty-seven vessels and steamers, all English and American except five, which were Scandinavians. I have had nine services—four in the Home, one in the Boca Mission Hall (my first Sunday here), one Spanish service in the open-air at the docks, and three ship-services. These meetings have been a great pleasure to me. I trust much blessing may follow from this preaching of God's way of salvation. The Home is becoming known here, and many come applying for help. If the funds are forthcoming for it, it will be a fine place by-and-bye. Later on I will send you more news, and will be glad to have the usual monthly reports and the reading I have already asked for. If you could get me a few Chinese tracts or gospels I should be glad, as we have about ten heathen Chinese close by here in a laundry."

Mr. Holms, our new Missionary at PERNAMBUCO, reports as follows:—

"The following is the report of the Sailors' Home and Mission during the month of November:—

"There have been eleven men in the Home during the month. Two of these were destitute seamen, who have been fed and lodged thirty days (one twenty days and the other ten days) for their services in the house. The Home has also given night shelter to four other destitute men, whom I judged to be really worthy and needy cases, besides occasional meals, and I have found employment on board ships for four such cases during the month.

"The visiting of vessels in port has been as follows:—

English steamers	...	...	...	7
„ sailing vessels	...	...	...	12
Norwegian „ „	...	...	...	12
Dutch „ „	...	...	...	2
Total				33

In all these vessels I have distributed newspapers, religious journals and tracts to each, in their own language.

"The hospital has been visited regularly, twice a week; one man especially professing to have found help and consolation from my visits. He is evidently in decline, and confessed that his future seemed to him dark and without hope in death, but after repeated conversations with him he says that now he is much more at rest in mind and heart whatever his future may be. There is every sign of sincerity and gratitude on his part.

"There were 146 attendances at the Sunday services of the month.

"On Sunday, November 30, visited a captain in the Portuguese hospital, who was brought ashore ill."

Provincial Proceedings.



THE work done in the provinces during the last month of the year 1890 comprised thirty-five Sermons and sixteen Meetings, the receipts from the fifty-one engagements being £120 16s. 9d., the expenses £13 17s. New openings are reported at four places, of which Colne Engaine and Falmouth are the most important. It is specially interesting to see a Drawing Room Meeting at the latter, held under the auspices of a very old friend, General Aylmer, and another friend belonging to the sister service, viz., Admiral Rodd, presiding at an evening meeting in the Town Hall at the same place. With such local support we trust we may look for great things from Falmouth. Both Mr. Grundy and Mr. Martlew seem to have been pretty constantly on the move, and both tell of various places being reached with difficulty, owing to the unprecedented severity of the weather. And here we may add that no one who has not had actual experience of deputation work can conceive what it is to have to carry it out day after day when the elements oppose one at every turn. Our Midland Secretary speaks of the first three weeks of December as the "hardest work he has ever had for the Society." We note, however, that, bad as the weather was, he was able to reach places so far apart as Southport, Lowestoft, and Leamington, and to add some £50 to the Society's income by his month's work. It is pleasant to hear of our old friend and ex-Secretary, Canon Kirby, again helping our cause at Barnsley, where the Drawing Room, in spite of unfavourable weather, was a success. We have to thank several friends for acting as Hon. Deputations in their own or other churches, of whom we may mention the Rev. D. Thomas, who preached at Carnarvon, the Rev. J. Dawson, who preached at Holy Trinity, Weston-super-Mare, and the Revs. W. H. Shimield and T. Abrahall, who took week-day sermons at Holy Trinity, Derby, and St. Thomas', Belfast, respectively.

Mr. Elkin preached the Annual Sermons at Broadwater, Worthing, and Mr. Simpson those at Wallington, the latter also lecturing for us at Bognor. The Exeter Auxiliary, under the care of our indefatigable Hon. Secretary, the Rev. W. Hope, keeps our work well to the front, and an increasing number of the parishes there seem to know something about South America.

On the whole the closing month of 1890 may encourage us to look for good results in 1891.



*Contributions thankfully received from December 23, 1890, to
January 20, 1891.*

* * 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.

DONATIONS.

	£	s.	d.
A. C. T.	3	0	0
Cotton, Mrs.	1	0	0
Ellice, Wm., Esq.	15	0	0
Howard, John, Esq.	0	5	0
Simpson, Rev. R. J., towards Mr. Gardiner's Mission	1	0	0
<i>The Christian</i> , from Readers of, per Messrs. Morgan and Scott	40	0	0
Westley, G. H., Esq.	5	5	0

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Balmain, Miss	1	0	0
Balmain, Rev. W.	0	10	0
Baron, Miss	2	0	0
Brassey, the Right Hon. Lord	10	0	0
Bravington, Mrs. G.	1	1	0
Cornish, Mrs.	1	1	0
Cotton, Mrs.	1	1	0
Cust, Robert N., Esq.	1	1	0
Frapp, Mrs. F.	0	10	6
Harrison, Mrs.	0	10	0
Kearney, Mrs.	0	10	0
Knight, Charles, Esq.	2	2	0
Lees, Joseph, Esq.	5	0	0
Lush, the late Mrs. Geo.	0	5	0
Macandrew, J., Esq.	2	0	0
Pitman, Mrs.	1	1	0
Towers, Arthur J., Esq.	1	0	0
Weymouth, Miss A. C.	0	10	0

ASSOCIATIONS.

METROPOLIS.

Barnsbury, per Mr. A. Pape	1	0	6
Do., per Miss Weston	1	17	9
Bethnal Green, St. Philip's, per Rev. R. Loveridge.....	3	3	0
Bow, Mrs. Osborne.....	1	0	0
Bow Churchyard, per Mr. J. Met- calf	5	8	3
Brixton, Mrs. Over.....	1	1	0
Do., per H. J. Rickwood, Esq. ..	3	6	3
Do., per Miss Sully.....	4	10	6
Do., Miss Bessie Newton.....	1	1	0
Brompton, per Philip Welch, Esq. ..	1	18	6
Canonbury, per Miss B. Sansom ..	10	13	5
Chelsea, Miss Eliza L., £2 3s. 5d., Miss Lahea, 11s. 1d.	2	14	6
Clapham, per Mr. J. T. Rowland ..	0	13	10
Do., per Mrs. Terry	0	11	0
Do., Mrs. Baker	2	2	0
Enfield, per Mrs. Stanley.....	0	15	0
Greenwich, per Mrs. Tugwell, for Araucania	3	11	8
Hampstead, per Miss Harton.....	3	3	6
Harlesden, per Mrs. Mudie.....	1	0	0
Do., per Mrs. Watson	0	5	6
Hyde Park, per Miss White.....	13	15	6
Kidbrooke, per Mrs. Poulden.....	2	5	0
Kilburn, per Miss Bedford	10	0	0
Do., per Geo. H. Fryer, Esq.	5	12	0
Lee, Lewisham, and Black- heath Juvenile and Bible Class Association, for year 1890, on account, per Miss Couty	25	0	0
Coll. by Miss Eliz. Couty— Miss Boniface.....	1	1	0
Mrs. Clapton	1	1	0
Mr. W. A. Clark	0	5	0
Mr. Clendon	0	10	0
Mrs. Clendon	0	5	0
Miss Cook	0	10	0
Mr. Couty	1	1	0
Miss Elizabeth Couty ..	0	10	6
Mrs. Crusoe.....	0	5	0
Mrs. Dixon	0	10	6
Mr. Drew	0	5	0
Mrs. Gardiner	0	10	6

£ s. d.

A Friend	1	0	0
Miss Henderson.....	1	1	0
Mr. Hills	0	5	0
Mrs. Housden.....	0	5	0
Mrs. Hurlston	1	1	0
Mrs. Jackson	1	0	0
Mrs. Lindley	0	2	6
Mr. O'Neill	0	10	6
Mrs. Routh.....	0	5	0
Mr. Percy Shove	1	1	0
Mrs. Sibley	0	5	0
Mr. Wedderspoon....	0	10	6
Mrs. Whyte.....	0	10	6
Magazines	0	6	0

14 17 6

Per Miss Hartigan	1	5	6
Per Miss Blanche Blythe	0	17	0
Per Mrs. Lacey	0	2	6
Per Miss Hookey	0	9	0

17 11 6

Less acknowledged
in January.....

15 13 0

1 18 6

Maida Hill, per Miss Allcard	14	16	6
Marylebone, Miss R. C. Nash.....	0	4	0
Do., per Miss Elwin	2	2	5
New Kent Road, per Mr. Jennings, Infants' School-box	1	0	1
North Kensington, per Rev. A. G. Townshend.....	1	2	0
Paddington, per St. B. Haskett Smith, Esq.	2	2	0
Regent's Park, per Miss Birks	4	16	6
St. George's-in-the-East, per Rev. C. H. Turner.....	25	19	6
South Kensington, Mrs. Colville (coll.)	2	7	6
Do., per Mrs. E. Harry Woods ..	1	1	0
Do., Miss Gill	1	0	0
Do., Mr. Kitchingman	0	5	0
Do., per Mrs. Pennell	7	10	0
Southgate, per Mr. James	0	7	9
Streatham Common, per Mrs. Cow	64	9	0
Uxbridge Road, per Rev. W. St. Hill Bourne	0	5	0
Wapping, per Rev. Dr. Carter, S...	1	2	0
Westminster, per Miss Florence Ellis	0	10	0
Willesden, Miss Mewburn, Don....	1	1	0
Wimbledon, per Mrs. Watts	6	0	6
Woodford, per W. W. Tuckniss, Esq.	0	10	0

PROVINCES.

Appledore, per Mr. T. Boon. Addl.	0	1	6
Arrow, Rev. W. B. Stannus.....	2	0	0
Ashton-under-Lyne, per Rev. T. B. Dixon	2	8	0
Aughton and Ormskirk, Ann. M. ..	3	0	0
Bangor, per Rev. D. W. Thomas ..	60	0	0
Banks, Rev. H. Doig, S.S.....	1	3	9
Barnsley, per Rev. Canon Kirby ..	11	10	3
Bath, per Rev. H. Bothamley.....	25	16	9
Bedford, per Rev. J. Willan, S.S. ..	4	11	10
Do. per Miss Roughton, Subs. ..	2	10	0
Do., per Mrs. Dix	1	0	0
Bengeo, per Rev. J. C. Maunsel Pleydell, S.S.....	3	12	0
Berrynarbor, per Rev. R. Churchill, S.	1	9	9
Bickham. Beatrice Merson	0	9	6
Bournemouth, per Mrs. Snell.....	14	12	0
Do., per Miss Sullivan. Addl. ..	0	15	0
Bracebridge, per Miss Clarke	15	19	8
Brenchley, per Rev. W. May	3	3	0
Broxbourne, per Miss Searle	9	0	0
Buckland, per Rev. H. F. Burnaby	2	17	7

	£	s.	d.
Busbridge, per Rev. W. Tringham .	1	6	6
Calder Bridge, per Rev. A. G. Loftie, S.S.	1	2	3
Calne, per Miss Henly	2	5	0
Cambridge, per Mrs. Beedham	14	10	10
Campden, per Mrs. W. Wright	1	8	8
Canterbury, per Miss Williams	9	17	9
Carlisle, Mrs. Hodge	0	10	0
Cheltenham, per Mrs. Wilson	11	11	3
Chichester, per Miss Emma Gruggen	17	5	11
Chobham, per Rev. N. Dimock	1	11	0
Do., per Rev. H. S. Acworth	3	16	9
Cloughton, Geo. Capper	0	2	0
Clevedon, per Mrs. Goddard	10	5	6
Clifton and Bristol, per E. W. Bird, Esq.	65	0	2
Clifton, Notts, per Rev. J. Clough .	3	11	10
Colchester, per Rev. R. T. Burton .	15	6	6
Colne Engaine, per Rev. W. Arm- field, S.S. and M.	7	0	10
Coventry, per Rev. W. K. Cox	2	1	3
Croydon, per Rev. G. Fisher, S.	0	19	3
Darlaston, per Mrs. S. Partridge ..	10	4	0
Derby, per Miss Latham	3	16	6
Dewsbury, per Mrs. Speight	2	0	9
Do., Mrs. Lacy	1	0	0
Earls Colne, per Rev. D. Melhuen .	2	7	4
Eastbourne, per Mrs. Gregg	13	16	6
Elton, per Miss Weatherell	1	0	0
Etruria, per Rev. W. Barrett, L., &c.	1	10	0
Falmouth, D. R. M. Gen. Aylmers .	3	15	0
Do., per Admiral Rodd, M.	1	0	0
Frome, per Miss Sinkins	1	10	0
Guernsey, per Mrs. Thurstan	1	0	0
Guildford, per Miss M. F. Cole	2	5	0
Hastings and St. Leonards, per Mrs. Allen Gardiner	29	1	0
Ilfracombe, Rev. H. Barnes, S.	2	0	2
Jersey, per Miss M. Juttings	6	12	6
Leamington, per Mrs. Mandell	77	3	0
Ledbury, per Rev. F. Stooke Vaughan	4	14	4
Leeds, per Miss Tetley	3	12	0
Lincoln, per Mrs. Moss	16	3	9
Little Wilbraham, per Rev. C. Marshall	1	0	0
Liverpool, per Miss Willis	0	15	0
Do., per Herbert W. Rowe, Esq.	116	9	8
Malvern, per Mrs. Whyte	9	16	6
Manchester, Rev. J. A. Birch, Sub.	0	10	6
Matlock, per Miss E. Garton	1	6	0
Newark, per Rev. H. Jukes	12	3	8
Nymet St. George, per Rev. H. Dyke Acland, M.	1	0	0
Odiham, per Mrs. MacIntyre. Addl.	0	7	6
Plymouth Juvenile Assoc., per Miss Inskip	6	10	8
Do., per Mrs. Edlin	3	8	0
Ramsgate, per Mrs. Humble	6	5	6
Reading, per T. B. Garland, Esq. ..	1	11	0
Do., Major Liebenrood	1	0	0
Redcliffe-on-Trent, per Rev. J. Cullen, L.	0	13	6
Reigate and Redhill, per C. H. Norman, Esq.	4	14	0
Richmond, per Miss Bushnell	7	10	5
Romford, per Miss Moss	2	17	0
Roughton, per Miss E. Wright	2	9	0
Saddleworth, per Rev. H. Doig	2	14	9
Sherborne, per Miss E. Parsons	5	4	2
Southampton, per Col. Ward	9	1	1
Southborough, per Miss Foy. Addl.	1	15	0
Southport, per Ven. Archdeacon Clarke, S.	2	14	0
Do., per Miss Buchanan.			
Addl.	0	2	6
Southsea, per Miss Lush	8	16	2
Do., per Mrs. Blake	0	5	6
Southwell, per Miss Heathcote	19	2	9
Stoke, per Rev. F. Paynter, S.S. ..	3	18	6
Stone, per Rev. J. L. Challis	1	16	0

	£	s.	d.
Swathling, per Mrs. Holles	0	6	4
Tollerton, Rev. A. A. Welby	2	2	0
Tunbridge Wells, per Miss Mug- geridge. Addl.	2	0	0
Ulverstone, per Miss Lucy Park ..	4	7	6
Wallington, Miss Pill	5	10	0
Do., per Rev. R. A. Boyle	11	15	8
Walthamstow, per Rev. H. E. Noyes	2	0	0
Wealdstone, per Miss Joyner	1	4	10
Weston-super-Mare, per Rev. J. Dawson, M.	0	19	0
Do., addl. to	0	5	0
Weymouth, per Miss Frampton	16	14	2
Winchester, per Miss Marsh	6	11	6
Windermere, per Miss A. S. Hey- wood	10	5	6
Wingfield, per Mrs. Bayfield Clark	1	10	0
Wolverhampton, per Rev. S. C. Adam, L.	2	12	6
Do., Red Cross Street Schools, per W. W. Wilkinson, Esq., L.	2	8	1
Do., do., Juvenile Assoc.	0	19	2
Worcester, per Miss Lett	0	12	0
Worthing, per Miss Hide	3	12	0

IRELAND.

Antrim, per Rev. Maurice Collis ..	2	3	0
Aughrim, per Rev. H. A. Oliver	3	2	0
Athy, per Mrs. Minchin	1	16	0
Aughadown, per Miss Fleming	5	6	6
Ballisodare, Miss Brennan	0	7	6
Bantry, Edie Manders, coll.	2	13	0
Belfast, per Rev. Dr. Welland	14	5	10
Do., per J. T. Abbott, Esq.	2	9	6
Castleblayney, A. E. Longhead	0	5	0
Castlepollard, per Rev. R. Smyth ..	1	2	0
Cavan, Derry, Donegal, &c., per Mrs. Gaham	30	0	0
Comber, per J. Caldwell, Esq.	1	6	0
Do., per Rev. Geo. Smith	1	0	0
Co. Cork, per Miss Townsend	38	12	9
Do., per Rev. G. P. Quick	11	0	0
Co. Dublin, per Miss Hyndman	0	5	0
Co. Louth, per Mrs. H. C. Tisdall ..	5	5	0
Dundalk, Miss L. Royse	0	3	0
Do., per Rev. J. G. Rainsford	0	15	0
Dunganstown, Rev. J. Milner	1	1	0
Galway, per Miss A. G. Cooke	1	10	0
Greystones, per Mrs. R. C. Dobbs ..	1	0	0
Letterkenny, Mr. W. Carson, £1 6s. 6d., T. Carson, 10s.	1	16	6
Monasterevan, per Rev. S. Smith- wick	0	6	6
Newcastle, co. Down, per Rev. J. H. Seymour	0	13	8
Portstewart, per Rev. W. H. Brown- ing	0	12	6
Rathmullen, per Rev. W. B. Lloyd	1	10	0
Roscommon, per Rev. M. Bradshaw	0	15	6
Skibbereen, per Miss Fleming	0	17	6
Tandragee, per Rev. A. Dempsey ..	2	12	6
Tuam, The Lord Bishop of Tuam ..	1	0	0
Waterford	5	15	3

SCOTLAND.

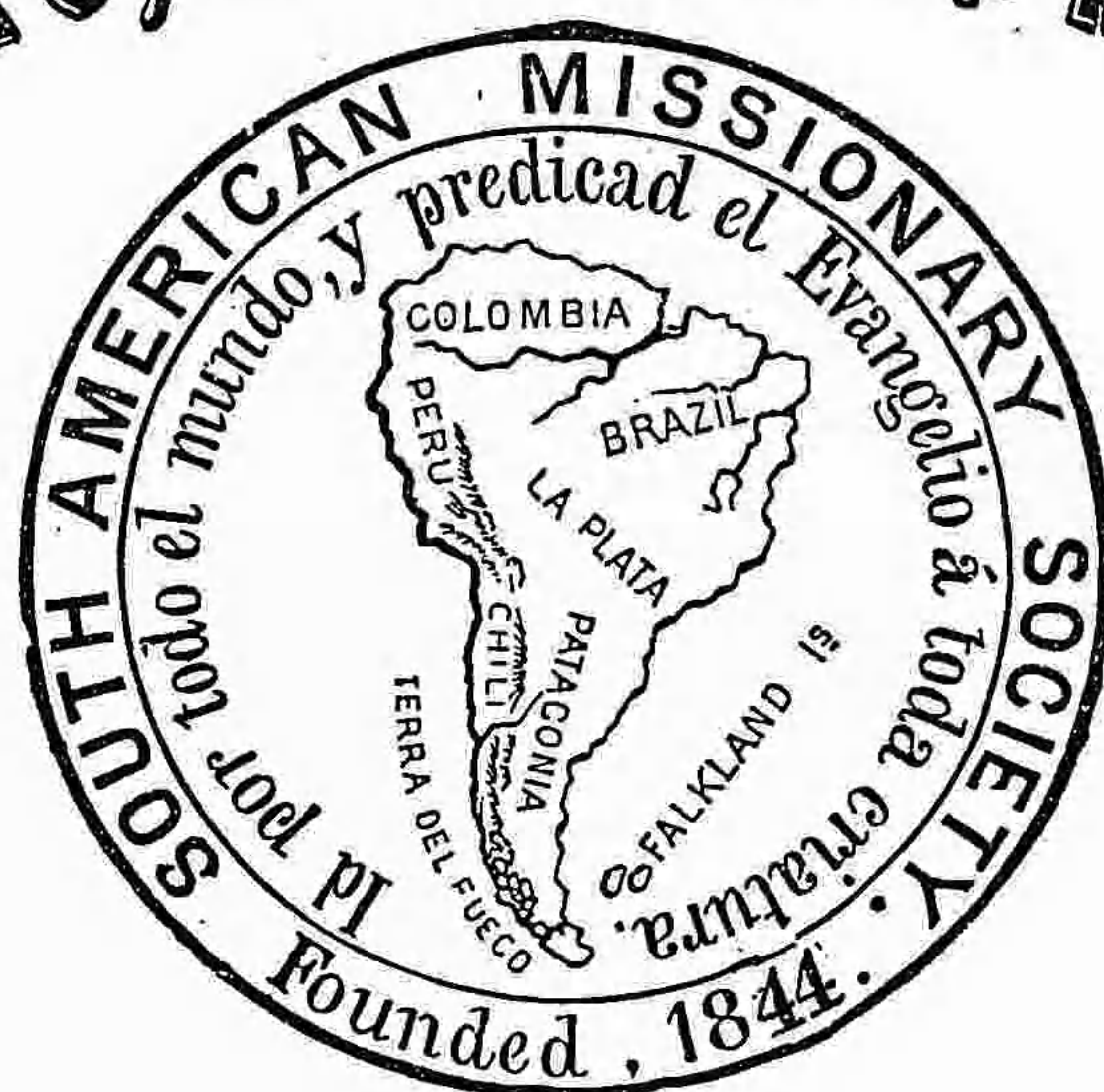
Ardrossan, per Miss O. K. Mack ..	2	0	0
Cupar, per Miss Maria Campbell ..	3	0	0
Edinburgh, per Miss Shand	1	5	6
Do., per Miss Rolland	1	0	0
Do., per Miss Jane Ker	15	0	0
Glasgow, per J. O. Mitchell, Esq. ..	55	15	0
Montrose, per Jas. Mudie, Esq.	5	1	9

FOREIGN.

Antofagasta, per Bishop of the Falkland Islands	10	0	0
Melbourne, per Walter J. Harton, Esq.	5	0	0

Receipts for 1891 and amounts received after Jan. 20th will be acknowledged in March issue.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.



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Metropolitan Lecturer—MR. THOMAS FARMER.

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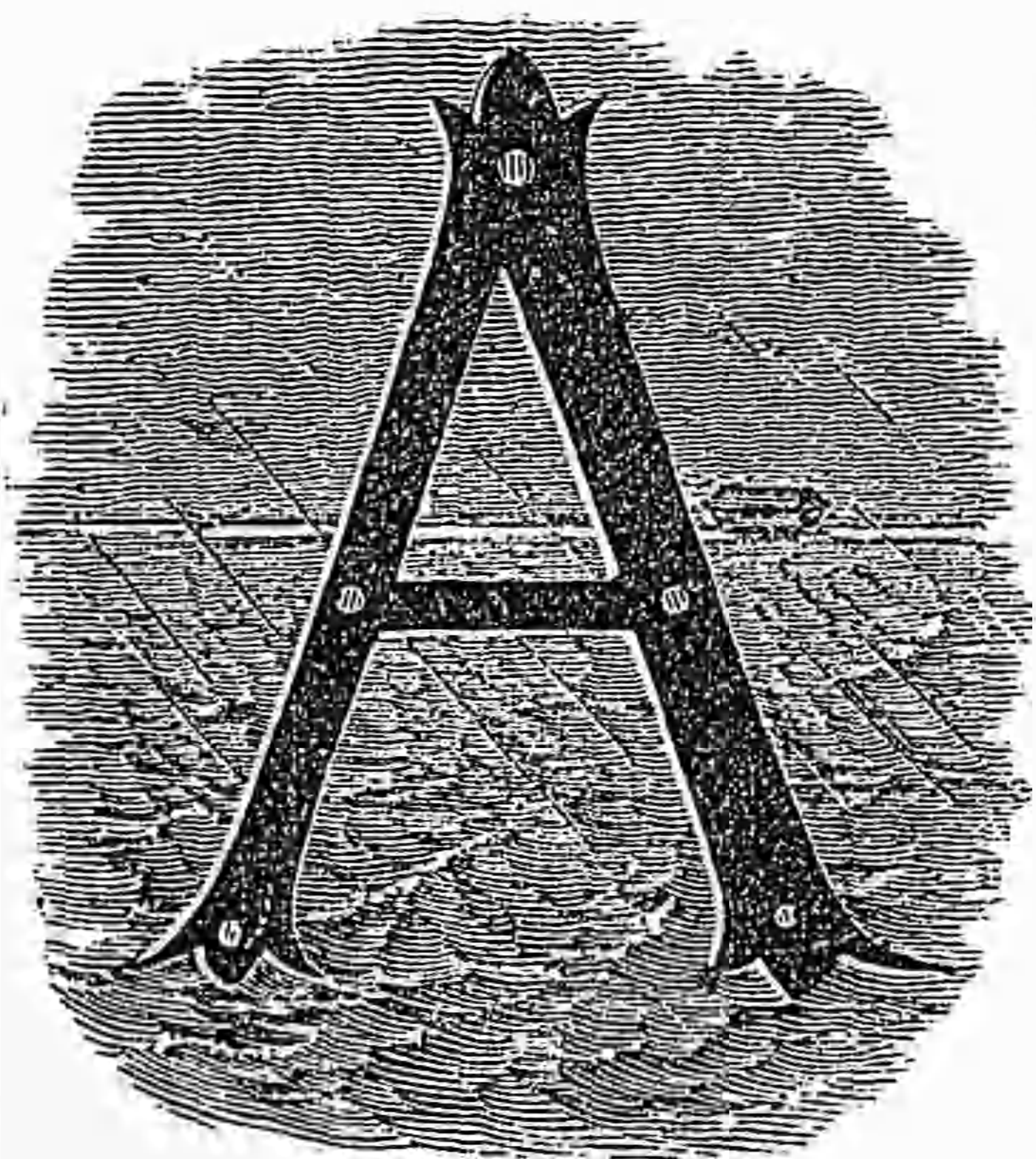
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Remittances can be paid to Messrs. Barclay and Co., 1, Pall Mall East,
and 54, Lombard Street, and to the Secretary, SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY
SOCIETY, 1 Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.

MARCH 2, 1891.

General Intelligence, and Prayer Union.



ACCOUNTS from the South, pleasing in many respects, convey to us the sad news of many deaths amongst the natives, both at Ooshooia and Wollaston, from prevailing epidemics. Mr. Aspinall and Mrs. Hemmings, as well as Mrs. Burleigh, have been unwearied in their care of and attendance on the sick and dying, but many have fallen asleep; and, as we have good reason to hope, "in Jesus."

It will be a great cause of thankfulness to the Committee, as it will be to our readers, to hear, as we hope soon to do, that Mr. and Mrs. Elkin and Mr. W. Reade Gardiner have arrived safely, especially at this disturbed time, in South America, Mr. Elkin to follow his father and Mr. Gardiner his father and grandfather in the blessed work of spreading the Gospel of Christ in accordance with the faith of our beloved English Church, at once firmly Protestant and purely Catholic.

Mr. Walker appears to be as active in Buenos Ayres as he was in Pernambuco in carrying on a work of Christian love and duty amongst our English sailors, who by thousands congregate at that great port during the year. Very heartily do we wish him God's blessing.

Our good Bishop started for the Falkland Islands and the South early in December, and will probably by this time be on his return. His cheering presence will be a great comfort to our Southern Missions, especially after their late trials by sickness and death.

The total amount received from January 24 to February 21 for the financial year 1890, not yet closed, was £916 3s. 2d.

Mr. Rowland having for eighteen years been intimately connected

with our office and the work of our Society, in which he has a heartfelt interest, has kindly offered to devote some of his evening hours to further that work. He proposes, on certain moderate terms (for the benefit of the Society's funds), to give interesting lectures, illustrated by magic lantern, to schools, temperance meetings, and meetings of various other kinds.

We are sorry to record the death of Mr. Alfred Neale, of Harrow, one of our Honorary Secretaries (for Harrow), at the age of thirty-three. He took a deep interest in our Society and its work, and was ever ready to forward its interests. He held a prominent position of trust at Messrs. Maple and Sons, who sent representatives to his funeral. He was an admirable man in every relation of life, truly respected and beloved, and sincerely regretted.

The following are the subjects for Prayer on Monday, March 9 :—

1. We pray God for the safe guarding and safe arrival in South America of Mr. and Mrs. Elkin and Miss Elkin and of Mr. W. Reade Gardiner.
2. We again desire God's gracious guiding in the present stage of our Mission in Paraguay.
3. We pray that God may be pleased to restore peace to Chili, and that His Blessed Spirit may promote the diffusion of true religion in that distracted land.
4. That throughout South America the love of God may increase and the love of money decrease, to the furtherance of peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety.

In Memoriam.

We deeply regret to announce the death of Admiral J. C. Prevost at the end of January at his residence, 133, Ebury Street. He was a distinguished naval officer, and, what was far higher and better, one of the most spiritually minded and benevolent of men. For many years a member of our Committee, he has often rendered valuable service to the Society, especially with his wise and expert counsel in questions bearing on our Mission ship and our duty on the Southern Seas. His gentle and genial manner, and his kind and friendly relations with all his colleagues on the Committee, justly endeared him to them, and will be long and faithfully remembered.

Outstanding Liabilities for 1890.

IMPORTANT.



OUR readers and subscribers will remember that for some months past we have not ceased to call their serious attention to the very critical condition of the Society's finances, asking them to double their own subscription and use their best exertions to put the Society in funds, and thus save from extinction the greatly diminished reserves. But we have to regretfully record that, except in a few instances, our appeals have been thus far unsuccessful, and that the liabilities still outstanding for the year 1890 can be but imperfectly met by the sale of the remaining stock of the Society. Meantime the work abroad is everywhere being crippled by this lack of funds, which painful fact adds greatly to the difficulties and anxieties under which the Committee labours.

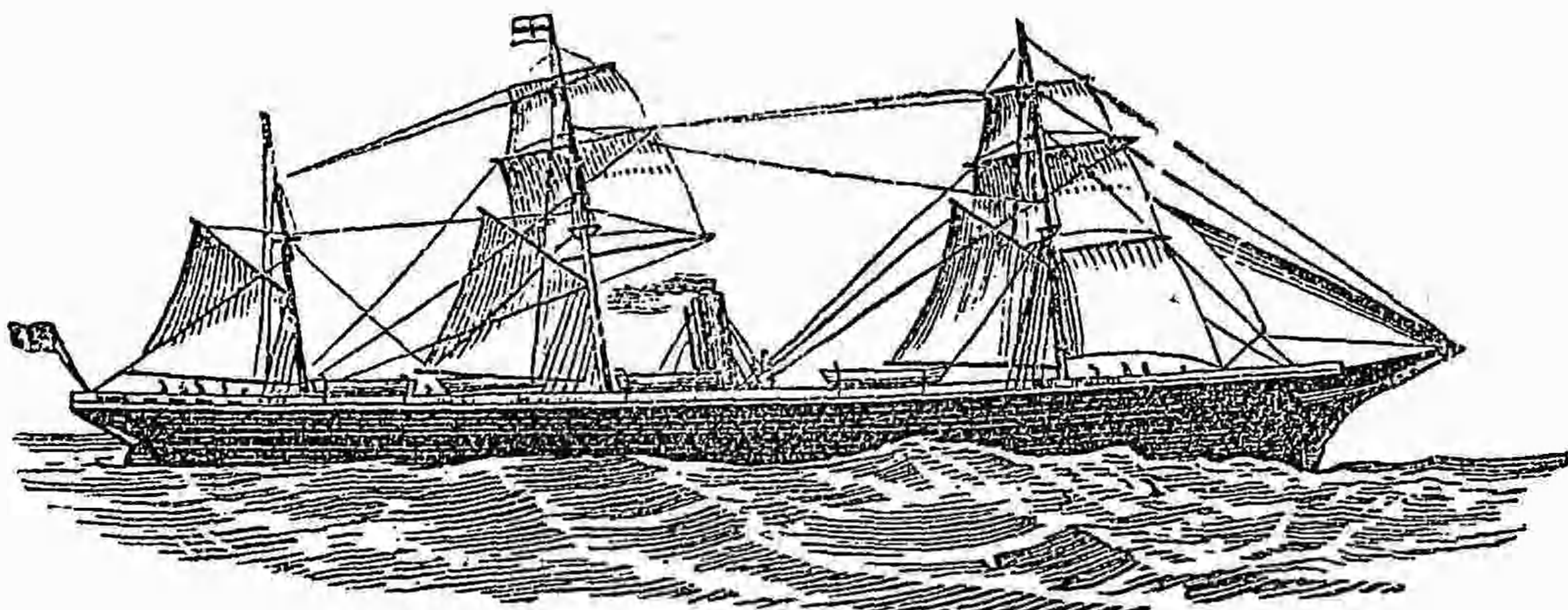
It may be that some of our friends have been prayerfully cherishing the belief that the Lord would do as He graciously has done in more than one time of our Society's past history—send us relief through some liberal donors, without their making any extraordinary efforts; but we would affectionately remind them that the Lord works by means, and ordinarily calls upon His faithful people to use the means for bringing about the needed relief for His sake.

In his Name, therefore, we now put forth our final appeal before the accounts are closed, and ask, in the first and second weeks in March, all who have it in their power—and the number is few that have not—to do something to help to meet the large deficit, and send in their sums, large or small, for all will be needed by the 17th instant at latest.

Our actual remaining liabilities for 1890 amount to £2,559 14s. 10d., to meet which, besides the Reserve Fund above referred to, we have in hand £757 7s. 2d., and have only reason to expect a further sum of about £300, apart from a legacy to the amount of (approximately) £400, which, after that date, will belong to 1891.

We are enclosing a card suitable for collecting either small or large contributions, and we earnestly ask each friend who receives this card to kindly endeavour to fill it, or get a friend to do so, and to do so quickly, if possible by the time named upon it. We think by this united effort the pressing burden of deficit will be removed, and our Society set free to enter the fields "white unto the harvest," and to prosecute with renewed vigour the work already in hand.

Hon. Secretaries who have not sent in their final balances will please note that to be included in the 1890 accounts these must be in the office by the 17th instant; also that early payments on the New Year's Account will be most helpful.



Missionaries on the Sea.



THE following letters have been received:—

Mr. Wm. Reade Gardiner writes:—

“*S.S. Galicia, December 31, 1890.*”

“We hope to reach Rio to-morrow, so I am writing you a few lines to tell you how we got on. Off the coast of France we were in a thick fog for about twelve hours, and had to keep the fog-whistle going. It was very dismal, and all felt relieved when the fog lifted. Excepting this, we have had a remarkably calm and prosperous passage so far. We called at Bordeaux, Vigo, Corunna, Lisbon, and Cape de Verde Islands. At Vigo I went to see the fish-market. It was full of Spanish women buying and selling fish. They were all talking at the top of their voices. They looked very picturesque, as they wore different coloured handkerchiefs on their heads instead of hats. At Lisbon we saw the cathedral, built in memory of Vasco di Gama. It is built of marble, and looks remarkably fine. We arrived at the Cape de Verde Islands about ten o'clock at night, and began coaling at once. The natives came out in boats, and we threw them coins (six-pences, &c.) into the sea, for which they dived, and generally succeeded in getting them. I have seen them do this in daylight, but never at night-time before. They must have wonderful eyesight. Neptune has been very kind to me; I have not suffered from *mal-de-mer* at all. We have about 350 emigrants on board—Italians, Spanish, Portuguese, a few French, and one or two Arabians. Poor things! when they are all on deck there is hardly room to move about. I went into their sleeping quarters; in the largest room about a hundred are packed together, but during the hot weather the captain has been good enough to let some sleep on deck. I have been along at night to see them, and there you would see father, mother, and children all huddled close together fast asleep. It looks so strange to see men, women, and children lying in layers along the deck. The first night after they came on board the ship rolled a good deal, and most of them were most horribly ill. Their condition is quite bad enough, but I do not think they feel the

close quarters, &c., so much as English people would. One of the emigrants died of apoplexy. The funeral was held early in the morning. The body was covered with 'bunting.' I do earnestly hope that this sad event will make all on board think a little more about the 'hereafter.' A little baby has been very ill ; this week I helped the doctor to open an abscess on it. I fear it cannot live long.

"Christmas Day and Christmas Eve were oppressively hot. I distributed over a hundred cards among the emigrants ; each card had a little picture on it, and also a text of Scripture in Spanish. I do wish you could have seen them crowd around me, holding out their hands for one. They were so delighted with them ; I was quite surprised, and enjoyed very much distributing them. The sailors asked me if I had any for them, so I gave them some old used English ones, which they seemed most glad to receive. It is to the Society and to you I am indebted for these Spanish cards and two parcels of books, one or two of which, along with some of my own, I have lent to the sailors. The S.P.C.K. have very kindly let me have a grant of tracts, English and Spanish, but unfortunately they are in the hold, so your books and cards were most doubly welcome. A flying-fish flew on board ; it was about the size of a herring. I am keeping its wings.

"We have two medical men among the passengers ; one is a native of Chili. He and I were born almost in the same part of Chili. He has very kindly undertaken to help me with my Spanish, so I am getting on well now. It is a capital thing having so many different nationalities on board ; makes one more large-hearted. There is a very nice Frenchman ; he speaks three or four languages. Most of the educated foreigners on board speak several languages ; the Chilian doctor speaks five or six. These foreigners put us English to shame in this respect. 'Sequah' is on board with three assistants ; he is going to introduce his 'Oil' and 'Prairie Flower' into South America. He is taking an organ affair in a huge coach ; it is worked by steam, to serve instead of a brass band. I cannot close this without thanking my God for all His mercies to me."

The Rev. W. H. Elkin writes :—

"*S.S. Magellan, Pernambuco, January 11, 1891.*

"We were very pleased to get your telegram before we started, and your kind wishes came at the right moment. Owing to a dense fog we did not leave the Mersey till Christmas morn at 7 A.M., and we had a rough time of it off Carril and Lisbon, but am thankful to say we are all as well as could be expected under the circumstances, and looking forward to beginning work in Lota. We certainly started under adverse circumstances, but then the 'Magellan' is not a boat for passengers ; this is her last trip before becoming a 'freight steamer,' and let us hope that a dark beginning will lead to a bright end.

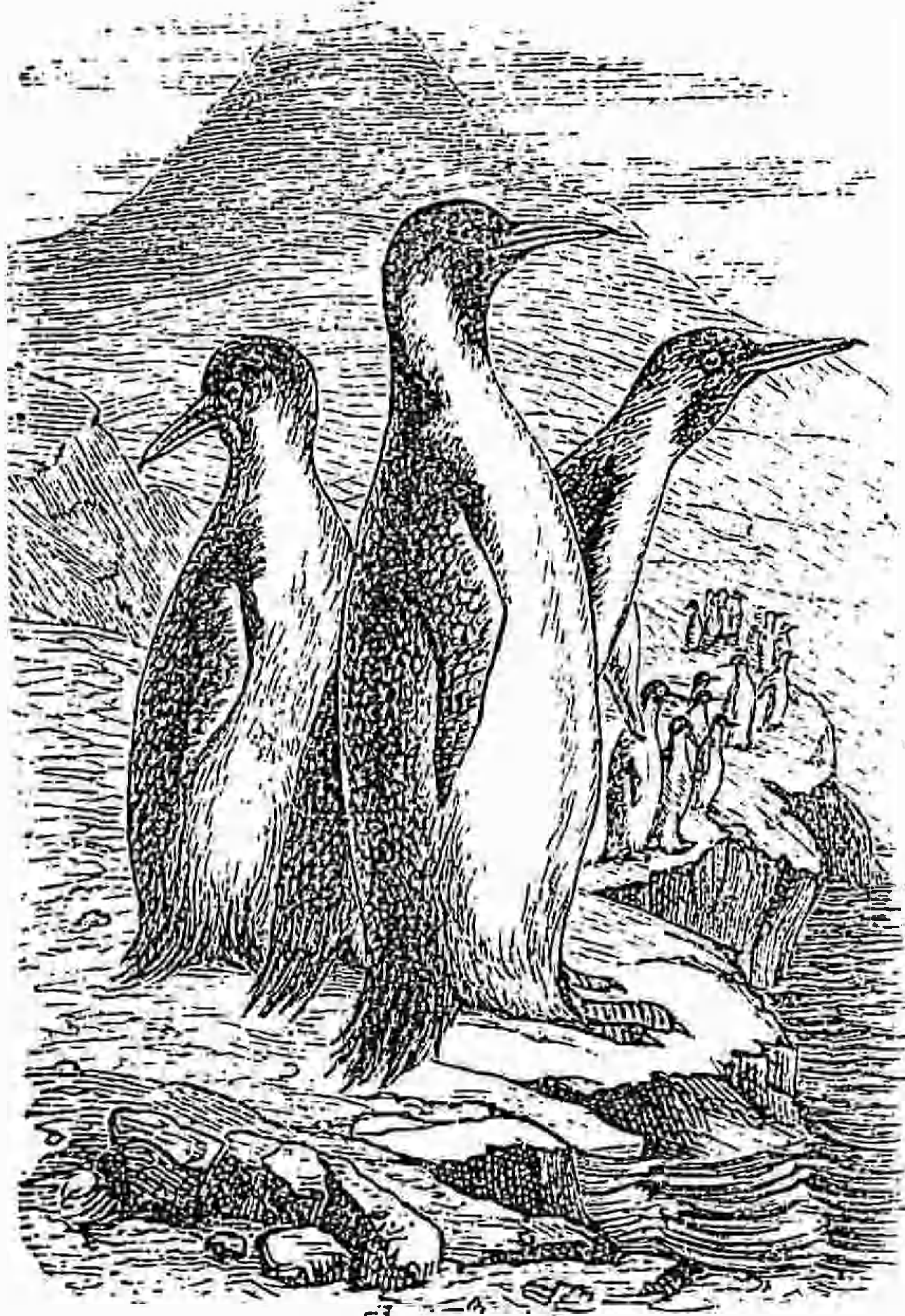
"I have taken Divine service in the saloon on Sundays, and have visited the steerage passengers (about 500), but cannot do much for them, as they are chiefly Italians, Swedes, Swiss, and Brazilians.

"I read the burial service over a little girl last Friday. Her name was Maria Oertig; she died at 3 A.M. from ulcerated sore throat and asphyxia, aged three years. It was very sudden, and caused us heartfelt sorrow.

"I shall be able to tell you more in a later letter, for at present the 'Magellan' is pitching terribly, and it is quite a work of art to remain in an upright position for a short time; so do not treat this as an account of the voyage, but merely as a brief note to let you know how we are getting on.

"My mother joins me in kind remembrances, and in hoping many more hearts and hands will be raised this year to aid in carrying the glad tidings to Darkest South America."

The Southern Mission.



MR. WHAITS writes:—
"Keppel Island,
October 24, 1890.

"You will be glad to know that the provisions and goods sent out came to hand safely and in good condition, except the shirting, which, I suppose, must be in one of the Ooshooia boxes. Mrs. Robins and children arrived here all well on September 1. Mr. Robins had gone to Stanley for his health's sake, and so met them on board the steamer. On September 9 I left here for Stanley by the 'Allen Gardiner,' with every reasonable expectation of being back in a fortnight, but it took us five weeks. In Stanley we found much sickness; the doctor and

nurse busy day and night. The poor children suffered very much. I felt anxious about our lads on Keppel, and longed to be home among them, and yet afraid of taking infection; but when I arrived home on Monday, October 13, I found it had been already taken, in all probability by a schooner to which the men went off. We found Mrs. Whaits very ill, Mr. Robins unwell, but just able to come out, and eighteen of our men in bed, and one lad, who had been some years an invalid, had died. I can assure you I felt very thankful to be home, and lost no time in doing all that that could be done for their help. Mrs. Whaits is still unwell, not able to leave her bed. Mr. Robins and family are better; but we have still ten of our men in bed, and the others in a weak state, not able

to work. The 'Allen Gardiner' left yesterday, but I hear she is anchored on the other side of the island ; the wind is right ahead for her."

Mr. Robins writes :—

" *September 29, 1890.*

"Again I write to you from this station with thankfulness to our Heavenly Father for His mercies to us. Everybody at present is unwell ; all are suffering from very bad colds. I think every boy in the home has had his turn in bed this last three weeks. There are to-day ten obliged to keep in bed from the effects of colds. Mrs. Whaits is now making linseed tea for all the sick boys ; this has proved of much use in the past. We have not been able to have school for three weeks on account of the boys being so unwell, but I hope in a few days this will all pass away, and then things will go on as usual.

"I am very glad to tell you Mrs. Robins and the children have arrived safely. I am very pleased to be again united after so long a separation, and I trust, with you, she may be of help to me in carrying on the work here. Mrs. Robins desires me to thank you for all the trouble you took in giving her so much valuable information ; also she received every kindness and attention on board the 'Neko' the whole of the journey from England to Stanley, the captain and officers being most kind to her and the children.

" *October 5.*

"Since I wrote the last, the boys have been very bad, and there are to-day ten obliged to keep their beds. One boy who had been ill for a long time, after much suffering, passed away on the night of the 3rd instant, and we buried him yesterday afternoon. One could not feel sorry for Saul that he had passed away, as he has been a great sufferer, and we believe he has gone where suffering is unknown. We are very much in want of a few things that would help to amuse the boys during playtime, such as footballs, balls for rounders, indoor games, &c.—in fact anything that will amuse the boys and keep them out of mischief. They are always trying to make themselves balls out of rags, but just as the game is nicely started it has to be broken up through the balls breaking. Anything you send for the amusement of the boys must be strong, for they are rough at times in their play, and anything they are playing with that is not strong is soon put aside broken. I am sorry to say Mrs. Whaits has not escaped the colds ; the boys have, but I hope with the fine weather that has just commenced she will be soon well again."

Capt. Willis writes :—

" '*Allen Gardiner,* ' *Keppel Island, October 21, 1890.*

"We arrived here on the 13th and have had a continuation of bad weather, so that the influenza is still very prevalent on board and ashore. We have been sail-making every day but Sunday, and finish to-morrow. We have had a gale to-day and sleet from southward. Mount Adam is

hoary, and others too; we hope to leave for the south as soon as the weather changes.

"We were again beaten by the 'Castalie.' We left Stanley at 8 A.M., and the next morning at daylight were off Lion Point. The 'Castalie' was off Cape Bougainville, and was alongside at 11 A.M., and at Whiterock by 4 P.M., whilst it took us till 4 the next morning to get to the Port Egmont Keys with the wind south. Praying that we be preserved from accident and taken in safety to our desired haven."

The Argentine Republic.

THE REV. G. A. S. ADAMS writes:—

"Rosario de Santa Fé, December 29, 1890.

"I ought to have written long ago to thank you for the beautiful Christmas and New Year cards sent on behalf of the Committee. They were the first sign of the season which we received, and the small text books were immediately appropriated by the children, who asked me at the time to thank you for them. Our Christmas has, thank God, been this year unclouded by anxiety as we had last year; the church was prettily decorated, and the services bright and hearty. The heat was intense in the crowded church, which was again seen to be too small to hold those who wished to join in the service. In the afternoon a much-needed storm cooled the atmosphere, and gave us some relief. Last night we had some Christmas carols at evening service, and the church was again full.

"We have not had this month as great a mortality as at the corresponding period of last year, but there has nevertheless been a great deal of sickness. The very unhealthy state of the town, and the greatly increased cost of living, are gradually driving families to suburbs, and this in time must greatly add to the work.

"On the 8th inst. the Sunday school had their annual treat at Roldan, their host being Mr. Henry Chappell. Nearly 170 children were outside, with teachers, helpers, and some parents, making in all about 200. Some children were, of course, absent.

"Some little time ago a branch Sunday school was opened at the new workshops of the railway (Central Argentine), and on Sunday next a Sunday class in connection with our school will be commenced at Fisherton. There are many openings for work, but the difficulty is to take them up, even with the hearty and efficient help I now have. There are many others who would like to help in church work, but they never know whether they may not be absent on the Sunday from the town, and so cannot pledge themselves. This is one of the greatest difficulties with which we have to contend here. My wish was to have written at greater length, but I have been continually interrupted, and my spare time has now gone. My report for the year shall be forwarded with as little delay as possible after our annual meeting."

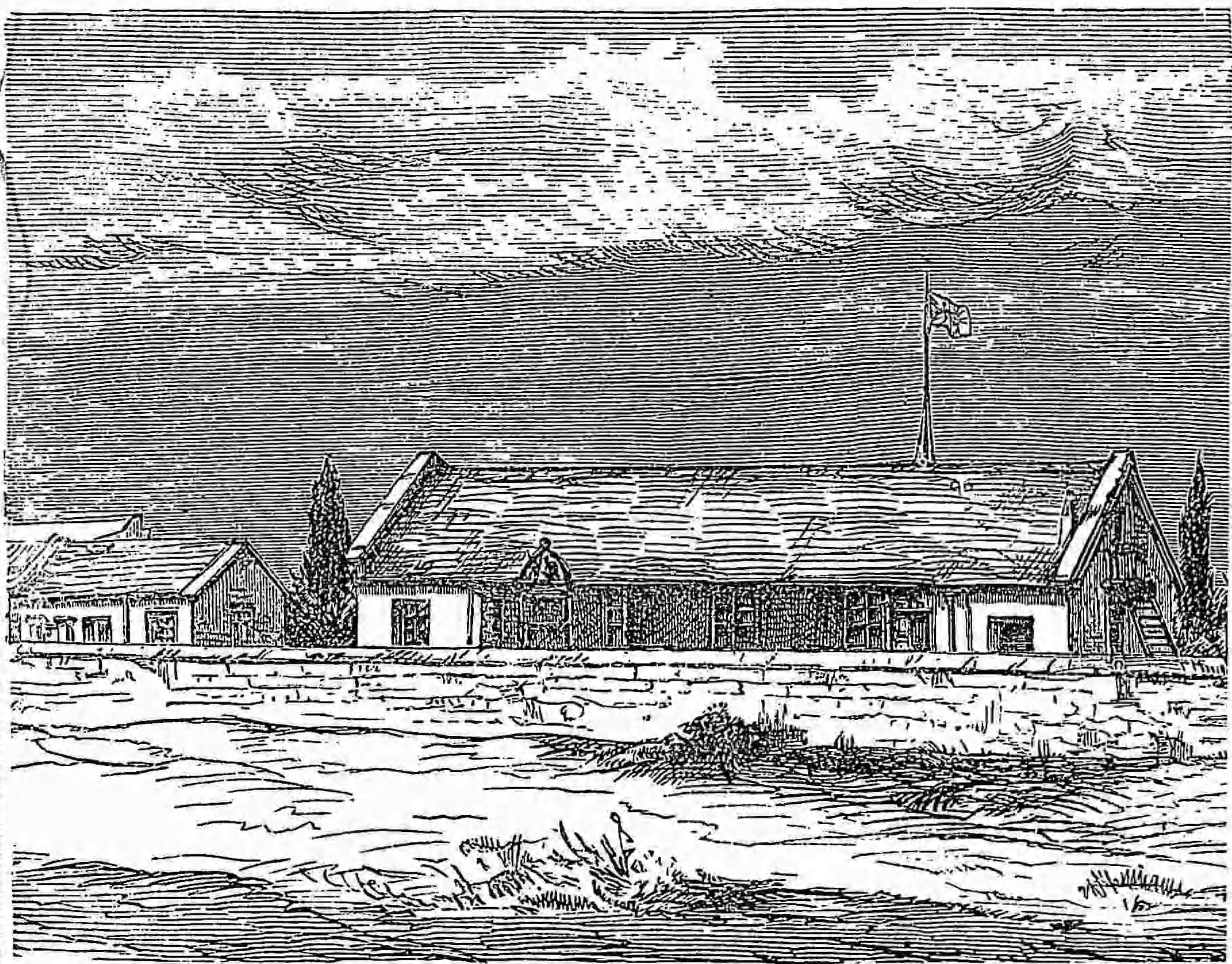
Uruguay.



LETTER from Rev. R. Allen :—

“Fray Bentos, December 29, 1890.

“I am on my way up river to preach in Paysandu and Salto. The financial crisis is being felt more deeply and widely each day, and I expect to find in these places great discouragement amongst our people, who are for the most part connected with railways. Having had no previous experience of such a state of things, I am fairly staggered by what I see, and we are not by a long way at the worst. Hosts of fine steady hard-working young fellows will be driven out of the country by



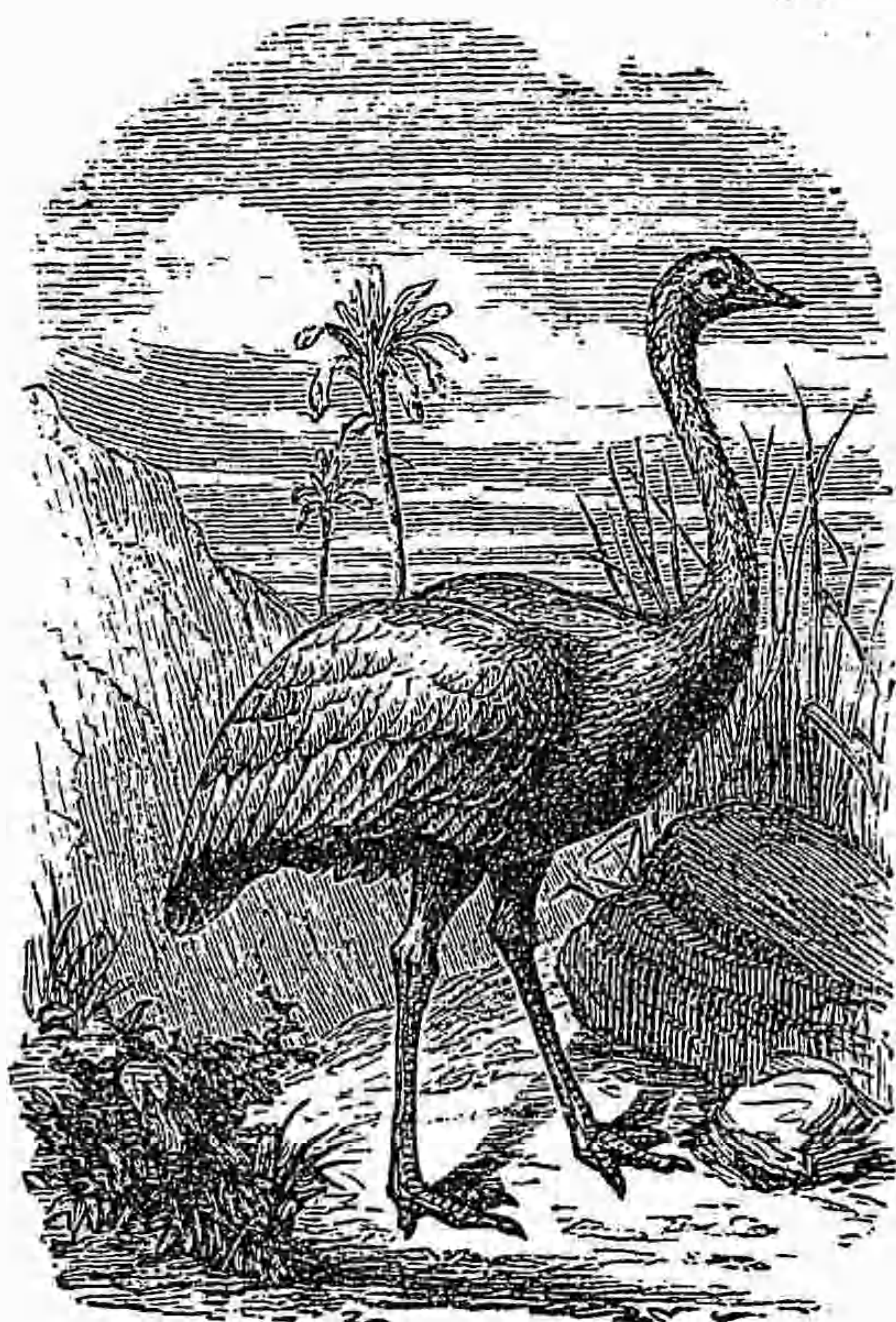
PARSONAGE AND SCHOOL AT FRAY BENTOS, URUGUAY.

the collapse of railway construction and other enterprises. Thousands of working men unable to quit the country from lack of means will touch the brink of starvation. What our poor colonists at Naposta and other places in the south will do I cannot guess. Again from the long drought they have no harvest to reckon on, and there will be no work for them; the prospect is dismal.

“One cannot realise the vicissitudes of things without having had

experience of countries such as these. If only the ruin and humiliation that have overtaken us teach lessons which no one here in days of seeming prosperity would listen to, they will prove blessings indeed. I long to hear more notes of true sorrow and less of angry disappointment."

Patagonia.



REV. H. DAVIES writes:—
"Valley Superior,
"Colonia del Chubut,
"August 29, 1890.

"I have the pleasure of reporting to you that, as far as human observation goes, there is reason to believe that our branch of the British Church in this colony wears a hopeful look spiritually at this moment. There prevails a cheering calm after a threatening and dark storm, and I have great reason to thank God for this relief.

"I now hold English services at Trelew since the beginning of last June, and I trust they will prove blessed to the English portion of the population which resides there. Of course the congregation is a small one at present. It is the day of small things, but I am glad to say that Mr. Hill and his wife are taking a warm interest in the movement. Mr. Hill is the chief accountant and working manager of the railway. Mrs. Hill plays the harmonium and takes charge of the singing at the services. Their zeal and readiness to help are a great encouragement, and I look upon their support as a kind of call from Macedonia for help. My prayer is that the Lord of the harvest may bless my humble exertions to promote His kingdom, and to add to His spiritual subjects many who may be found when the world and all that is in it has passed away.

"The occupants of the northern bank of the Chubut have sustained a serious loss lately. Through a sudden rise in the river the canal which supplied their fields with water was destroyed, involving a loss of the harvest. And further they will now have to seek for water by means of a canal commencing thirty miles higher up the Chubut. This will cost them thousands of pounds in labour, or in money paid for labour. It is very sad, for they have been at work for years in securing the water, and have enjoyed but few harvests on the strength of it."

Missions to Seamen.



REPORT of Mr. Walker from Buenos Ayres:—

“I now present some little account of my work among seamen during my stay in this port.

“I arrived on Sunday, October 20, in the afternoon, and was lodged *pro tem.* on the premises of Mrs. Green, who was then holding the place now known as the Sailors’ Home. Mrs. Green did not leave until October 29, when

I took charge. On Sunday, October 27, I visited fifteen vessels in the Boca, as far as Tres Esquinas and to No. 1 Dock. Four of these vessels were Scandinavian, and I held service on one, the ‘Maria Margaretha’ (Swedish), and at night preached in the Boca Mission Hall. On Friday, October 31, held a short service on board the ‘Oaklands’ in the evening, the mate and eight men being present. During the following week two men were taken on to cook, and assist in the cleaning of the house. A sub-committee visited the house on Tuesday, October 29, to see what alterations and cleaning were necessary before opening. After the alterations and cleaning were decided upon, Mr. Chas. Walker, of the Port Works, was seen with reference to this. Since that time the house has been undergoing the necessary changes and cleaning that were decided upon, and up to the present date is still in the hands of the plumbers, painters, and carpenters. Part of the adjoining house has been sub-let until such time as the rooms may be required in the development of the work.

“On Sunday, November 2, I held service for the first time in the Home, and had an attendance of forty-six men. These were seamen and stevedores’ men invited in from the street and docks. During the ensuing week the carpenters came and began the alterations of the dining and captains’ rooms, and making the connection with the adjoining house.

“On October 31 we received the first boarder, a charity case sent by the Rev. J. W. Fleming at his expense. On November 5 a sailor came and asked to be taken in and boarded, and was taken in, and paid in his money in advance. Since then twenty men have been taken in and boarded, some seamen at their own charges, others charitable cases sent in by clergymen, and others taken in for the night, and lodged, and given breakfast, and sent to find employment. One man I found half-drunk on the stairs at nine o’clock at night, the night wet and stormy, and he had nowhere to go and no money. I took him in for the night, and next morning gave him some food, and sent him to find employment. Another was employed for some days in house-cleaning, landed here a fortnight ago, and had his pocket picked, and was without home or employment. He is an engineer by trade, and has been cleaning for his food and lodging. To-day I believe he will be taken on in Government employ. Six seamen have been boarded at their own charge, and I had in my care for them the sum of £50, money which would in all probability have been lost to them had they gone to the common boarding houses.

"On Sunday, November 9, visited six vessels and steamers, and held service in the forecastle of the American barque 'John Swan' in the morning, and in the Home in the evening. On Sunday, November 16, visited four sailing vessels and three steamers in the Boca, up to Tres Esquinas. Tracts and reading were given away, and the men invited to the meeting in the Home at night. There were fifty men present at the evening meeting, when Captain Young, of the S.S. 'Zarate,' gave a short address to those present. On November 23 I visited seven steamers in the Darsena and No. 1 Dock, and one sailing vessel. Had service in the Home in the evening, with attendance of thirty men.

"On November 30 visited sailing-vessels 'Magnolia,' 'Paramatta' (Tres Esquinas), 'A. D. Hale' (American), and 'Cashmere.' Was asked to go and visit the captain of the 'Paramatta,' who was ill. Had visited him three times before in a previous illness, and had prayer with him. Found him somewhat better yesterday. In the evening had over fifty to the meeting in the Home. These meetings are sailors' meetings, and the addresses such as suit them and their needs, and the attention is very marked throughout. I should be glad if I could get any help in the way of female voices for the singing, which is a great attraction. At the opposite side of the street we have a sing-song place of no very savoury description, but the singing has a good deal to do with its attractions. If this were made known I think there might be found some ladies or gentlemen willing to help in this way."

We take the following extract from the "Chart and Compass" :—

"It has been only lately that we have been able to hear anything about the Home, for as you know it is but five weeks since the house was taken and Mr. and Mrs. Walker came down from Pernambuco. Seeing in the paper that a house had been engaged, Mr. McGee, whom you may remember seeing at Dr. Dree's, and I, took a couple of hours last Sunday to visit Mr. and Mrs. Walker. That Boca is a busy place! It was just as noisy and crowded as ever, and there, right in the crowd in the busiest place of all, is now established the Home. You have, no doubt, had accounts of the property before this. The location seemed to us singularly fortunate: the rooms are on the second floor, high and airy, with a fine outlook on the harbour. The room used for meetings is especially fine, with seven large windows. The building is not yet in order, so that we cannot see all the attractions that will be, but we have seen enough to know that it will be a very pleasant place indeed. Mrs. Walker, with her five small children, finds her hands full at present, the more so as she has no one to help her take care of them. The acclimating process also has to be gone through with by every one, and she has found the heat very great, but these first weeks will be the hardest, after that will come smooth sailing. Well, a home was very much needed, and now that we have it, it must be sustained, and made one of the most attractive places in Buenos Ayres."

The Paraguay Mission.



IN continuation of Mr. W. B. Grubb's report (see page 28).

"September 20. To-day we set out, together with some of Antonio's soldiers, who had returned with me, and reached Antonio's village early in the afternoon. We spent the night there, and succeeded in persuading Cacique Antonio himself to accompany us as far as Cacique Pucu's village. We found him a very exacting, covetous old fellow; but give him his due, he stuck to his bargain, and supplied us with men during the journey.

"September 21. We reached Tasikwata, the last village of Antonio's, and stayed the night, also the next day, making a resting time of it; for while travelling in the Chaco you have to take a rest when you can get it; so many things have to be considered—good water, pasture, wood, &c., and from one day to another on an unknown road you never know what you are going to find. Tasikwata has a beautiful situation, excepting along the banks of the Rio Verde, the prettiest place I have seen in the Chaco; but the chief was a greedy, stingy fellow, although a fine looking and exceptionally intelligent man.

"September 23. To-day we set out for the territories of Pucu, a head-in-chief in this part. We travelled five leagues, and camped for the night.

"September 24. To-day we arrived at the first of Pucu's villages, Wistycabum, and found the old chief here dirty and repulsive-looking, but nevertheless good-natured, courteous, and willing to help, evidently desirous of making us comfortable.

"September 25. To-day, accompanied by this old chief, we set out for another of Pucu's villages, which we reached early in the afternoon. We camped at some distance off, but I went over and called on Pucu; he, too, was dirty and untidy, but very dignified, and he came out to meet me and bid me welcome like a true old gentleman. He led the way to his house, or rather to his part of it, and gave me the seat of honour. The old men gathered round in silence, the young men at their backs, and the women forming the outer ring. I requested Pucu to call all his people together; some were off at a little distance, gathered in small groups. He gave a sign and they all came round, and then I began to explain the object of my visit, as best I could. During prayer the

Indians were very reverent, and evidently understood that I had some connection with the Great Spirit and was even then speaking to Him.

"We stayed at this village all day, Pucu having made me the present of a sheep for food. Then with his principal men Pucu came and passed the night at our camp.

"September 26. We started on the return journey accompanied by Pucu and five men, who came with us to Riacho Fernandez.

"September 27. It rained during the morning, but cleared off in the afternoon. After a long march by another and nearer road we reached Tasikwata, and camped for the night.

"September 28. We rested all the forepart of the day and set out about 2 P.M. for Antonio's village, which we reached a little after sunset.

"September 29. This morning we proceeded to Jangwarae; here we bought and killed two sheep, thus laying in a store of meat for the homeward journey.

"September 30. We were now fairly on our way home, but had determined to return by another route, and, if possible, trace the course of the Rio Verde. This afternoon we killed a deer, and so had plenty to eat; we travelled over a fairly good road till sundown, when we encamped, but we had the misfortune to strike a place swarming with mosquitos, and so had to seek the shelter of our mosquiteros as soon as dinner was over.

"October 1. Started early and crossed four swamps, or rather crossed a large swampy riacho in four places. We afterwards found this to be a branch of the Rio Verde. After travelling five and a half leagues we camped for the night, tormented by sandflies and mosquitos.

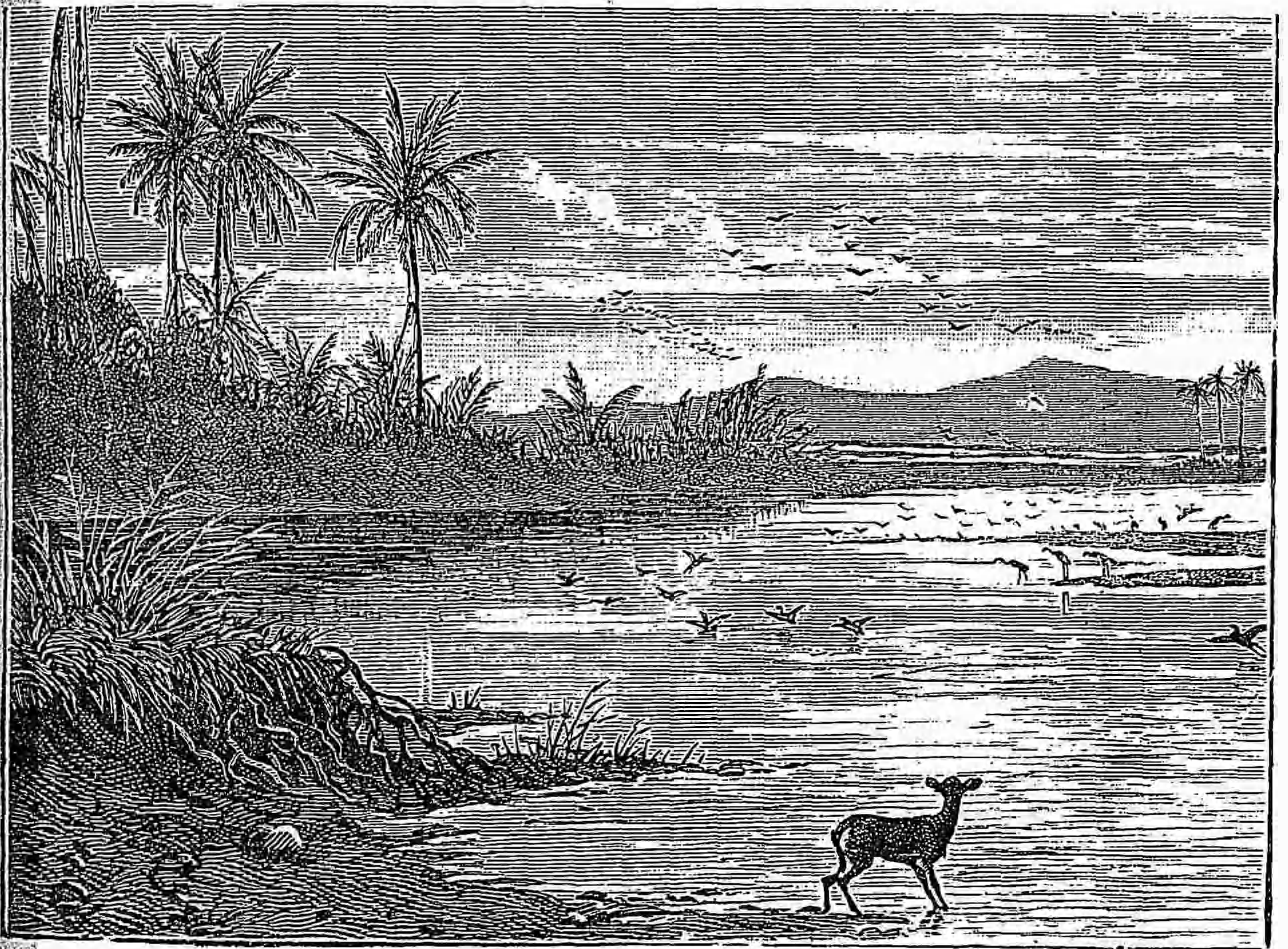
"October 2. Made a good march, partly through water, still tracing the same great swamp. This morning we met two Indians, with letters from Riacho Fernandez, informing us of the outbreak of smallpox, and that the Indians had left the coast of the river and retired inland to avoid it. We made six leagues, and camped at sundown.

"October 3. To-day we followed the course of the Rio Verde, or rather one of its swampy tributaries. The road during high water would be impassable except for the unencumbered Indian. We were lucky enough to kill another deer before encamping, which we did about a league from Naanttamama on the Rio Verde proper, and the chief hunting ground of Cacique Fernandez.

"October 4. This morning, before sunrise, I started for Fernandez's village, and on my return to camp we all set off for Riacho Fernandez. It was a forced march of seven leagues, and we arrived just before sunset. On our arrival we found that Bartlett had been compelled to leave this morning for Asuncion, and I had business with him which required me to meet him before he sailed; so there was no escape, and we set off by canoe for Concepcion, arriving there about 7 A.M. on Sunday. We could get no rest all day from one cause and another, and even night brought no sleep; for the steamer that was to tow up was

undecided when to start, and after all did not do so till 1 A.M. Before we had been under way an hour we encountered a terrible storm, the worst I have as yet seen in Paraguay. The steamer was compelled to seek shelter, and so it was not till about 9 A.M. that we reached home, and then found so much requiring our attention that till late that night we could get no rest for our worn-out bodies.

"REMARKS.—The natives we found to be very poor and miserable subsisting chiefly upon palm cabbages and small fish caught in the swamps. Their gardens were small and badly kept, and produced only a poor kind of potato and two inferior classes of mandioca. Sheep and



DEER BY THE RIVER.

goats they had, but in no numbers, and what they had were very miserable animals. Game is scarce, and the natives do not appear to obtain much. Pottery I saw little of, and what I did see was of a very rude description, not by any means equal to that made by the coast tribes; nor do they appear to do much weaving, for their ponchos were, generally speaking, in rags, and woven Indian belts few and far between. The poverty of the people became more and more apparent as we advanced inland. The houses were of the rudest possible structure, in most cases only a few sticks with leaves and grass heaped on the top, and their inhabitants very dirty and lazy. There are very few children or young people, nearly all are well advanced in life. There is a great majority of old

people, all appearing strong and healthy, though past the time of life for working. I think the interior tribes inferior in physique and intelligence to the river tribes.

"I found the people fairly honest, they were generally speaking courteous, kind, civil, and willing to assist us to the best of their ability. The chief men at each village invariably spent the night at our camp, evidently considering us under their protection. I saw no signs of any kind of religion, and met no one corresponding to a priest or witch doctor. They know something of the Great Good Spirit, whom they call Nihomatasi, and manifest decided reverence and awe when His name is mentioned. Their knowledge of Him is very faint. They believe in the existence of devils and live in fear of them, believing that they occasionally appear in the form of men and boys with flaming eyes"

Provincial Proceedings.



THE month of January seems to have surpassed the last month of the old year, for though the sermons preached were but twenty-six as against thirty-five, and the meetings were the same in number, viz., sixteen, the collections amounted to £123 7s. 10d., being more than £2 10s. in excess of the December collections. The new openings of January were five, or one more than in the previous month. Of course it will be said, and said rightly, that the Christmas festivities preclude us from deputation work for at least one week in December; but in the particular instance before us the advance made is not due to any lack of work in the closing month of 1890, but to the fact that in January some excellent auxiliaries were visited, and yielded large returns. Thus we noticed that the sermons and a juvenile meeting in St. John's, Weymouth, brought in over £16, the sermons and annual meeting at Brighton more than £18, Monkton Combe and Combe Down between them £16 9s., and Wednesday sermons at Christ Church and St. James's Memorial Church, Clifton, £17 7s. We have to thank Mr. Dawson, of Weston-super-Mare, for kindly taking the Christ Church pulpit. Sydling St. Nicholas, near Dorchester, is a new opening, and, though a "poor parish," it may do much for our cause if it be in earnest. We have known some such villages, especially in Ireland, which have quite eclipsed larger places in missionary contributions. Turning to the Midland and Northern districts, it is highly satisfactory to note one new opening in Notts, one in Lancashire, and two in Cumberland; at one of the latter as many as eighteen collecting cards were taken. Mr. Doig devoted three consecutive evenings to the parishes in Bolton, the collections amounting to some £6. Old supporters of the Society—such as Canwick St. Nicholas Nottingham, Stanwix, and Stamford—have plainly maintained their interest in our cause, and the Drawing Room meeting at the house of our Nottingham Honorary Secretary is one of the best items in the Midland work for the month under review. The F. S. M. of our elder sister, the C. M. S., have, Mr. Martlew writes, in some cases interfered with his engagements, but the temporary inconvenience will be more than made up for if they have left behind them a heartier interest in the missionary cause as a whole.



*Contributions thankfully received from January 20, 1890, to
February 20, 1891.*

* * * 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.

1890.

LEGACY.*

	£	s.	d.
The late Mrs. E. Hinds, per B. W. Rooke, Esq.	90	0	0

DONATIONS.

Collier, Miss (for S. Paul's)	0	10	0
"Ebenezer" (towards deficit)	5	0	0
Landon, Mrs.	4	10	0

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

W. Hughes-Hughes, Esq., J.P. (an add. Sub. in lieu of Legacy).....	100	0	0
Bickerdike, Rev. J. F.	1	0	0
Evans, Mrs.	1	1	0
Lawrence, Major-Gen. Sir A. J. ..	5	5	0
Luck, Mrs. and Miss	1	0	0
M. J. B.	1	0	0
Phelps, Mrs.	1	1	0
Turner, F. Holden, Esq.	1	1	0
Watson, D. M., Esq.	2	2	0
Windle, Rev. Wm.	1	1	0

ASSOCIATIONS.

METROPOLIS.

Bermondsey, St. Augustine's Bible Class, per Mr. J. Lewis	0	6	6
Do., Miss Lloyd	0	8	3
Clapham, Misses Ridsdale, 10s.; Ellen Millard, 2s. 6d.	0	12	6
Hampstead, St. John's, per J. J. Gavin, Esq.	18	4	5
Hatcham, All Saints, per Mr. E. F. Hoskings	2	0	0
Hornsey Rise, St. Mary's, per Miss Thompson	1	5	0
Kidbrooke, per Mrs. Poulden.....	10	2	6
Kensington, per Mrs. Pennell	4	6	0
Do., R. B. Ringrose, Esq.	1	0	0
Lee, St. Peter's, per Miss Slater ..	11	6	6
Newington, St. Andrew's, per Rev. J. S. Gray	4	3	0
Putney, per Miss Bradley	2	5	0
Sydenham, per Rev. J. Waters Banks	25	0	0
Woodford, per W. W. Tuckniss, Esq. (Juv. Assoc.)	1	14	6

PROVINCES.

Alderley Edge, per Rev. J. W. Consterdine	7	0	3
Bath (Card coll.).....	0	10	0
Birmingham, per J. U. Caldecott, Esq.	40	0	0
Bournemouth, D. M. Fox, Esq. (sub.)	3	3	0
Brighton, per Rev. W. M. Selwyn ..	28	15	6
Bristol, per Mrs. Fear	3	5	0
Canterbury, per Miss Williams	4	4	8
Catfield, per Miss Rope	1	7	6
Chobham, per Rev. H. S. Acworth	11	12	3
Clevedon, per Mrs. Goddard	1	9	0
Coleford, per Rev. T. P. L. Yewens	2	4	0
Cranbrook, per Miss Huntly	1	13	0
Croydon, per Mrs. H. C. Watson ..	13	12	4
Devonport, J. P. Goldsmith, Esq....	3	3	0
Felbridge, Mrs. Thorpe (box)	0	5	0
Haverfordwest, Geo. Harries, Esq.	5	0	0
Hook (card coll.).....	0	11	3
Leamington, Mr. R. Law.....	0	3	0
Leeds, per Miss Tetley	7	5	0
Lichfield, per W. F. Robinson, Esq.	18	14	0
Lincoln, per Mrs. Moss	2	1	6
Do., per Miss Clark	0	3	5
Lowestoft, per Miss E. H. Fisher..	38	3	0
Maidstone, per Miss L. Hills	3	14	6
Malvern Wells, per Miss S. Duke ..	4	8	4
Manchester, per Miss C. M. Cooper	1	7	6
Matlock, Bath, per Miss Walters ..	6	2	0
Meltham Mills, per Mrs. C. J. Brook	16	13	0
Minster, per Rev. W. Bramston ..	1	17	4
New Malden, per Mrs. H. H. Taylor	16	0	0
Northampton, per Mrs. Gale	5	5	0
Plymouth, per Mrs. Edlin	1	7	10
Preston, per Mrs. Huntly	2	7	0

Reading, per Miss Harris	12	10	0
Redhill, per C. H. Norman, Esq. ..	3	3	0
Rochester, per Mrs. Seddals	2	1	0
Shrewsbury, per T. F. Poole, Esq. ..	19	14	3
Southend, per Mrs. Trigg	2	3	6
South Yeo, per A. W. Pitcairn, Esq.	0	17	6
Stanstead Abbots, per Rev. J. P. Hobson	1	0	0
Surbiton, per Miss B. Newton ...	16	5	3
Sunderland, per Mrs. F. Ritson ..	0	15	0
Wakefield, Mr. G. D. Cullingforth ..	0	2	0
Warrington, per L. W. Reynolds, Esq.	2	3	6
Weston-super-Mare, per Rev. C. O. Bartlett	50	5	8
Waterloo, per Miss M. E. Evans ..	3	2	0
Yatton, Rev. Preb. Adams	1	1	0

IRELAND.

Ballinasloe, per Miss B. Tibbs	3	17	6
Cavan, Derry, Donegal, &c., per Mrs. Gahan	65	0	
Dublin, per Miss M. Hyndman	0	5	0
Dungannon, per Miss Irwin	6	5	0
Kingstown, per Miss B. Rolleston ..	26	7	6

SCOTLAND.

Glasgow, per J. O. Mitchell, Esq....	1	10	0
Edinburgh, per Miss M. Teape (Juv. Ass.)	3	18	7

FOREIGN.

New Zealand, per Mrs. Allen Gardiner, Ven. Archdeacon Samuel Williams	50	0	0
Sale of Publications	10	17	0

1891.

Contributions received for 1891 from January 1 to February 20, 1891:—

DONATIONS.

"A Friend, per Captain Poulden"	100	0	0
"A Lady"	20	0	0
"A Subscriber"	30	0	0
"B. A."	1	0	0
Floyd, Henry A., Esq.	1	1	0
Forbes, Mrs.	0	10	0
"E."	25	0	0
Hunt, Miss	0	8	6
Lamb, Geo., Esq.	5	0	0
Mrs. and Miss Oates	0	10	0
Rayner, Mr. A. K.	0	5	0
Smart, Miss (for Paraguay Mission)	3	0	0

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Beech, Rev. H. E.	3	3	0
Bickerdike, Rev. J. F.	1	0	0
Bothamley, Rev. H.	1	1	0
Bowers, H. Syndercombe, Esq. ..	2	2	0
Brown, Mrs. S. F.	1	0	0
Burton, Rev. R. J.	10	10	0
Cameron, Rev. G. T.	0	10	0
Canterbury, Very Rev. Dean of....	1	1	0
Cardale, Rev. E. T.	1	1	0
Childers, Rev. Canon.....	1	0	0
Compson, Miss E.	1	0	0
Freeman, Miss L.	1	0	0
Garland, T. Bland, Esq.	5	0	0
Gatty, Charles H., Esq.	3	3	0
Gordon Square, per Mrs. Pennell..	2	2	0
Gibson, Rev. G. W.	0	10	6
Hamilton, F. A., Esq.	5	0	0
Justice, Capt. F. Wall	5	5	0
Macandrew, Miss R. C.	0	10	0
Melville, Miss	1	1	0
Mitchinson, Right Rev. Bishop....	1	1	0
Owen, Mrs. R. K.	1	1	0
Plowes, J. H., Esq.	2	2	0
Southouse, Rev. G. W.	1	10	0
Smart, Miss	2	2	0
Russell, Miss	0	10	0

	£	s.	d.	PROVINCES.	£
Tarner, E. T., Esq.	2	0	0	Brighton, per Miss C. T. Tarner	
„ H. T., Esq.	2	0	0	(Box coll.)	5 1
„ Miss L. T.	1	0	0	Do., per Rev. J. S. Smith, M.	4 3
„ Miss C. T.	2	0	0	Do., J. Cave, Esq., M.P., 20s. ;	
Terrot, Miss C.	0	5	0	Miss Cave, 5s.	1 5
Tonge, Rev. Geo.	0	5	0	Chobham, per Rev. H. S. Acworth	1 0
Turton, Mrs.	0	10	0	Coleford, per Rev. T. P. Leigh	
Walker, Lady	1	1	0	Yewens	2 9
Walker, Miss S. E.	1	1	0	Combe Down, per Rev. F. R.	
Wigram, Rev. F. E.	3	3	0	Williams	8 0
ASSOCIATIONS.				Cork, per Rev. G. P. Quick	3 3
METROPOLIS.				Croydon, per Rev. O. B. Byers, M.	0 14
Brompton, per John Fisher, Esq.				Do., Mrs. Mant	0 10
(donation in lieu of D. R. M.)	5	0	0	Dewsbury, Mrs. Watts	0 5
Do., A. G. Smith, Esq.	3	3	0	Dorking, per Rev. H. C. Sturdy	2 2
Bow Churchyard Assoc., per Mr.				Edinburgh, Andrew Tosh, Esq., 10s. ;	
A. J. Liddell	2	8	11	Mrs. Tosh, 10s.	1 0
Brixton, Dr. A. J. Bernays	1	1	0	Leamington, per Mrs. Mandell	24 0
Camberwell, per Rev. Hy. Wells	1	1	0	Lichfield, per W. F. Robinson, Esq.	12 7
Clapham, St. James', Mrs. Logan	0	10	0	Do., the Dean, 21s. ; Mrs. Bicker-	
Dulwich, per Rev. J. H. Pulley,				steth, 10s. 6d.	1 11
D.V.L.	3	3	0	Littleton, per Ven. Archdeacon	
Ealing, Mrs. Bazett	1	1	0	Whately	3 0
Do., Miss J. M. Keating	1	0	0	Monkton Combe, per Rev. D. S.	
Holloway, Rev. A. G. Gristock	0	10	0	Pitcairn	7 8
Kensington, Mrs. Lefroy	1	1	0	Pernambuco, Rev. J. Midgley	1 1
Do., E. W.	1	0	0	Plymouth, per Miss Inskip	1 1
Kidbrooke, per Mrs. Poulden	1	1	0	Southampton, per Col. Ward	3 3
Kilburn, St. Mary's, per Rev. G. H.				Southend, per J. W. Coldicott, Esq.	0 3
Johnson, L.	1	8	0	South Yeo, per Rev. A. W. Pitcairn, Esq.	0 17
Notting Hill, per Rev. A. Williamson	0	9	0	Sydling St. Nicholas, per Rev.	
Putney, per Miss Bradley	1	5	0	H. W. Blandford	1 6
Richmond Holy Trinity, per E.				Thurloxtton, per Miss Bartlett	0 10
Carlile, Esq., SS.	24	15	3	Winforten, Rev. Geo. Blissett, £2 ;	
Shepherd's Bush, Rev. F. E. Elliott	3	3	0	Miss Blisset, £2	4 0
West Kensington, W. J. Adams, Esq.	0	5	0	Welling, per Rev. E. Rayner	1 16
				Sale of Publications	7 12

THE ANNUAL MEETING will (D.V.) take place on Thursday April 30, at Three o'clock, in the Hall of Sion College, Thames Embankment. Particulars will be given in April Magazine.

ELMFIELD HOUSE, SOUTHWELL, NOTTS.

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

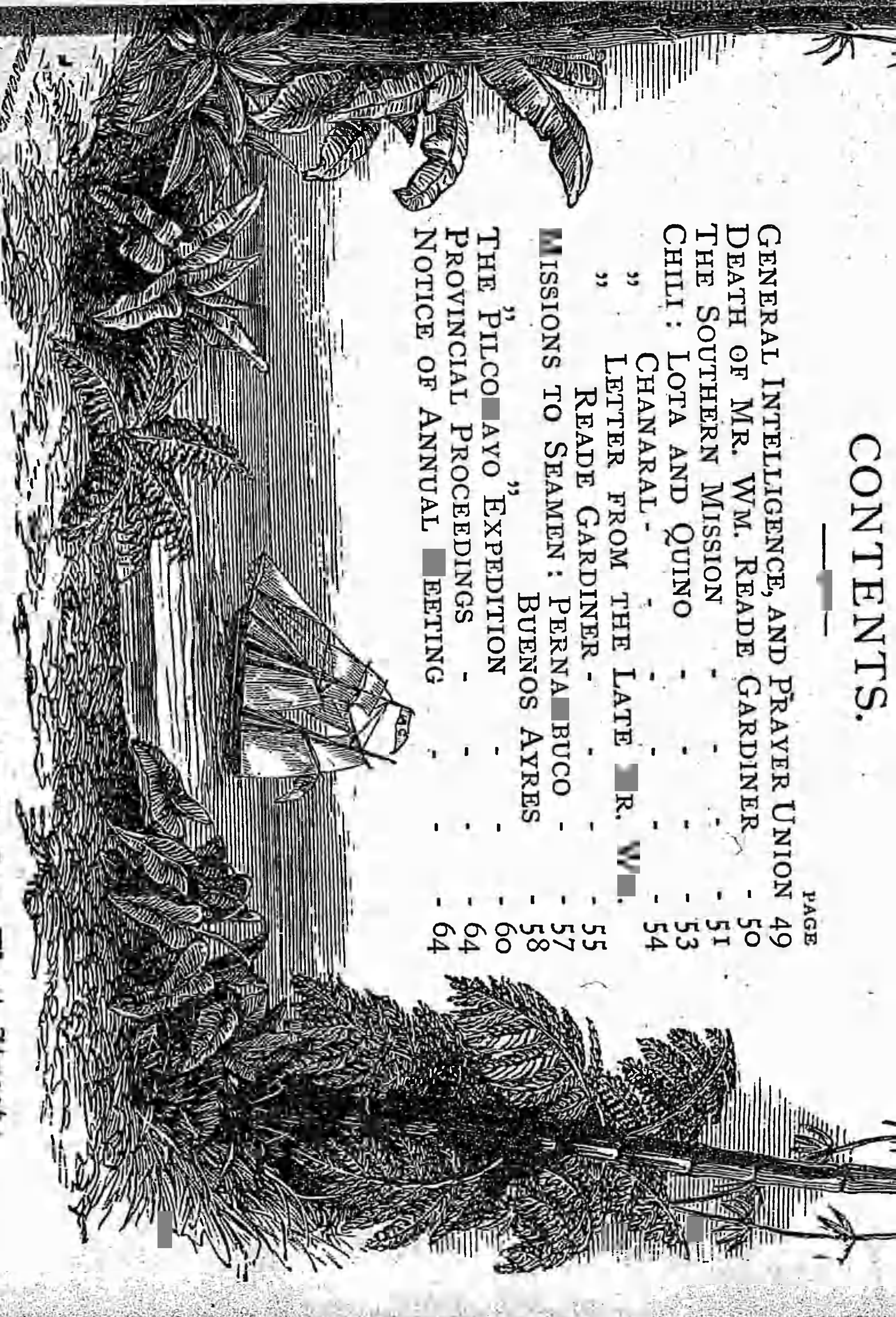
ANNUAL SALE, in behalf of the Mission in Tierra del Fuego, will (D.V.) be held in July or August. Contributions earnestly requested by Mrs. GAHAN.

Beautiful Spring and Summer Flowering Plants for Sale on behalf of the Mission. Plant now. Double White Rocket, earl Forget-me-not, Spirea Japonica, Anemone Japonica, 4d. each, 3s. 6d. a dozen, post-free. Forget-me-not, two kinds, 3d. each, 2s. 3d. a dozen. Narcissus, two dozen, 1s. 4d., post-free. Mrs. GAHAN Maherabeg, Donegal, Ireland.

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.

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THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.

APRIL 1, 1891.

General Intelligence, and Prayer Union.



SOUTH AMERICAN WATER-CARRIER.

WE regret to have still to record the continuance of the dreadful civil war in Chili, and that under circumstances, in some cases, of barbarous treachery and atrocity, which could scarcely be paralleled in the annals of heathendom. We trust all our friends will unite with us in fervent prayer that God may be pleased soon to stay this terrible plague, and may graciously protect our missionaries in Chili from the perils to which they are exposed. Amongst the trials to which the people are subjected is the want of water, as described by Mr Robertson, of Chanaral.

We direct attention to the painfully interesting letter of Mr. W. Reade Gardiner—which has already appeared in the *Times*—and which gives us a graphic sketch of the state of affairs now common in the most civilised of South American States.

We are happy to be able to announce that during the last month a sum of about £250 has come in from friends for the purpose of reducing the serious deficit in our funds.

For this we thank God, and also His servants into whose hearts He put the generous thought to help us in our need for His Name's sake.

We trust our annual meeting may be well attended under the kind and able presidency of the Right Rev. Dr. Barry, late Bishop of Sydney and Primate of Australia, and with such speakers as the Archdeacon of London, the Dean of Norwich, and others, who may address the meeting.



The total amount received from February 21 to March 19 for 1890 was £779 9s. 7d., and from January 1 to March 18 for 1891 £842 10s. 4d.

The following are the subjects for Praise and Prayer on Monday, April 13:—

1. We thank God for the additional aid generously contributed by many friends towards lessening the deficiency in our funds.
2. Also for the safe arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Elkin and Miss Elkin in South America.
3. We pray God to watch over and safeguard all our missionaries, especially those exposed to the dangers of war in Chili.
4. We again desire God's gracious guiding in the present stage of our Mission in Paraguay.
5. We pray that God may be pleased to restore peace to Chili, and that His Blessed Spirit may promote the diffusion of true religion in that distracted land.

It is with deep sorrow that we call the attention of our readers to the following telegram from Mr. Elkin sent from Santiago:

GARDINER DEAD.

Brief record of the end of a young and noble life—received on the morning of March 18—to the deep regret of the Committee and every one in our office. Seldom has a missionary gone out to South America with such a bright promise of success, not only from the prestige of the gallant and historical name he bore, but from the burning zeal and missionary spirit which he had inherited from his sainted grandfather and father gone to their rest and their reward. It will be in the recollection of our readers that Mr. Gardiner went out under very exceptional circumstances. Although the Committee, from the state of the funds, were not able to accept Mr. Gardiner's offer to go out on the Society's staff, yet he resolved to go as a volunteer and place himself at the Bishop's disposal; but his heart and mind strangely inclined him to take up work amongst the Araucanian Indians. Struck with admiration by this generous and self-sacrificing resolve and venture of faith, and knowing that Mr. Gardiner's private means were very scanty, some kind friends raised in three or four weeks a hundred guineas, and presented it to the young missionary to supplement his income for the first year. This he received with grateful heart—not so much for his own sake as being a token of warm sympathy in his future work. From one of those subscribers we have received a note which we cannot resist printing as

a beautiful and appropriate expression of true feeling and Christian reflection on this occasion :—

“We feel most deeply the death of Willie Gardiner ; but I will own that on first learning the sad news in your letter my feeling was that of envy, and thankfulness that God had accepted the sacrifice and taken the young missionary to Himself, for we have always felt that Willie had given himself body and soul to God’s work. When he was here for the last night that he slept in England, he impressed us with the great simplicity of his character and the frailness of his health, and the thought arose can he ever cope with the dangers and difficulties which must lie in the path of a missionary? God has answered the question, and we may trust that He has taken him to that rest that remaineth for the people of God.”

No details have yet reached us, but we hope to be enabled to insert them in the May number.

The Southern Mission.



R. L. H. BURLEIGH writes :—

“Wollaston Islands, November 3, 1890.”

“The work among the people continues as varied and full of interest as before ; there is a slow decay of the old heathen sorcery and superstition, and a cheering growth of intelligence and happiness which is very pleasant. Now and then the old fire bursts out, and we are treated to a sample of what it used to be, but I think we can safely say the worst in that respect is over.

“All except the sick are very regular in attendance at the services ; the interest is very marked, and behaviour very good. Many of the people are very old, with very dark minds, and it is a sight to see their wonderment when the younger people and children join in the service and singing. I wish you could be here for an hour.

“I have made very little attempt to teach them in secular things yet, but when this is possible I fancy there will be good results.

“Just now we have much sickness in the place, most of the people have very severe colds ; some with strong inflammation and high fever ; nearly all the children, too, are very ill, and we are much concerned. The parents of some confide in us fully, both for themselves and children. We hope to be able to help them in their distress. A few minutes before I sat down to write these remarks a poor little child passed away ; its father was angry because it was sick when he returned in our boat from Ooshooia, and would not allow me to give it medicine. I think he is now ashamed and sorry. I mention these incidents as they illustrate the nature of our experiences. We have many discouragements, much to dishearten, yet we hope on.

"You will be sorry to hear of the death of Parry Williams. Poor fellow! though apparently strong when he left Keppel he was really in poor health, and subsequent indiscretion, which he concealed from me, hastened the end. He was useful to me in many ways, and latterly had charge of our boat until he became ill. I studied his case most carefully, and tried everything, with many comforts, but nothing would save him. His wife and little child, at his request, are living in the home."

Mr. J. Lawrence writes:—

"On board the P.S.N. Co.'s s.s. Potosi.

"Lat. 47° 12' S.; Long. 63° 45' W.

"December 28, 1890.

"You will no doubt be very glad to have a few lines from me to know that we are all well. Our voyage from England on the whole has been favourable. Divine service has been held on Sundays when the 'Potosi' has been well out to sea. Of course there are times on board these large passenger steamers, when approaching land or going into port on Sunday, when it would be impossible to do so. We arrived at Monte Video on the 23rd at 7 A.M. As we were sitting down to our Christmas dinner—the weather was very hot and oppressive—a heavy storm of wind and rain broke over us in the afternoon, which lasted but a short time. There was a good deal of conversation on deck among the English passengers and crew about Christmas Day and our relations and friends in England.

"27th (Saturday). About midnight another sudden storm came on, and caused a tremendous sea, which was running very high this morning. The wind being right ahead, the 'Potosi' continued to ship some very heavy seas. Scarcely anyone was able to be on deck; most of the passengers were confined to their state rooms. The saloon and every place were shut close down to prevent the sea rushing below. Every time the vessel dipped to the waves, before she could rise the heavy seas struck her and came over on deck, making a tremendous noise, and making the 'Potosi' tremble from stem to stern. The storm moderated towards evening, but the sea continued very rough. Most of us felt this to be the worst we had experienced since we left England.

"We shall indeed be glad when we reach our destination in safety. We know that we are in His hands, who hath hitherto kept us, and most earnestly do we desire to put our trust in Him and continue faithful in the work which He has given us to do."

Since receiving the foregoing, news has reached us of Mr. Lawrence's safe arrival at Sandy Point, also of a visit of the Bishop to Keppel and Stanley, where he met Mr. Aspinall, and arranged with him for the immediate removal of the Wollaston Station to a less exposed and more suitable spot, where it is hoped the natives can be gathered free from foreign influences.

Chili.



HE Rev. J. R. Tyerman writes :—

“ Concepcion de Chili, December 8, 1890.

“As the homeward mail leaves here before I can return to Quino. I take this opportunity of informing you of my movements. On the 23rd ulto. I held service in Lota, when a good congregation assembled in the little church, returned to Quino on the 25th, and same day rode to Quillen for a baptism. Then on the 27th rode to Nueva

Imperial, through Galvarino and Chol-chol.

“The colonists gave me a hearty welcome, and I was gratified to see signs of improvement. This colony is composed chiefly of Welshmen, and they are building neat little houses of brick right alongside the wigwams of the Indians. The contrast was at once pleasing and significant. The people were gathered together for service at short notice, when I expressed a hope that at no distant time we might be able to supply them with a lay missionary and schoolmaster. They were naturally rejoiced, and promised to do their best to help such a missionary should he be sent out. About thirty children could at once attend school, and probably Germans and Chilenos would be glad to take advantage of such an opportunity. The colonists would erect a building suitable for school and church.

“On the 29th I returned to Quino, and the next day, Sunday, was gratified to meet a numerous congregation in our new school building at Quino.

“Thus my journeyings for this week, mostly on horseback, amounted to over 200 miles.

“Monday, December 1, found me at Chillan, where I officiated at the wedding of a friend and respected member of the Concepcion English community, after which I went to Concepcion and visited a number of the English and other residents, and left for Lota on the 5th, where I visited the sick and others of the English-speaking people, conducting Divine service in the church on Sunday the 7th, when—notwithstanding the counter-attraction of a German picnic—a very respectable and numerous congregation assembled in their Father’s house; and here I would remark that, go where one will in Lota, the name of our late dear friend the Rev. J. A. Dodds is mentioned with respect and love coupled with deep regret at the loss of a faithful minister of God.

“To-day I have returned to Concepcion from Lota in order to officiate at the funeral of a dear little child of a friend and helper in the work of Christ in this town. Such is the varied work of a clergyman in this country—weddings, baptisms, burials, services, and visitings in quick succession.

“As arranged at present, I am to go to Lota as often as opportunities will allow—i.e., once and perhaps sometimes twice per month. The

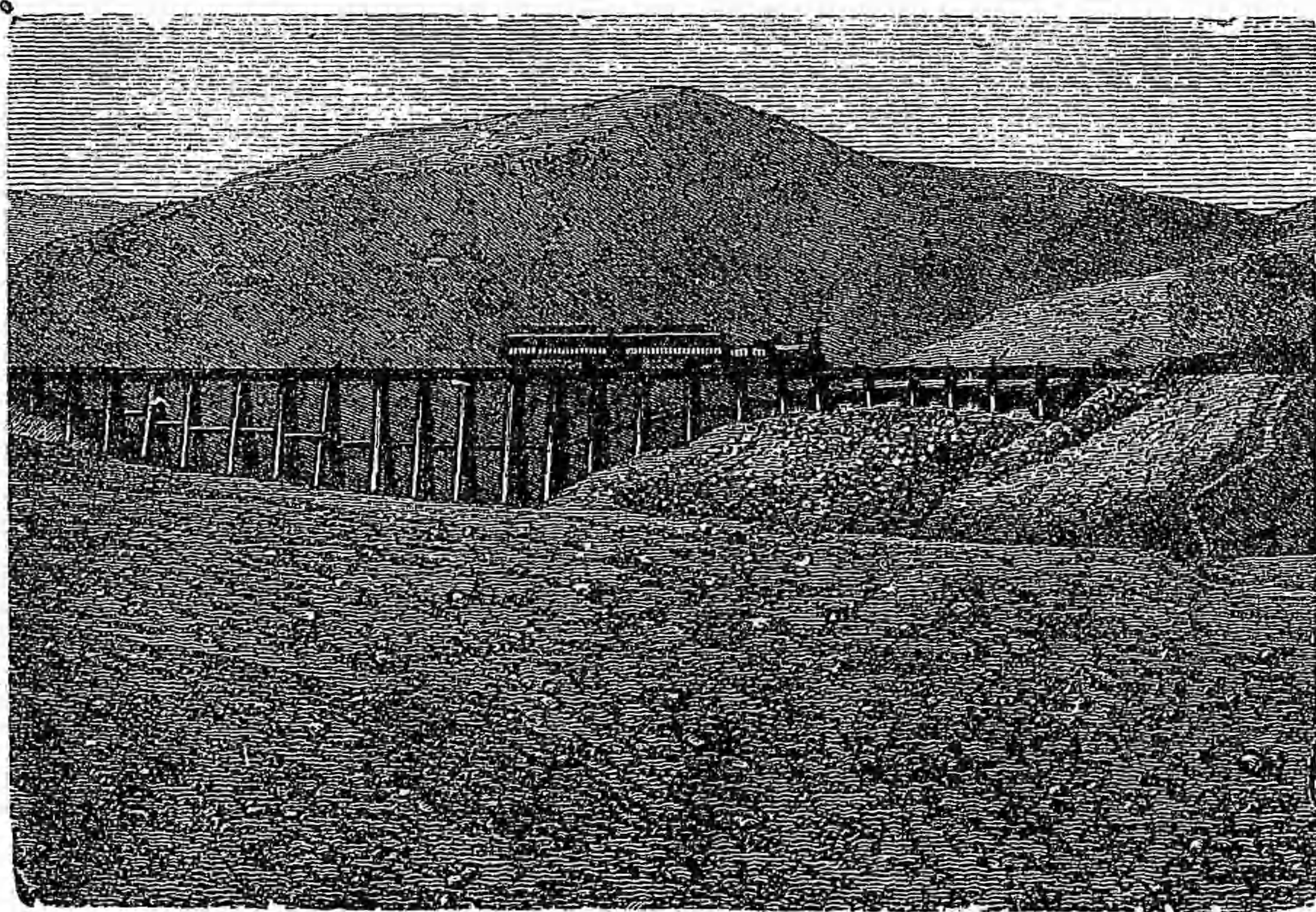
Sunday school is continued as usual by Miss Miller, who is always to the fore in any good work.

"Having got our iron church out of the Custom House, we are now anxious to erect it in Quino as soon as possible, but as we have been compelled to proceed with the despatch we are forced to pay the duties. This amount, not yet known, I shall be obliged to borrow from you for a short time, until I can collect it. In this there will be no difficulty, as much interest has been aroused in the whole question, and it has been made the subject of conversation nearly all over Chili."

Mr. Robertson writes:—

"Chanaral, December 15, 1890.

"You will be glad to hear that I have arranged to hold (D.V.) my first service in Spanish at Las Animas next Sunday. We are now in the midst of our school examinations, and I assure you my hands are full. Our congregations have been very fair lately."



SCENE NEAR CHANARAL IN DESERT OF ATACAMA.

"Chanaral, Chile, January 15, 1891.

"As we understand that a revolution has broken out in this country, there is no certainty when this letter will leave this port. The telegraph wires are cut, and we are quite isolated from everywhere. The steamer which should have arrived this morning from the South we hear has been captured by the rebels—that is, the party who uphold the Congress against the President. It appears that the largest ships of the navy have joined the opposition, and are cruising about the coasts.

"You will be glad to hear that I held a trial Spanish service at Las Animas on December 21 last, and also one at our church in Chanaral last Sunday, the 11th, at which over forty persons were present. Several natives declared that they were very pleased with what they heard, and promised to come again. I hope (D.V.) to have a Spanish service monthly at our church, and I hope we can arrange at Las Animas to have our services always in Spanish.

"Our school examinations came off on December 17, 18, and 19. Arthur Scholberg easily gained the prize. I find great improvement in some of the other children. Hoping that this year may be blessed to us in our work at home and abroad, and that God will look down on this Republic, and turn the hearts of its rulers to seek His way only."

"Chanaral, January 21, 1891.

"On Monday afternoon last the steamer 'Cachapoal,' formerly of the Chilian mercantile navy, but now one of the fleet under the orders of Congress, entered our bay and took charge of the Custom House, Government House and offices, telegraph office, and the railway. They destroyed the instruments in the telegraph department, thus leaving us isolated from the world. After dismissing all the Government officials and filling their places by men of the opposition party, they left the day following. As there was no resistance the place was given up without a battle. At Caldera, some days previous, they attempted a landing, but were repulsed, several lives being lost on both sides. The Congress party have now the command of the entire fleet and all the steamers of the Chilian Company plying on this coast. Some of them are very quick indeed, doing their fifteen knots an hour.

"When this unhappy war will be at an end no one knows. The natives say that it may be kept up for months; if so, the northern ports must suffer for want of food. We have a little coal left here, but not for long; when this is exhausted it will be difficult to get water. I write this to-day as we expect a steamer. It goes by a friend. If anything serious occurs here I hope I shall be able to advise you. It is of no use to think of leaving Chanaral for a time, as we are safer here than perhaps in any other port; the only danger is the want of food. The natives all tell us not to be afraid, as they will protect us with their lives. To-day all is quiet, and work is going on as usual. The whole thing was so sudden that it seems like a dream to me now."

The following interesting letter is written by Mr. W. Read Gardiner, grandson of the late Capt. Allen Gardiner, to a relative, who has kindly permitted us to publish it:—

"January 10, 1891.

"I told you about our landing at Rio. We also called at Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, but were not allowed to land at either place. I was

very disappointed indeed not to be able to see Bishop Stirling. He was at Buenos Ayres. I got all ready to go ashore, but at the last moment the captain said there would not be time. The country round Montevideo looks very flat. We could hardly see any trees. We also called at Sandy Point. The scenery in the Straits of Magellan was grand. Fancy having the Patagonian shore on your right and the Fuegian on your left, sometimes the shore only half a mile off, and many of the hills, although it was summer, covered with snow, and here and there a huge glacier lying in a basin on the top of a hill, or filling a ravine which came winding down, often close to the water's edge. Only one canoe of natives was sighted, and that a long way off, but we put some biscuits into a box and threw it overboard, hoping they would pick it up.

"Our voyage was abnormally prosperous so far. God had watched over us and blessed us much. Though we had 350 emigrants on board (300 of which left us at Rio) we had only one serious case of illness, and that was a case of smallpox, which we got rid of at Rio too. Then the sea was calm generally; but our troubles all came at the end of the voyage—little did we know what we would have to bear. Directly we got through the Straits into the Pacific Ocean down went the glass, and we soon found ourselves in the 'tail end' of a cyclone. Many did not sleep a wink all night—we were tumbled about horribly; but in the morning the sea went down, and all was well. January 10 was the day on which we dropped anchor at Coronel in Chile; and what an introduction we had to this country which God has favoured in so many respects! No boat, as is usual, came off from the shore. What can be the matter? The second officer and the purser were sent off with a boat's crew to find out. Soon the boat returned, but without the officer and purser. They had both been seized and put into prison, but were released again before we left the port; and then we learnt of the sad state the country was in—that there was a revolution, that the navy were against the President, and that the larger part of the army was supporting the President. We could see the soldiers on shore. The 'Esmeralda' (man-of-war) was quite close to us. We couldn't get any coal in, as directly a boat left the shore the 'Esmeralda' seized it. We did not know what to do. The next day, during the afternoon, I was in my cabin, when suddenly I heard bang, bang, bang, shots firing right and left. I rushed on deck and saw the following scene. Two men (apparently spies) wanted to get on board the man-of-war, the 'Esmeralda,' from the shore; they managed to bag a boat, and were pulling off, when a sentinel saw them, and then the soldiers fired on them, some of the shot nearly hitting the stern of our vessel. One of the men in the boat lay down in the bottom with fright; the other, as brave a fellow as you could wish to meet, pulled bravely on, though shot were flying all round him, but he escaped, as the man-of-war sent a boat to his rescue, and opened a blazing fire on the soldiers ashore. We saw two soldiers being carried off in stretchers; one was said to be mortally wounded, and it was feared the other could not recover. Notwithstanding all the firing no one else was hurt. One woman died of fright

on shore. There was some damage done to property. The 'Esmeralda' fired with her eighteen-ton guns on a railway bridge. Next day the 'Esmeralda' went off to cruise about near Lota, so to our joy we got our coal in. At Talcahuana Mr. Corrie, the lay-reader of the S.A.M.S., came on board. I was so glad to see him, and hope the time will come when we shall have many voluntary workers like him in this great continent. We reached Valparaiso on the 21st inst."

Missions to Seamen.



THE Rev. J. Midgley writes, enclosing Mr. Holms's Report :—

"Pernambuco, January 6, 1891.

"My best thanks for your kind Christmas greetings, and for the beautiful cards you kindly sent me. One of these I forwarded to a poor fellow-countryman, who is pining in prison awaiting his trial on a charge of murder, and who writes to say how *thankful he is* for these tokens of sympathy.

"Mr. Holms, I am thankful to say, seems to be quietly making his way. The Home, at least, will not, I think, suffer by the change. I enclose Mr. Holms's report."

Report from Mr. Holms, Pernambuco :—

"The following is a report of the work of the Sailors' Home and Mission during the month of December, 1890 :—

"The past month has been a much busier one than November. The 'Home' had twenty-six inmates, besides giving shelter and food to several destitute seamen as occasion required. Pernambuco during December had quite an influx of destitute seamen, who have become beach-loafers, requiring to be shipped. The majority of these were deserters from North American vessels, and some worthless as seamen, and therefore difficult to get out of the port. Quite a number were shipped only in Rio de Janeiro and other ports near, and proving themselves incapable of their duties, were ejected as soon as possible at this port.

"This month the 'Home' has spent almost nothing in wages, because destitute men have been glad to do the work of the house for their food and lodging. Three such have been shipped from the 'Home;' several others from the beach I have found employment for, and others have found it for themselves. A first mate from a steamer, who stayed with us, found employment from an introduction I gave him to a captain who was seeking a mate. Several ships' officers, superior men, have been with us this month.

"The 'Home' being full, and there being a deficiency of beds, I was

obliged to buy canvas and tacks, and with the old bedsteads and the new materials make a dozen new beds. Knives, forks, and spoons had also to be bought to supply immediate needs.

"The hospital has been visited regularly twice a week, and once especially on Christmas Day, when a large piece of Christmas pudding, fruit, and a copy of some portion of the New Testament were distributed to the seven foreign inmates there. The seven included Germans, English, and Norwegians. I also visited the prison on the same day to offer similar Christmas cheer to an American seaman there, who is not imprisoned for any moral crime, but for a serious blunder in his duties as sailor, which might have caused great damage to his ship, if not its loss. I have visited this man a number of times during the month, taking a change of clothing and journals to read. Also visited a captain in the Portuguese hospital some four or five times. He was brought ashore ill, and, being a perfect stranger here, I was able to help him considerably.

"The services for seamen have been as follows :—On board the 'Cap' twice and in the 'Home' twice. On Sunday morning I held service and preached at the town of Cabo for the English residents there. The services in the 'Home' were held on Christmas evening and one Sunday evening, and seemed especially appreciated. The attendance at these meetings was considerably over 100, and would have been much higher if all who were invited and promised to come had done so.

"The vessels in port have been visited as usual with newspapers, periodicals, religious journals, and tracts for distribution to each in their own language, and have been received with evident appreciation and expressions of thanks almost without exception.

"Vessels visited :—British steamers and sailing vessels, 18 ; Norwegian, 10 ; German, 3 ; American, 2 ; Dutch, 1. Total, 34."

Mr. P. J. R. Walker writes from Buenos Ayres :—

"791, *Pedro Mendoza*, January 1, 1891.

"The following is the report of work of the above Mission during the month of December of the year just ended :—

"The beginning of the month found us with the painters and carpenters at work, altering and cleaning. As the month rolled on boarders began to come in, the first being a captain, then a crew of a condemned vessel, the captain and his wife also coming, and in a day or two we had fifteen or sixteen people. Then a second crew came in, and we soon had our available space occupied. This lasted but a day or two, as the men began to get shipped off again. A second captain and his wife came, leaving an hotel in the city to come to the Home, cheapness and cleanliness being the reason.

"Such visiting as I have done has been on the Sundays only, the Home work so far absorbing most of my time in superintending it. I have no one responsible for it in my absence, and it needs a Christian man to keep things going while I am away. That has prevented my visiting

as many vessels as might have been visited otherwise, but I hope that will soon be remedied.

"Three services were held on the 'Cashmere' at the captain's request, with a fair attendance. Services were held in the Home every Sunday evening at seven o'clock, with an average attendance of fifty people. At one service there were ten captains present, being about equally divided in English and Norwegians. On Christmas Eve we had a tea, followed by a service of song, 'Eva,' illustrated by coloured slides shown by the limelight. I read the lecture and worked the lanterns myself, so I was kept pretty well worked through the evening. Some ladies and gentlemen kindly lent their voices for the musical part, so we had a very pleasant evening. I had the hall hung with flags, and the English, American, and Norwegian ensigns festooned from the ceiling gave a very pretty appearance to the place. We had about 130 people to the entertainment, and they were all well pleased. I hope to get funds for the purchase of a good lantern and slides before the winter comes on, as it is a pleasant way of conveying good sound teaching to the mind and heart. If any of your readers or subscribers can help by the gift of slides I shall be very pleased to have them.

"The Home books show that seventy-one people have been boarded, twenty-four being charitable cases sent in by ministers and others, and forty-seven boarded at their own expense—captains, officers, and men.

"At the close of my address on Sunday last, a medical man staying in the house told me that all I had said was true, and had greatly helped him. Drink had brought him low, although of good family, and he was sent here to see if he could be kept until one of the ministers could get him sent home, and he told me that his coming to the Home had been his redemption. He has kept perfectly sober, and shows himself to be in every respect a gentleman, and well informed. He is very grateful for the Home and its advantages.

IN connection with the collision between two Brixham trawlers off Start Point, by which five lives were lost, an act of heroism is reported. While the "Dazzler" was going down head first, the crew were in the act of casting adrift the boat, from which, however, they were swept away by the rush of water aft. Mugford, the third hand on board, immediately seized the lifebuoy, and while the men were all struggling in the sea, Harris, the skipper, said loud enough to reach Mugford, "Whatever will my poor wife and children do if I am drowned?" Mugford immediately exclaimed, "Here, skipper, take this lifebuoy" (releasing himself from it and pushing it towards Harris); "I have no one but myself to support, and if I am lost nobody else will suffer." Harris, however, was as anxious to save his companion's life as his own, and, putting one of his arms around the buoy, he said, "Jack, put your arm round like this; and it will keep us both up; anyhow, we will both share the same fate." Mugford acted on the advice of his skipper, and the buoy sustained both men in the water until they were picked up."—*Globe*, March 7, 1891.

The Pilcomayo Expedition.

(Communicated by MR. J. BARKER DUNCAN, W.S.)



UNDER the auspices of the Argentine Government, an attempt has been made to explore the Rio Pilcomayo ("Bird River"), a tributary of the River Paraguay, which it meets a little below Asuncion, the capital city of the Paraguayan State. Unfortunately, like some previous expeditions in comparatively recent years in that part of the world, this one too seems to have proved a failure. It will be some time, of course, ere any official report can be issued, but letters to friends in Scotland from Mr. J. Graham Kerr, naturalist to the Expedition, enable some particulars of interest to be given in the meantime.

After protracted preparations during the preceding year, the Expedition seems to have started from Buenos Ayres, under the command of Captain Page, of the Argentine Navy, on New Year's Day of 1890. Delays of one kind and another prevented the "Bolivia" (the small steamboat of the Expedition) from entering the Rio Pilcomayo until 12th March. There Mr. Kerr was at once struck with the small, even insignificant, size of the river. It presented itself as a narrow stream, some sixty yards wide, with a current scarcely perceptible, instead of being, as depicted on the maps, a large river. The river was found to be very tortuous. The water being fairly high, comparatively few obstacles to navigation were encountered, and good progress was made until 21st March, when the Expedition arrived at the point known as "Las Juntas"; thence, upwards for a long distance, the river is divided into two distinct branches. It was decided to follow the "Brazo oriental" or eastern branch. This branch was found to be extremely narrow, much overgrown with trees, and but slow progress was made. Soon the water began to diminish, and it was only by continuous steaming ahead, cutting down trees, lifting up snags, and forcing a way over shallows, that any further progress could be made. About the middle of April, in order to accumulate water to float the "Bolivia" onwards, it was decided to build dams at intervals across the river. By so doing some further progress was made, and by the middle of June latitude $24^{\circ} 47'$ was reached, and then, as the provisions were nearly finished, it was deemed madness to try to go further. Immediate preparations were made to construct a canoe to be sent down-stream for provisions, and it was started off on the 27th of the month. In it went Leon Zorilla, the second officer in command, César, the second engineer, Dr. Vignoli, the surgeon, who was in weak health, and a sailor named Augustin. In the afternoon of the same day the doctor appeared again, having apparently been put ashore from the canoe in the most heartless way, and left to scramble as best he could back to the "Bolivia," through infested jungle and thorny thickets.

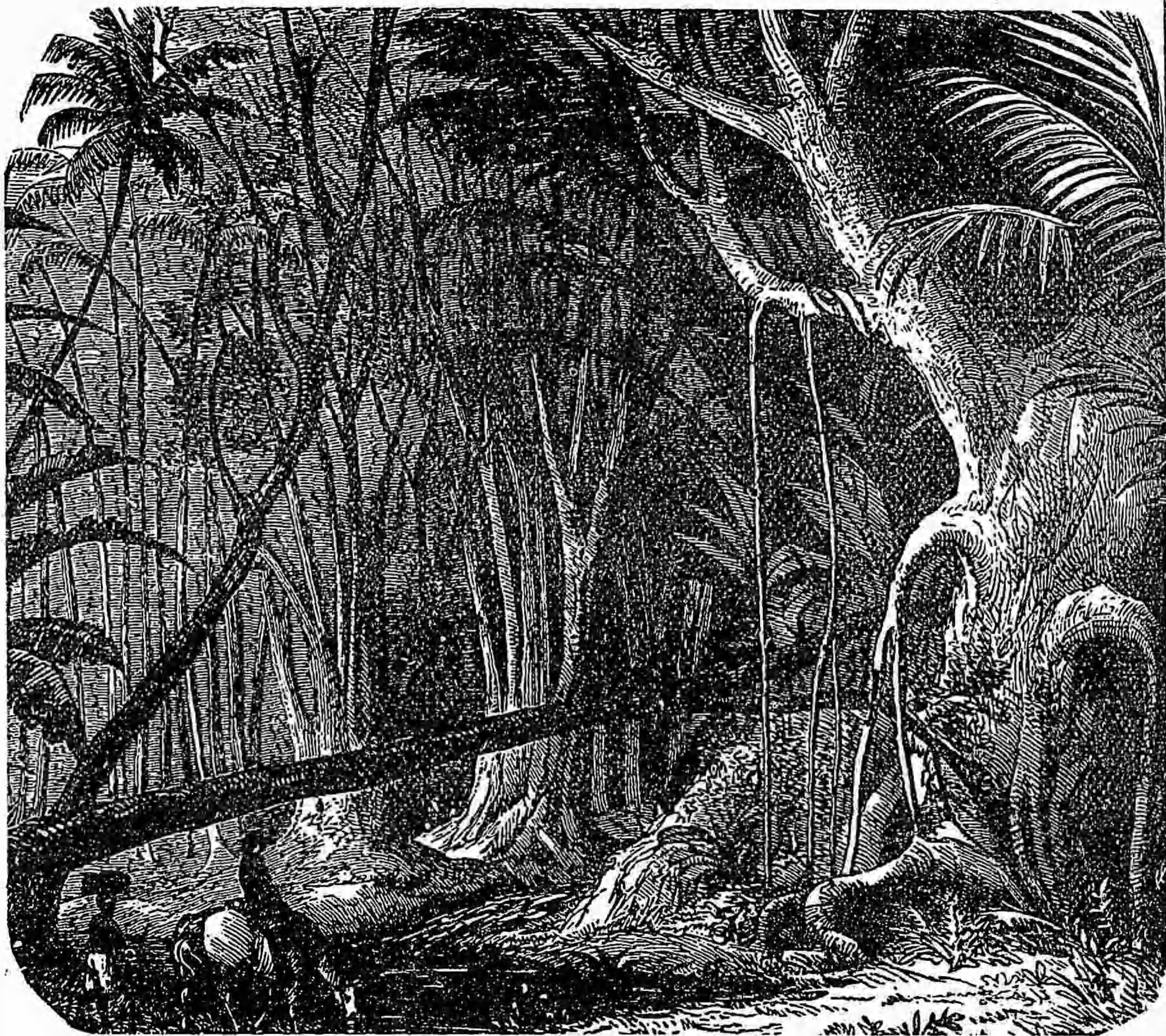
Indeed, he seems never to have recovered the shock, for, though carefully nursed by Mr. Kerr, he died about a couple of months later. Next Captain Page, finding his health failing, departed down-stream on July 20, leaving some seven able-bodied men (including Mr. Kerr) to take care of themselves as best they could until more provisions arrived. Anxiously the small party waited for the return of Zorilla, who had promised to be back with provisions by August 6, every day's inaction making the future more anxious and dark. The country around was known to be peopled by treacherous Indians, and the daily rations now served out were just sufficient to keep life together. About September 18, the party, thin, weak, and despondent, were visited by Indians. Two chiefs with about a dozen followers showed themselves openly—fortunately, assuring friendship, and, more agreeable still, bringing some large deer and other game. Three days the Indians stayed; on leaving, they promised to come again another moon and to bring their brothers. On October 4 the party got a sudden awakening from the lethargic condition into which, from starvation and despondency, they had fallen, by hearing the distant sound of a bugle-call. They looked at one another, and knew that they were saved. A file of Argentine cavalry appeared almost immediately. They had brought provisions, as a sort of forlorn hope, for the remainder of the expedition had almost been given up as lost. Zorilla, it appeared, had got down the river all right, but, a revolution having just then broken out, instead of returning to his imperilled comrades he had hurried off to take part in it. Then, too, the survivors learned that Captain Page had died on his way down, and that his men had paddled on for three days and nights without stopping, just managing to get his body on to Puerto Pilcomayo for burial.

From the foregoing brief narrative the expedition appears to have come to an end; and it seems that nothing now remains but to get the "Bolivia" down-river again. Mr. Kerr's last letter, dated "s.s. Bolivia, Rio Pilcomayo, lat. $24^{\circ} 47'$ S., long. $58^{\circ} 40'$ W., December 30, 1890," says the party are only waiting for more water to enable them to get the vessel down to the Paraguay; and they expect to be able to accomplish this some time in February of this year.

From its novelty the investigation of the flora and the fauna of the region seems to have been of great interest to Mr. Kerr, although neither flora nor fauna can, he says, be called rich.

"We are here," he writes, "in the midst of the great wilderness 'El Gran Chaco,' about which has always hung such a veil of mystery, due to the utter failure of most expeditions in its exploration, the mysterious disappearance of some, and the bloody massacre of others by the Indians, who have been called 'the fiercest and most treacherous savages on the face of the globe.' I will, therefore, try to give you in a very few words some notion of what the Gran Chaco is, as we find it. Looking around from my present position, I find myself in a typical piece of Chaco scenery: an immense and uniformly level plain stretches into the distance on all sides—a plain covered with tall waving grass and thickly studded

with tall and slender fan-palms. We are, in fact, in the midst of the immense 'palmar' or palm forest, which extends over almost the entire Chaco, covering thousands upon thousands of square miles. Looking in certain directions nothing is to be seen but an endless vista of the palm trees stretching away until they become dim and hazy in the distance. In other directions, one sees the banks of the winding river marked out by a fringe of green wood; and if we take horse and penetrate some little distance, we find that the scenery, at first so monotonous, is not without ■ certain amount of variety.



TRAVELLER IN PALM FOREST.

At one point one finds the growth of palms to cease, and we have an apparently gigantic meadow covered with green verdure, and stretching for several miles, undotted by a single palm or tree. Anon one finds oneself in a scene like an English park—an expanse of green turf, dotted with isolated trees and bushes; while, again, one has the range of vision bounded by the sharp and wall-like margin of a belt of dicotyledonous forest. If one penetrates the latter, one finds oneself in a mass of dense and scrubby small trees, while large forest trees occur only occasionally, towering singly far above their fellows. The ground is overgrown with

'Caraguata,' a kind of wild pineapple, while on the tree trunks one sees perched aroids and Tillandsias and other epiphytes. So much for the general aspect of the Chaco scenery. Animal inhabitants one sees but little of. As in the early morning one passes the margin of a marsh, one may see great marsh deer (*Cervus paludosus*, Desm.) grazing quietly, or by the margin of the forest a troop of peccaries may be seen grubbing in the ground for roots. There are of course many other mammalian inhabitants, but they can scarcely be considered as prominent features in the scenery. Of birds one occasionally sees a troop of tall Rheas go scuttling off in the distance; flocks of parrots fly overhead with shrill screams; while hammering vigorously on a tree trunk may be seen a pair of big woodpeckers with gorgeous pointed cowl of the most vivid scarlet. By night, when all is hushed, when not a breath of air is stirring, and when the stars are shining out like jewels in the clear sky, other bird-inhabitants of the Chaco make themselves known by their voices. The deep and sepulchral 'boo-hoo-hoo' of the great Nacurutú, or Virginian Owl, alternates with the wild shriek of the Ypecaha, the harsh cries of the Charata, and the soft and mournful 'tururu-hoo-hoo,' of the Choliba Owl; while, as an accompaniment to all, is the endless concert of crickets and frogs.

"As regards human beings the sole inhabitant of these wilds is the red man, still proud and untamed as when Europeans first landed in America. . . .

"I do not say this without having some knowledge of what the Indian really is, when pure and uncontaminated by intercourse with the 'Christianos.' I have gone alone amongst them; I have wandered far from the ship and from my comrades through woods and marshes, accompanied only by half a dozen Indians. I have been completely in their power—yet, instead of exhibiting any of the treachery and other evil traits which they commonly get credit for, they behaved like brothers. On these hunting expeditions I was much interested in studying their character, and could not but admire its nobleness as much as I admired the purity and simplicity of their social mechanism. All their good points stood out the more prominently by contrast. . . .

"Physically these Tobas are a magnificent race: their stature varies much, but a considerable number exceed six feet, and they are beautifully proportioned—somewhat slim, as a rule, rather than stout. They walk erect with light elastic tread; their head carries a flowing mass of glossy black hair, which curves in front over their forehead as a thick fringe. Of clothing they wear merely a strip of coarse cloth about the middle, while their heads are decorated by ostrich plumes. Of weapons each carries a bow, about five and a half feet in length, and a bundle of arrows with long serrated wooden points. Some also carry short clubs of extremely hard and heavy wood. The women are clothed similarly to the men; they are small in stature. These Indians live entirely by the chase, and are therefore nomadic in their habits. They have scarcely any horses and mules, but are able to cover immense distances on foot."

Provincial Proceedings.



THE month of February must be deemed satisfactory so far as our Provincial work is concerned, for though the sermons were fewer by eight than those of the preceding month and the meetings only two more, the receipts were £130, or £7 in advance of those of January. The sermons at Christ Church, Clevedon, St. John's, Wimborne, and St. Mary's Chapel, Reading, followed in each case by a meeting on the Monday, were amongst the most encouraging of Mr. Grundy's engagements. At St. John's, Wimborne, no less a sum than £5 17s. 9d. was the result of cards taken the previous year. Two drawing-room meetings, one at Mr. Rutherford's, Torquay, the other at Mrs. Muggeridge's, Tunbridge Wells, produced between them more than £21, and evidently were every way a success. It is pleasant to see our old friend Mr. Bramston again helping our cause at Minster, in the Isle of Sheppey. It is more than twenty years since he first befriended us in London.

In the Midland and Northern Districts the sermons at Willington, Derbyshire, produced twice as much as any other engagement, the collections being £12 2s. 6d. And we rejoice to notice that the preacher was Mr. Wilby, who has for some time past been precluded from advocating our cause owing to the indifferent state of his health. Mr. Martlew's addresses at the Henry Martyn Hall, Cambridge, and St. Aidan's College, Birkenhead, are a very satisfactory feature in the month's work, whether we regard future openings in England, or future workers in our foreign field. At the Cambridge meeting Mr. Moule presided, and at St. Aidan's the new principal, Mr. Harding. At Hathersage, Mr. Armstrong, our former catechist at Ooshooia, now in holy orders, took part in the meeting, also introducing us to Stony Middleton.

Last but not least we have to acknowledge with thankfulness the gift of a gold chain and lady's ring as part of the collection made after Mr. Martlew's appeal at Christ Church, Preston. Such spontaneous offerings speak volumes for the interest excited in the hearers, and show that the claims of South America properly set forth have still power to arrest the attention and stir the heart.

THE ANNUAL MEETING will (D.V.) take place on THURSDAY, APRIL 30, at three o'clock in the Hall of Sion College, Thames Embankment. The chair will be taken by the RIGHT REV. DR. BARRY, late Bishop of Sydney and Primate of Australia. Speakers, the ARCHDEACON OF LONDON, DEAN OF NORWICH, ADMIRAL GRANT, &c.



Contributions thankfully received from Feb. 20 to March 20, 1891.

** 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 the financial year 1890.

LEGACY.	£	s.	d.
Bayley, the late W. H., Esq., per Miss Bayley	200	0	0

DONATION.	£	s.	d.
Turner, Mrs.	50	0	0

SUBSCRIPTIONS.	£	s.	d.
Burton-Alexander, Mrs.	1	1	0
Collet, Sir Mark W., Bart.	5	0	0
Darbyshire, E., Esq.	1	0	0
Fyers, Miss E. C.	0	10	6
Hill, Rev. Isaac	0	10	0
Lees, Joseph, Esq.	5	0	0
Niven, Mrs.	2	2	0
Smith-Bosanquet, H., Esq.	2	0	0
Stewart Savile, Mrs.	5	0	0
The Right Hon. Earl of Aberdeen .	5	0	0
Woodward, Mrs.	0	10	6

ASSOCIATIONS.	£	s.	d.
METROPOLIS.			

Battersea, per Mrs. Heale	6	9	7
Chelsea, per Mr. J. Balson	0	6	0
Clapham, per Mr. J. G. Kipling ..	0	2	6
Fitzroy Square, per Miss Clephan .	0	2	0
Hampstead, per Geo. Harris Lea, Esq.	15	10	6
Do., per Miss Champneys	1	14	0
Islington, per Rev. W. H. Barlow..	1	14	10
Kidbrooke, per Mrs. Poulden	9	14	0
Do., and St. John's Juv. Assoc., per Miss Poulden	3	5	10
Notting Hill, Miss Brietzcke	0	5	0
Putney, per Miss Nicholson	1	10	0
Rotherhithe, per Miss Grace	0	8	8
Southwark, Rev. W. A. Corbett ..	0	10	6
Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath Juv. Assoc. per Miss Couty:—			

Balance for year 1890	47	18	11½
Inclusive towards deficit 1890:—			

In response to Mag Appeal, L. E., per Miss Taylor	5	5	0
Miss Couty	1	0	0
Anon, per Miss Couty	2	10	0
Miss E. Couty	0	10	0
Mrs. Battersby	2	2	0
Mrs. and the Misses Jonas, per Miss Taylor	0	14	6
Theodore Carter	0	5	0
Cards	8	12	6
Rev. E. C. Aspinall	3	3	0
Belmont House School, per Mr. Barff	2	12	6

Bible Class Association	11	0	2
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	58	19	1
Less sent on account	25	0	0
	33	19	1

PROVINCES.	£	s.	d.
Beckenham, per Mrs. Stephens	14	4	6
Birkenhead, per Mrs. Annesley	3	1	0
Bournemouth, per Miss Sullivan ..	0	5	0
Bridlington, per Miss Curtis	1	12	6
Do., per Rev. W. G. Halse	0	10	0
Broxbourne, per Miss Searle	6	14	7
Buxton, per Miss Noon	4	19	0
Cambridge, per Mrs. Beedham	0	9	6
Cardiff, per Rev. C. J. Thompson ..	30	5	1
Chobham, per Rev. H. S. Acworth ..	2	7	0
Clayton-le-Moors, per Miss Pickles ..	0	10	6
Clent, Alfred Roberts, Esq. (don.) .	5	0	0
Crich, per Rev. W. Acraman	2	3	6
Cromer, Dowager Lady Buxton	5	0	0
Crookes, per Mr. J. Mellor	1	17	0
Coventry, Ch. Ch. Young Women's Bible Class	3	3	3
Derby, per Mr. J. Stretton	10	0	0
Dover, per E. Wollaston Knocker, Esq.	6	16	0

	£	s.	d.
Elton, per Miss Weatherell	14	3	1
Faversham, per Mrs. Lee-Smith ..	1	10	0
Fleet, per Com. Sullivan	1	2	0
Flushing, per Mrs. Punnett	15	17	0
Hidecote, per Capt. W. Wright	0	6	6
Isle of Man, per Rev. F. Griffiths ..	18	0	0
Killamarsh, S.S., per Rev. C. Oldfield	2	2	0
Kingston-on-Thames, per Lady Fox ..	2	6	11
Leighton, Rev. J. Sawyer (sub.) ..	2	2	0
Lichfield, per W. F. Robinson, Esq. (addl.)	0	5	0
Macclesfield, C. & E. Heaton-Smith (coll.)	0	8	10
Manchester, C. S. Carlisle, 21s.; Geo. Robinson, Esq., £5	6	1	0
Manchester, per Rev. Preb. and Miss Macdonald	11	9	0
Minchinhampton, per Mrs. H. D. Ricardo	4	0	0
Newmarket, S.S., per Rev. J. Imrie ..	20	3	0
Nottingham, per Rev. G. Edgcome ..	114	17	9
Peterborough, per Rev. W. O. F. Hughes	0	6	2
Plymouth, Miss Spiller (box)	0	10	0
Poole, per Miss Bridle	2	12	0
Redhill, per C. H. Norman, Esq. ..	7	0	0
Rugby, per Rev. W. O. Wait	13	10	0
Salisbury, per Miss Beach	4	0	0
Scarborough, per Miss Oldfield	8	7	6
Shrewsbury, per T. F. Poole, Esq. ..	0	10	0
Swansea, per Rev. J. Allen Smith ..	1	13	0
Taunton, per Mrs. Kingdon	0	10	0
Tewkesbury, per Miss Cousins	2	10	0
Torquay, per Mrs. Goslett	5	10	6
Ware, per Miss B. Collins	11	14	9
Westleton, per Rev. F. H. Nicholls ..	0	18	4
Winchester, per Miss Marsh	6	5	6
Wolverhampton, per Rev. S. C. Adam	2	10	2
Do., per Miss Katie G. Dawes .	8	0	6

IRELAND.	£	s.	d.
Balbriggan, L., per Rev. S. P. Warner ..	3	2	9
Cavan, Derry, and Donegal, per Mrs. Gahan	30	0	0
Co. Cork, per Miss Hume Townsend ..	6	2	3
Co. Dublin, per Rev. F. C. Hayes ..	48	9	0
Downpatrick, per Ven. Archdeacon Price	1	7	0
Douglas, per Rev. G. P. Quick	3	3	0
Dungannon, per Miss Irwin	0	10	0

SCOTLAND.	£	s.	d.
Aberdeen, per Mr. Geo. Sowden ..	7	9	0

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO MEET DEFICIT.	£	s.	d.
A Friend	10	0	0
A Friend, Lincolnshire	1	0	0
A Subscriber	1	0	0
A Thankoffering	5	0	0
Anon.	0	5	5
Arrow, per Miss A. Silvester	0	7	6
Atkinson, W. M., Esq.	0	5	0
Bath, Coombe Down, per Miss C. D. Tower	1	12	6
Battersea, per Mrs. Heale	1	0	0
Beech, Rev. Henry E.	20	0	0
Birkenhead, per Mrs. Annesley ..	1	9	3
Birmingham, per Miss Ryder	1	0	0
Birmingham, per Rev. Canon Bowlby ..	3	0	0
Bournemouth, per Miss A. Davis ..	2	2	0
Bournemouth, per Miss Nelson	0	7	6
Bournemouth, per Miss Sullivan ..	0	10	0
Brietzcke, Miss	0	2	0
Brighton, per Miss C. T. Tarner ..	3	15	0
Bristol, the Misses Dadswell	0	5	0
Brixton, H. J. Rickwood, Esq.	0	10	0
Broxbourne, per Miss Searle	1	15	0
Buxton, Dowager Lady	5	0	0
Camberwell, per Miss Grace Farmer ..	0	14	0
Cambridge, per Rev. J. E. R. Polak ..	1	0	0
Cambridge, per R. S. Haywood, Esq.	1	11	6
Chelsea, per A. G. Smith, Esq.	5	0	0
Cheltenham, per Mrs. Wilson	4	4	0

	£	s.	d.
Chester, Mrs. A. Potts	5	0	0
Clapham, Mrs. Carr	3	3	0
Clapham, per Miss Ridsdale	0	10	0
Clapham, per W. Kendall, Esq.	2	0	0
Do., per Mrs. Logan	0	15	0
Clifton, Miss Stickley	0	7	6
Clifton, per Mrs. Hotham	5	0	0
Co. Cork, per Miss Hume Townsend ..	9	11	3
Co. Cork, Mrs. J. S. Townsend	0	10	0
Colchester, per Miss R. C. Mac-			
andrew	1	10	0
Cotham and Redlands Ladies' Assoc.,			
per E. W. Bird, Esq.	1	11	0
Crees, Miss H.	0	2	0
Croydon, per Mrs. Watson	2	13	0
Curtis, Miss	0	7	6
Davies, Mrs.	0	10	0
Ealing, per Ed. Zimmermann, Esq. 13	0	0	0
Eastbourne, Miss H. Ball.....	1	0	0
"Ebenezer"	0	5	0
F. S. W.	5	0	0
Felbridge, Rev. J. and Mrs. Thorpe ..	0	10	0
Flushing, per Mrs. Punnett.....	0	7	6
Folkestone, per Miss Bennett	0	10	0
Fripp, Miss F.	0	10	0
Fulham, Mrs. Long	0	7	6
G. H. J.	0	4	0
G. K.	0	5	0
Gipsy Hill, Miss Storey	0	5	0
Gravesend, per Miss Smart.....	2	10	0
Greenwich, per Mrs. Tugwell, for			
Araucania	1	0	8
Guildford, per Miss M. Armstrong ..	1	1	0
Hampstead, per Miss Harton.....	1	7	0
Do. per M. H.	1	4	6
Hampstead, Rev. Canon and Mrs.			
Girdlestone	5	0	0
Harthill, per Miss Burridge	1	10	0
Hornsey Rise, per Miss Thompson ..	2	2	0
Howson, Mrs.	0	5	0
Hughes-Hughes, Miss Augusta ..	1	0	0
Kensington, Miss Litchfield	0	10	0
Kidbrooke, per Mrs. Poulden	3	0	0
Kingstown, per Miss O'Meara	0	13	0
Kitchingman, Messrs. J. G. and C. ..	0	10	0
Lawrence, Miss	5	0	0
Leamington, per Mrs. Mandell	14	5	0
Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath			
Juvenile Assoc., per Miss Couty .	12	6	6
Long, Miss.....	0	10	0
M. E. G., per Messrs. Morgan and			
Scott	2	0	0
Malvern Wells, per Miss S. Duke ..	1	3	0
Manchester, per Miss H. Pope	1	5	0
Matheson, Mrs. Hugh	0	10	0
Nash, Mrs.	0	5	0
Newark, per Miss Parker.....	1	2	6
Newcastle, per Miss Ford	0	12	6
New Malden, per Miss E. A. Salt ..	0	10	0
Nottingham, Miss Sykes	3	0	0
Ormskirk, per Miss Welsby	1	3	6
Ormskirk, per Mrs. Chalmers.....	0	10	0
Parke, Miss	0	7	0
Parkins, Miss	0	5	0
Peirce, Miss	10	0	0
Plymouth, per Miss G. E. Hatchard ..	0	5	0
Do., A. M. Hatchard.....	0	6	0
Plymouth, the Misses Inskip	0	6	0
Portlaw, per Mrs. Benson	0	15	0
Putney, per Miss Nicholson	1	10	0
R. H.	5	0	0
Ranken, the Misses	0	15	0
Rugby, Mrs. Caldecott	5	0	0
Sheffield, Miss Nicholson.....	1	0	0
Sherborne, per Miss Kite.....	0	5	0
Southampton, per Miss Keele	1	5	0
Southborough, per Miss Foy	2	3	0
St. Leonards-on-Sea, per Miss			
Orlebar	3	10	0
Streatham, per Miss Dawson.....	0	5	2
Sydenham, per Miss Banks.....	2	16	6
Tunbridge Wells, per Miss Mug-			
geridge	12	3	0
Upper Clapton, per Misses Walker ..	0	8	6
Wealdstone, per Miss E. B. Joyner ..	0	16	0
Williams, Geo., Esq.	2	2	0
Wimborne, Miss Alford.....	0	5	0
Wimborne, Miss Le Cren.....	0	15	0
Wingfield, Rev. J. H. Cardew	5	0	0

1891. DONATIONS.

A Friend, per Mrs. Caldicott	0	10	0
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	£	s.
A Thankoffering, "D."	1	0
Colonel Baillie	2	0
From Readers of the <i>Christian</i>	0	6
Miss Benthall	0	5
Pickering, Miss	0	5
From Readers of the <i>Church Evangelist</i> ,		
Anon. 1s., J. F. 1s., Miss Ward, 1s.,		
A Reader 2s. 6d.	0	5
A Reader	0	10
Anon.	0	10
Anon.	2	0
Pearse, Miss	1	0
Peters, Miss	0	10
Miss Hopkins	0	5
Woodward, Mrs.	2	0

GUARANTEE FUND.

Sir Mark W. Collet, Bart., Don. for		
Investment	100	0

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Balkins, Miss	0	2
Blandy, Miss.....	0	5
Courthope, G. C., Esq.	2	0
Gausson, Mrs.	1	1
Guthrie, Miss	1	0
Hardy, Geo., Esq.	0	10
Home, Mrs.	1	0
Hughes-Hughes, M. E., Esq.	1	1
Hughes-Hughes, Miss Augusta	2	0
Keal, Miss.....	1	1
Zimmerman, Edward, Esq.	2	2

ASSOCIATIONS.

METROPOLIS.

Battersea, Rev. G. A. Whidbourne	1	1
Bermondsey, St. Augustine's, per		
Rev. W. J. Stobart.....	0	13
Bow, per Rev. W. Adamson	0	10
Camberwell, per Rev. R. O. T.		
Thorpe.....	1	6
Camden Town, per T. F. Myers, Esq.	9	12
Chelsea, Miss Harding (sub.)	1	0
Clapham, per Mrs. Terry.....	0	10
Do., per R. W. Saffell, Esq.	1	0
Do., per Thos. Wilkins.....	0	4
City, St. Lawrence Jewry, per Rev.		
G. T. Chretien	2	17
Exeter Hall, Y.M.C.A., per J. W.		
Libree, Esq.	2	15
Forest Hill, St. Saviour's Miss J.		
Assoc., per J. E. Daws, Esq.	1	0
Hampstead, Rev. Canon and Mrs.		
Girdlestone	2	0
Highbury, per Rev. W. J. Chapman	3	17
Hornsey Rise, per Mr. Thos. Rees .	1	0
Kennington, per Mr. H. R. Adams,		
Y.M.C.A.	0	7
Kensington, per Mrs. Pennell	2	2

PROVINCES.

A Clifton Lady	20	0
Bath, South Stoke, per Mrs. Acworth	2	7
Bettws, per Rev. W. M. Roberts ..	0	10
Bournemouth, per Miss Sullivan ..	0	5
Brighton, per Miss Cooper, deficit		
1890	1	0
Bristol and Clifton, per E. W. Bird,		
Esq.	20	0
Cambridge, per Mrs. Beedham	6	16
Chobham, Master W. Acworth, 1890	2	6
Clevedon, per Mrs. Goddard	14	15
Derby, per Rev. F. Hoare	2	0
Fleet, per Com. Sullivan	2	0
Glasgow, Rev. Sholto D. C. Douglas	1	1
Hastings and St. Leonards, per Mrs.		
Allen Gardiner	20	0
Do., per Miss C. Y. Whytehead..	1	5
Kenilworth, per Miss Hamilton ..	1	8
Leamington, per Mrs. Mandell	3	17
Do., "G. W."	30	0
Macclesfield, per R. H. Smith, Esq.	3	3
Pateley Bridge, Rev. A. Scott, for 1890	1	1
Plymouth, per Miss Inskip	3	9
Sherborne, per Miss Parsons	9	2
Skillington, Rev. H. S. Stevens	0	10
Southborough, per Miss Foy	2	7
St. Albans, per Rev. Wm. Horne ..	4	14
Thurso, per Miss Brodie	2	7
Tunbridge Wells, per Miss Mug-		
geridge	12	0
Uppington, per Miss Hobson.....	0	5
Wimborne, per Rev. J. B. Watson	11	14
Wingfield, Rev. J. H. Cardew.....	1	0
Worksop, per Miss F. Wright	9	0

Memorial Appeal

ON BEHALF OF

THE WIDOW AND CHILDREN OF THE LATE Rev. J. ALLAN DODDS.

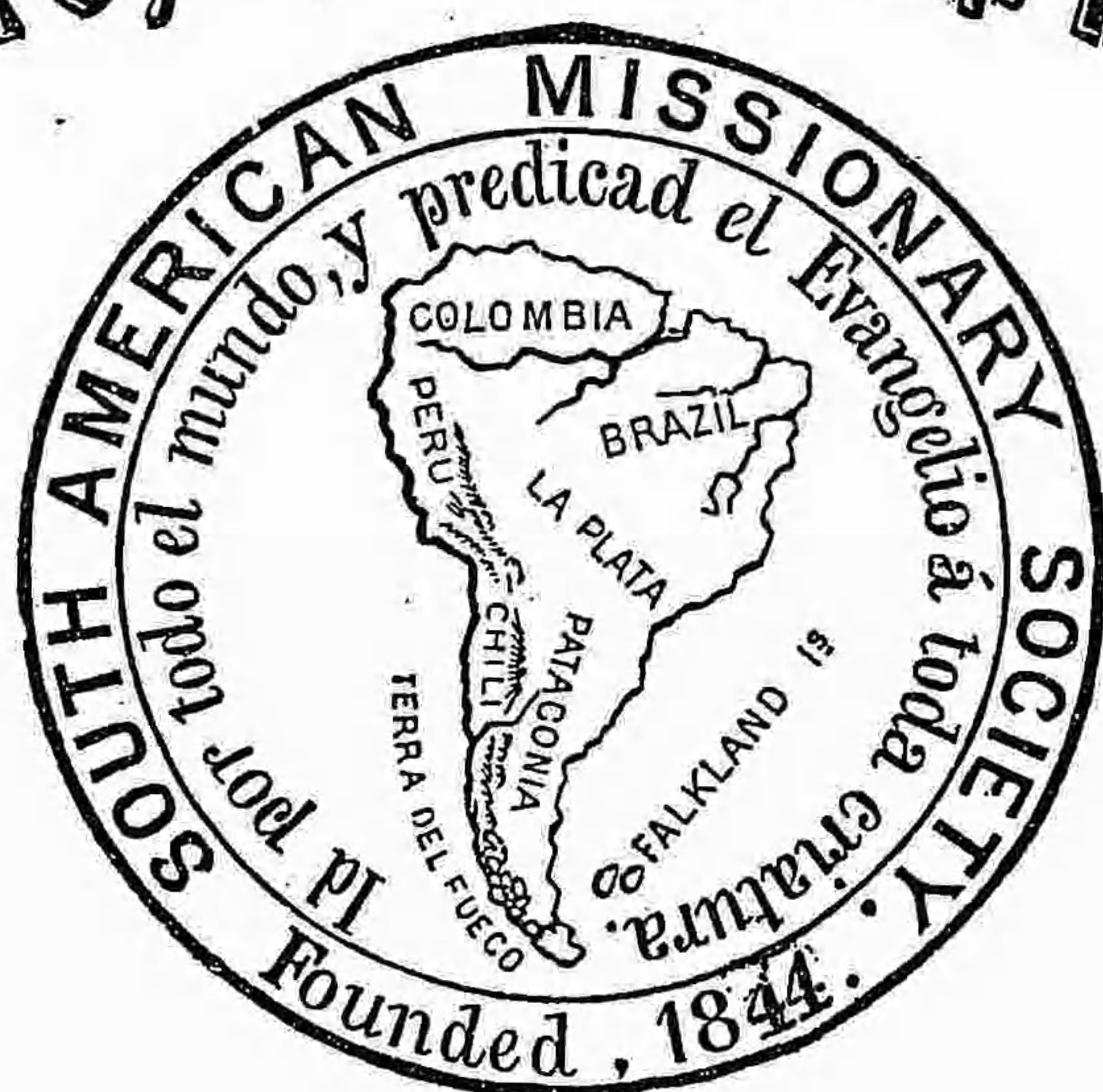
This Fund practically closed last December, waits final settlement, for the remittances from Chili, of the amount kindly collected by the congregation and friends of the late Rev J. A. DODDS. This is delayed by the disturbed state of that country and the extremely low rate of exchange consequent upon it.

We do not like to postpone longer the acknowledgement of the sums we have received since our last list, making the total amount £403 11 0.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Mr. Dent	5	0	0	Messrs. Vowles, per Rev. H.			
Mr. Dixon	5	0	0	S. Acworth	1	10	0
Miss Kimber (collection) ...	2	15	0	Mr. John Fair	10	0	0
Mrs. Abbott (collection) ...	5	1	0	Miss E. Long... ..	0	5	0
Mr. Rickwood	0	10	6	Mrs. Gardiner	0	10	0
Rev. E. R. Theed, per Miss				Mrs. C. H. Hewitt	1	1	0
Flood	1	1	0	Mrs. Hills	1	0	0
A Friend, per Miss Flood ...	1	1	0	“A Friend”	5	0	0
Rev. H. Parker	1	0	0	Mr. John Adkin, per Mrs.			
The Misses Morris	1	0	0	Weldon	3	3	0
A Friend, per Mr. H. W. Rowe	5	0	0	Mr. Shomberg, per Miss Power	1	0	0
Edward Timmerman... ..	2	0	0	Rev. G. W. Southouse ...	1	0	0
Rev. W. May... ..	1	0	0	Rev. G. H. Marwood ...	1	0	0
Per Rev. G. W. Grundy—				Mrs. E. Woolet	0	10	0
Mr. T. Armitage	5	0	0	Mr. Tuckniss	0	5	0
Mrs. London	2	0	0	Captain Inskip	1	0	0
Miss H. Harratt	1	1	0	Miss Muggeridge	0	10	6
Miss Richardson	1	0	0	Mrs. Humble	0	10	0
Miss Tomkinson	0	10	6	Mrs. Hull	1	0	0
Miss C. Harratt... ..	0	10	0	A Friend, per Mrs. Humble	0	10	0
Miss H. Appleton	0	10	0	M.	0	10	0
Mrs. Toad	0	5	0	“A Friend,” Quarterly ...	5	0	0
Mrs. R. Tomkinson	0	5	0	Mrs. Ireland, per Mrs. Abbott	2	0	0
Rev. R. Elliott	0	10	0	Mr. Clendon	1	0	0
Mr. Holt Skinner	3	0	0	Anonymous			
Mrs. Cresswell	0	2	6	A Lady for the education of			
Mr. Percy Shove	1	1	0	of one child	8	0	0
Miss Morpew	1	0	0	Mr. W. Taylor	5	5	0
				Mrs. Gahan	0	10	0

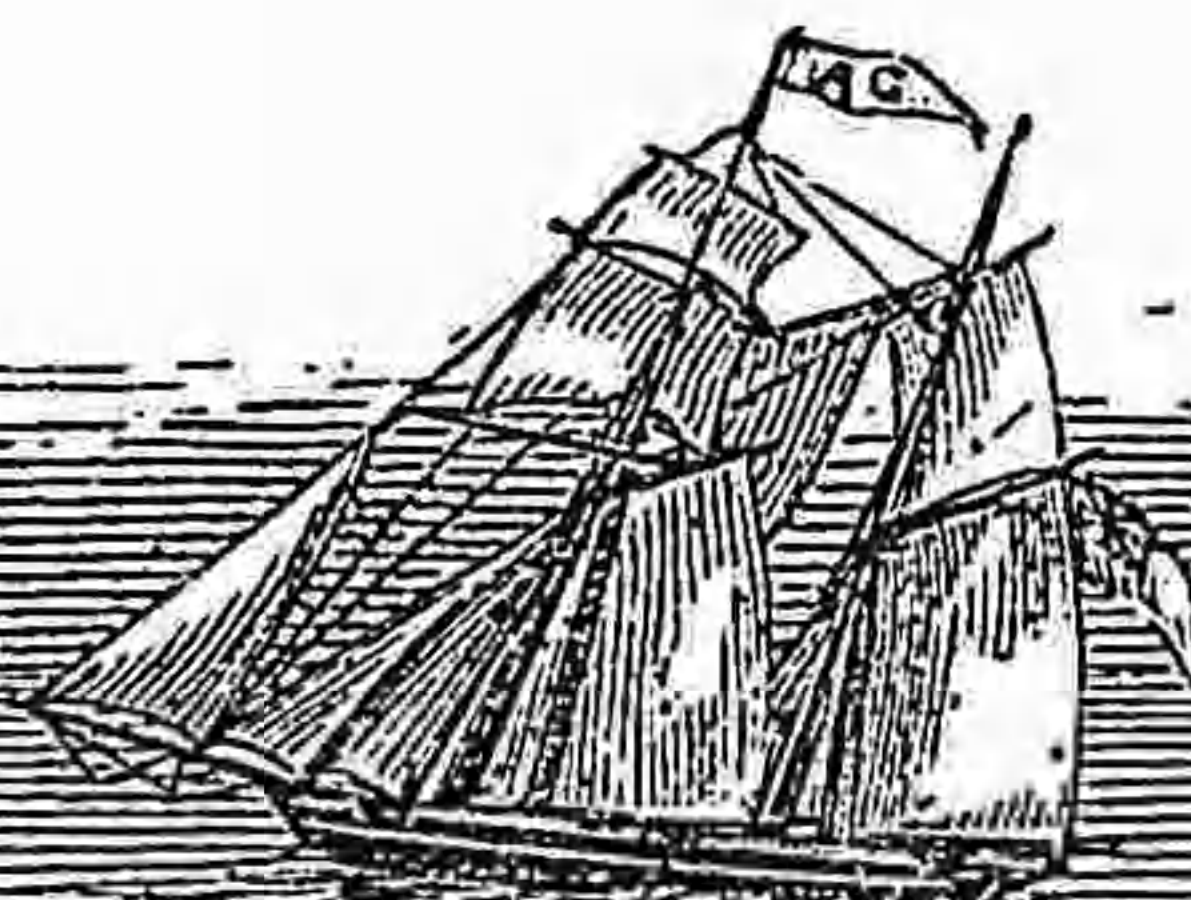
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THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.



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Sold at the SOCIETY'S OFFICE, 1, Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street;
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Bishop of Rochester
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Bishop of Down
Bishop of Kilmore
Bishop of Ossory
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Bishop of Calcutta
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Bishop of Rupert's Land
Bishop of Sierra Leone
Bishop of Waiapu
Bishop of Victoria
Bishop of Moosonee
Bishop Suffragan of Dover
Right Rev. Bishop Beckles
Right Rev. Bishop Perry

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Very Rev. the Dean of Kilmore
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Sir Harry Verney, Bart.

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THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.

MAY 1, 1891.

General Intelligence, and Prayer Union.



IN our last number it was our very painful duty to announce to our readers the melancholy tidings of Mr. W. Reade Gardiner's death, and after some time of painful suspense we are now in a position to give some details of his lamented death, conveyed by the following letter from the Rev. W. H. Lloyd, Vicar of Brimscombe :—

“ Brimscombe Vicarage, Stroud, April 20, 1891.

“ In my last letter from Valparaiso particulars have been sent me of the death of my dear nephew William R. Gardiner.

“ When he sailed for Chili I had given him a letter of introduction to my valued friends Dr. and Mrs. G. F. Cooper. On his handing it to them they at once asked him to stay at their house whilst he should be in Valparaiso. He remained with them until February 3, when he took lodgings in the house of a Chileno in order that he might learn Spanish and thus be prepared for his work whenever the revolution should be ended.

“ In writing to me of him February 4, Dr. Cooper remarks, ‘ I never met anyone who threw his heart and soul into his work more thoroughly than he does ; and if he only continues with the zeal he has already shown, he should get on. ’ He is a great favourite of ours, and we were quite sorry to lose him. You may rest assured that anything we can do for him will be done with great pleasure.’

“ On the 16th of February Dr. Cooper received a note from Gardiner saying that he was not feeling well. On seeing him and finding his temperature 104 F., he removed him the same day to his own house, where he remained till the 18th. From the first he had asked to be taken to the British Naval Hospital, near Dr. Cooper's house and under his charge, where there are a number of private wards. No doubt whilst Gardiner had been staying with Dr. Cooper he had often gone round the



hospital with him, and had noticed the skilful care and kindness bestowed on the patients.

"Dr. Cooper writes :—'As I saw he was going to have a sharp attack of typhoid, I took him to the hospital on the 18th, and I did so the more readily as from the moment I saw him he begged not to be taken to our house but rather to the hospital. This I put down to his unselfishness, not wishing to give trouble to Mrs. Cooper. Each day at our house he begged to be moved.'

"Those who knew Gardiner will understand how true was the estimate thus formed of his motives. The same self-sacrificing spirit which drew him towards Araucania, and a life among its Indians, led him from the home among friends to the hospital—that he might not give trouble.

"From the first he formed the idea that he should not recover, but 'the disease took a normal course until the 28th, when violent hæmorrhage set in.' This was soon followed by delirium, and in the afternoon of March 2 he breathed his last, watched over to the last by Mrs. Cooper, who, constantly with him through his illness, did not leave his side for the last two days.

"He was buried in the Foreigners' Cemetery at Valparaiso on the 4th of March, the service being read by the Rev. H. Wetherall, British Chaplain. The Presbyterian Chaplain (Mr. Grey) and several members of the British community in Valparaiso expressed their sympathy by their presence at the funeral.

"Dr. Cooper concludes his account of him thus :—'He was a noble-minded fellow, and one whom we admired and appreciated greatly.'

"It seems at first sight strange that Captain Allen Gardiner, his son Rev. Allen W. Gardiner, and his son again William R. Gardiner, should each have attempted unsuccessfully to reach the Araucanians. These members of three generations of one family have passed away, and the work of preaching the Gospel of the kingdom for a witness to this nation has not yet begun.

"'And how shall they hear without a preacher.' Who now will become the Lord's ambassador to take to the Araucanians His message of reconciliation?

"But I must not conclude this letter without expressing the gratitude felt by all the family and the relations of the late Mr. Gardiner to Dr. and Mrs. Cooper for their kindness to him in his illness. It is a comfort to us all to know that what human skill and Christian kindness could do to alleviate his sufferings was done by them. And, from my experience as chaplain in Valparaiso for several years, I cannot but add that this is but one instance out of many where such kind attention has been ungrudgingly bestowed by them upon those, who far from home and friends have found refuge in illness in the British Naval Hospital.

"I am,

"Yours very truly,

"WILLIAM H. LLOYD."

It is a consolation to know that our late dear young missionary fell asleep in Jesus tended by the kind hearts and hands of Dr. and Mrs. Cooper—whose tender care in this and many other similar cases is well known and valued.

We shall give a full account of the Annual Meeting in our June Magazine.

The total amount received from March 18th to April 21st, was £672 15s. 7d.

The following are the subjects for prayer on Monday, May 11 :—

1. We pray God to watch over and safeguard all our missionaries, especially those exposed to the dangers of war in Chili.
2. We pray that God may be pleased to restore peace to Chili, and that His Blessed Spirit may promote the diffusion of true religion in that distracted land.
3. We again desire God's gracious guiding in the present stage of our Mission in Paraguay.
4. That God's Holy Spirit, and the sweet memories of the late William Reade Gardiner, may comfort the hearts of his mourning relatives and sorrowing friends under their sad and sudden trial.
5. That our Heavenly Father may graciously bless the action and utterances of our Annual Meeting to His honour and glory, and the furtherance of the efforts of our Society.

The Southern Mission.



THE following are a few extracts from the Bishop's latest correspondence :—

" On board the ' Denderah,' February 17, 1891.

" To-morrow I expect to reach Monte Video, a month ahead of my previous calculation, and this may cause me to miss letters which are now probably on their way to Stanley.

" I spent seventeen days on Keppel Island. Of the sickness which prevailed there in the spring and early summer you have heard. It was a terrible time, involving much suffering, a general but unavoidable neglect of much important work, and in the end five deaths. The last death took place when I was on the island, and of course I took the funeral service.

" Peat-cutting and sheep-shearing were in arrears, and about the camp I found many sheep dead, their fleece blown about by the wind in consequence of lack of shepherding. But notwithstanding these drawbacks there was a cheerful reviving air about the station. The Fuégian lads were again hopeful and bright in spirit, and their conduct exemplary.

Mr. Whait's all-pervading influence tells favourably everywhere, drawing out what is good, and repressing silently tendencies to evil in the lads under his care, so that I derived great satisfaction in this respect from my visit of inspection. George Lywia, the catechist, is an invaluable aid to Mr. Whait, and his example to his countrymen gives force and weight to his daily counsel and instruction. It is difficult, perhaps impossible, to say how far individually, and apart from European support and the *morale* of the station, he could hold his countrymen in hand and sway their lives. I fear the trial would be disappointing. But if in his own country he could exercise over his people the commanding influence which seems to be his on Keppel Island, I think the future of the surviving race in Tierra del Fuégo would be far more hopeful than at present. This race wants to be governed—but governed with a wise, firm, and loving hand. George seems to unite many excellent qualifications for a ruler amongst his people, but I fear jealousy and selfishness and impatience of restraint amongst them might defeat his best efforts. Did I think or feel otherwise I should advise the planting in a sort of colony in Tierra del Fuégo the natives now on Keppel Island, in the hope that they might have an assimilating power, and draw within the sphere of their influence and absorb all the best elements of social life. As it is I leave the matter for future consideration.

"The grasses on the island are this year very plentiful, but at best it is but a big clay heap, and affords poor nourishment to the more tender and sweet herbage. I think, however, that Keppel can well sustain 4,000 sheep, having as adjuncts Dry and Passage Islands.

"On returning from the South, Mr. Aspinall has definite instructions from me to search out as far as possible the natives hitherto unreached by us to the South and West, and, in conjunction with Mr. Burleigh, to select a place for a station accessible to these natives and to those under Mr. Burleigh's influence, in the neighbourhood of Wollaston Island.

"The order of consideration is to be—1. Native haunts ; 2. Climate ; 3. Pasture.

"No hasty choice is to be made. Everything is to be honestly considered and balanced.

"Once a choice of place has been made, the Orphanage now at Ooshooia is to be first of all removed and erected on the newly chosen site. Then other buildings as required are to be taken from Ooshooia. No expense is to be incurred, for material and labour must be furnished by the mission party, European or native.

"When things are ripe for a transfer Mr. and Mrs. Burleigh, and all who are willing to accompany them, will take up their abode at the new station."

On his safe arrival at Ooshooia Mr. J. Lawrence writes:—

"Ooshooia, Tierra del Fuégo, January 30, 1891.

"I thankfully embrace this the first opportunity of forwarding you a

few lines to inform you of our safe arrival at Ooshooia, after a favourable passage on board the s.s. 'Potosi,' from Liverpool to Sandy Point. Our praise and gratitude is due to God, our Heavenly Father, for His watchful care over us, and for the many mercies vouchsafed to us during our short visit to England. On the morning of our arrival at Sandy Point we were a little disappointed to find the 'Allen Gardiner' had not arrived, but, however, we were thankful to see her at anchor the following day. After necessary preparations we embarked and sailed for Ooshooia. Having light baffling winds before reaching Brecknock Pass, and being obliged to anchor previous to passing through Desolate Bay, we did not reach our destination till the ninth day from Sandy Point, which made it forty-seven days from England to Ooshooia. (The patience and care required on the part of Captain Willis and the crew of the 'Allen Gardiner' may be imagined when navigating the mission vessel through the dangerous passages between the many islands of Tierra del Fuégo, when we remember that she left Ooshooia for Sandy Point—distance less than 300 miles—about a week after we left England, and we arrived first.) The 'Allen Gardiner' sailed into the bay and dropped anchor about seven o'clock in the evening, and the weather being favourable our fellow labourers and native friends at the station came down to the beach to meet us as soon as we landed, and gave us a very hearty welcome.

"Feelings of sadness came over us when we looked around and thought of the faces that were so familiar to us—whom we left a few months ago so bright and happy—that we should see them no more in this world. It seemed to remind us of the few fleeting days of our existence here upon earth, and of the shortness of time we have to work for the Master. We should indeed be thankful when we remember that the light of the glorious Gospel of Christ has shone upon some parts of dark Fuégia, and that without doubt it has reached the hearts of many of the once unenlightened, poor, miserable savages of this southernmost extremity of South America.

"We were glad to find Henry Katannash, Edmund Button, and others, with their wives, in good health. Many of the natives who had left the station during our absence have returned, and others are expected to arrive soon.

"We have already disposed of some of the gifts of clothing to the most needy natives (men, women, and children, sixty in number), kindly sent out for the relief of those who had suffered much loss during the late epidemic of smallpox.

"The Argentine steamer has arrived from Buenos Ayres with the new governor on board. I have paid him a visit, and found him friendly and pleasant. He expressed his disapproval of the use of intoxicating drinks among the natives, and his intention to punish any offence of drunkenness."

We have received the following letter from Mr. Burleigh :—

" Bayly Island, Wollaston, December 15, 1890

"The 'Allen Gardiner' is away at Sandy Point, so I begin a letter to you against her return ; we were considerably relieved by her appearance some two weeks ago, as she had again been absent over twenty-one weeks. Our stores had long before run out, and we were keeping things going with small supplies sent by Mr. Aspinall, from Ooshooia and Downeast ; and very gladly hailed the coming of the consignment from home.

"I shall now endeavour to form a reserve stock, in case of any unforeseen delay, from the good supply sent ; hitherto there has been barely sufficient to last the allotted time. The clothing too was most acceptable, and we have again to thank our friends, Mrs. Edlin and many others, for their valuable contributions to our sore need. We were delighted to receive the net ; already it has done good service, and we have had two good hauls of fish. This has been a great treat both for ourselves and the people, as we have had no meat for some weeks, and they could catch but very little fish themselves.

It is really very necessary for a considerable supply of wether sheep to be brought here for our support, for if it had not been for our few fowls that we killed and their eggs I do not know how we should have lived. There are very few wild eatable birds near us, and they will seldom let you come within a mile of them, and with a shot gun it is simply useless to try. If by-and-by you could afford to send me a rifle I might add a guanaco to our larder occasionally from the other side ; here there are none.

"Mr. Hawkes is, I believe, to join me soon ; I have seen him, and I should think him very suitable to share the work here. You will be very sorry to hear that we have had many deaths lately, though none of those actually under our immediate control in the Home ; the other poor things, though fairly well behaved towards us, are constantly at variance with each other ; hence, after a skirmish, one or other or both of the parties are anxious to be off. In one such instance recently two men and their families asked permission to go away, and I advised one not to go, as he was unwell ; however, he would not listen to me, and they went. A few days after we saw a signal smoke some ten miles off, and I sent a canoe off with food, &c., to see what was the matter ; they returned next day and told me that the poor fellow was dead and buried. Another party returned last week, and one man had lost one of his wives, his mother and his sister, all in a few days. The fact is, they had been living here for months receiving regular nourishing food, good shelter, good care and treatment when sick, and when they suddenly cut themselves off from it and exposed themselves to their old life it was more than they could stand.

"Happily the majority of the people are sensible enough to appreciate their privileges, live quiet, orderly lives, and so come better off than the more unruly ones.

"One great fault of the people generally is lying. In case of any dis-

turbance it is almost impossible to get anywhere near the truth, they are so unprincipled, and seem to consider a falsehood no sin at all ; indeed one shudders sometimes at their pertinacity when you are sure they are guilty. There is, however, a growth of good, and we hope this evil will disappear before it.

“ I have a very steady boat's crew of six, and although at times some exhibit the native restlessness, &c., yet I have much comfort in them, and I think they do their best to please.

“ Mr. Aspinall is away in the Falklands, so I send our list of extra requisites direct, and will append some remarks concerning the clothing portion. Our average need of provisions, &c., you know. I should, however, be glad to receive a greater quantity of sugar, rice, and soap—of the latter none came this time.

“ I am very anxious to receive your reply to my request for sail cloth, rope, &c., as the working of our boats is very seriously difficult. I have now to send several miles by water for firewood, posts, &c., and as they tow a wooden canoe and the boat full it is too much for them without a sail. Up to the present they have been using a set of mine, but they are now in tatters. I am very sorry to trouble you with so much, but these things are really necessary.

“ I have not yet made the addition to our hut, as we quite expected to remove in the spring, but as it is postponed for the present, I shall erect it adjoining the Home ready for our helpers when they come. We should very much like the extra rooms, but are quite willing to use them thus for the better promotion of the work.

“ December 27th. Since writing the above I have been seriously ill, and after ten days' confinement to bed can just manage to go on with this. I caught a severe cold, which became complicated, and has brought me very low. Many of the people are also sick, but I cannot go to them, but have dispensed to them from my bed. I feel very much in need of rest, as for several nights my cough has prevented my getting any sleep.”

MONTE VIDEO. .

Mr. W. Barnett, a member of our Committee, who has taken a deep personal interest in our spiritual work in South America, especially in Paraguay, writes thus :—

“ *Monte Video, February 19, 1891.*

“ I had this pleasure last on the 6th instant, enclosing a letter from Mr. Grubb, and have now to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 10th ultimo. I have learned many lessons since coming out to this country, and thank God for them, and that we came out here. Yesterday, while in Mr. Tower's office, I found the *Bishop* writing at a desk, having just landed from the *Falkland Islands*. He went up last night to Buenos Ayres, but may have sent you a line. I feel relieved that he is back, as you can now correspond direct about the Mission affairs. We shall be moving about, back to Rosario and Buenos Ayres for farewell.

"The Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A., as well as the Sailors' Homes (taken to-day here), are all now going here, and at Buenos Ayres and Rosario.

"Walker writes highly of Mr. Bridges, who is staying at the Sailors' Home, has much enjoyed his visit, thinks him the right man in the right place where his work lies. His lectures on Tierra del Fuégo at the Y.M.C.A. have been much appreciated."

Patagonia.



RECENT letter from the Rev. Hugh Davies, and an expressive article by the Rev. W. M. Roberts, will interest our readers :—

"Chubut Colony viâ Buenos Ayres,

"January 15, 1891.

"There has been a great drought prevailing throughout the last year, with only one or two exceptions of moderate showers for a short time. In consequence the Chubut river is lower than it has been since I have come to the colony. The absence of snow to cap the ridges of the Andes in winter is very detrimental to this part of the Argentine, as snow and thunderstorms prove to be a source of abundance of water to supply the river in spring-time. A large tributary of the Chubut river, running for over 200 miles in a northerly direction, has dried up several months ago. It is a good-sized river (*Rio Chico*), fed by a lake (*Collmapí*), which is about thirty miles long by over seven miles wide, and which forms a kind of reservoir to receive the *Rio Senger*, a foaming mountain torrent, fed by the thawing of the glaciers and snow in the *Cordilleras*. Consequently, many promising cornfields throughout the length and breadth of the settlement have withered away (under the effects of the scorching sun and dry winds) for want of water to irrigate them. Other cornfields were barely kept alive by what water could be got. Since my sojourning amongst my fellow-countrymen here I have not seen such consternation prevailing, nor such ill-feelings likely to arise on account of scarcity of water.

"Every means were devised to try and get water from the Chubut river to the canals on both sides of the valley, but to little effect. Men were elected and posted on the whole length of the canals, day and night, acting as distributors of the water that was got, to see it was not misused or stolen. Would to God that men were as anxious to obtain the Water of Life as they showed themselves to be for the necessities of this life, at this critical time.

"The rising village of Trelew, at the railway terminus, has for several months past been dependent upon a small well for its supply of water, a small quantity accumulating during the night for next day's consumption. This state of things has thrown the whole colony into great confusion and inconvenience, not to mention the great loss experienced by it

“At one time the Chubut river rose to a desirable height for a very few days, as if the great God would teach us a lesson to depend more on His Fatherly care, for there is a great tendency in countries where irrigation is practised to forget and disregard the All-powerful God of heaven and earth, and to depend too much on their own prowess and skill in construction and care for their prosperity in this world.

“‘Who hath measured the waters in the hollow of his hand, and meted out heaven with the span.’

“I am glad to be able to say that the higher authorities here have issued a decree that the stores are not to sell intoxicants in small quantities under the name of *tots* to people congregating there, either for errands or pleasure, except where the *comisarios* and *vigilantes* are stationed. This will obviate greatly the drinking bouts in rural districts, where shops are opened. Heads of families feel greatly relieved by this decree, and are really thankful. But what is really wanted is, that provision and clothing, &c., stores should not be authorised by the licences to sell any and every kind of articles of commerce. If only the *fondas* were allowed to do so much evil would be suppressed. The scarcity of water has delayed the progress in the building of the church fabric; but I trust, now that all hindrances in that quarter are dispersed, that I can soon inform your Committee of the completion of what is begun.

“I have great cause to thank the wise God and Father of us all for the light of His countenance on the Mission and myself. I feel much concerning the Indians on this camp. The Roman Catholic priest has, I am told, baptized a large number of adults and infants indiscriminately, without any preparation, so as to claim them as adherents, and so forestall all others.”

THE GIANT INDIANS OF PATAGONIA.

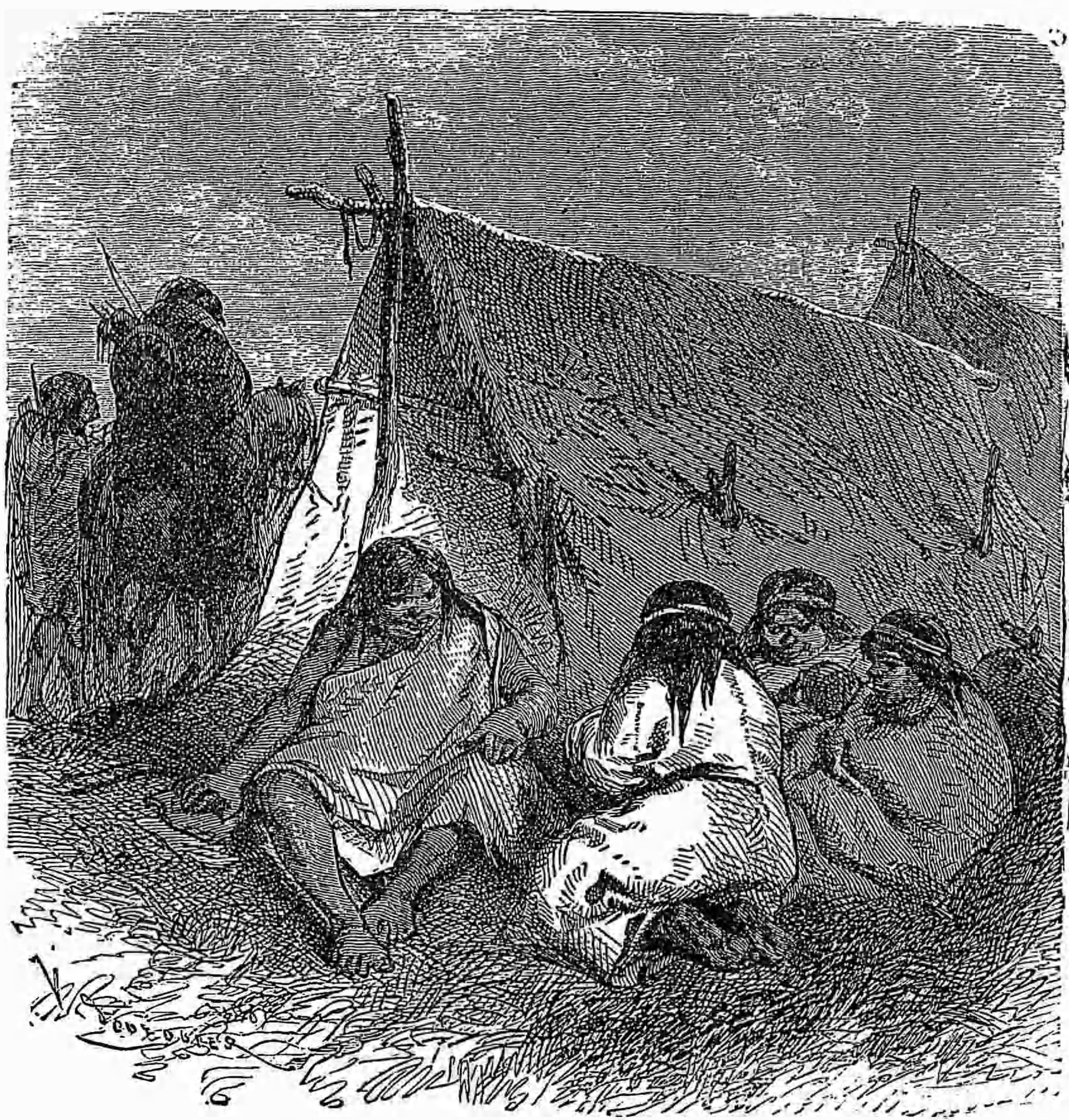
I take the Indians as a subject, not alone of romantic interest, but I trust also of heart-searching inquiry, whether these poor scattered remnants of a noble race might not still be gathered into the fold of Him who is the Good Shepherd, not of one race only, but of all, even to the uttermost parts of the earth.

There are three distinct races of Indians, well known to the Welsh colonists, viz., the Manzanero, or native of the apple country; the Pampas Indian, who belongs properly to La Plata; and the Tehuelche, or Patagonian proper. All these three tribes represent a people who have for centuries held their own by sheer courage against the Spanish conquest, which reduced their less manly compatriots of Peru and the greater part of the continent to the most abject slavery. Alas! for our boasted Christianity. In these days English philanthropy—both Protestant and Roman Catholic—turns a fierce eye upon the Arab slave dealer in Africa, and thinks the Mahommedan must of necessity be an oppressor to be stamped out. But boast not! or before you do, turn to

Spanish America, and there see how the Cristiano means to the poor Indian more unutterable things than Islam does to the negro! How long shall poor South America remain a field almost untrodden by English missionaries, a realm given over to Atheistic indifference, the most degraded form of Romanism, and the dreariest paganism?

To return to my immediate subject. Of the three tribes named I choose the Tehuelche, or Patagonian proper, for the present.

The Tehuelches are the so-called giants of Patagonia, and apart from



INDIAN TOLDOS IN PATAGONIA.

the fabulous tales of Byron, Drake, and Magellan, there is little doubt but that their splendid chest and muscular development, combined with their average height, entitles them to the first place among mankind, physically considered. They are, moreover, splendid horsemen, and display great skill and strength in the use of the bolas. This implement consists of two metal balls of about a pound weight, joined together by a piece of hide; this they twirl round their heads while careering at full gallop after the guanaco, ostrich, wild cattle, or whatever else they may be

chasing, and then fling with unerring precision over the neck or forelegs of the animal, and such is the impetus of arm and galloping steed, that this missile has quite the force and range of an ordinary firearm. Thus they range with their wives and children, living by the chase only.

When the Welsh Colony was first established, the Indians used to come down by hundreds and pitch their tents close to the little town of Tre-Rawson to trade, and pass the winter in the Chubut valley. The Gallensos (as the Welsh are called by the Spaniards) became very dear to the Tehuelches; poor fellows, they could not believe that these Ancient British were *Cristianos*—the term Christian was far too evil a name for the Tehuelche to apply to the Welshman who traded fairly with him on his guanaco skins and ostrich feathers, and made such splendid bread. Thus they lived happily together many a winter; occasionally some Indian lad would remain behind with a Welsh family when his parents returned to their far-off hunting-grounds—I heard of one who learnt to repeat the Lord's Prayer in the old Welsh tongue—but they soon tired of life in the settlement, and returned to the free "camps."

At one time the poor Welsh were at the point of starvation: all their wheat crops had failed, and the ship bringing supplies was lost; they were actually living upon roots and even grass, when the Tehuelches came down hoping to trade as usual. Then appeared the kindly nature of the big-limbed Samaritans: the children of the wilds shared their guanaco meat and hunted for the children of civilisation, even sharing their scanty stores of tea and tobacco with the white men who had come to take their hunting grounds for wheat-fields.

I think I have said enough to prove that these poor savages might well claim our brotherly sympathy. Alas! how have they been repaid? Unprincipled men, both Welsh and Spanish, poisoning them with bad spirits; Argentine soldiers shot them down without mercy in 1883, and banished them to lonely reserves where they are now cooped up in narrow ranges. The Welsh were strongly averse to this high-handed proceeding, and still regret their old Indian guests. There are now only remnants left of these poor giants; and now the Jesuits are looking them up, and I suppose the poor Tehuelche must perforce take up the faith which he hates as that of oppression.

Our Welsh chaplain sent home a long letter lately asking whether none could be found ready to preach the Gospel to the poor Indians in the camps. "In our hunger they fed us," said he, "in our danger they stood by us when other tribes counselled that we should be attacked in our weakness and made an end of. Alas! now they are scattered and banished, when at one time the Welsh Church might have stepped in to their spiritual rescue. How sad to think they have learnt from the Welsh the use and the name of 'Bara,' viz., bread, and yet have never learnt of 'Y Bara Bywiol,' 'The Living Bread.'" Some time later I hope to give an account of the religion of these Patagonians.

W. M. R.

Mission to Seamen.



HE Rev. J. Midgley writes:—

“Pernambuco, February 7, 1891.

“In forwarding enclosed Report, I may say that Mr. Holms is, I am sure, an earnest and devoted worker, and I feel some confidence that he will make his way, and do much good here. Mrs. Holms, too, is a pleasant, active, and right-minded woman, and, having but one baby, she is able to give some attention to the Sailors' Home. On the whole, we have much reason to be satisfied with the change.”

Report of Mr. F. Holms:—

“The following is the report of work of the Pernambuco Sailors' Home and Mission for the month of January:—

“There were nineteen inmates of the ‘Home’ in January, ten sent there by consuls, and nine, men paid off at this port who choose to live there rather than at boarding-houses.

“There were still one or two destitute men added to the number of beach-loafers, but for five I found employment during the month, besides for an English immigrant who came as a carpenter, but could obtain no work. In a workshop on shore I found him a place where he is promised a permanency if he proves a good workman.

“The hospital has been visited regularly twice a week, when the English-speaking men there have received such attention as I thought they needed, both temporal and spiritual.

“I here give a table showing what visiting has been done for the purposes of distributing religious and secular reading, of inviting to the Sunday services, and of conversing with the men of their spiritual interests as opportunities and occasions occur:—British vessels, 25; Norwegian, 8; German, 1; Brazilian, 2. Total, 36.

“I have met quite a number lately who have formerly professed to be disciples of Christ, but who came to this port confessing themselves as wanderers from the straight road. These I have especially persuaded be reconciled to God by true repentance and faithful service for the future.

“With a number of captains I tried to carry out the programme of the ‘week of prayer,’ sometimes holding the meetings in my house and sometimes aboard, but we were not able to complete the whole programme. The five Sunday services have had a total attendance of eighty-two.

“While I went to Cabo on January 25, Mr. Nind, the American Methodist missionary, acted for me on board the ‘Annie Marshal.’

“I must not omit saying that every Sunday during January there has been a Christian Norwegian captain in port who has held services

regularly for Norwegians, which services have been better attended than the English ones, so that over 200 seamen have been present at the services during the month; the above total of eighty-two includes Britishers only."

The following are extracts from Mr. Walker's report of work at Buenos Ayres:—

"791 *Pedro Mendoza*, March 9, 1891.

"I now forward the report of my work here for the month of February.

"During the month I visited twenty-nine steamers and sailing vessels, of which twenty-two were English. These are widely scattered in the port, and considerable time is taken up in visiting. With the sole charge of the Home as well my time is pretty well filled up. Services were held twice a day on Sundays in the Home, and were fairly well attended. Mr. Bridges, from Tierra del Fuégo, preached twice for me during the month. I have begun regular visiting to the hospital now, and my visits are looked forward to with some amount of pleasure by the patients.

"Our library is getting along well, and we have a nice selection of good books. We have begun to adorn our walls, which are gradually assuming a home-like look, and more men are coming daily to avail themselves of the advantages of the reading-room. Slowly and silently, but securely, we are filling our place here, and in time will become a power for good. I have seen two or three of the boarding masters here, and they look very hard at me as I go by. I have had some 4,000 dollars in paper and £162 in gold to mind since I started, so that the biggest part of that has been kept from falling into their hands. Add to this the £4 10s. advance that Jack must get before he leaves his place, multiply that by 100, and that amount has been kept out of their hands, too. This for four months' work tells well for the Home."

Chili.

HE Rev. W. H. Elkin writes:—

"*St. Andrew's, Lota, February 28, 1891.*

"At the end of this my first month's work here I write to inform you that the services since my arrival have been conducted in Lota Church as in the time of the late and esteemed chaplain, the Rev. J. A. Dodds, with excellent congregations attending the same. Our old friends have rallied round their church again, as in the days long passed, and you can imagine our joy at seeing those who were at one time my playmates and companions now coming down the valley to our services accompanied by their wives and children, whilst many who were further on life's road



Provincial Proceedings.



N spite of Easter falling early this year and precluding us from Association work for a full week, March cannot be viewed as an idle month, for we see that twenty-one sermons were preached and twenty-two meetings held; but from the fact of no very large and wealthy auxiliaries having been visited, the collections do not come up to the amount of the two previous months of the year, only reaching a total of £81 15s. 4d. The average sum from each appeal, therefore, does not amount to £2. But at the same time it is satisfactory to note that no place altogether disappointed the expectations of those who arranged for the meetings or sermons. The New Openings were twelve in number, which is considerably above the average, and among those in the south is Basingstoke, a place of no small importance. Porlock and Withycombe in Somerset, and Penn Wood and Holmes Green in Bucks, [are the other places to which Mr. Grundy has succeeded in introducing our Society, with no very great *immediate* results, it is true; but twelve cards were taken, and fruit may follow later. And here it is worth recording that in the South fifty-two, and in the North and Midlands fifty-five cards were entrusted to collectors during the month. Surely that single fact implies that a considerable interest is excited by the recital of our Society's story, and it ought to mean advance in the near future. What might not 107 earnest collectors achieve? Of the associations visited by Mr. Grundy, Sherborne and Ipswich are undeniably the most important. The former has a life of twenty-two years, for it was in 1869 that the late Mr. Ballard introduced our cause there. Ipswich, on the contrary, is a very late acquisition, and is indeed due to the persevering solicitations of Mr. Grundy, and we rejoice to read of "a crowded room and many new subscribers."

Adverting to Mr. Martlew's record for March, we are glad to see that he can tell of seven new openings, and that the Isle of Man has been very systematically visited by Mr. Doig, who preached thrice and lectured four times, sometimes with and sometimes without magic lantern. We note with special pleasure Mr. Martlew's address to the students of the Lincoln Theological College. Over and above the substantial collection of £4 13s. such visits [may gain us workers both at home and abroad in days to come. The Drawing-room Meeting at Bishopstowe, Lichfield, at which Archdeacon Scott presided, in the absence of the Bishop, and the Archdeacon of London was the principal speaker, was the most important Midland gathering of the month, and it is encouraging to learn that Mrs. Carrington has accepted the post of Hon. Sec. for the city of Lichfield. We trust that she may meet with the same kind support as was accorded to Mr. W. F. Robinson, to whom the success of the Lichfield auxiliary was so largely due. It only remains to add we shall be glad to hear without delay from any Irish districts which may desire a deputation during the coming summer, as our staff at that season is specially limited.



Contributions thankfully received from March 20 to April 20, 1891.

* * 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.

DONATIONS.

	£	s.	d.
A. M. L.	1	0	0
Hollons Charity, per the Charity Commissioners	3	10	8
J. P. N., deficit	1	0	0
Ogle, Dr.	84	8	0

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Aldridge, Mrs. A. E.	0	10	0
Beamish, Col., 1890	1	1	0
Buller, Mrs.	2	2	0
Cole, Miss	1	1	0
Martyn, S. Symons, Esq.	1	1	0
Pite, Alfred R., Esq.	2	2	0
Potterton, Miss	0	10	0
Potterton, Miss C.	0	10	0

ASSOCIATIONS.

METROPOLIS.

All Saints', Gordon Square, per Rev. A. R. Godson, 1890	8	7	11
Anerley, per Rev. C. A. Keighley, L. Do. Miss Romilly	1	12	6
Brixton, per Rev. N. A. Garland .. Do. per Rev. W. Horne, deficit ..	0	10	0
Brompton, Miss Lillie Smith	7	17	6
Chelsea, per Rev. Sydenham Dixon ..	1	8	6
Clapham, per J. T. Rowland	0	5	0
Ealing, Mrs. Dudley-Ryder.	0	16	6
Hampstead, per Geo. Harris Lea, Esq., E. Gotto's sub.	0	10	0
Do., per Miss Harton	0	2	6
Holloway, per Miss Vorley, 1890 ..	15	0	0
Hyde Park, Miss Ching	5	4	7
Kensington, per Hon. and Rev. Carr Glyn	13	0	4
Do., E. W. Coll	10	0	0
Kidbrooke, per Mrs. Poulden	1	19	7
Do., E. W. Peters, Esq.	0	8	6
Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath Juvenile Association, per Miss Couty (inclusive of Special Dons., Miss Haughton, Thankoffering for Special Mercies received, 5s.: Mrs. Wilkinson, 10s.; A. K. L., Thankoffering towards deficit, 10s. 6d.)	1	3	0
Putney, per Miss St. Clair	0	5	0
South Kensington, Miss Holfree, deficit	14	7	2
Southwark, per Rev. Burman Cassin, 1890	3	5	6
Sydenham, per Miss Banks, deficit ..	0	5	0
Wanstead, per Miss E. Absolom ..	12	17	8
Westminster, per Rev. F. K. Aglionby ..	0	10	0
Woodford, per W. W. Tuckniss, Esq.	5	3	7

PROVINCES.

Assington, per Rev. J. Wilson D. Brown	1	5	8
Basingstoke, per Rev. R. Cooper Smith	2	11	6
Bath, per Rev. H. Bothamley, 1890 ..	1	7	1
Do., per Rev. H. Bothamley	42	1	1
Bournemouth, M., per Rev. J. Doyne ..	5	17	6
Brailes, per Miss Willson	2	13	1
Brighton, per Miss Cooper, deficit ..	0	10	0
Do., Major Gen. Field (sub.)	0	10	0
Bristol, Miss M. Bartlett, deficit ..	1	7	0
Broxbourne, per Miss Searle, including £30 from Mrs. Searle ..	1	1	0
Canterbury, per Col. Horsley, 1890 ..	0	10	0
Do., per Miss Williams	40	0	0
Carshalton, per Mrs. Landon, deficit ..	10	7	8
Cheltenham, per Mrs. Wilson	6	6	7
Chobham, per Rev. H. S. Acworth, 1890	3	1	0
Croydon, per Mrs. Watson, deficit ..	42	0	0
Dartford, per Rev. J. Allan Watts.	1	10	0
Dorchester, per Rev. T. K. Allen ..	0	12	6

Exeter, per Rev. W. Hope, 1890 ..	19	17	11
Freshford, per J. Salisbury, Esq., M., &c.	2	14	4
Fareham, per Miss Penton	0	16	0
Goring, per Rev. H. C. Littlewood ..	8	1	2
Grantham, per Miss Brooks	0	10	0
Greenstead, per Rev. F. Varley, S.S. & M.	3	6	6
Guernsey, per Mrs. Thurstan	4	15	1
Harthill, per Miss Burrige, deficit ..	0	5	0
Ipswich, per Rev. F. Brown, D.R.M.	6	5	3
Isleworth, A. C., Don. after S.S. ..	10	0	0
Leamington, per Mrs. Mandell, Anon, £10; Four Friends, £3; per Mrs. Gardner, £1 5s.; Subs., £3 17s. 6d.	18	2	6
Do., per Do., A. H., 4th and last instalment in lieu of Legacy, £15; subs., £3 12s. 2d.	18	12	2
Do., per Miss Cursham, deficit ..	2	2	0
Little Hadham, Rev. J. Bury	0	5	0
Liverpool, per Herbert W. Rowe, Esq.	74	1	6
Louth, per T. F. Allison, Esq., 1890 ..	7	14	6
Maidstone, per Rev. Darwin Fox, S.S.	2	6	5
Malvern Wells, per Miss S. Duke ..	5	1	4
Margate, per Rev. W. H. W. Cooper ..	0	17	3
Mullantean, per Mrs. Kennedy, coll. deficit	1	0	0
New Malden, per Mrs. H. H. Taylor, deficit, £2 10s.; G. R. Scott, Esq., 10s. 6d.; Sale of work, £27	30	0	6
New Zealand, per H. Williams, Esq., 1890 ..	6	11	0
Northam, per Miss E. M. Braine-Hartnell, deficit	0	3	1
Oakham, per Rev. J. Mould	2	17	9
Pentwood, per Rev. J. J. Lindeman	2	10	8
Porlock, per Rev. J. Hook	0	16	10
Quorndon, Derby, per Miss Gawler, Y.M. Bible Class	0	10	0
Reading, St. Mary's S.S., per Rev. H. Brooke	12	3	9
Do., Abbey Hall M., per J. H. Redman, Esq.	2	2	0
Reigate and Redhill, per C. H. Norman, Esq., 1890	1	16	6
Rochester, per Rev. W. S. Hill, S.	2	14	3
Selsley, per Miss A. M. S. Page	0	11	2
Sheerness, per Rev. W. H. G. Mann, S.S. & M. and Card	3	10	10
Do., per Rev. D. Reakes	1	12	4
Silloth, per Frederic A. Dixon, Esq., M.	0	17	3
Stonehouse, per Rev. W. Farren White, 1890	1	5	0
Surbiton, per Georgie Bryant	0	10	0
Thurloxtton, A Friend, deficit	0	2	0
Timberscombe, per Rev. R. C. Crosswell	3	2	4
Torquay, per Mrs. Goslett, 1890 ..	1	18	0
Do., per Rev. D. Rutherford, D.R.M.	4	11	0
Do., per M's. Goslett, half results of Sale of Work for Rio Seamen's Mission, per Mrs. Hockin, £11; Subs., £4	15	0	0
Tunbridge Wells, per Mrs. J. W. Fox, deficit	0	7	0
Weston-super-Mare, Juvenile M.	0	2	2
Do., Miss M. Atkins, deficit	0	10	0
Withycombe, per Rev. R. Birt-whistle	0	17	0
Wootton Courtney, per Rev. J. Stanley	0	18	9
York, per Rev. W. H. Collins, 1890 ..	17	7	0
Sale of Publications	14	17	9

SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE, MAY 1, 1891.

ELMFIELD HOUSE, SOUTHWELL, NOTTS.

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

ANNUAL SALE, in behalf of the Mission in Tierra del Fuego, will (D.V.) be held in July or August. Contributions earnestly requested by Mrs. GAHAN.

Beautiful Spring and Summer Flowering Plants for Sale on behalf of the Mission. Plant now. Double White Rocket, early. Forget-me-not, Spirea Japonica, Anemone Japonica, 4d. each, 3s. 6d. a dozen, post-free. Forget-me-not, two kinds, 3d. each, 2s. 3d. a dozen. Narcissus, two dozen, 1s. 4d., post-free. Mrs. GAHAN, Maherabeg, Donegal, Ireland.

THE ANNUAL SERMON

WILL (D.V.) BE PREACHED ON

ASCENSION DAY,

MAY 7TH, AT

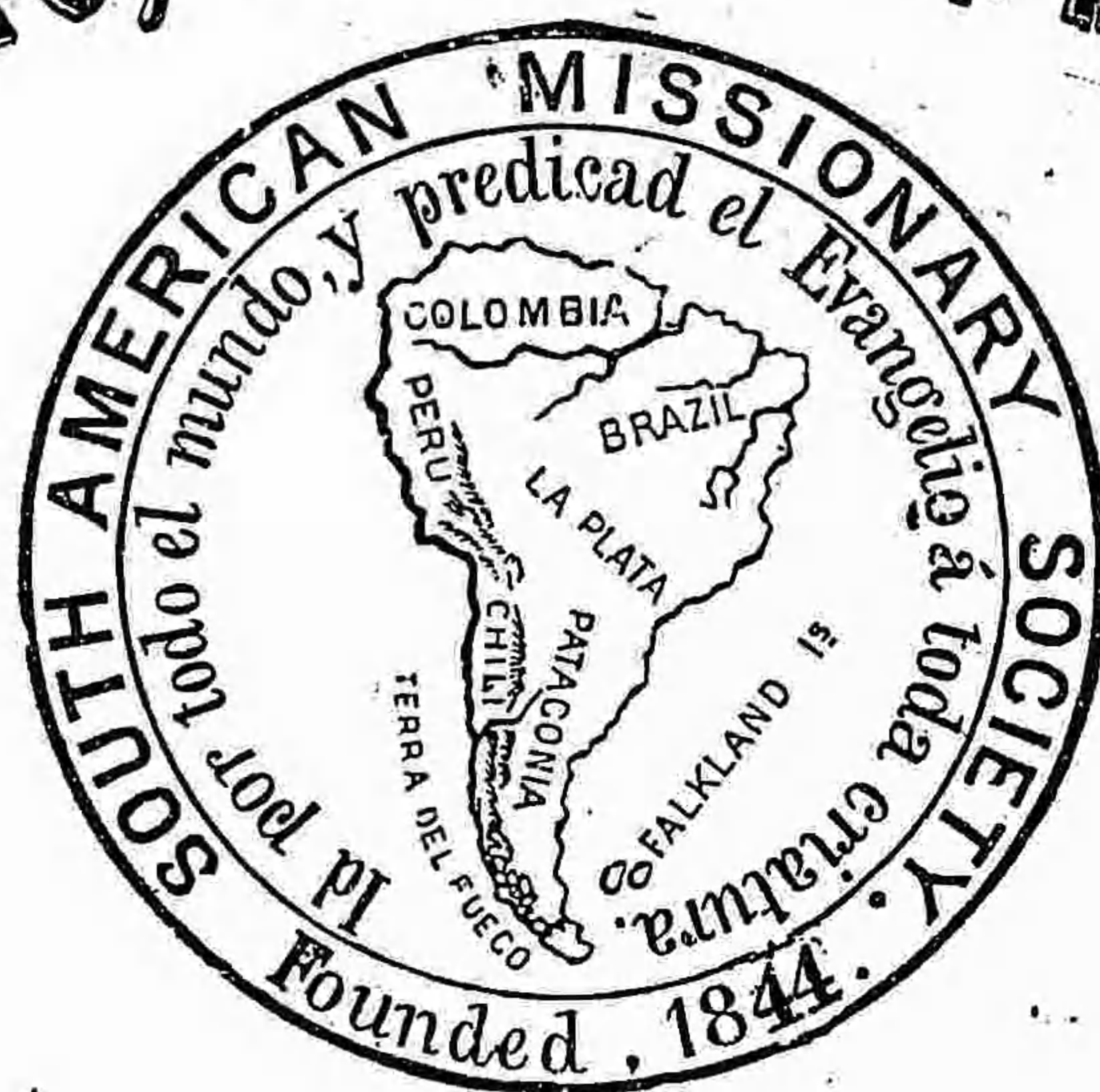
ST. PAUL'S, ONSLOW SQUARE,

BY

THE REV. F. W. WEBB-PEPLOE, M.A., VICAR.

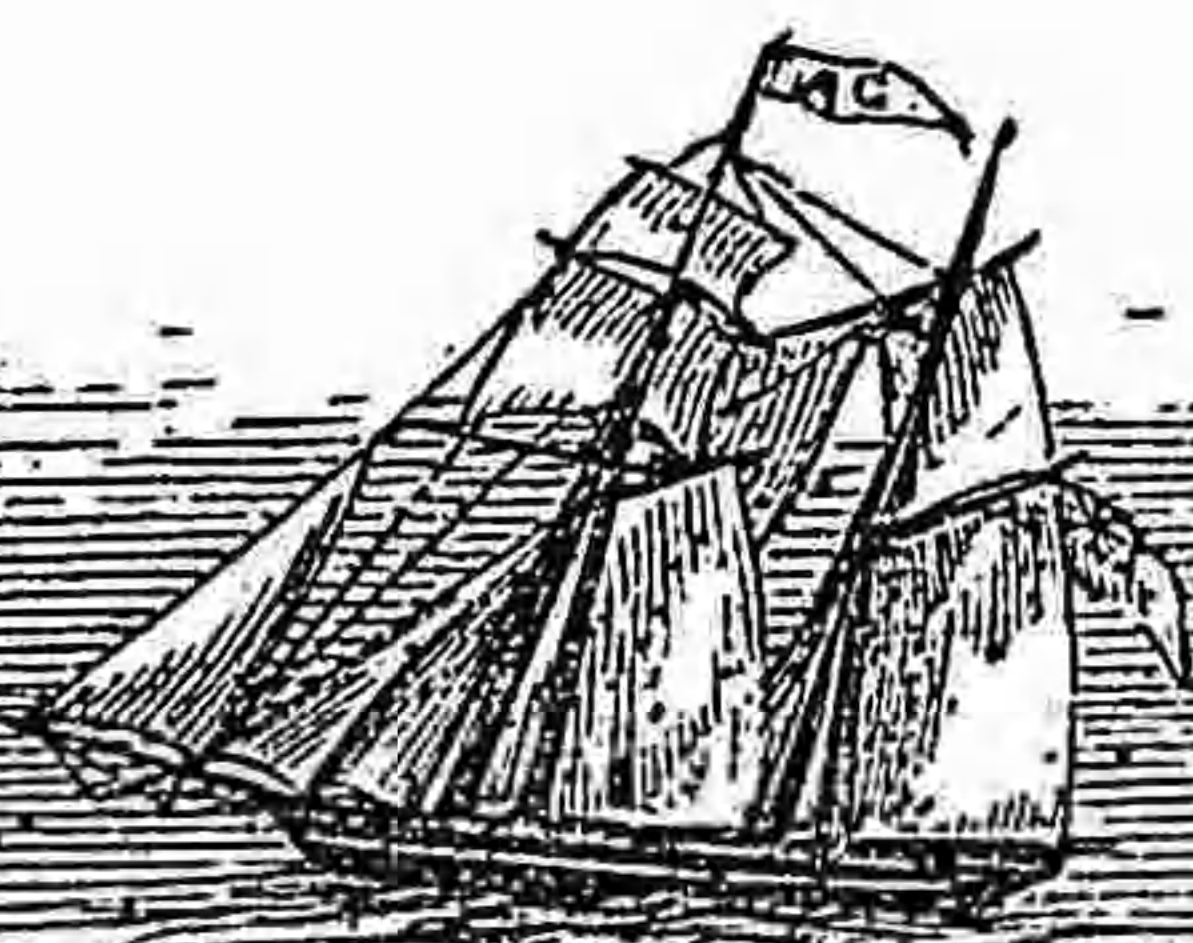
Service will commence at 11 o'clock.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.



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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.

JUNE 1, 1891.

General Intelligence, and Prayer Union.



WE are happy and thankful to be able to say that our Annual Meeting passed off very satisfactorily. There was a very good and sympathetic gathering of old and new friends, and the speeches, as might have been expected, were excellent. The speech of the Chairman, Bishop Barry, was a most able and eloquent one, and will probably, with the Bishop's leave, be thrown into a more durable form as one of the Leaflets of the Society.

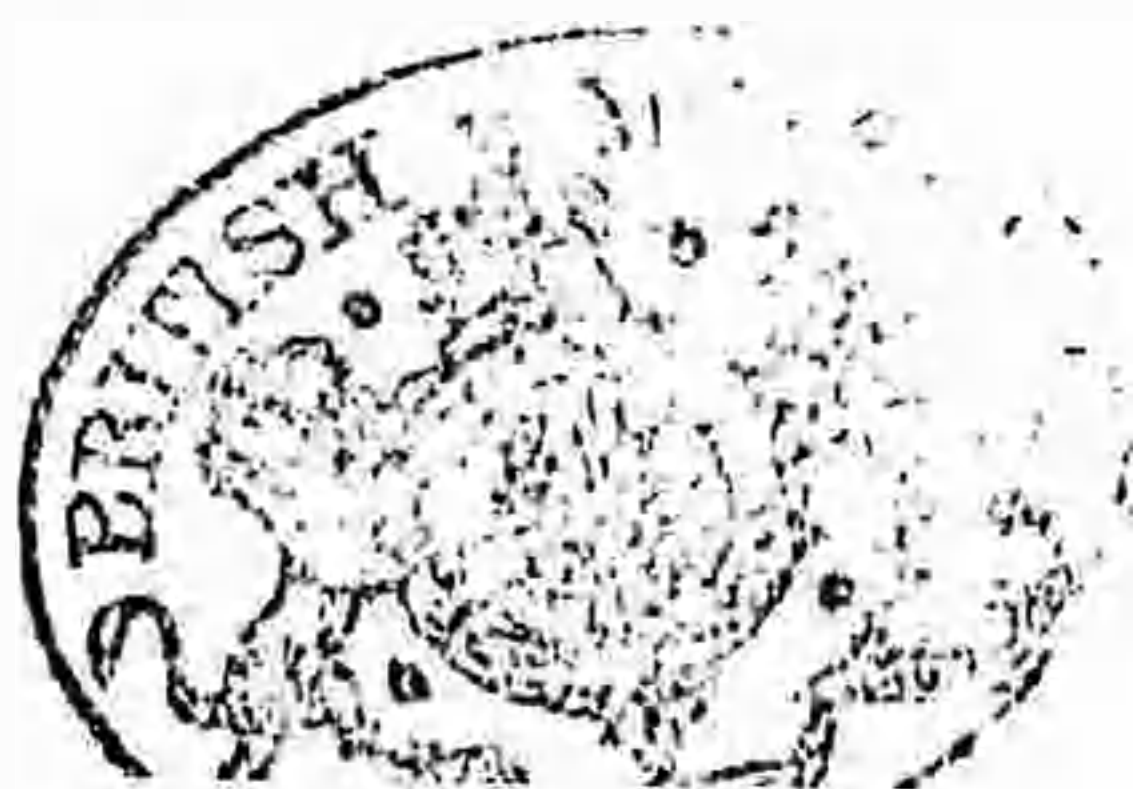
The Committee desire to express their warmest acknowledgments to the "Lota Company" for the repairs and improvements made at the Lota Parsonage previous to Mr. and Mrs. Elkin entering on possession, and also to Mr. and Mrs. Thompson Matthews for their kindness and hospitality to Mr. and Mrs. Elkin during the repairs at the Parsonage.

The Committee regret to hear of the loss sustained by Mr. and Mrs. Holms, and by Henry Katannash and his wife, in the deaths of their little children, and wish to assure them of their sympathy.

Mr. and Mrs. Barnett have returned to England from their recent tour in South America, and the Committee much appreciate the kind interest Mr. Barnett has taken in the Society's stations, and the valuable suggestions he has been good enough to make for the more effective working of some of them.

The annual sermon was preached by the Rev. H. W. Webb-Peploe, M.A., at St. Paul's Church, Onslow Square, on Ascension Day. Seldom, if ever, was a more forcible and eloquent appeal made on behalf of the Society. There was an excellent congregation, and upwards of £33 was collected.

We regret to announce the death of Canon Cadman, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Marylebone, one of our Vice-Presidents and Clerical Referees. His loss will be deeply regretted by a large circle of friends, and by the



Church of England, of which he was at once an ornament and strong support. We have also had a serious loss in the death of the Rev. Canon Hussey, another of our vice-presidents, and a very old friend and supporter of the Society.

Sir R. N. Fowler, Bart., M.P., has, we are sorry to record, been suddenly called away by death. He was one of our vice-presidents, and had for many years taken an interest in our Society and its work, on more than one occasion advocating its claims at our annual meeting.

The total amount received from April 21 to May 20 was £471 13s. 8d.

The following are the subjects for prayer on Monday, June 8:—

1. We pray God to watch over and safeguard all our missionaries, especially those exposed to the dangers of war in Chili.
2. We pray that God may be pleased to restore peace to Chili, and that His Blessed Spirit may promote the diffusion of true religion in that distracted land.
3. We again desire God's gracious guiding in the present stage of our Mission in Paraguay, and that the arrangements now being made by the Committee may prove efficacious for bringing in the Indian of that region into the fold of Christ.
4. We pray for the same gracious guidance in regard to the proposed changes at the Ooshooia and Wollaston Stations.

South American Missionary Society.



THE annual meeting of this Society was held on Thursday afternoon, April 30, at Sion College, Victoria Embankment, the Right Rev. Bishop Barry, D.D., in the chair. The general attendance was numerous. On the platform were the Very Rev. Dean of Norwich, the Ven. the Archdeacon of London, the Revs. Canon Thomas, Dr. Hole, W. Windle, W. H. Shimield, Evan Hopkins, H. S. Acworth, Charles Stirling, R. S. Keitch, W. E. Martlew, L.S., G. W. Grundy; Vice-Admiral Grant, Captain E. Poulden, R.N., Commander Sullivan, R.N., Henry Morris, Esq., W. Barnell, Esq., W. H. Norman, Esq., E. H. Woods, Esq., W. Hughes Hughes, Esq., C. Hooper, Esq., E. Darbyshire, Esq., G. H. Mawer, Esq., E. A. Helmsland, Esq., W. Patrick, Esq., F. G. Luck, Esq., Dr. McClintock, Rev. R. J. Simpson, M.A., &c.

The proceedings having been opened by the singing of the hymn commencing "Thou whose almighty word," prayer was offered by the Rev. H. S. Acworth (organising secretary for the provinces).

The Clerical Secretary announced that letters of regret for absence had been received from the (late) Archbishop of York [Most Rev. Dr. Thompson], the Bishops of Winchester, Liverpool, Worcester, and Rochester; also from the Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton, C.B., and Captain Parker Snow.

Captain Edward Plowden, R.N., read the following financial statement:—

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

As a general summary of receipts and expenditure, irrespective of the sums raised abroad for chaplaincies, &c., called forth through the Society's existence and aid, and there expended, amounting to

The total expenditure from home has been £1,515 0 1

which has been met as follows :—

By cash receipts and initial balance .. £10,149 4 0

By deficit balance carried forward as a charge

on 1891 1,050 0 0

————— 11,199 4 0

The Rev. R. J. Simpson (clerical secretary) read extracts from the report.

We regret that no funds have been available to recoup the debt of £1,000 due to the Reserve Fund which was reported last year as advanced therefrom, to meet the closing liabilities of 1889.

Legacies amounted to £478, whereas the yearly average from this source has been in the course of ten years over £1,100. The Committee observe with pleasure the consideration of those kind friends who have adopted the plan of giving largely during life in lieu of legacies.

On the expenditure side, the total cost of the mission stations has been somewhat lessened, and reduction is further progressing. Home expenses have also been reduced.

The adverse balance has been produced chiefly by diminished receipts under donations and legacies as compared with the average of the last ten years.

In anticipation of the deficit, it became necessary for the Committee to arrange for, as far as practicable, the progressive reduction of their grants for the stipends of their chaplains, and for the corresponding increase of the subvention grants raised at the stations ; and also to leave some stations vacant.

The Committee again record their deep sense of obligation to the Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers of the Society, who have so kindly and materially assisted them in their work during the past year.

The Right Rev. CHAIRMAN said,—Ladies and gentlemen, at this stage of the proceedings it becomes my duty, as chairman, in the first place to move the following resolution :—"That the report now read be adopted and circulated, and that the following gentlemen be elected to serve on the Committee for the ensuing year." [Names read.] On that part of my duty there is nothing to be said. You have heard extracts from the report, and, having had an opportunity of perusing the report *in extenso*, I may tell you that those extracts only give comparatively fragmentary specimens of the very interesting document which records the work of the past year. Let me further remark that the gentlemen whose names have just been read are, I believe, all without exception old and tried members of the Committee. I shall not comment any more on these matters, it being my special business to introduce generally the subject which is to occupy our minds on this occasion. I have always considered that the function of a chairman is general and introductory, and in the present case I feel bound to confess that hitherto I have not known much about the work of this Society, such service as I have been enabled to render to the missionary cause having been given to other Societies, and especially to that great Society (the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel) which is holding its annual meeting at the present moment. But I have learnt quite enough to know that this Society has very strong claims to the sympathy of the English nation and to the confidence of English Churchmen, its work being carried on upon the old, well-tried lines of the Church of England. It has long enjoyed the patronage of most, if not all, the Bishops of the Church, and I believe that the present Archbishop of Canterbury and the late Archbishop of York, whose loss I think all sections in the Church of England are at this moment deploring, have taken the chair on occasions like the present. Moreover, I observe that its missionaries all work under the able and kindly superintendence of the Bishop of the Falkland

Islands ; so the Society has the advantage—and as Englishmen we must all desire that it should continue to have that advantage—of episcopal guidance and superintendence. But, while this Society has certainly claims to the confidence of English Churchmen as such, I think the records of the work of the Society in the past are its best recommendation, not merely to the confidence, but also to the strong sympathy of Christian people. I really question whether any other society of our own day—any other special branch of missionary work—has been marked by more apostolic signs of self-sacrifice and earnest devotion. The work has been one of unexampled difficulty owing to various causes. It has been carried on with insufficient resources over a vast area, and it has certainly had the mark of God's blessing upon it in the reality of spiritual power manifested in the various branches of usefulness undertaken. I don't know whether or not you have ever been struck by the very interesting variety which there is in the history of mission work. If you look back to the history of the Church of Christ you find that in its early days it had three great conversions to achieve. It began with attempts to convert the people of the Roman Empire. It took up, as it were, ancient associations, and it sought to breathe into them a new spirit—a Divine spirit ; it sought to enable the dry bones to live, and it raised them up as a great army instinct with the life of God. Then there came that great irruption of barbarian races into the Roman Empire. The Church of Christ now had to achieve the conversion of men who were in all cases heathen, and in most cases certainly deserved the name barbarian, and although no doubt the framework of the future was supplied by Roman civilisation, and the spirit which had been breathed into that civilisation through the diffusion and influence of Christianity, it was a matter of no small difficulty to take up the invading races in Europe and Asia, and to train them into such national life as we see displayed in European civilisation at the present time. It was through these three courses—the influence of Christianity upon Roman civilisation, the introduction of barbarous races into the pale of the family of humanity, and therefore the family of God, and the building up of those races in the true moral and spiritual force of national life—that the work of conversion was, under God's blessing, successfully achieved. Now, ladies and gentlemen, I think it is in those three ways that the work of the Church of England is being carried on at the present moment. She has to deal, both in the East and in the West, with ancient forms of civilisation. In some cases, indeed, those forms may seem to have had their day, though they still remain as memories of the past, and they only require the germ of regeneration to quicken them into a higher spiritual life. Everywhere on the continent of Africa, in Polynesia, and in South America, we are brought into contact with absolute barbarism, in addition to those who were called barbarians in the Middle Ages, in whom there has been found culture of a crude and fallacious kind ; and we have to take in hand these races, endeavour to implant in them the germs of a new spiritual life, and to bring them into the Christian fold, that they may be fellow-citizens of the saints, and of the household of God. And then still further—and this is a beautiful example of what I wish to lay before you—the Church of England has taken in hand the grand work of aiding in the building up of our Colonial Empire, or rather of our great Commonwealth ; for it is the pride of England to sit as a queen among her dependencies. What the future of that Empire in its coherent entirety may be it is not easy to say—perhaps that is one of the greatest problems that press upon the minds of English statesmen at this moment ; but one thing is very certain, and that is that Canada, Australia, and Africa will have grown up into great leading communities of the future when we have passed away. That they will have material greatness I have not the smallest doubt ; that they will advance more or less in learning and culture is, I think, equally probable. The question which lies before the Church of Christ is whether their powers will be used to deepen the Christian influences of the future—whether their future shall be stamped, as it were, with the sign of the Cross, and guided by the Spirit of God. Those great problems are before our Church at the present moment. I think she is awaking to a sense of the greatness and complexity of the work that has to be done ; and I hope she will awake more and more to a sense of the importance of the work of this Society, though it may be regarded by some as an outlying field of mission work. The main business of

the Society is to deal with barbarous or uncivilised races, and everyone almost now knows how great has been its success in labouring to bring them into the family of civilisation and the family of God, and how their condition has been raised through their having been brought under the influence of the Gospel. The testimony of Mr. Darwin, given with his usual candour — that candour which was so signal a phase of his noble character — has, I know, been quoted on the platform of this Society before now, and I believe that up to the end of his days he was a contributor to the funds of the Society. Ladies and gentlemen, I hope you will never be led to believe that there are any races of men who are incapable of laying hold of the essence of Christianity, of knowing the love of Christ, and being guided by the Spirit of God. No doubt some have made the mistake of endeavouring to transplant a full-grown tree instead of simply sowing the seed of the Word of God; no doubt some have made the mistake of expecting heathen people to take up or accept all at once the complete fabric of English Christianity; but wherever Christ is preached, wherever the revelation of God to man, and of God and man made one, has been made known, you have a right to expect that the minds and hearts of those who are addressed will be open to that teaching. I don't think there is any instance in all missionary experience in which the power of such teaching has not been felt, and in which the work has not been blessed. Perhaps I may be allowed, on the principle that egoism is the truest modesty, to illustrate this by referring to my own experience within the last few years. I suppose you know that among some learned and intelligent persons it has been the custom to assume that the Aborigines of Australia are the most utterly irreclaimable of barbarians. It has been said that those aboriginal races will soon be all dead, and pseudo-science will tell you that it is the white man's presence that kills them. I believe that it is not the white man's presence, but the white man's sin, that causes them to die. I have heard a great deal about what goes on among them in Australia, and especially in the north and west, and I am told that while some of the natives have become childish, and will not bear comparison with the European races, still when such people have been treated as members of our common humanity, and the teaching of our Lord Jesus Christ has been brought before them, they have shown a moral adaptability, under certain restrictions, to the habits of civilisation itself, and that some of them have unquestionably been drawn as intelligent beings into the fold of the Lord Jesus Christ. I am inclined to think that there is in this case somewhat of the old principle that if you want to hang a dog you must first give him a bad name, and that those who speak of the Aborigines as utterly irreclaimable races do so because they rather desire to treat them as tools and slaves than to try to elevate them. Besides this work the Society takes up one of extreme difficulty in ministering to our fellow-countrymen and other Europeans who, for the purpose of commercial or industrial enterprise, are found to have scattered themselves over the vast area of South America. Now, living as we do in a densely-populated country, we can hardly conceive what is the difficulty of dealing with these outlying and wandering sheep of the fold of Christ. Here you have a little handful of men in a little settlement which is springing up in a remote part of the Continent. You pass on, and you traverse perhaps fifty or a hundred miles of desolate-looking country before you find another small settlement; and this being the case, you may in some degree judge of the difficulty of ministering to these scattered Europeans. As you push further on you find more of these pioneers of civilisation, and thus the difficulty is proportionately increased. I have seen something of the same kind in the vast continent of Australia, where there was about one human being to a quarter of a square mile of territory. In South America, as you may learn from the Report, the difficulty which presents itself in this branch of work is very great indeed. The States of that Continent, with the exception of British Guiana, are not included in the Queen's dominions. The English have merely gone out individually, so to speak, for their own purposes. Some of them have met with marvellous success; but as a body they cannot maintain for themselves the means of sustaining their spiritual life. Many of them are, indeed, doing something to help themselves in that respect, and I am glad to see that the Committee of the Society is impressing upon them the duty of

self help ; but at the same time they need help from strong and distant centres of Christian life, and I fear that they must look still, and perhaps in some cases must look for many years, to those who enjoy the full advantages and blessings of Christian ordinances to assist them in spiritual matters. And, ladies and gentlemen, how much of our own Christian life do we owe to generations that are past, who had a great work to do in spreading the truth in our own land, and who made great sacrifices in order to secure for us the spiritual blessings which we now enjoy, and to gain for us the immense advantages of spiritual life. That being the case I think it becomes us to act in accordance with the moral logic of our Lord's words, "Freely ye have received, freely give." We have "received" without money and without price through the labours of others in the past, and it is our duty, therefore, as a matter of honesty, to work not only for the present, but so far as we can for the future. Another branch of the work of the Society is that which lies amongst the Aborigines of South America. The history of that continent is a singularly interesting and striking one. A great ancient civilisation there was destroyed almost entirely by the European invasion of the sixteenth century. The civilisation which was then introduced was no doubt better in many respects than that which preceded ; but while it had some noble points it had also fatal defects, and as a kind of Nemesis for wrong doing the invaders seem to have mingled with the ancient Aborigines and to have suffered in consequence. Therefore I think those who have gone out, as it were, from the midst of English civilisation ought in this case to take some slight share at least in the discharge of the duty which is laid upon this Society. I think that English laymen in South America ought to endeavour to introduce a fresh life among those with whom they are brought in contact, and to endeavour to guide them to higher enterprises than those of mere worldly advancement. But it is on the two other branches of the Society's work that our attention must mainly be fixed—the work amongst the heathen, and the work amongst our scattered fellow-countrymen and our other European brethren, both of whom are placed in circumstances of exceptional difficulty as regards spiritual life. Both these works appeal strongly for our sympathy and support. Of course I know there is a great multiplicity of calls for pecuniary aid on every side, but we can all do something to assist our Church in the work which it has to do at home and abroad, and I am sure that there are comparatively few cases in which some money could not be spared when the call is regarded as a call from God. To do something for the work of God both at home and abroad is as much an integral part of vital Christianity as saying our prayers day by day or coming to the table of the Lord. If we could only get that into our hearts and minds, then we should not hear people crying out piteously for want of adequate support in their work. Support would then be given almost without an effort, and yet not altogether without an effort, for work which involves no sacrifice calls down no blessing. Still it is our privilege to do these things. Let us never forget that it is the duty of every Christian man to take up some branch of work in the Church, whether at home or abroad. Let him not suppose that any work in which he may choose to engage will be absolutely perfect, or without its failures, or beyond the reach of criticism ; but I would say—for the sake not only of God's service, but for the sake of our own souls—let us not be content to talk or to criticise, but let us try to *do* something, let us throw thought and labour and prayer into that great work which Christ has entrusted to our Church which is the preparation for His coming, when He will take the unfinished work from the hands of His servants and by His own Divine mind will complete and perfect it for ever.

The ARCHDEACON of LONDON, in seconding the motion, said—My Lord Bishop, ladies and gentlemen, towards the close of last year I had the honour of addressing a few valedictory words to a missionary who was going out to South America under the auspices of this Society ; and I felt it to be a very great honour, because when I considered the comfort and security which are enjoyed at home I could not help contrasting the position of those who are engaged in such work with the difficulties which await those who are going out to labour in foreign countries. On the occasion to which I allude a young man was offering to work for the Society in South America, though it was unable, for want of means, to support him. He was going out to labour among the Araucanian Indians,

inspired by zeal for the work, and inspired also by hereditary honour, his father and his grandfather having both acted as missionaries in South America, and now we hear that after a very hopeful commencement of the work he had undertaken he has been called away in the providence of God, and almost before he had put his hand to the plough has ceased from his labours for ever. It is certainly under one aspect, that which concerns the Society, a sad and sorrowful romance; but as regards Mr. William Reade Gardiner himself I cannot but feel that to pass away as he did, called just at the beginning of bitter trials, was a blessed change. The doctor who attended him in his fatal illness said he had very seldom met with a young missionary who appeared so absolutely and so heartily devoted to his work; and the same gentleman, who attended him up to his death, which occurred in February last, stated that when he had been attacked by typhoid fever he would not consent to remain in his house lest he should thus give trouble to himself and his wife, and was in consequence carried to the hospital, where after a short time he expired. This is not the only experience of the kind that I have had in connection with mission work. Not long ago a young man came from the Church Missionary Society to be examined for deacon's orders. A year or two ago he went out as a missionary to South Africa. Unfortunately he was called to labour in a very unhealthy part of the continent, and very soon after he received holy orders he died from a local fever. Again, later on there was a special ordination service for a young man at St. Augustine's, Highbury, and I was called upon to preach a sermon on that occasion. A few months after that young man, who had gone out as a missionary to Central Africa, also succumbed to an attack of a local disease. There you have three cases illustrating the fact that missionaries carry their lives, as it were, in their hands. I sometimes wonder that the work of missionaries is not far more widely recognised in England. I have learnt from the report that there are only seven ordained missionaries working under the auspices of this Society, only fourteen laymen, who have seven ladies working with them, and five native agents. That is the whole list of agents supported by the Society. I believe the Bishop of the Falkland Islands has some twenty clergymen working under him, but of these thirteen were supported from other sources. The total income of this Society is not more than £11,000 a year. When we consider the enormous extent of South America, when we know what is the position of the native tribes still left in that continent, and when we know how Christianity has been associated in the minds of the native population with the greatest cruelty and with various forms of guile, lust, and lying, we must feel that the responsibility laid upon this Society is very great indeed. It is only forty-seven years since the Society was founded, and for some years after it was a very small and I might almost say a personal Society. It first began to be widely known when so many of our fellow-countrymen began to make large sums of money by adventures connected with commerce and enterprise in that part of the world. Surely it ought now to receive much larger support. When we consider what sums are spent in London at this time of the year, and almost up to the end of July, in costly entertainments, on things which perish in the using, and give only a doubtful pleasure even for the moment, when you know that a thousand pounds is sometimes spent upon one festivity, and that immense amounts are expended on flowers, decorations, costly wines, and so forth, you cannot help feeling that the paltry support given to this Society is indeed a deplorable thing to contemplate. So far as my observation goes, it appears that those who support the Society most liberally are persons who have either been to South America or have had their special attention drawn to that wonderful continent. But I must say that a strong obligation with respect to this Society rests upon the Christian Church of this country and upon the nation generally. Think of the immense advantages which many of our fellow-countrymen derive from South America. I believe there are no less than 300,000 English settlers in the different States, in addition to whom there are about 600,000 Italians. Besides the English settlers there are thousands of British sailors constantly coming and going, many of whom remain for a long time in port while their ships are being unloaded and loaded. We hear a great deal about British enterprise in the Argentine Republic, Chili, and other parts, and when we think of this, and when we know that the railways of South America yield very

large returns in dividends to people in this country, I think we must feel that there ought to be much larger support for a work the importance and scope of which has been so well described by the Right Rev. Chairman. I most earnestly re-echo his words; I most earnestly call upon you not to rest contented with what has been done in the past, but to go forward, and to endeavour to plant in every town and in every considerable village in England new associations to assist in extending mission work in what is perhaps the most romantic quarter of the globe—a quarter abounding in objects deeply interesting to men of science and in large mineral resources, a country whose birds are glorious, and whose butterflies are like beautiful bits extracted from a rainbow. Everything by which nature can attract the eye of man is to be found in South America, but alas! alas! this three hundred years' experience among the natives of Christianity is that it has only resulted in cruelty and degradation for them. God grant that through the efforts of this Society the result may be very different in future; God grant that even in the third branch of the work, that of spreading a knowledge of the truths of Scripture among degraded Romanists, there may be a success vouchsafed for which we shall have reason to thank Him.

The motion was then adopted.

The DEAN of NORWICH said—I have the privilege of moving the following resolution:—"That this meeting desires to express its thankfulness to God for the success which has attended the labours, and for the kind Providence which has preserved the lives, of our missionaries during the past year, and it trusts that the Committee may be enabled by increased income to efficiently maintain the three mission stations recently established, and to extend the usefulness of the valuable missions to sailors." I could have wished that the order of to-day's proceedings had been somewhat broken, and that instead of being called upon to speak after, I had been asked to speak before the Right Reverend Chairman, and that the collection had been made immediately after his speech; for I am persuaded that nothing I can say can be compared for a moment in its influence to that masterly statement which we heard from his lips respecting the influence of the Christian religion upon the growth of civilisation throughout the world. Now there are two societies connected with our Church which, though they may fairly be described as great Societies, appear to be in very much the same position as regards popularity. Neither of them seems to be well known, and neither of them is adequately supported, while both are doing a very important work. One of these societies is the Colonial and Continental Church Society, which is labouring amongst our own countrymen in the Colonies of Great Britain, and amongst the visitors and toilers of the Continent of Europe; while the other is the South American Missionary Society, which is labouring amongst the Indians and amongst our own kith and kin in the great South American Continent, by bringing to them some portion at least of those means of grace which we enjoy at home, and is endeavouring to introduce the blessings of true religion among the native races. It seems marvellous that these two societies should be so little known. I have met with a number of persons who knew little or nothing about either, and if I had to make a choice as to which was least known, I think it would be the Society whose cause we are gathered to-day to promote. Now why should this be so? You have heard from the Report why it should not be so. The Society has made very great efforts to circulate information respecting its work in South America, but, somehow or other, the chasm between ourselves and the work of the Society seems to be very deep and very wide. What a history South America possesses! Think of this great continent, with no less than fourteen different States, each of them having a political history almost romantic in its character, throwing off government after government, and achieving through great efforts a sort of independence! Think of those States having the same form of religion, and yet being quite separate and independent in their government and political organisation. All this intensifies the difficulty of missionary efforts. Nor should we forget that Rome has been much earlier in the field than we have. We must be ever mindful, too, of the fact that Rome is absolutely unchanged, and that her influence is being exercised in almost all directions. Not only is she endeavouring to regain her former influence in Italy, but she is exerting herself in

a similar way among the Aborigines of different countries. Nothing, in fact, is more clear than that Romanism is striving to arrest the progress of the simple truth as it is in Jesus Christ. You have only to read the Report which has been presented to have any possible scepticism on this point removed. And, then, let me remark that there is a very great and blessed interest attached to the origin of this Society. The Society was literally founded, and cradled, and nursed by the holy heroism of one man, and that man not a clergyman, but a layman. Surely we cannot but thank God for that! There is not another religious community under heaven so rich in the power that laymen are able to devote to the advancement of the Church of Christ as our own, and it is owing to the action of a layman belonging to our own Church that we are now awake to the importance of the Society's work in South America. I firmly believe that the day is not far distant when we shall feel how important it is that godly laymen should consecrate not only their talents and their wealth, but themselves also, to work for the Lord Jesus Christ, following the example of Captain Allen Gardiner, who about fifty years ago commenced the blessed work taken up by this Society, and endeavoured with his companions to bring the poor Fuegians to a knowledge of the Saviour. And so it came to pass that one of the greatest scientific men of his day would not at first admit the possibility of missionaries dealing effectually with the Fuegians, considering them the most irreclaimable of barbarians; and yet it has now been proved that the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ is even to them "the power of God unto salvation." If we needed proof of this we should find it in the fact that amongst this very race of people you have a church, you have schools, you have a mission building, you have a Bible class, and you have that latest phase of parochial interest and spiritual power called "mothers' meeting." I attach very great importance to this last means of usefulness. It was my privilege while residing at Liverpool to observe from time to time the moral influence of mothers' meetings. I have seen mothers coming to those meetings with tattered garments, bringing with them sometimes children whose garments were even more tattered; I have seen mothers who looked as if they had imbibed something stronger than tea; and I have afterwards seen those mothers at the meetings looking much cleaner and neater than they did before, and their children also looked cleaner and neater. I have also visited them at their own homes, and have found the whole moral tone raised. I attributed all this improvement to the mothers' meetings, and when on looking over the Report of this Society I found that mothers' meetings were carried on in connection with its other work, I could not but hope that much good would spring from that kind of agency. Then we ought to consider the claims which arise from our connection as a nation with the commerce and the produce of South America. Why, in Liverpool there are lines of steamers which are engaged in carrying commodities from England to South America and from South America to England. There are great mines in that continent which are being worked by Englishmen, there are great centres of industry where some of our own countrymen are always to be found; and surely we are under solemn obligations to do something for the spiritual benefit of a country with which we have such close commercial intercourse. It may be objected that the steamers all belong to a few individuals. There could not be a greater mistake than to suppose that the persons whose names are on the brass plates of the great shipping offices of Liverpool are the sole owners. There are in these days numerous limited liability companies, and the real shipowners are to be found in the list of shareholders. There is nothing that I hate much more than companies of that kind, but let shareholders remember that there is no such thing in this world as irresponsible wealth. The existence of the wealth may be unknown to men, but God knows it, and those who make profits are responsible to Him for the manner in which they use their wealth. But then we have not merely to consider the fact of there being so much British commerce with South America, we have also to look at the fact that the English language seems not unlikely to become a universal language, and that it may therefore be through the medium of that language that the Word of God will be made known to the myriads of men who are as yet unacquainted with it. While the Bishop was speaking I was reminded of the fact that about one-fifth of the population of the globe is under British rule,

Now how is it that God has allowed this little island to exercise so much power throughout the world? How is it that our sailing ships whiten the waters of every ocean? How is it that the Union Jack floats on all seas, and that British commerce is a synonym for advancement and enterprise? My lord, I believe that God has given us this power to use, not for ourselves, but for the benefit of the other families of the human race; not to enrich our own coffers or to increase our luxuries, but that we may have the unspeakable luxury of doing good, and the great honour of evangelising the world, so that the whole earth may be filled with the knowledge of that great salvation which Christ has wrought out for all men. It is because the South American Missionary Society represents these great principles that I have ventured to say a few words on its behalf. I will only add that I am thoroughly ashamed that I have been so ignorant of the work that it has been doing, but that I hope to do something for it in future, and—to follow up profession by practice—I promise an annual offertory for it at Norwich Cathedral.

Vice-Admiral GRANT, C.B., in seconding the resolution, said—Ladies and gentlemen, after the display of oratory which you have had this afternoon it is rather awkward for a sailor like myself to stand up and speak, but I am encouraged to speak by the fact that this Society was founded by a sailor, of whom it may well feel proud. It is forty years ago since I first became acquainted with the Fuegians, among whom this Society's work was at first mainly carried on; and I must say that at that time I agreed with Mr. Darwin that they were the missing link, and had no idea that they had minds and hearts that could be touched. Last year, while I was in South America, I had the privilege of meeting Mr. Aspinall, and I then learned what these so-called monkeys had done. Forty years before I had seen some of them sitting crouched at the bottom of a canoe without a rag to cover them, except that the women had a skin over their backs; and you may imagine what a surprise it was to me to find such an improvement as you have heard described. It was my privilege to meet not only Mr. Aspinall but also Bishop Stirling, and to hear his account of the work that was being done in that part of South America. I had proofs also of the work which was being carried on at Buenos Ayres and round about there. My heart has, I confess, been more interested of late in that part of the Society's work than in its work among the Fuegians. What has been said about Buenos Ayres in the Report falls short of the truth. Let me mention a case which came within my own knowledge. A Swedish sailor who had been paid off went on shore with his money and fell into the hands of land sharks. His money was soon gone. What is a common practice there, he was knocked on the head and his body was found in the river. There is now a Sailors' Home there, and you have an admirable missionary of the Society in Mr. Walker, who is, I am sure, a great blessing to many of the sailors who come to the port. At one time there was great risk connected with work of that kind—a risk of having one's neck broken; and it was delightful to see what a change had been wrought and to hear the Gospel being preached to those people. The Spaniards are keenly alive to the degradation of their country, and I am quite certain that they are perfectly ready to welcome any work which is done by this Society. A further reason for supporting this Society is to be found in the fact that it is trying to help our countrymen and countrywomen in different towns and villages of South America. Young men have come to me and told me how they dreaded the temptations by which they were surrounded; and I cannot help thinking that all in this country who have boys of their own should help a Society which is trying to benefit the English boys and young people in South America. My experience leads me to say that I heartily approve of the work of this Society, and I pray God to bless and sustain those who are engaged in it.

The resolution was then put and carried.

HENRY MORRIS, Esq., then moved the following:—"That the best thanks of this meeting and of the Society are hereby given to the Right Reverend Bishop Barry, D.D., for so kindly and ably presiding on this occasion."

W. HUGHES-HUGHES, Esq., J.P., in seconding the resolution, said he might perhaps be allowed, even at that late hour, to tell an anecdote which would serve to illustrate the good which was being done by the Society's work at Ooshooia.

In a letter just received from their esteemed missionary, Mr. Burleigh, he said that one day a boy was skipping, when a companion said to him that he should not skip on that day, to which he replied "It is not Sunday, it is Saturday." That was a striking fact, as proving the influence of Mr. Burleigh's teaching on the observance of the Lord's Day.

The resolution having been adopted, the Right Reverend Chairman briefly returned thanks, and then closed the proceedings with the benediction.

The Southern Mission.



R. BURLEIGH writes to a friend in England:—

"Cape Horn, January 4, 1891.

"The people keep themselves poor, and we try to instil into them the fact that we should also come to poverty if we were so careless.

"I find also that it is best to make them earn everything they receive, and, except in the case of the sick and needy, give no food to the unemployed or lazy, making, of course, due allowance for bad weather and scarcity of their own supplies.

"This answers very satisfactorily with them, and I have much less trouble than formerly; they are, as a rule, very unruly, and if one gave way too much they would become much too heady.

"We are very pleased with their steady attendance at our daily services, and the young people generally are picking up a great deal. Our orphans and the other children are getting to sing very nicely, and are becoming useful in many ways. The very young children are very funny. Yesterday I was working at the new cottage for our helpers, and all the men were employed at a distance, so I was alone, and presently up came four naked little urchins of between four and five to look on. One picked up a piece of rope and tried to skip as he had seen the orphans, and another little fellow told him to stop. 'Why?' said he. 'Do you think it is Sunday, no, it is Saturday. Let me skip!' It was very amusing, and I had to laugh; but fancy this morning, in the midst of the service, I caught sight of the little skipper throwing a piece of wood to another, and he tossing it back; so I had to remind him of his sharpness yesterday, and that to-day it was Sunday. Poor little fellow, he looked so foolish!

"The old people, too, at times are just as entertaining—sometimes too ridiculous. When I was in bed the other day with a bad cold they were much concerned, and one old sorceress came down to say that two or three of the learned doctors were very willing to come down and try to cure me. Of course we declined with thanks. However, the old fellows came hovering round to see if there was a chance of a job.

"Among themselves there is a gradual decline of the old heathen practices; but they break out sometimes, when they are in a bad mood. Last week one of the old doctors, who was supposed to be very sick, kept us awake for hours with an oration; in the morning I asked his son if his father was in great pain in the night that he was calling out so. 'No,'

he said, 'he was abusing the women because they had not given him any fish.' 'Then,' said I, 'if he is able to make a noise like that he is well enough to work ;' and sure enough the old fellow turned out at once.

"Apropos of fish, we set our net the other day, and the same old fellow said, 'You'll catch all there are down here at one haul!' Well, we did get over a hundred fine mullet, and they lasted for the people's dinners several days.

"The Committee must send me help soon, or I must give in. They are so short of funds, it seems, they hardly know how to turn, and we are still in our little hut, as I have used the materials which the Bishop ordered for us, to increase the size of the Home, which could not possibly be avoided."

Chili.



THE following letter from the Rev. W. H. Elkin was necessarily omitted last month :—

"Lota, February 3, 1891.

"Through the goodness and mercy of our Heavenly Father we arrived safe and well on February 1, and met with a most hearty reception, both in Coronel and here.

"All are so pleased to have us among them again, and I earnestly trust that our coming may be made a great blessing.

"We have reached our destination in a time of great trouble on account of the revolution. Everyone is most anxiously waiting for news, as all communication is cut off. Work is at a standstill, and all are cast down. May God avert the terrible calamity of civil war, which is hanging over an almost ruined country. A list has been published of men who are not to leave the country, whilst men are being taken (English and foreign) daily, and compelled to serve under penalty of imprisonment, and, if rumour be correct, worse.

"I can do very little at present. Meetings are prohibited, and people are forbidden to walk together in the streets. The revolutionary party hold the fleet, and board all mail-boats to search or take the mails, so there is no security on shore or at sea, and everyone is terribly depressed.

"We are staying with Mr. Thompson Matthews and family until our house is repaired, for it is in such a dilapidated state that it will be some time before we can go into it. Our warmest thanks are due to them for so kindly receiving us.

"We could not get any tidings of the Bishop, or Mr. Gardiner, either at Monte Video or Sandy Point ; so I wrote his lordship, and addressed to Monte Video. As Englishmen and their property are insecure, we may all be taken off by the British squadron any day. The British Consul has his hands full, for there is no respect for the women and children, and a man's nationality is no safeguard. Forts have been erected along the shore at Coronel, which place was fired upon by the

"Esmeralda," and those killed were interred with full military honours. I must conclude now, or I shall be too late to board the 'Galicia,' and I know that if posted at Coronel this would never reach you."

"Lota, February 18, 1891.

"Just a short note by this mail to tell you that we are not yet in the parsonage, as it is undergoing repairs before we can enter. I trust to be settled in about another fortnight. The congregations at Lota have been excellent, and there seems a prospect of doing some good work here; but as for Concepcion I am not so sanguine.

"I have not seen Mr. Tyerman, as he is engaged in adding two rooms to his house in order to receive Mr. Gardiner, who, I hear, is in Valparaiso.

"It is a most anxious time here. Many banks have stopped payment, and food is at famine prices. Even railway fares are doubled."

Mr. J. S. Robertson writes:—

"Chañaral, Chili, February 14, 1891.

"We have been without a steamer since the 19th of January. The Opposition took this port and left us to our own resources. To-day is the last day we can have beef. The flour cannot last much longer. None of the Pacific steamers are allowed to touch at the Opposition ports, of which Chañaral and Taltal are at present the only two. What has happened in the South we do not know. I am sending this by a man who goes to Caldera, and, as that is a Government port, it can be sent on by steamer. In spite of all the trouble around us we still hold our service as usual, for which we are very thankful. Naturally, everything that can be bought is very dear. Whatever will happen to us we do not know, but we are in God's hands, and we are trusting in Him. There is plenty of fish in the sea."



Missions to Seamen.

R. WALKER writes:—

"The Buenos Ayres Harbour Mission and Sailors' Home, April 1, 1891.

"The following is the report of the Home and Mission in this port for March:—

"I have visited, as far as lay in my power, among the shipping, giving away reading-matter, tracts, testaments, &c., and making known the existence of the Home, inviting the men to make use of the reading-room, and inviting to the services in the Home. From twenty to thirty seamen come in daily to read the papers and books provided, or to play draughts or dominoes. Services were held twice on Sundays, one on the American bark "E. L. Mayberry," and nine in the Home. The average attendance was fairly good. My method on Sunday evenings is to go with a friend into the street in front of the Home distributing

tracts and inviting to the meetings. Many refuse, but some come, and we look for good results from the tracts distributed. I invited one man, who replied that "he had been to church once that day, the first time for six years." He would not come again. I referred to his case in my address as being like that of many more in this city and in that meeting. Afterwards a decently dressed man thanked me for my words, and said, "it was over two years since he was last at a meeting." Many come to these countries who forget God entirely, and throw off all moral restraints. We may hope that a word in season will not be fruitless. I know one man who, I believe, is earnestly trying to get away from his present life as a clown to a more settled and steady life. I induced him, as a start, to *sign* the pledge, as he was very much given to drinking.

"On one vessel I had a long talk with a sceptical young Orkney man, who did not see his need of a Saviour as he was not at all a bad fellow, in his own estimation. I offered him a Testament, and he refused it, saying he dared not read it, as it would condemn his practices. A cook of another vessel near by came up, and said he would be glad to have a Testament as he knew it was good, although he was not as good as he ought to be.

"In my weekly visitation of the Hospital I came across a young sailor who was dying. He had been staying in the Home, one of a crew we had in, and had shipped on a vessel in port. He recognised me, and I was greatly surprised to see him, especially when I noted his condition. He was very much distressed with his breathing, and the coldness of death was upon him, so that much conversation was impossible. I spoke to him of the Saviour's love, and urged him to think about his soul at once. Finding he had not written to his widowed mother, I asked her address, and promised to write to her. On my next visit he was dead, the nurse telling me he died a few hours after my last visit. I have the sad duty of writing to his poor mother. Another patient is a sceptic, and I have taken in to him books bearing on Christian evidences. His, I think, is a case of "don't want to be convinced." However, we preach the Gospel to all. To some it will become "a savour of life unto life"; to the others of death. But all seem glad to see me, and have the tracts and reading I take in, and to have a little conversation. My stock of reading matter and tracts is very limited, and I would be glad of a good supply.

"The Sailors' Home has had sixty-three boarders, and sixty-three for sleeping at night only, and of these last twenty were gratuitous, as were also seventeen meals to destitute men who came asking."

Mr. F. Holms also writes:—

"Pernambuco, February 28, 1891.

"I am especially pleased to be able to report unusual success and advantages for the Home this month (February).

"There have been twenty seamen boarding and lodging in the Home during the month, which is not an unusual number, but what is unusual is, that the majority have not been men sent by consuls who are responsible

for them, but seamen without a ship, resources, or protection. To receive them I have had to do so in view of their paying the Home from their advance notes. The experiment is rather a risky one for me who have to cash these notes, but so far it has worked well, with the result that a number of men have had a good home instead of being on the beach and at the mercy of land sharks. The men have easily and quickly found ships, for captains have come to the Home to choose men, when they would not take them from the beach.

"I have been particularly fortunate too in obtaining the services of a man as steward, who is almost the ideal man for the place. Besides having been boatswain for a number of years, and so had to some extent the managing of men, he has also been employed in other Sailors' Homes, and consequently knows how and what things are required. Under his hands the Home has seen several important improvements for the general order and comfort of seamen in the way of cleaning, whitewashing, rearranging and repairing of furniture, so that we can now well afford to invite inspection into all our rooms and arrangements. In spite of unusual expenses this month for utensils, whitewashing, &c., still the Home has quite paid its way.

"As to the visiting among the shipping and the Sunday services this month, I have to explain that these have been somewhat hindered by my family duties and trouble which were inevitable. On the 17th instant a daughter was born to us, who died on the 24th instant. My wife's illness, and the baby's illness and funeral, gave me much to do, as I had no one to help us except the servant of the house. And in addition to this I had a sore throat, which made singing and speaking undesirable.

"I visited nearly thirty vessels, six of which were steamers carrying large crews. In all newspapers, magazines, and tracts were distributed, and conversations turned to spiritual account, which I trust will bear fruit; in fact in one case it seems already to have done so. To God be the glory.

"Services were held on the s.s. 'Irene,' the 'Annie Marshal,' and the 'Westlothian.'

"There have been many more seamen in the hospital lately whom I have visited regularly, but there have been few cases of serious illness.'

Provincial Proceedings.



THE month of April proved a more than ordinarily busy one for our deputations, twenty-six sermons being preached, and nineteen meetings held, with collections amounting to over £160. An eight days' visit to Dublin was undertaken by the Rev. J. Roe, now Vicar of St. Paul's, Maidstone, and formerly our Society's chaplain at Santiago. It comprised Sunday evening sermons at St. Paul's, Dublin, and Christ Church, Leeson Park, with a meeting at the latter the previous Friday, and at Milltown the day before, and sermons at Killiney, St.

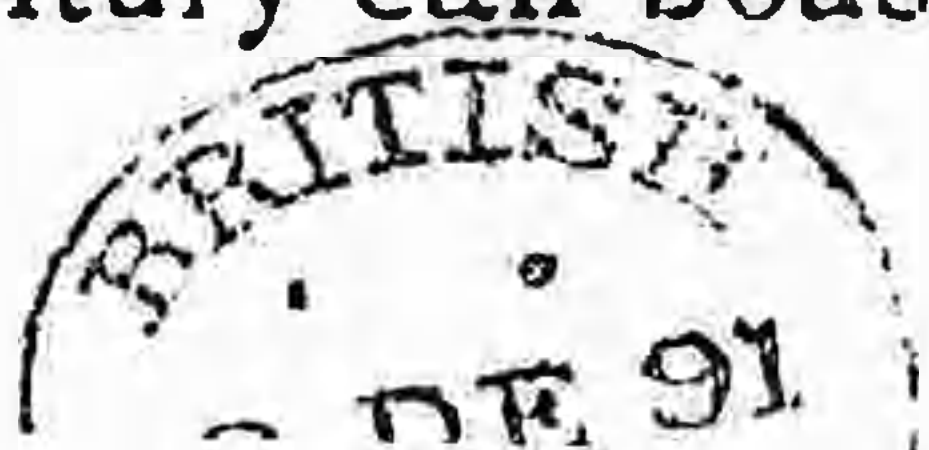
Matthias, and Sandford, on the Tuesday and Wednesday. We have not heard yet the financial results of the several engagements, but understand that our representative's advocacy gave great satisfaction, and can only regret that pulpits could not be obtained for the Sunday mornings.

The return from the Southern District, including two guineas for publications sold, shows a total of £100, which is considerably above the average received in one month. This is partly due, no doubt, to the excellent collections after our clerical secretary's appeals at Christ Church, Beckenham, and Isleworth, the latter being new ground. But we are glad to see in other cases, such as Durweston, Bryanstone, Bruton, and Felbridge, such notes as these, "the best figure ever reached," "unusually good results," "considerably more than last year," &c. Not the least encouraging item in Mr. Grundy's record is his visit to the Channel Islands. At Guernsey he held a drawing-room meeting, and gave a magic lantern lecture, arranging for visits at Jersey in the autumn.

Mr. Martlew's work for April covered a large area, comprising meetings or sermons, and sometimes both, in places so widely separate as Catfield in Norfolk, Malvern, Wolverhampton, Liverpool, and York. The first of these is an instance of what may be done in a small sphere by one whose heart is really given to missionary work. Miss Rope, who was once our hon. secretary at Worthing, did not lay aside her love for South America when she moved into a country village, but carried her interest with her and won fresh friends for us in her new home. Our old friend, the Rev. J. Davenport, of Great Malvern, gave Mr. Martlew a drawing-room meeting, at which £13 7s. was collected, and to this £5 was added by a magic lantern lecture at Malvern Wells. On April 19th Mr. Martlew preached three times at Wolverhampton, and also gave an address to the large Bible Class connected with St. Mark's. The collection at St. Mark's amounted to £11, and £6 additional is anticipated from the class. As regards Liverpool it is highly encouraging to learn that an active Diocesan Committee is in process of formation. The Dean of Norwich, whose hearty speech at our annual meeting, with a promise of an offertory in his Cathedral, charmed all who were present, would have done much for us had he remained at Liverpool. It is well to be able to add that an opening has been obtained at St. Luke's, as Mr. Madden is one who is sure to command success for anything he sets his hand to. A mention of a meeting held in the Zouch Chapel of York Minster, with the Dean in the chair, may well conclude our article.

All Churchmen are, as we write, united in regret for the sudden decease of the great prelate who was so recently enthroned in York Minster, and in anxiety as to his successor in the tremendous responsibilities of the Northern Primacy.

We commend to the notice of our friends "The Life of Lord Shaftesbury," by Edwin Hodder, now being brought out by Messrs. Cassell and Co. in thirteen parts (at the price of 3d. each part). To judge by Part I. it promises to be an able and accurate account of one of the greatest and best men of which this century can boast.



Contributions thankfully received from April 20 to May 20, 1891.

* * 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.

DONATIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Barnett, W., Esq., Buenos Ayres Sailors' Home and Mission	25	0	0
Carey, Mrs.	1	0	0
Dean, J. M., Esq.	2	2	0
Harvey, Rev. A. J.	10	0	0
In Memoriam William Reade Gardiner	50	0	0
M. C., Deficit	5	0	0
West, Mrs., for Tierra del Fuego ..	10	0	0

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Dean, J. M., Esq.	2	2	0
In Memoriam the late Miss E. Vawdry Lush	1	1	0
King, Miss	1	1	0
King, Miss A.	0	10	0
Martyn, Mrs. R. C.	0	14	2
Minchin, Mrs.	0	10	0
Oxenden, Miss	5	0	0
Rodd, Admiral, 1890	1	1	0
Soames, W. A., Esq.	2	2	0
Southgate, Rev. J. Baird	1	0	0
Young, Miss E.	0	10	0

ASSOCIATIONS.**METROPOLIS.**

Brompton, St. Paul's, Oñslow Square, Annual Sermon by Rev. H. W. Webb-Peploe	33	2	6
Do., per P. Welch, Esq.	5	11	6
Do., Misses Hunt	5	0	0
Finchley, per Mrs. F. Ditmas	0	10	0
Gray's Inn Road, per Mr. Silverthorne	1	11	2
Hornsey Rise, per Miss Thompson ..	1	7	6
Hyde Park, per Mr. Maidment	1	3	0
Kidbrooke, per Mrs. Poulden, 1890 ..	2	1	0
Do. do.	1	9	0
Putney, per Miss Nicholson	1	1	0
Sion College, Coll. after Ann. Meeting	12	17	1
South Kensington, C. H. Bousfield, Esq.	5	0	0
Do., Mrs. Smith	0	2	6
Woodford, per W. W. Tuckniss, Esq.	2	0	0

PROVINCES.

Baptchild, per Rev. J. Horan	1	0	9
Barkway (coll.)	0	3	1
Beckenham, per Mrs. Stephens	32	5	10
Bedford, per Miss Prior	1	0	0
Birkenhead, per Mrs. Annesley	4	1	8
Blackford, per Rev. J. Senior	1	15	0
Bournemouth, per Miss A. Davis ..	1	6	5

	£	s.	d.
Brighton, per Rev. W. M. Selwyn ..	5	8	7
Do., per Miss Clarke	0	8	0
Bruton, per Rev. R. T. Ridley	8	14	0
Chobham, per Rev. H. S. Acworth ..	11	0	0
Co. Down, per Rev. Canon Crozier ..	27	3	0
Durham, per Mrs. Bramwell	6	0	0
Durweston and Bryanston, per Hon. and Rev. P. G. Willoughby ..	9	6	4
Do. (card coll.)	1	14	1
Exmouth, per Miss Lockyer	0	10	0
Eynsford, per Rev. A. S. Hutchinson	1	10	0
Felbridge, per Rev. J. Thorpe	12	18	1
Fleet, per Mrs. Horniblow	0	4	0
Frodingham, per Rev. E. M. Weigall	3	13	2
Guernsey, per Rev. J. Clarke	5	7	2
Haddenham, per Rev. W. H. Shimield	1	10	0
Highfield, per Rev. E. Silver	8	0	6
Do., Rev. R. J. Andrews	1	3	6
Do., Subs	2	2	0
Do., Mrs. Jolliffe's box	0	15	6
Hinton Charterhouse, per Rev. C. Watkins	6	2	8
Ledbury, per Mrs. Revell	0	14	6
Leighton, per Rev. J. Sawyer	2	13	6
Lowestoft, per Mr. E. F. Hills	1	15	0
Openshaw, Lower Crossley Mission Hall	5	0	0
Paignton, per Rev. C. Wilson	0	12	10
Do., per Rev. Dr. Skardons	3	14	6
Preston, per Rev. R. Frith	6	17	0
Scholu Carrel, per Rev. Canon Crowfoot	4	13	0
Southsea, St. Jude's, M.	2	15	3
Stanwix, per Rev. J. R. Wood	6	9	0
Stonegate S.S.	16	12	0
Stroud, per J. A. Winscombe, Esq. ..	1	0	6
Totnes, per Rev. B. Mills	2	7	8
Tunbridge Wells, per Miss Mugeridge	24	15	4
Weaverham, per Miss Burgess	1	18	0
Wellington, S.S. by Rev. A. A. Welby ..	12	2	6
Winchester, per Rev. H. E. Moberley	2	11	6
Woking, per Miss Bowles	1	1	0

IRELAND.

Dublin, per Miss M. Hyndman	8	12	0
Sandford Church, per Geo. de Butts, Esq. (coll.)	1	9	7

FOREIGN.

Pernambuco, per Rev. J. Midgley ..	10	0	0
Rio de Janeiro, per Rev. H. Mosley ..	8	12	0
Sale of Publications	4	17	5

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SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE, JUNE 1, 1891.

DONEGAL.

THE ANNUAL SALE

In behalf of the Mission in Tierra del Fuego will (D.V.) be held in July or August. Contributions are earnestly requested by
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Beautiful Spring and Summer Flowering Plants for Sale on behalf of the Mission. Plant now. Double White Rocket, early Forget-me-not, Spirea Japonica, Anemone Japonica, 4d. each, 3s. 6d. a dozen, post-free. Forget-me-not, two kinds, 3d. each, 2s. 3d. a dozen. Narcissus, two dozen, 1s. 4d., post-free. Apply to Mrs. GAHAN, as above.

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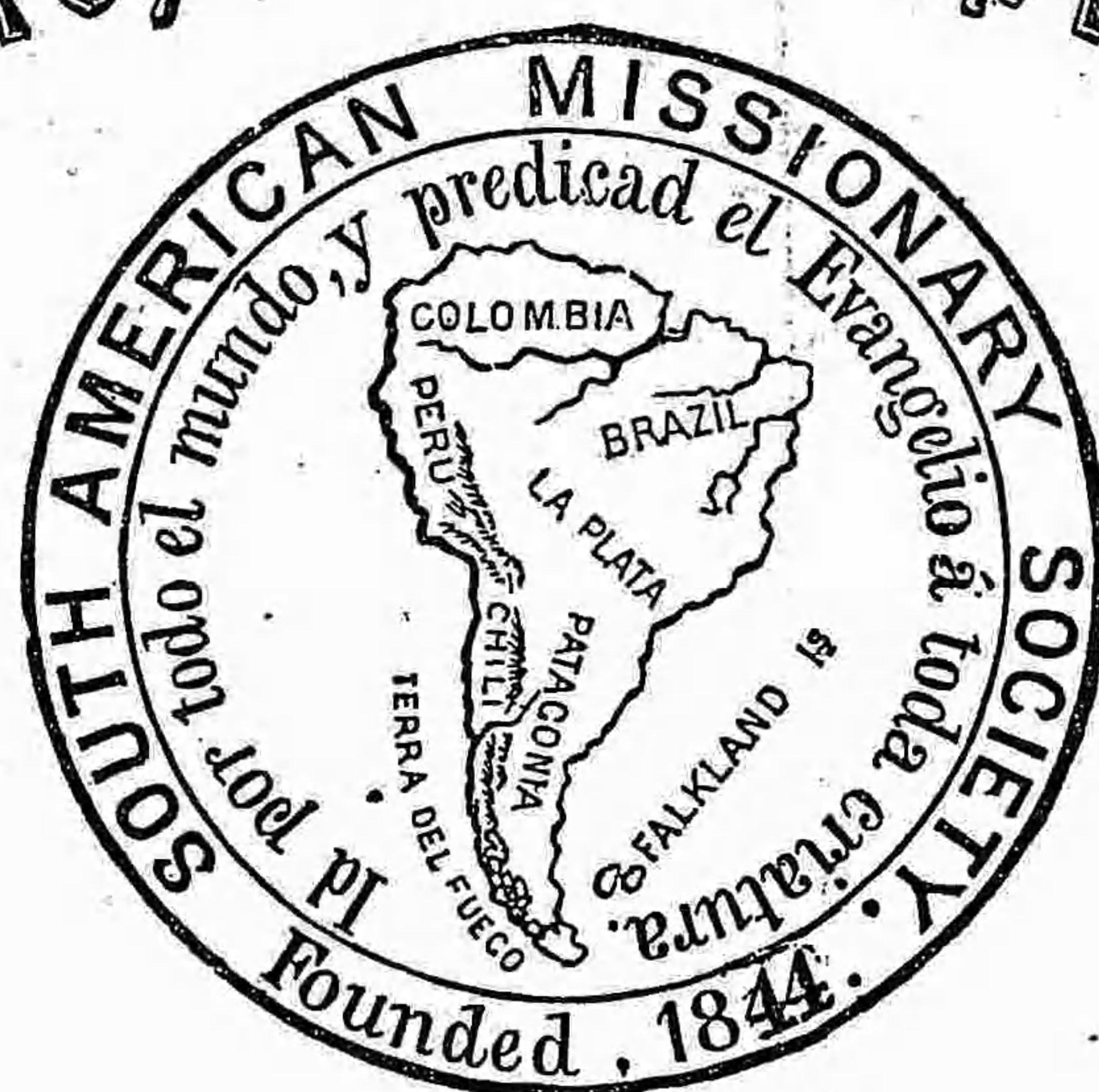
IN OCTOBER NEXT.

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PLAIN AND FANCY WORK,

&c., &c., will be gratefully received by

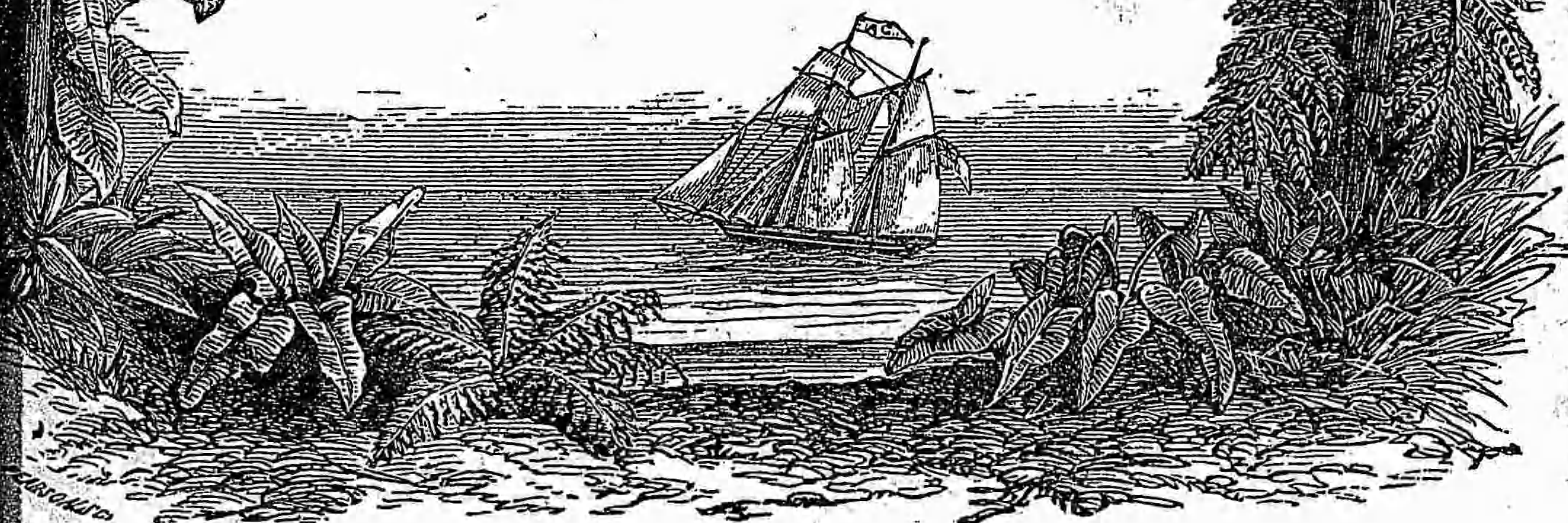
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THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.



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THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.

JULY 1, 1891.

General Intelligence, and Prayer Union.



HIS last month will bear on its record one of the saddest events that have ever occurred to the Society since it was founded—for next to the death of Captain Allen Gardiner, there has been probably no greater loss to the Society than that of the late Mr. Couty, its Finance Chairman and its devoted friend and counsellor of twenty-six years' standing.

Of him it may truly be said in its highest and best sense

“No man liveth unto himself and no man dieth unto himself.” The Rev. W. H. Shimield, Rector of Haddenham, Ely, has been appointed temporary superintendent of the Paraguay Mission, and (D.V.) sails for South America this day, July 1. Our friends will remember that Mr. Shimield, who is a member of the Committee, finding the difficulty his colleagues were placed in as to the Paraguay Mission, nobly volunteered to go out for six, nine, or twelve months, to reorganise it, and if the climate was favourable to his health, to remain as permanent head of the Mission. This will be a great help and comfort to Mr. Grubb, who is now labouring alone, and the Bishop will be thankful and pleased to find that the work is thus to be taken up by one who has already done such good work in South America, and whose knowledge of Spanish and of the native manners and customs will supply such exceptional advantages. We are sure that those who have taken a special interest in the Paraguay Mission will be much cheered and gratified by this intelligence.

The Church Missionary Society have just published and circulated for the benefit of Juvenile Associations a most interesting and instructive leaflet entitled “Captain Allen Gardiner and Tierra Del Fuego,” by Miss Emily Symons. They are to be had at the Church Missionary House, Salisbury Square, at sixpence per dozen or three shillings per hundred post free. This is a very pleasing token of kind sympathy on the part of the Church Missionary Society, which our Committee much appreciates.

The total amount received from May 20 to June 20 was £490 14s. 3d.



The following are the subjects for prayer on Monday, July 13 :—

1. We pray that God may comfort the hearts of the bereaved family of our late dear friend Mr. Couty, and may guide the Committee to a wise choice of his successor as Chairman of the Finance Committee.
2. We pray God to watch over and safeguard all our missionaries, especially those exposed to the dangers of war in Chili.
3. We pray that God may be pleased to restore peace to Chili, and that His Blessed Spirit may promote the diffusion of true religion in that distracted land.
4. We again desire God's gracious guiding in the present stage of our Mission in Paraguay, and that the arrangements now being made by the Committee may prove efficacious for bringing in the Indian of that region into the fold of Christ.
5. May the appointment of the Rev. W. H. Shimield as temporary superintendent of the Paraguay Mission tend to the strengthening of that Mission and the progress of the Gospel of Christ amongst the Indians of the Chaco, and may his voyage out be attended by safety and blessing.
6. We pray for the same gracious guidance in regard to the proposed changes at the Ooshooia and Wollaston Stations.

In Memoriam.

DAVID COUTY, ESQ.,

LATE CHAIRMAN OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

MR. COUTY passed to his rest on Saturday, June 13th, after a lingering illness of many months. He literally fell asleep in Jesus—so peaceful and quiet was his end.

After a life of ninety-four years, his death was, of course, not a matter of surprise, but it is a cause of deep sorrow, not only to his bereaved family, but to all who knew him.

To the South American Missionary Society, which he so dearly loved and so faithfully and devotedly served, it is an irreparable loss ; for though several may be endued with the same ability and zeal, none can claim his long and ripe experience.

We hope to have a brief memoir and portrait of our dear departed friend in next month's Magazine, so we will at present only record that his mortal remains were consigned to the grave at Norwood Cemetery, on Friday, June 19, amidst the sincere sorrow of many mourning relatives and friends, the funeral service being read by the Rev. A. E. Barnes-Lawrence, vicar of St. Michael's, Blackheath.

The Southern Mission.



RS. BURLEIGH writes:—

“Cape Horn, December 12, 1890.

“Only fancy, the ‘Allen Gardiner’ did not arrive here until the end of November, and we were expecting her about the middle of September. I do trust that while we are here we shall not be left for so long again,

for we were reduced to great straits with the people, and I do not hesitate to say that through the delay many lost their lives. We had nearly one hundred people here, and scarcely any food at all to give them, and a large number of them were very ill. The weather during most of the time was frightful; for them to go fishing or hunting was almost an impossibility, so some of the poor creatures had to leave for other islands in search of food, and many have died. We have also been very short ourselves. Oh, it is so hard to see a number of people starving around you. The climate is so bad, nothing but watercress will grow. Vegetables that are so essential we cannot have.

“About three months ago we sent our boat to the Horn and Hermite Islands to fetch all the people, and they were just in time to find them barely alive. They had lost their only *le pataganan* and their canoes, and had had no fire for some time. I shall never forget the sickening sight when they arrived. I can compare them to nothing but walking skeletons; in fact, most of them could not walk; and we had almost next to nothing to give these poor souls. We did not send for them until we expected the ship, as we had no food. We have lost poor Parry. I think Mr. Holmsted would remember him. We did all we could for him, but we could not stay the hand of death; and we trust that he is happy. My husband spent much time with him, and I believe that the poor fellow was very grateful. He used to ask my husband not to leave him. I really began to get anxious about him, as he could get so little rest at night through being called up at all hours, and going out in all weathers. At last he had to give up and stay in bed for three days, and he is poorly still. It is one constant run from early morn until late at night. It will be better when Mr. Hawkes comes. We are very thankful that we have had no deaths in the Orphanage. There are fourteen in the Home at present, and on the whole they are pretty good, but they require constant watching, for some of the outsiders are always trying to lead them into sin. I think the people seem to appreciate the Home, and to feel that their children are cared for. The other day a poor woman died, leaving a dear lamb of about three years old. We went up to her wigwam, and Lucy (one of the orphans), who is related to this woman, went as well. We asked who would take care of this child, and some of those assembled mentioned one of

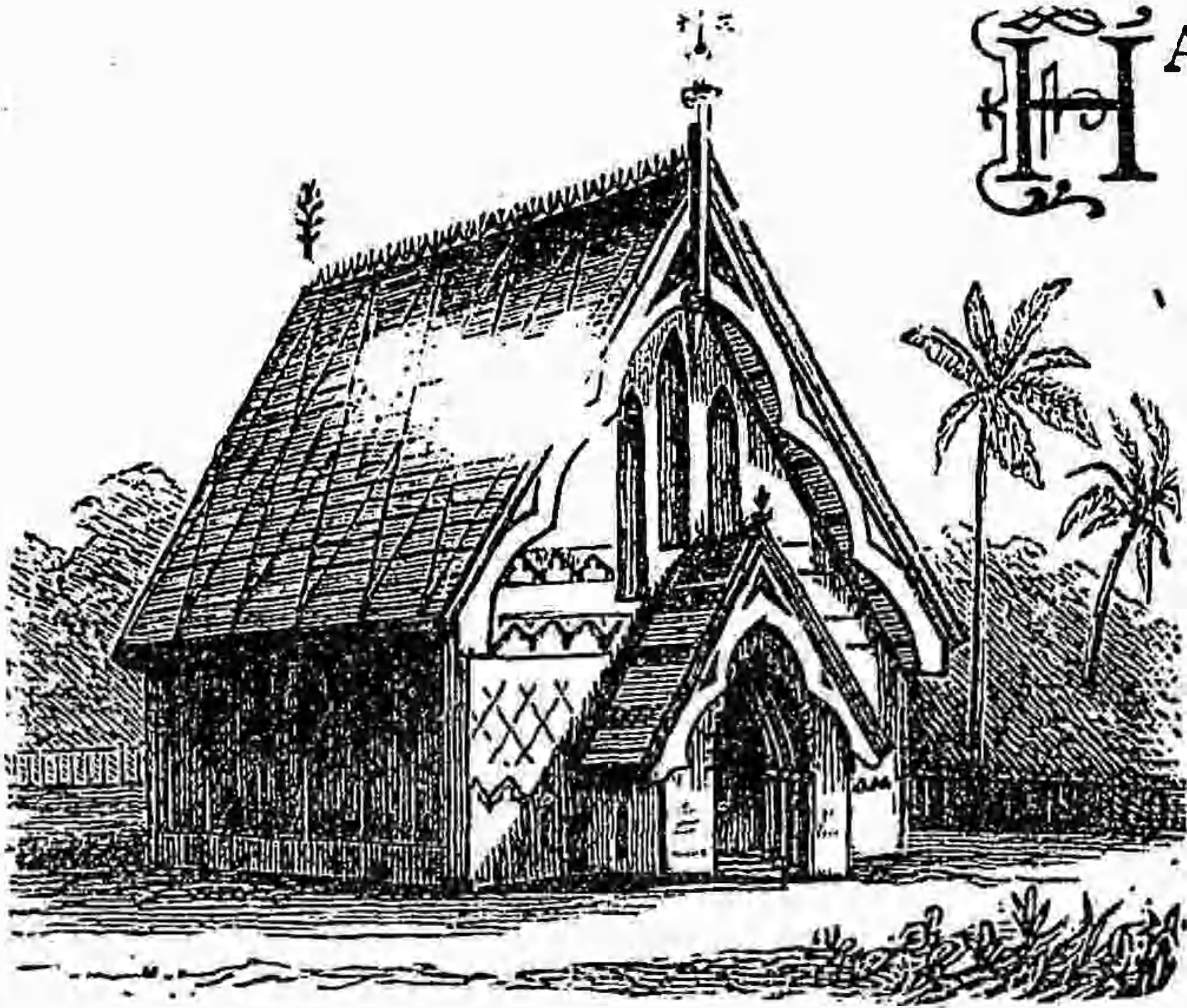
the men's wives, but to our surprise after we left, Lucy took it and brought it to the Orphanage, and there it is now. One woman has to attend to it, and she keeps it nice and clean, and it is quite a pretty boy. I often have it down with me, and it is beginning to play, and has such pretty little ways. To-day I was amused and yet grieved at one of the outsiders. My husband had to leave with the men early this morning to go to a neighbouring island, and just after he had gone this woman came to our hut with her *dying* child on her back, and said to me, 'I want to go fishing to-day, and my husband and boy are in the boat, so I am going to take my boy to the Orphanage to be cared for while I am away.' I told her how surprised I was that she would leave her baby when she knew that it was dying, and also that she should not have brought it out in the cold. I must tell you that she is a bad woman, and, we think, really wants this child to die. I knew if I refused to let her go fishing, that she would only hurt the poor little thing, so I told her that I could not allow her to take it to the Orphanage, that she must take it back to her house, and that I would send Martha to attend to it until its father returned. Of course if my husband had been home he would have acted differently, but sometimes I find it very difficult how to act when I am alone, and my husband has to be away a great deal. I often feel how very much I should enjoy a chat with some friend; my loneliness at times is very great, but I dare not murmur, for our mercies are many, and we have been preserved from many dangers."

Captain Willis writes:—

"*'Allen Gardiner,' Gone Roads, January 22, 1891.*

"We left S. Point on the 3rd instant at 7 P.M. and anchored in P. Famine the next day at 11 A.M. on account of bad weather. We left the next morning with a light north wind, and anchored in Port Tom at 9 P.M. on the 7th with south-east wind. We left on the 10th at 7 A.M., anchoring at 4 P.M. on Basket Island Shoal, and hove up the next morning at 3, and arrived at Ooshooia at 6 P.M. on the 12th. Mr. Laurence and family were well received, nearly all the natives being on the beach, headed in procession by Mrs. Hemmings and two orphans. We discharged the goods from England and watered, and left for Wollaston on the 19th; the wind was strong south-west, so went to Harberton *en route* to take Mr. Bridge's mail and packages from England. The weather continuing bad, we remained there until the morning of the 21st, when we left with a north-west wind, which took us as far as Cape Rees, when it changed, and eventually we anchored in Yawl Islets, when it blew a perfect south-west gale, with sleet and rain, bar. 29.25. We had both anchors down. When at S. P. I was applied to for an anchor for a yawl that had lost hers, so sold one of our two spare ones."

From Santos to Rio Overland.



HAVING heard the city of Santos mentioned in a disparaging manner we were greatly surprised at the picturesque entrance to the estuary which forms the land-locked harbour. The colouring of the tropical vegetation as we sailed along the "Beach" part of the island on which the town is built, and where most of the merchants live so as to enjoy the sea breezes, is very fine. The

land is so low close to the sea that a tide of eight or ten feet would flood the place.

We passed a number of vessels flying the yellow flag, and were informed that this was the Quarantine Anchorage, and that all the ships had the yellow fever scourge on board, one sailing vessel having lost every man of her crew.

Although a notice was posted on our steamer warning passengers about going on shore, as we had come expressly by this route so as to go inland, we went ashore early in the morning, walked across the town, and took the train for San Paulo.

After arrival at the foot of the Cerro, or mountain, we discharged our locomotive, and were attached to a wire rope worked by a stationary engine, and off we went, the speed increasing by degrees as we ascended. There are several stoppages where we pass the descending trains; these are attached to the wire rope which hauled us up, and, as it were, lowered by them being shunted on to the single line for that purpose. Each train has a strong break van, which renders the journey safe. On one occasion the pointsman made a mistake, and forced the train on to the down line. Off rushed the carriages, the wire rope snapped with the sudden strain, and destruction appeared certain, but the break-van men did not lose their heads, and succeeded in bringing the train to a stand in the middle of the descent.

The summit of this Cerro is surely one of the wettest places in the world. Constant cloud and rain envelop it, and we were afterwards informed that 170 inches of water had been known to fall in twelve months.

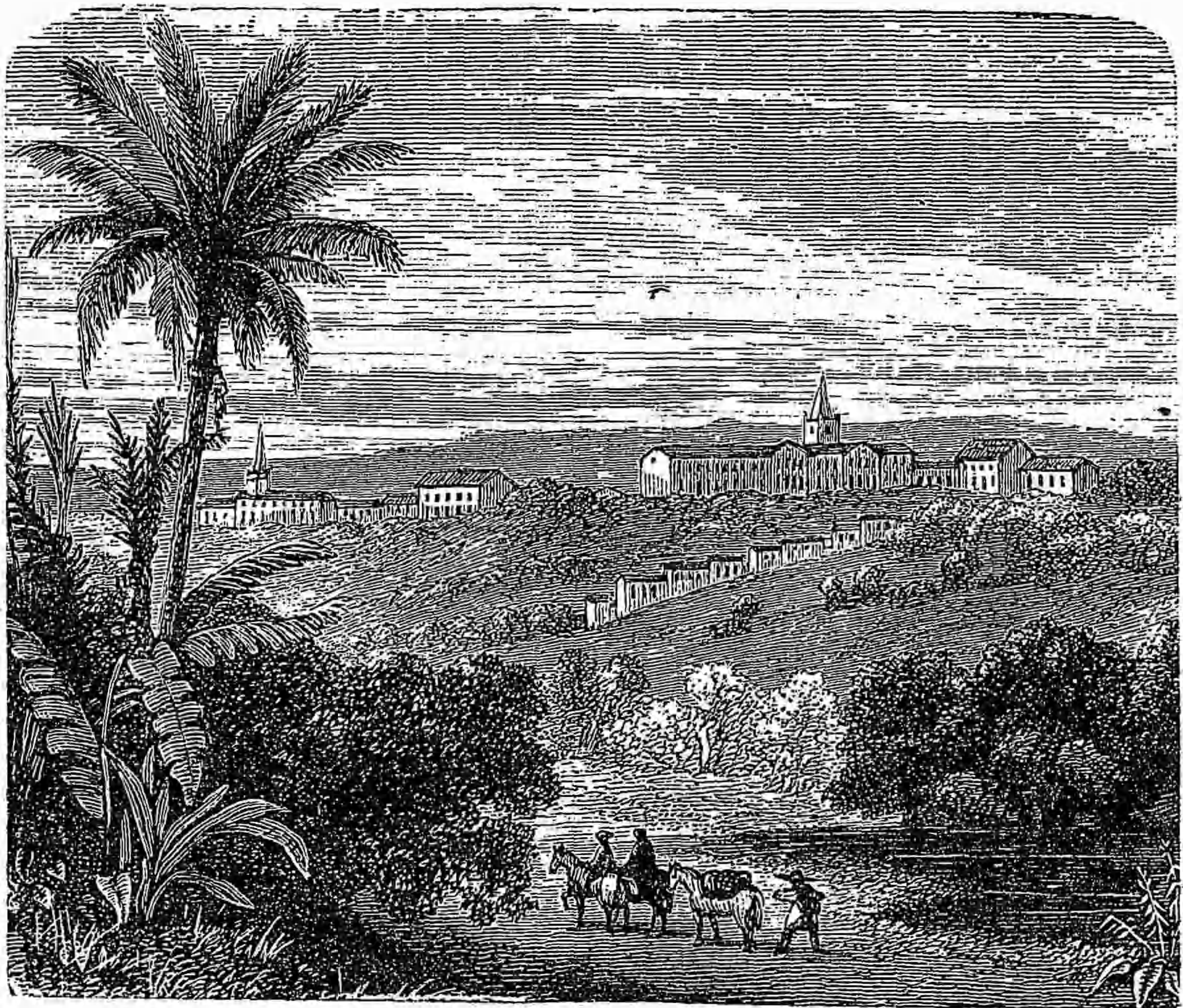
In the register kept by the company I noticed 145 and 150 inches frequently. Under these circumstances the views had to be imagined, as we could see but little of the surrounding mountains.

The journey to San Paulo occupies something less than three hours,

and in due time we found ourselves in that interesting city, rain still falling, although now in showers, whereas below it came down continuously and very heavily.

As our time was so short we sent our luggage to the Grand Hotel and walked across the city, which is said to be the healthiest place in Brazil. It appears to be a growing place of some 60,000 inhabitants. Large additions are being made to the railway depôt, which I hear is a most thriving concern, and of great service to the country.

The churches are quaint buildings, and add to the picturesqueness of this prettily situated town;



SAN PAULO.

After calling on the Secretary of the English Church Committee and some other gentlemen, we visited, under the guidance of an old member, who is the Superintendent of the Sunday-school, the English church, which stands on a nice open site—a triangle—where several streets join. The land, I was informed, was presented by the late Baron Mana. The building is a most suitable one, and on entering we were greatly pleased with the interior, which remains simple and without the additions so prevalent of late years. The service is read each Sunday by the railway manager, Mr. Speers, as there is no resident clergyman at present.

As in the River Plate the American missionaries are here doing grand work among the people of the country. We visited the Mission College:

of the American Presbyterian Church, and were surprised at what we saw and heard.

The large schools in connection with this mission contain about 500 pupils, every seat occupied, and many applications, the last, from the Governor of the Province for his own son, having been most reluctantly refused for the above reason.

Their church is a large one, quite self-supporting, and we hear well filled by its Brazilian congregation. We were introduced to the pastor of this church ; he is a native of the country, trained and ordained to the work. It gave us pleasure to know him, and to wish him God speed in the good work amongst his own countrymen.

The railway to Rio is a narrow gauge, one noted for great dust and fine scenery. Owing to the late heavy rains we were spared the former infliction, and enjoyed the latter very much. To those who come from the River Plate the country through which we passed is most interesting. The vegetation and forest, together with the hills and valleys, proving an agreeable change after the Pampas. Large coffee plantations are passed, and we noticed the people just beginning the gathering of the well-known bean, which represents in a great measure the riches of Brazil.

Away in front we see higher mountains looming up, and towards evening enter the tunnels through which, Alpine fashion, we gain considerable elevation, passing some thousands of feet above the valleys, into which we look, sheer down almost, while the train, clinging as it were to the mountain side, rushes into another tunnel and out again on to a similar scene.

The views reminded us of Swiss and Italian scenery.

Presently we attained our greatest elevation, and commenced the descent, arriving in Rio after a pleasant run of about thirteen hours. Many thriving towns were passed, and our train was well filled with passengers.

In the capital, that awful scourge, yellow fever, was very bad. We visited the English clergyman, and learned from him the sad news that already nine of the English colony had been carried off. Mr. Hooper, of the Seamen's Mission, which has been moved two miles further up the bay, we did not see, as he was ill and under the doctor's care. A Mr. Wesson now also works among the sailors, and appears to be getting on well, and not at all afraid of the fever.

The capital looked lovely after the late rains, the palm-trees and tropical plants set off by the red tiles of the houses. Nowhere in the world, I should say, equals Rio in views ; there are so many conical hills built over, and such a magnificent bay in front, with, it is said, an island for every day in the year.

After paying an interesting visit to the American Mission Schools we reached the good ship "Elbe" again, and were glad to find all well on board.

The Buenos Ayres Harbour Mission and Sailors' Home.



R. WALKER writes:—

“791, *Pedro Mendoza*, May 1, 1891.

“I am unable to do much visiting among Norwegians as I have no Norwegian tracts or reading, while they have two Norwegian ministers who attend to their spiritual needs; but I find many Scandinavians, Germans, and Russian Fins on English and American vessels, and for them have no reading. The steamers work Sundays and every day of the week, so that it is difficult to do much among them. Yet one meets with encouragement in spite of that. Here and there one comes across a man willing and glad to hear the good news. The crisis here has told upon the number of sailing vessels coming to the port. This has had its effect upon the Home. Few ships mean few men discharged and difficulty in getting away those that are here. And it appears to be the same in Rosario and Monte Video, for men are coming here from both those ports seeking employment. Numbers who have foolishly left their vessels are rambling around trying to find a vessel to get away again. Services have been held twice every Sunday in the Home and the attendance has been fairly good. We preach Christ, and Him crucified—the Saviour and Friend of the lost and helpless. We find many who once held good positions in society whom drink has brought down very low. Some of these have been helped with food and shelter and clothing, and spoken to about the One who alone is sufficient for their need. In the Hospital, too, one finds congenial work in speaking a cheery or comforting word to the sick and weary ones lying there. One to whom I spoke there died soon after, and I have written to his mother to inform her of her loss.

“The reading-room is being more availed of by the men, from forty to fifty coming up daily to read and to play games. Numbers of destitute and drunken men come up daily asking food or shelter, or both. Fifty-four free meals were given and fifty-one beds free during the month. In addition, I gave twenty-two tickets for admission to the Night Shelter of the Salvation Army, besides selling some others (fifty) at a nominal charge. These take up time and thought in dealing with each as he comes up. Such as we safely can are put up for the night in the Home, but thefts and vermin have necessitated that we should exercise care in the selection of such. The Home funds are gradually working up, but this month there will be losses through seamen going away without paying their accounts.

“I shall be glad to receive any reading matter you may be able to send me, or tracts, as indicated above.”

The following paragraph will serve both to illustrate the preceding report from Buenos Ayres and to cheer the heart of the missionary :—

“At a recent Seamen’s Mission service in London several seamen were present from the ports of South America. One of these gave the following simple and forcible testimony to the power of God’s grace and to the benefit of the Mission to Seamen at Buenos Ayres. He said he was a Christian, and when the Missionary asked him how long he had been one he said only a few months. He had given himself to Christ in the Sailors’ Home in Buenos Ayres, and attended there every night while in port. May many more like him find grace where sin has so much abounded.”

The Argentine Republic and Brazil.



THE following extracts are from the recent letter of an honest Englishman who has been several years resident in South America :—

“*Buenos Ayres, April 27, 1891.*”

“This city and country are entering upon a season of great trouble and misery. Paper money is greatly depreciated, the great harbour works stopped, and thousands thrown out of work by it ; the two great national banks stopped payment, and there is a feeling of general unrest and uneasiness. One thing is very much to be feared, that the poverty and distress will lead to much crime and robbery and murder, if not to revolution. If there were but true godliness among the rulers this would not have come about. Dishonesty and roguery among Government officials seem to be only too common, and one constantly hears of robberies among the customs and post-office officials. The stoppage of the harbour works is due to something similar. The original contract was for four millions, and already seven millions sterling have been spent, and the work about half finished. It is currently reported that when finished the docks will be a source of danger to the health of the city on account of there being no current of water passing through them, and the settling of foul sediment in them all the time.

“And Brazil seems to be going along the same path now that it is a Republic. Republicanism seems to take away all moral sense regarding honesty, and to breed the idea of personal aggrandisement as rapidly as possible during the term of office. Everyone goes in for grasping all he can get for himself and his friends at the expense of the country at large. Speculation of every form and kind abounds, and the people indulge in every form of luxury and extravagance. These Latin races are cursed with an apostate faith that blunts all moral sensibilities, and drives men into all kinds of scepticism and ungodliness. To-day the bulk of the men

of these countries, although professedly Roman Catholic, are Positivists of Comte's teaching or Atheists. They are Roman Catholics for their wives' and children's sakes, and because they do not care to be buried without some Christian rites, and so they keep in with the priests while they despise them and their conduct and teaching.

"But it is not all dark. God has those who have left off bowing the knee to Baal, and are true worshippers of Him. And the good work grows. Conversing lately with a Bible Society's agent, he told me that everywhere the people gladly purchase the Word of God, although dreadfully ignorant of what it is or teaches."

Lota.



HE Rev. W. H. Elkin writes:—

"British Chaplaincy, Lota, April 16, 1891.

"I am writing by this mail to forward you the quarterly report of this station. On the whole the work shows signs of flourishing in the near future, as, no doubt, Mr. Tyerman, who was with us on Sunday last, will write and tell you.

I am very glad to find that my labours are appreciated, and that many now come to church who never thought of doing so before. It gives one an impetus to work harder than before. Kindly write and let me know if you receive our letters, as our friends in England have never had those we sent to them. In these unsettled times we cannot be sure of our letters leaving Chili, or even receiving English ones. I received one, a few days ago, which had the Coronel postmark of February 7. This will give some idea of the state of the country. Tell Mr. Lloyd that he is fortunate to be in England out of the worry and anxiety that we are daily experiencing out here, as Valparaiso is so near us, and Coronel has been fired at; so that we live in daily dread, not knowing when the fleet may come here, and bloodshed ensue.

"Everything is frightfully dear and scarce. Shortly after 1 A.M. on Sunday, April 5, a detachment of six hundred men arrived at Concepcion from Talcahuano. All the quartels being full of their brethren in arms, they proceeded in search of suitable quarters—a thing rather difficult to find, especially at Concepcion, in the small hours of the morning. About 2 A.M. they reached the large Roman Catholic Church and Monastery in the Calle del Comercio, and, bursting open the doors, rushed in upon the terrified padres, put them to flight and took possession. All the beds were soon occupied, and everything was quiet there by 2.45, save a few of those who had been so ignominiously turned out of their warm beds into the cold. Many a family were startled to find a priest standing shivering at their door at such an hour and craving shelter and a bed. The soldiers are still in possession (April 16)."

“*March 12, 1891.*”

“Everything has risen to famine prices. It is a time of great distress here, for, to add to our already extra expense, a decree has just been issued raising the import duties thirty-eight per cent. (to be paid in silver), which means that the bare necessities of life will cost three times their value. Everybody is in doubt as to what can be done in such a case, and the prospect that the people will be put on half work (half pay) before long only adds to the difficulty. A raid has been made on the stores to buy up tea, sugar, coffee, flour, etc., the proprietors of which declare that when the stock in hand is disposed of they will close their doors till after the war, rather than import articles for consumption upon such terms. What this means to my congregation, as well as many other people elsewhere, you will at once understand, when I tell you that the whole of my first quarter's salary has been swallowed up in meeting bills up till the end of April, in addition to the expenditure of English money we brought with us. But we hope and trust the war will soon be over, and that things will mend, for everyone now is in great trouble and difficulty. During the quarter there have been only four baptisms and one burial—but no account can be rendered for these services, as one can hardly expect fees when it is so hard to live. On Ascension Day a man came to my gate, and, after knocking, inquired if I were ‘Willie Gardiner. Upon inquiry I found that the old Chileño had been the ‘man-servant’ in Mr. Gardiner's family during his life here in years gone by, and hearing the news that poor young Gardiner was returning to Chili, had come to the old house in the hopes of seeing an old friend again. I cannot tell you how disappointed he was when he heard the sad news. The congregations at Lota continue to be very good indeed, for which I am heartily thankful, and am encouraged to go on in these trying times. I am also thankful to say that, after many difficulties, by the help of kind friends, especially Mr. H. Miller and Mr. Hyde—the manager of Messrs. Cockbain, Roxburgh, and Co., in Coronel—the services in Coronel have been recommenced. I held my first service in the ‘Bodega’ of Messrs. Cockbain, Roxburgh, and Co., and although surrounded on all sides by barrels, sacks, and merchandise, we had a hearty service on May 2, and again on May 10. I hope this work will prosper. I shall do my best, and am content to leave it in Higher hands than mine, looking to Him whether it succeed or not. At Concepcion nothing can be done. I have been requested not to make any further attempts till the war is over and things get settled, as all meetings (political and otherwise) are forbidden. On April 23, at 4 A.M., the Opposition man-of-war ‘Blanco Encalada,’ was sunk by torpedo boats (Government) at Caldera. All hopes of peace are now at an end. This will never be breached over until one side is vanquished, and before that occurs many more lives will be lost, for the struggle is much worse now than in March, and both sides are daily preparing for a battle, the issue of which means life or death to both parties. No further quarter is to be granted, but the war is to be waged to the

bitter end, and how long this will take no one at present can say. Lota, Coronel, Concepcion, and Talcahuano are filled with soldiers, whilst Valparaiso is in daily dread of a bombardment, and it is with grave anxiety that we wait for the next movements of the contending parties to become manifest, for no one is safe, and the country is all but ruined. I must close now, as I hear the 'Potosi' is to leave before her time because the Britannia's machinery broke down near the Straits of Magellan, and she had to be towed back to Talcahuano by the 'Galicia,' and her mails are to be sent on by the 'Potosi.'"

The Paraguay Mission.



R. GRUBB writes:—

"Riachó Fernandez, April 23, 1891.

"I left Asuncion on January 28, 1891, by train, for Villa Rica, in company with two others, and next day proceeded to buy the necessary horses. Dr. Stewart had very kindly given me valuable advice and assistance, arming me with a Government appointment as vaccinator, and with letters from the Minister of the Interior to the district chiefs. I also experienced great kindness from Mr. Angus, C.E. of the railway, and Dr. Botterall; also from others.

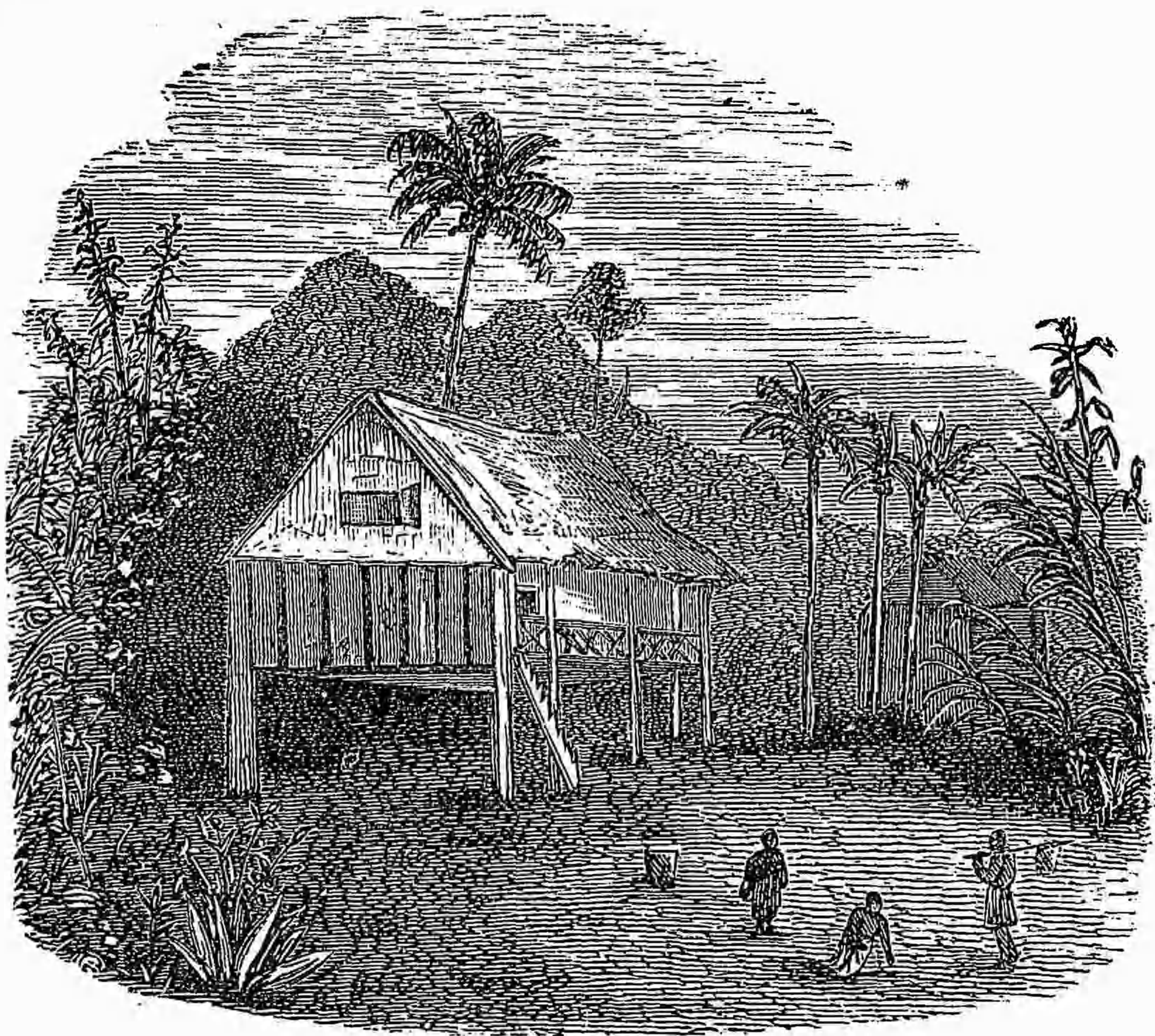
"On the 30th we left Villa Rica, which was in a very troubled condition owing to the expected revolution, for Caaguayu. The night we spent in a little town called Capillae Dwart, about two and a half leagues from Villa Rica. Next morning we went on to Caaguayu, the road passing, for some eighteen miles, through a forest of great extent. A heavy thunderstorm overtook us in the forest, and so we entered Caaguayu wet to the skin, and passed a cold miserable night. The people here were greatly scared about the revolution, and communication was stopped for some few days. I here vaccinated some thirty-four persons, and proceeded to examine Dr. Stewart's land between the rivers Tebicuary Mi and Ucary. It is a very pretty place, and, to my mind, a most desirable dwelling place. The public road from Villa Rica northwards runs through the property. There is good open camp and plenty of fine trees in the extensive woods. Indians of the Guayaquil nation are to be met with in the forest, and some three or four leagues off there is a toldo of the Caingua Indians.

"After concluding our examination of the doctor's land and gathering all possible information, we proceeded to San Juquin, and hearing that the road back by Villa Rica was blocked, we pursued the road to Rosario on the Paraguay.

"The Guayaquil are evidently the original inhabitants of Paraguay, and

were defeated and driven to take refuge in the forests on the invasion of the Guarani and Tupi. They seem to be seldom seen, and live in constant fear, without villages or plantations, simply existing on the produce of the forest. It would be very difficult to get at them, but I see no reason why they could not be reached had we the men and the money. However at present the call of the Chaco Indians is more urgent.

"The Cainguas are a higher people and understand the Guarani. They frequently work in the Yerbales, etc., and are easy of access, although I fear their contact with Paraguayan civilisation has not improved them.



SETTLERS' HUT IN THE FOREST.

"The work of the old Jesuits, which I had frequent opportunities of hearing about and even seeing, ought to be a bright example to us—similar zeal, wisdom, and self-sacrifice are sorely wanted nowadays.

"The Paraguayan Indians have a strong call upon our Church; but the work would be more difficult, and there is not at present the same wide-open door as exists in the Chaco.

"NOTES.—A centre of Indian work in Paraguay would have to be on the Rio Apa. There we are freer from opposition, either from the Government, the Church, or private persons, and also have the key to both the Brazilian and Paraguayan tribes.

"Anywhere else there would be too much opposition ; had we the men and means we could meet it, but, limited as we are, we can find more profitable work elsewhere."

A FEW REMARKS ABOUT THE INDIANS OF THE CHACO.

"You will remember my telling you in a previous letter that the Indians of Fernandez tribe had broken in a house and stolen some things, etc.

"Well, the thing after all was a very slight matter. However, I went straight to his toldo, explained to him how wrongly he had acted, and how displeased I was. I told him he ought to repay them, and so not bring discredit to his people. He saw the whole affair clearly, and offered to pay in skins the amount of that which he had taken, viz., \$13.10c. I at once communicated this to Mr. George Stewart. All who know the Indians were surprised at his paying, but it shows how reasonable the people are when reasonably dealt with, and also the effect of good influence.

"On my arrival they killed a sheep and welcomed me heartily. The Cacique Fernandez told me that he knew I would come back in time.

"I took very little with me, but they supplied my wants, brought me fish, potatoes, and honey—all the poor creatures had. They then killed a sheep in my honour, and, bringing it to me, called upon me to take what I wanted. *They asked nothing for it.*

"The boys, and especially one, attached themselves at once to me, and put themselves entirely at my service. The children came as they used to do and played round me. The old men sat by my fire and conversed as well as we could ; not really conversing, but jerking out sentences at each other. However we managed to receive and give all the news of the past three months.

"They do not now call me Patron but distinguish me as the Indian English Pastor of Yōharthmāmīpytā, and this title they have even published in Concepcion.

"Two boys have volunteered with evident earnest pleasure to attach themselves to me in order to be trained as Indian pastors. Their curiosity about our religion is much greater than I ever saw it. Why, I cannot tell. They listen to everything with evident attention, and are very communicative now about their customs. This I never could elicit from them before. Why this change ? Why this increased confidence in me ? Why this desire to learn of God ? I never found it before. No. We must stay here, we cannot leave."

INDIAN CUSTOMS.

"The Indians not only have a great and good spirit but a worship.

"Twice a year they have a religious feast. They beat upon a special kind of drum ; and when they do so the Great Spirit comes among them.

They cannot see him because he is a spirit, they say, but they most firmly believe in his presence.

"When their priest happens to be present they partake of a *raw* fish (they never eat raw meat at any other time), which the priest breaks in pieces, and gives them also certain herbs.

"Their priest is reported to have seen God in the Chaco. He appeared like a boy of twelve years, white, shining, with something like two candles by his temples. He always bestows good and not evil. They believe that their priest possesses a canoe with which he can travel through the air, and that in the course of one night he can travel from the interior of the Chaco to south of Asuncion, cross Paraguay group to Brazil and back, before morning. He can also when he sings cause the river to flood.

"Any man found intoxicated during the religious festival is put to death—but I have never heard of a case—only it is the law.

"The souls of the dead travel at night and visit the toldos. Towards morning they go to the south-west.

"They have names for many of the stars, but I do not know yet the supposed residence of their Great Spirit.

"They acknowledge that our God and the Great Spirit is one and the same. I think they have some idea of prayer for remission of sins. Their moral code seems to resemble ours.

"They make a distinction between subordinate good spirits and evil spirits.

"But my knowledge at present is not accurate enough to write upon these subjects."

Provincial Proceedings.



THE Registers for May afford a striking instance of the dominating influence of one or two good collections as affecting the month's returns. Twenty-eight sermons were preached and ten meetings held, the proceeds amounting to £130 2s. 3d., the average collection being therefore less than £3 10s., and yet we notice that St. Peter's, Tunbridge Wells, and Stonegate between them contributed more than £56. The former of these is a new opening for the Society gained by the importunity of Mr. Grundy and our indefatigable Hon. Secretary; and the boon was enhanced by the clergy giving the offertory without claiming the services of a deputation. We trust this will be the beginning of periodical if not annual collections. Stonegate has helped us for many years and under several incumbents, and so long as we have such warm friends there as Mr. Luck and Mr. Courthope our cause is likely to prosper. Next to these two places, Englefield Green and Clifton

come in the order of contributors for the month. The sermons at the former produced £11 10s., a sum largely in excess of the ordinary collections there. The offertory when Mr. Grundy first preached, three years ago, hardly exceeded £4. Our Clerical Secretary kindly represented the Society at the Clifton meeting, when £9 3s. was put into the plates. Mr. Simpson also preached in St. Luke's, which is a church opened for the first time, if we mistake not, to the advocacy of our cause. We might well expect it to take a foremost place among the objects supported in Clifton when we read the fact that it was practically the cradle of the Society after Canon Gardiner's death. Mr. Grundy began the month by visiting the West of England and speaking at Plymouth, Paignton, and Totnes. The formal meeting at the first of these suffered somewhat by counter attractions; but we know by experience how hard it is to fix on a day when something is not going on in the "Three Towns." Sermons at Hinton Charterhouse, in Somerset; at Wadhurst, in Sussex; and at three churches in Essex, completed our Southern Association Secretary's programme. And here we may note that by the retirement of the Rev. R. T. Burton from active duty we lose a very zealous worker in the neighbourhood of Colchester. Turning to the Midlands and North, we notice that Doveridge takes the first place, with collections of £6 11s. after Mr. Martlew's sermons. Our Secretary adverts to the fact, which we are hardly surprised to learn, that the influenza epidemic has greatly impeded his work, both by thinning attendances and in many cases leading to postponement of engagements. He mentions with pleasure the growth of interest at Scarborough since his first visit there in 1888. The "Brighton of the North," as it has been well called, will doubtless repay careful cultivation, and it is highly satisfactory to hear that Mr. Faithful, of Holy Trinity, promises regular support. The Rev. E. M. Weigall and the Rev. F. Mould have again admitted our deputation to Fridingham and Oakham, as they have been in the habit of doing for twenty years. We can hardly conclude this summary of Provincial Deputation Work without alluding to the death on June 13 of one who, besides all his other links to our Society, and they were many, added a thorough knowledge of the details of the provincial work as given in the Monthly Registers, and a hearty sympathy with the workers. Those who, like the writer, knew Mr. Couty intimately for more than twenty-one years, cannot but re-echo King David's words about Abner: "Know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel?"

THE Secretaries beg to acknowledge, with warmest thanks, the receipt of various parcels of clothing for the Southern Mission.



Contributions thankfully received from May 20, to June 20, 1891.

** 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.

DONATIONS. £ s. d.

The late Bishop French, per Miss C. J. Mills	3	3	0
J. P. N., Sao Paulo £5, Paraguay			
£1, Boca Mission £2	8	0	0
J. Y. F. S., for Paraguay	5	0	0
O. M. P., in lieu of Legacy	30	0	0
Jones, Mrs. W. A.	5	0	0

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Doolan, Rev. Arthur	1	1	0
Fair, John, Esq.	10	10	0
French, the late Bishop, per Miss C. J. Mills	2	2	0
Parker, Miss C.	1	0	0
Pim, Miss Eva	1	0	0

ASSOCIATIONS.

METROPOLIS.

Anerley, F. Augustus Bell, Esq. ..	1	1	0
Bermondsey, per Miss Lloyd	0	11	9
Brixton, per Miss Sully	0	17	0
Canonbury, per Miss Bertha Sansom	4	18	9
Kensington, Mrs. J. H. Wright....	1	1	0
Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath			
Juvenile Assoc., per Miss Couty,			
inclusive of Bible Class, 18s. 8½d. ;			
do., Ann. Meeting, less expenses,			
£3 1s.; -do., Thankoffering for			
great mercies received in answer			
to long continued Believing			
Prayer, £5	19	7	3½
Lee, per Mrs. Mayo	0	12	6
Do., "In Memoriam"	1	1	0
Putney, Mrs. Vickers	1	1	0
Streatham Common, per Mrs. Cow,			
S.S., Immanuel Ch.	41	1	2

PROVINCES.

Amberley, per Miss M. Clarkson ..	0	10	0
Armitage Bridge, S.S., per Rev.			
G. C. B. Madden	5	5	9
Barton-on-Ribble, M.L.L.	0	14	0
Beckenham, per Mrs. Stephens....	2	0	0
Bedford, Miss N. Thornton	0	2	0
Bristol and Clifton, per E. W. Bird,			
Esq.	30	0	0
Do., St. Luke's, Bedminster, per			
Rev. R. J. Noyes	1	0	6
Bloxbourne, per Miss Searle, in-			
cluding £1 for Villaquay	10	0	0
Boston, M.L.L., per Rev. C. Green	1	6	0
Cambridge, - per Mrs. Beedham,			
Sale of Plants, &c.	18	1	4
Canterbury, per Miss Williams	4	17	8
Chatham, per Rev. H. S. Acworth	1	0	0
Chorley, M.L.L., per Rev. T. Salt ..	1	5	0
Clush, Mrs. Burton	1	0	0
Clush, M.L.L.	0	10	0
Clush, S.S., per Rev. W. Trevor			
Nicholson	11	10	11
Clush, M., per Rev. A. W. Cooper..	1	5	2
Clush, per Mrs. Horniblow	4	0	0
Clush, Tey, S.S. and M.	2	2	2

£ s. d.

Gretford, Rev. Dr. Joy	1	0	0
Harberton, Mr. S. Varder	1	0	0
Hathersage, M.L.L., per B. J. Cutler,			
Esq.	1	9	2
Higher Walton, S.	1	15	2
Leeds, per Miss Tetley	2	12	0
Lichfield, D.R.M., Bishopstowe....	8	0	0
Lincoln, H. J. Torr, Esq.	2	2	0
Liverpool, per Rev. A. Whitmarsh,			
Lec.	3	12	0
Longton, M.L.L.	0	15	0
Mark's Tey, S.	1	2	8
Meltham Mills, "In Memoriam,"			
S.E.P.	0	10	6
New Zealand, "from a Working			
Man"	2	0	0
Northampton, per Mrs. Gale	0	5	0
Preston, per Mrs. Huntly	6	6	6
Plymouth, per Mrs. Edlin	10	0	2
Do., Juvenile Assoc., per Miss			
Inskip	3	7	2
Retford, S., per Rev. T. Rowarth..	1	12	8
Sandown, Rev. Canon Whitby	0	10	0
Southport, per Miss Heywood, Sale			
of Work	7	0	0
Stamford, S., per Rev. C. Oldfield .	4	3	7
Do., S., per Rev. H. McDougall..	0	17	4
Stonegate, F. G. Luck, Esq., addl.			
to Church coll.	5	0	0
Do. do. (don.)	10	0	0
Stony Middleton, per Rev. T. Arm-			
strong	0	10	0
Sunderland, per Mrs. F. Ritson....	0	2	6
Uffculme, per Mrs. Gawthrop,			
deficit	2	5	0
Wadhurst, S.S., per Rev. Dr. Cod-			
rington	2	7	7
Wake's Colne, per Rev. Dr. Barhum	1	0	0
Watton, Mr. W. T. Woods	1	0	0
Whitby, per Rev. Canon Austin, S.			
and M.	5	3	1

SCOTLAND.

Crieff, per A. Anderson Connor,			
Esq., S.S., St. Columba's	12	14	9
Cupar Fife, per W. Murray John-			
stone, Esq., S.S., at St. James's,			
1890, £17 7s. 8d.; 1891, £18 15s. 6d.	36	3	2
Edinburgh, Thos. Gibson, Esq.	3	3	0
Fife, Miss R. C. Nash	0	5	0
Glasgow, per W. H. Gay, Esq., St.			
George's Road Free Church, S.			
School	1	0	0

IRELAND.

Drumcree, per Rev. F. Austin	1	13	8
Forkhill, per Miss L. Royse	0	2	6
Co. Monaghan, per Miss Brooke,			
1890	7	15	3
Stradbally, per Miss E. Percival,			
1890	3	11	2
Sale of Publications	4	3	4

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In behalf of the Mission in Tierra del Fuego will (D.V.) be held in July or August. Contributions are earnestly requested by Mrs. GAHAN, Maherabeg, Donegal, Ireland.

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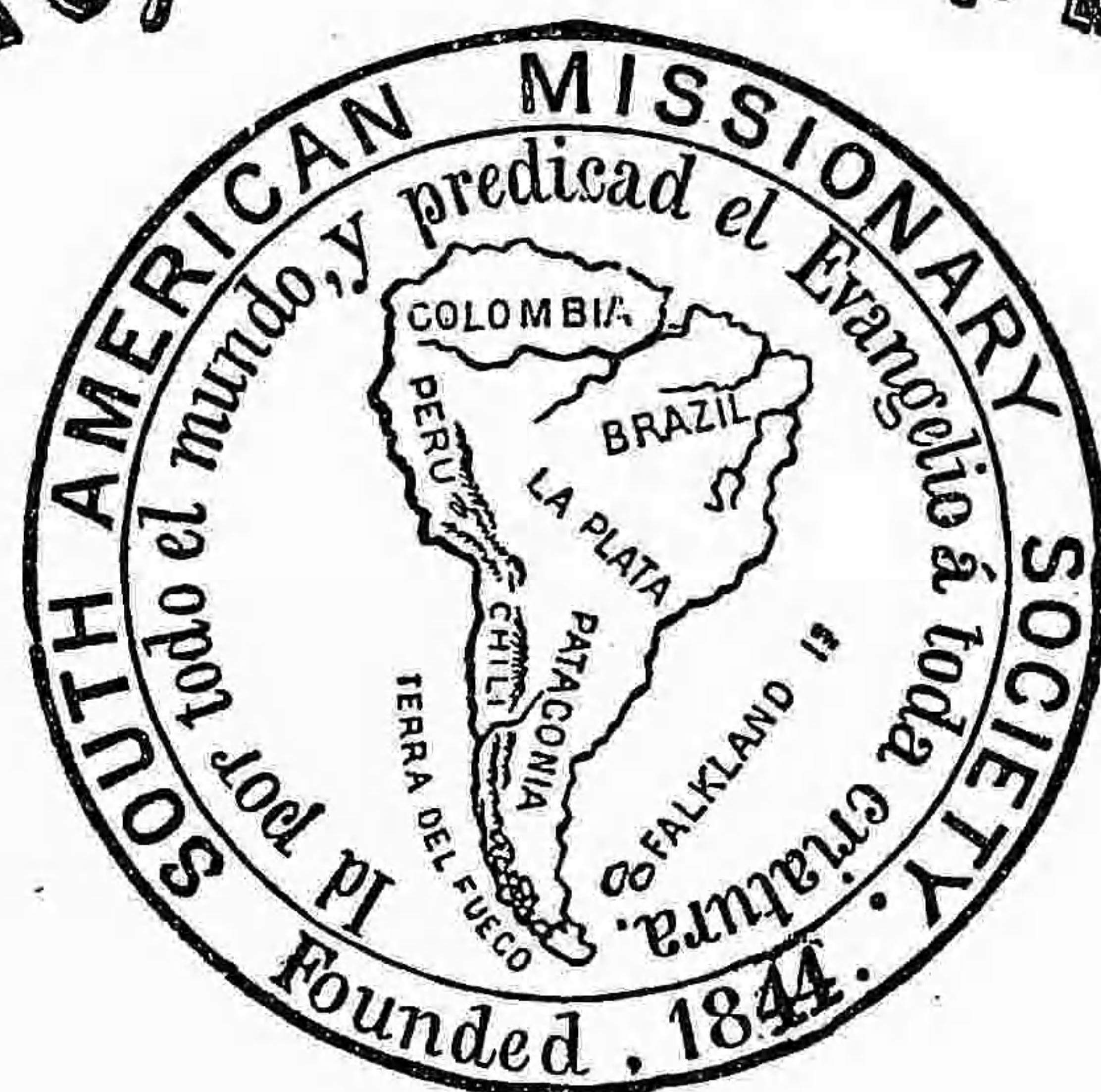
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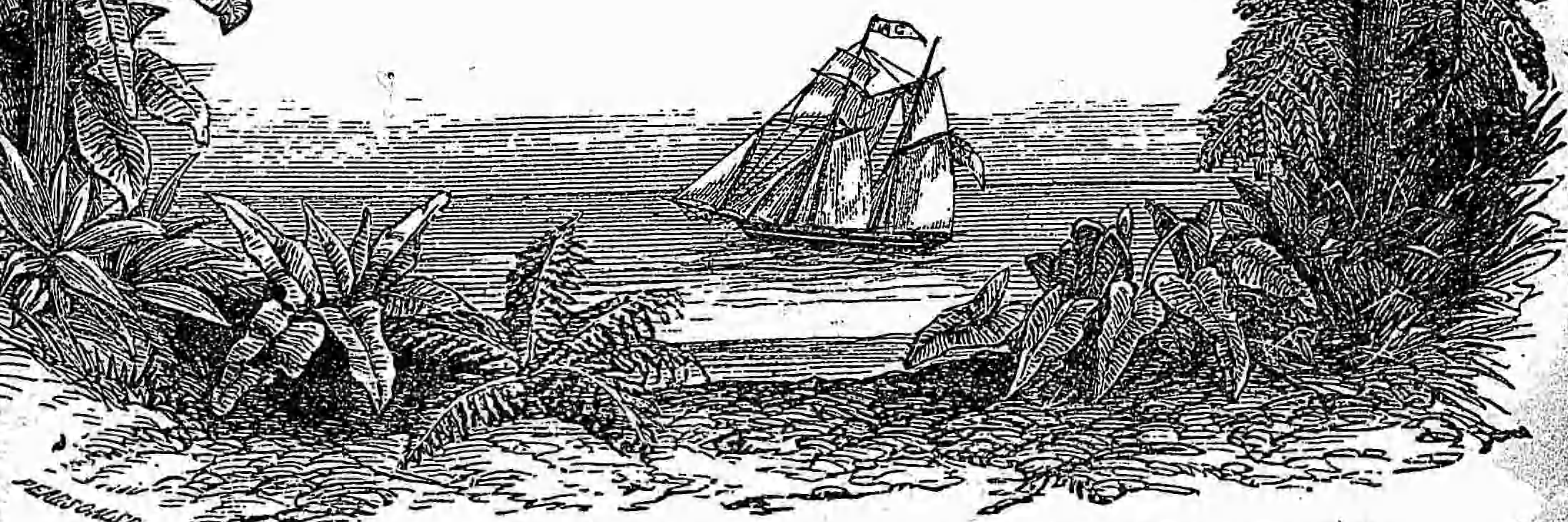
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THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.



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THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.

AUGUST 1, 1891.

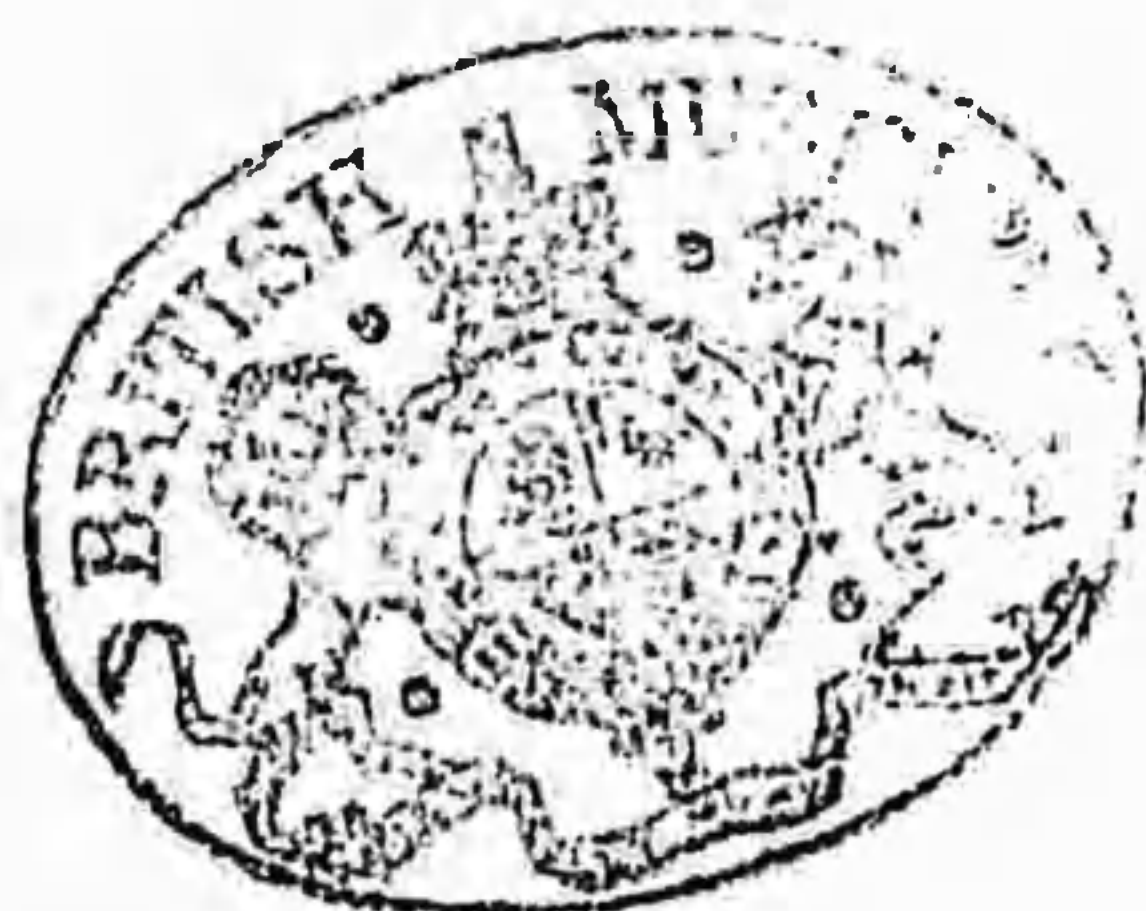
General Intelligence, and Prayer Union.



WE regret to find from letters and the public journals that the civil war is still going on cruelly and awfully in Chili. An idea of its sufferings and privations may be formed from the following statement made by Reuter's Special Service in the *Times* of the 22nd ult. :—

“A private letter which has been received from Santiago contains an interesting narrative of the escape of certain prominent members of the Congressional party, who were pursued into the mountains, and of the death of one of their number, Senor Lastarria, a former Senator and ex-Cabinet Minister. The party, which also included Senor Bulness, a descendant of the famous Chilian general of that name, left Santiago secretly by night, having good reason to fear that if they remained there they would be arrested by President Balmaceda's orders. Their intention was to cross the mountains to Mendoza, and, having gained the territory of the Argentine Republic, to travel northward in the hope of reaching Iquique. While traversing the mountainous region which separates Santiago from Mendoza the fugitives were overtaken by a terrible snowstorm, and, before shelter of any kind could be reached, Senor Lastarria broke down under the prolonged exertions and exposure. His companions did all they could to assist him, but it soon became impossible to advance a step further. In these desperate straits the members of the party huddled together in the vain endeavour to keep themselves warm. At length Senor Lastarria became delirious, and while in this state he declared that he saw his brother dying in the city of Concepcion. A supply of whisky with which the fugitives had provided themselves was liberally served out, but the little band, standing as closely as they could round their dying friend, had the greatest possible difficulty in keeping themselves from being frozen. It was not long, however, before Senor Lastarria's limbs relaxed, and it was discovered that he had passed away. He died in a standing attitude, without giving any sign that the end had come.

“Still pursued by Balmaceda's troops, the party, after many privations and perilous adventures, took refuge in a mine, and the miners, who were armed, refused to give them up. When the soldiery withdrew the fugitives continued their journey, and in the end safely reached Mendoza. They then learned, to their amazement, that Senor Lastarria's brother had actually expired at the very moment when the former almost with his last breath declared he saw him in a vision.”



Let us hope and pray that our missionaries may be kept in safety, and that this terrible war may speedily be brought to an end.

The graphic sketch of life in the Banda Oriental conveys to us in a pleasing form the advantages and disadvantages of estancieros in those far-distant regions, and the great desirability, when it can be supplied, of those spiritual helps without which human existence drifts into mere drudgery, or something worse still.

Mr. Elkin's letter from Lota is very cheering, even amid many sad surroundings.

The total amount received from June 20 to July 20, including sale of part of the Society's wool from Keppel Island, was £797 16s. 8d.

The following are the subjects for prayer on Monday, August 10:—

1. We pray God to watch over and safeguard all our missionaries, especially those exposed to the dangers of war in Chili.
2. We pray that God may be pleased to restore peace to Chili, and that His Blessed Spirit may promote the diffusion of true religion in that distracted land.
3. We again desire God's gracious guiding in the present stage of our Mission in Paraguay, and that the arrangements now being made by the Committee may prove efficacious for bringing in the Indian of that region into the fold of Christ.
4. May the appointment of the Rev. W. H. Shimield as temporary superintendent of the Paraguay Mission tend to the strengthening of that Mission and the progress of the Gospel of Christ amongst the Indians of the Chaco, and may his voyage out be attended by safety and blessing.
5. May the labours of the Rev. R. Allen in his new sphere at Salto be abundantly blest, and he himself be preserved in health and strength to work for Christ.

CHRISTIAN SYMPATHY.

The Mayor of Belfast received from the authorities at Santos a bank order for £560, to be distributed among the wives and children of the four men who lost their lives at Belfast by an explosion on board the steamer "Chichester," owned by Mr. W. R. Rea, Belfast. The vessel had arrived at the Brazilian port with a general cargo, part of which was rum. This had leaked during a stormy voyage, and on the removal of the hatches an explosion occurred. Three of the men killed belonged to Belfast, and leave widows and large families. The other belonged to Liverpool, and was the sole support of his mother. The money was collected among the shippers and merchants of Santos and Rio de Janeiro. Such an act of kindness from strangers has evoked a widespread feeling of gratitude in Belfast.

In Memoriam.

THE LATE DAVID COUTY, ESQ.

The Secretaries having announced with the deepest sorrow that the esteemed Chairman of the Finance Committee departed this life on the 13th instant,

It was Resolved—That the members of the Finance Committee desire to record the sincere and deep sorrow with which they have heard of the lamented death of their venerable and beloved Chairman, the late David Couty, Esq. His long and most valuable services to the Society, as well as the genial Christian regard which he ever evinced in his personal relations with all his colleagues, materially enhance the loss that has been sustained.

They also wish to express their heartfelt sympathy with Mr. Couty's family in their sore bereavement; and request the Secretaries to convey to them a copy of this resolution.

With deep regret at the loss to the Society and the Committee occasioned by the death of the late esteemed Chairman of Finance, David Couty, Esq., June 13th, and with much sympathy for the family, the Committee approved the resolution of the Finance Committee of date June 18th.

The following kind note has been received by the Editor from one of the family of our late dear friend, Mr. Couty, which will account for the omission of the "Memoir" and "Portrait" intended to be inserted in this magazine:—

"Dear Mr. Simpson,

"Be assured that we are very grateful for your loving appreciation of our dear father in proposing to give a 'brief memoir and portrait' in the August magazine, although we must ask you *not to do so*. You and Mr. Acworth have, in this month's magazine and also in the 'Gift,' fully expressed your sense of my father's worth and influence in his twenty-six years' work for the S. A. M. Society. The members of the Finance Committee have through Captain Poulden assured us of their affectionate esteem for their Chairman, and their sorrow for his loss and their sympathy with ourselves, and for this loving tribute we thank you all heartily, and for making mention of us in prayer. Also from all quarters we have received letters bearing precious testimony that my father's labours have not been in vain in the Lord.

"How glad—how deeply thankful to God—would my dear father have been, if his now *finished* example might encourage any to dedicate their lives to His service, which for over seventy years had been to him an ever-increasing joy! or if it might say to every fellow-worker in our S. A. Missions (who, either collectively or individually, were ever in his heart and in his prayers), 'Be ye steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord.' Such an 'In Memoriam' I believe my dear father coveted, fulfilling the Lord's gracious promise, 'The righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance.' 'The Lord is his memorial.'

"Believe me, dear Mr. Simpson,

"With our very kind regards,

"Yours truly,

"E. COUTY.

"Lee, July 2, 1891."

Paraguay.



HE Rev. W. H. Shimield writes on his way out to South America :—

"S.S. '*Galileo*,' off Lisbon, July 6, 1891.

"I send a line to announce my safe journey to this point. We have had a fine and uneventful passage so far. There are few passengers—all British in the first class; some Belgians and other Roman Catholics in the steerage. I held a short service in the saloon, which I trust was profitable to all."

Chili.

LOTA.



HE Rev. W. H. Elkin writes :—

"*British Chaplaincy, Lota, May 27, 1891.*

"It is with deep thankfulness that I can write and tell you that we are quite well and have been so far protected from all the danger and bloodshed now present in the Republic. Of course I need not say what a trying time it is for us all, for being under martial law we know not what an hour may produce, and every day brings some news which tends to show that the struggle is likely to be protracted, unless a great blow be struck before the full force of the winter is upon us. It is a time of doubt and perplexity. Troops are being massed between here and Santiago, and the advent of the opposition forces (estimated at over 20,000) is hourly expected. To land and make a rush on the capital is the general opinion as to their tactics; but little is known of what they really

intend to do. We have quite a garrison in Lota, and on Thursday last an order came from the Government to stop all work in the place and take 2,000 miners for military service. The manager of the Lota Company has gone to Santiago to have an interview with President Balma-ceda in order to put off the evil day if possible; in the meanwhile the work continues only on a smaller scale. I can scarcely explain what a 'cessation of work' means to the Lota people. If the miners should be removed, their wives and children will be reduced to starvation, and in consequence danger will be increased and suffering terrible. I sincerely hope and trust this may be averted, for all of us are in a bad case now. In addition to prices of food being raised by the war, the import duties have been raised thirty-eight per cent., and merchants declare that when they have disposed of their stock they will obtain no more till the return of normal times. Tea, coffee, and other articles will therefore be considered as luxuries, only to be bought at ruinous prices, and if the English-speaking community can 'make ends meet' they will be fortunate. As to the poor Chilenos, what they will do I know not, except that they will resort to stealing from those who possess anything worth taking (a thing which has always occurred in former difficulties).

"But with all these dark surroundings I have the pleasure of informing you that the services in Lota continue to be very well attended—the number in the Sunday-school averages between forty and fifty, and the recommencement of services in Coronel is a reality. They are held in Messrs. Cockbain, Roxburgh, and Co.'s Bodega, and the average attendance during the first month was twenty-five (very good for Coronel to-day). This building is far better than the room which was used in former years, on one side of which was a 'despacho' or 'drinking tavern,' where during Divine service the noise and shouts of people drinking at the bar annoyed the worshippers. Thanks to the kindness of Mr. Hyde, Mr. Miller, and Mr. Taylor, the space used by us on Sundays has been nicely arranged. A member of my congregation remarked to me that, considering our peculiar surroundings—consisting of pails, anchors, articles of consumption, oil, plaster of Paris, &c., &c.—one thing was very significant—viz., 'The Green Pasture,' a great quantity of which was stacked behind the reading-desk. Our services are hearty, and I trust by God's grace will be a success and profitable to many. I enclose a photo of the scene taken by Mr. Hyde, and printed by Mr. G. Raby of Lota, to both of which gentlemen I am indebted for many kindnesses.

"In the Garrison at Lota smallpox has made its appearance, whilst there are cases of dysentery and scarlet fever in the Chaplaincy. On the 18th I baptized the children of Mr. Cox—three girls and a boy, aged respectively eight years, six and a half years, four years, and eighteen months. The first two were born at Mountain Ash in New South Wales, where there was no clergyman, the third in Patagonia, and the youngest in Lota."

CHANARAL.

Mr. Robertson writes :—

“ *Chanaral, Chili, April 29, 1891.*

“A steamer has just come into the bay (6 A.M.), and I hurry to inform you that so far nothing particular has happened here. At Caldera last week the ironclad ‘Blanco Encalada’ was blown up by the ‘Almorante Lynch’ or ‘Almorante Cordell.’ Nearly two hundred were thus ushered into eternity in a moment. We are living on fish chiefly. Our congregations have been very fair lately. I was disappointed about going on board the ‘Blairgowrie.’ The captain (Dark) kindly gave us 16 dollars 80 cents for the Church. We have no idea how long the revolution will last, as our news from the South is nil. There must be four English mails somewhere on the coast. We are told that this is the last English steamer that will touch from the North.”

“ *May 29, 1891.*

“I wrote under date of May 22nd. I have since heard that that letter is still in the post here, so I write now as perhaps there may be an opportunity of sending this *viâ* Panama. We are still, thank God, safe here. Every day shows the poverty of the place and of the people. We have no sugar left, and very little paraffin; potatoes are about thirty dollars per sack now. I can give you no reliable information about the revolution. We are inundated every day with false reports and rumours. The last few days and nights have been very excitable ones. The torpedoes ‘Lynch’ and ‘Cordell’ have been running up and down the coast, and the people here expect a visit from them every day. There is a rumour that a serious question will arise with the United States Government about the transmitting of arms and ammunition to the Opposition. Our congregations are very fair considering the circumstances. I hold school, too, every day. If you wrote *viâ* Panama I should have a chance of receiving the letter. I trust you will have received my former letters. I wrote to the Bishop last month. I trust that God is making all things work together for our good, and that a bright future will come to this unhappy Republic.”

Missions to Seamen.

THE BUENOS AYRES HARBOUR MISSION AND SAILORS' HOME.



R. WALKER writes :—

“ *June 1, 1891.*

“I now forward my report for this port for May.

“Thirty-two vessels, mostly steamers, have been visited and had reading, among them one German, one Dutch, one Russian, and one Swedish sailing vessel, and two American and one British men-of-war vessels.

“I visited the American men-of-war on the day of their arrival, Friday, 22nd of May, and gave away tracts, reading, cards

of the Home, and invited the crews to the Home. I spoke to the commander of one, the 'Essex,' and asked permission to hold service on board on the Sunday following. He gave it readily, saying that so far no service had been held on board since the vessel had entered on her present commission. He also asked what society I belonged to, and I explained the nature of the combination of the Harbour Mission. I held service on the Sunday afternoon, and had a fair attendance, considering that many men were on 'liberty' and many were Roman Catholics. On Sunday, 31st, I went to the other U.S. man-of-war, 'Tallapoosa,' where I had arranged for a service at 10 a.m. Went on board, and the officer of the



THE BUENOS AYRES HARBOUR MISSION AND SAILORS' HOME.

deck gave orders to 'pipe for church,' for such as cared to attend, 'under the hurricane deck, abaft the shaft, on the starboard side.' Church was soon rigged, and the commander kindly came and told me that all was ready, and I could begin as soon as I liked. I at once took up my position at the desk provided, and began my service, having the commander and a fair number of men for my audience. I spoke for about half an hour from the story of 'Naaman the Syrian.' At the close the commander thanked me for the service, and gave an invitation to come again when I wished, for which I thanked him. I had then to hurry away for a service in the Home at 11.30. I had in all twelve services during the month.

"I have visited the British hospital week by week, and spoken to the patients there. One case in particular was very cheering. He was an engineer, dying from liver disease, and had been tapped three times for the dropsical effusion resulting from his complaint, but had always been cheerful. When last I saw him he was sinking, and lay with his eyes closed. I spoke, and asked him if he knew me, and he said 'Yes.' Wishing to know if he had hope in dying, I asked him if he remembered the Psalm of David which was suitable to his case, and I began to repeat the 23rd Psalm, and continued until near the end of verse 4, when I stopped. He said to me then, 'You have left out a part—"Thy rod and Thy staff they comfort me."' I asked if he realised this to be true in his case, as he was now going down into the 'valley of the shadow of death,' and he said it was true. I then knelt by his wish and prayed for him that God would make the valley bright for him with the Saviour's presence. He thanked me, and I then bade him 'Good-bye' until the resurrection morn. On my next visit the nurse told me he had been singing hymns shortly before his death. Another poor fellow, ill with heart-disease, when I spoke to him said he was a church member, and did not talk about religious matters out of church, and would not hear anything about it. He died in a few days, and I am afraid there was not much hope in his death. What we want is a religion that shall be our life and with us always, and not something to put on and off as the clergyman does with his surplice. This we preach and teach, that Christ must be *in us* the hope of glory and of immortality. Will you kindly remember to send me some tracts and reading, as I have many to visit?"

Mr. Holms writes :—

"Sailors' Home, Pernambuco, June, 1891.

"I herewith give you the report for the month of May of the Sailors' Home and Mission :—

"With pleasure and satisfaction I am able once more to report favourably on another month's work of the above Mission. Financially it has been the best month since I became Superintendent of the 'Home.' We have had thirty men as inmates for the month, and many more in to take advantage of the reading-room during the evenings. Beside providing good accommodation and recreation for paid-off seamen, the 'Home' has done much more than usual this month in relieving destitute men in the matter of food and lodging.

"The Sunday services have been regularly held in the Sailors' Home with one exception, when I was on a week's leave of absence. The attendance has not been so good as usual except on the last occasion, which was decidedly a grand meeting for numbers and the interest shown in the cause.

"During the month there were more men in the hospital than usual, and the complaints have been serious many of them, but the patients have had such help and good cheer offered them as I was able to give. The Portuguese hospital and the prison I have also had occasion to visit.

"The vessels in port were visited, though not so frequently as usual for lack of stock of tracts, papers, and newspapers.

"On Sunday, May 31, I visited Villa do Cabo to hold service, returning in the evening in time for another service in the 'Home.'

"It was during this month (May) that I took my first holiday since I came to Brazil, more than three and a half years ago now. I begged a week's leave of absence to accompany a friend on a little missionary journey about 100 miles into the interior. We were surprised to find at our destination how well the people received us. We failed to get the theatre of the town (Goyanna) to hold public meetings, because it was being painted, but other gentlemen of the place offered us the hall of the Republican Club and the Masonic Hall, firmly refusing any payment; the editor of the newspaper also gave a large space in his publication for an announcement of three meetings free of charge, beside printing 500 handbills for distribution; in fact, we were a little taken aback at our welcome by the intelligent and respectable class of people. Among the low class there was a conspiracy to disturb and break up our first meeting, but we were warned of it, and gave notice to the police, who sent soldiers to keep order. We had not nearly enough seats to accommodate half the people who came and filled the hall, remaining standing and almost motionless for an hour and a half listening to the addresses and solos (translations of Sankey's). Gospels and testaments were also given and sold to many, but in this we were hindered by the heavy rains. We had a long diligence ride with the vicar of the town, who did not appreciate our visit and work, but made no opposition whatever. In our religious conversations of course we could not agree, but still by no means quarrelled. We hope that what was done and said may be used by the Holy Spirit to enlighten many dark minds and hearts."

Camp Life in the Banda Oriental, South America.



WE landed at Monte Video, arriving here a few days afterwards, intending to remain on this sheep farm in the camp of the Banda Oriental for two years, which are now nearly at an end. This country, the Banda Oriental de Uruguay, has no connection with the other States of the River Plate, having, after many vicissitudes and many brave struggles for independence, and after having been annexed and re-annexed by Spaniards, Argentines

Portuguese, and Brazilians, finally established itself as a separate Republic in the year 1830, with its own President, Government, and laws,

and taking its name from its position to the east of the River Uruguay. The inhabitants call themselves Orientales. They all speak Spanish, and have Spanish names, and many of them are more or less Spanish in appearance, while others are of the Indian type ; but there are no distinct and hostile Indians in the Banda Oriental as there are on the borders of the Argentine territory. Foreigners of all kinds form a large proportion of the population, and there are also many negroes, the descendants, no doubt, of those who once were slaves, but slavery was abolished in the Banda Oriental soon after the establishment of its own independence.

We are about 150 miles from Monte Video, and thirty from Mercedes, which is our nearest town. We came from Monte Video by steamer, up the River Plate, River Uruguay, and Rio Negro, a journey of about thirty-six hours, as far as Mercedes, whence we drove out in a hired carriage and pair, thirty miles across the open camp, without roads or bridges over the rivers.

We have found estancia-life leisurely and peaceful, but monotonous in the extreme. I think there can hardly be any country in which it is possible to live in greater security, more free from alarms and adventures. Cattle-stealing is common, but housebreaking is altogether unknown in the camp. Nothing ever happens, and no one is ever in a hurry. Time is measured, not sharply and accurately by the clock, but vaguely, and generally by the sun, by sunrise, noon, and sunset ; and a few hours or days would be considered a very insignificant unpunctuality.

The event of the year is the shearing, and the event of the week is the arrival of the post. The Government does not provide any postal system for the camp, and we should be obliged to do without a regular post if there were not a sufficient number of neighbours to subscribe for the purpose. The letters are brought on horseback from Nueva Palmyra, which is forty-five miles off, on the Uruguay.

There are no churches, not even a Roman Catholic Church, within about thirty miles. There is an English church and chaplain at Monte Video, and there is also a clergyman sent out by the South American Missionary Society, stationed at Fray Bentos on the Uruguay, whence he from time to time journeys into the camp and holds services at different estancias.

Our estancia stands on the top of one of the long grassy hills which characterise the country. The house, like most other estancia-houses, is a large cottage, built entirely on the ground floor, without plan or passages, all the rooms opening out of each other or into the open air. It opens on one side into the *patio* or courtyard, surrounded by trees and buildings, and on the other, which is the sunny north side, into a broad verandah shady with climbing plants and gay with flower-pots and tame green parrots. A few horses are generally to be seen tied under the Paradise trees in the patio, waiting to be saddled, or, on winter mornings, taking their daily feed of maize out of curiously-shaped leather nose-bags called *morrales*.

Adjoining the *patio* and the *quinta*, or garden, are all the enclosures which usually surround an estancia—the *potrero*, which is a large grass paddock, a small *chacra*, or portion of tilled ground, two or three *chiqueros*, or sheep-folds, a *manga* for the cattle, and the *corral*, into which the whole *tropilla* of horses, twenty or thirty in number, is driven whenever any of them are wanted. The first sight after sunrise, the last at sunset, and a very frequent one throughout the day, is the *tropilla* waiting in the corral, or galloping in or out of it, or round and round inside it, while some one is trying to catch one of the number, and some one else stands at the entrance to prevent their escape.

Beyond the fence which surrounds these enclosures, the great camp stretches away to the horizon on every side, its long grand undulations rising one behind the other till they look like high ranges of hills, deep blue in the distance, its vast expanse varied by numerous small estancias, each with its little group of trees and buildings, its solitude animated by large flocks of sheep, herds of cattle, troops of horses unshod, with long flowing tails, galloping freely over the hills, and occasional passers by, always on horseback. Flocks of wild ostriches are still frequently to be seen, and sometimes a few fallow-deer; but these, like all other wild animals, are growing more scarce every year. The beautiful plovers called *tero-teros* start out of the grass at the approach of a traveller, and wheel round the horses' heads with the shrill scream from which they take their name; and small owls perch on thistles or ant hills to look at the passer-by with a peculiarly wise and inquisitive expression.

Some few camps are now entirely fenced in, and when this has become more general, I suppose it will lead to the making of regular roads. For riding, however, nothing can be more perfect than these smooth grassy slopes, and every additional fence is an inconvenience to the traveller. As an excellent horse can be had for twenty dollars, or less than £5, and inferior animals for much smaller sums, no one ever thinks of journeying even the shortest distance on foot. There are those, however, who will give hundreds of dollars for a *parajero*, or racehorse. The horses of this country are usually small, but serviceable, and beautifully trained.

An Oriental on horseback is a picturesque object, though less so year by year, as the national costume gives place to European fashions; and, indeed, though a perfect costume for riding, it is an inconvenient one for work of any kind; but then the old South American *gaucho* lived on horseback and never worked. He still wears the all enveloping *poncho*, which, in winter, is a huge round cloak of surprising thickness, and in summer a striped shawl falling in graceful folds, with a hole for the head to come through. His saddle, which is called a *recado*, consists chiefly of a heavy wooden framework, and an unlimited number of sheepskins dyed of various colours, and though he no longer carries the whole of his worldly wealth in the form of silver decorations on the trappings of his horse, he still frequently displays a few silver ornaments, and wears many coins as buttons on his *tirador*, or broad leathern belt, in which he

carries the long-handled knife which he has no scruple in drawing in case of a quarrel, especially if excited by the species of rum called *caña*, though at other times he is sufficiently peaceable and extremely polite. The Government endeavours to guard against the disastrous results of quarrelling by means of the strictest regulations, prohibiting the wearing of knives in the towns or at the *pulperias*, which, being the camp provision stores and public houses, are the places in which such disturbances most frequently arise.

If a man is killed in this country, it is generally in a quarrel, and deliberate murder for the sake of gain is much rarer, and causes much more excitement and general indignation, than in England. Under the present Government capital punishment has in some cases been authorised, which is unconstitutional, the appointed penalty for murder being imprisonment for life, working in chains. In times of revolution the prisoners usually escape. The prison accommodation is not only of the worst description, but so limited that many criminals, for whom there is no room, are turned into soldiers or policemen.

As house servants Germans are often the best that can be found, and are sometimes tolerably good. Basques are too rough and untrained, and, as English emigrants generally prefer an English speaking colony, the few who present themselves as English servants and labourers are seldom of the best class. The wages of a cook are from ten to twenty-five dollars a month; those of a peon, who is kept at the estancia, fifteen dollars; those of a puestero, who has to provide himself with everything except mutton, from fifteen to eighteen dollars. Everything except horses and mutton is so dear in this country that a dollar and a *real*, which are respectively worth four-and-twopence and fivepence, scarcely go further than a shilling and a penny at home, notwithstanding which the simplicity of camp fashions, due partly to the superiority of the climate, and partly to the recognised impossibility of finding really good servants, as well as to the long distance from towns and shops, make life here incomparably more economical than in any part of the British islands.

The price of land is from 12,000 to 15,000 dollars a *suerte*, which is between 5,000 and 6,000 acres; its annual rent is from 500 to 1,000 dollars a *suerte*, but it is impossible in this country to get a lease of more than five or seven years. This camp consists of one *suerte*, which at present supports four flocks, containing in all about 9,000 sheep (sheep are worth from six reals to a dollar each); but it could maintain as many as 11,000 or 12,000. Two of these flocks are kept at the two puestas, and the two others at the estancia. Each flock goes out to feed in the morning attended by its shepherd, who rides with it to keep it from straying out of due bounds. About mid-day he turns the sheep with their heads homewards, and they can generally be trusted to eat their way back safely, even if left to themselves. They move out in the morning in a compact phalanx, but on their way home, on fine afternoons,

they sometimes break into groups and scatter over the hill sides, which is much more picturesque ; and while the shadows are lengthening from the west the tinkling of sheep bells outside the garden fence announces the return of the flock and the approach of evening. Each flock has its appointed *rodeo*, or portion of ground on which to encamp for the night, from which every blade of grass has been trampled long ago. If at sunset there appears to be any prospect of a storm, the sheep are all shut into the *chiqueros*, for if they were left out on an unenclosed *rodeo*, they would run before the wind and be lost. After a wet night spent in the *chiqueros*, they are generally knee-deep in mud in the morning, and sometimes lame for several days.

I. F. T.

[NOTE.—The above article, though written a few years ago, is substantially true to-day.—ED.]

Cruelty to Indians.



R. J. POPPER, who is well known as a miner and explorer, has sent the following interesting communication to the Minister of Justice :—

“ Mr. Minister,—In the course of a recent exploration in the Southern parts of Tierra del Fuego I met several tribes of Ona Indians, huge men of splendid physical constitution, who, in spite of their savage mode of life, have repeatedly displayed the most humane feelings.

On one occasion they escorted some shipwrecked sailors from the coast of the Atlantic to the missionary settlement at Beagle Channel. Another time they took charge of a quantity of lost provisions and returned them to the owners. And I may state that I have never found these Indians to display any hostility either to shipwrecked sailors or expedition parties. In the beginning of March this year I was exploring the region comprised between Rio Grande and another river further South which the Indians call Shai-Namam. I was alone, pushing my way through a wood, when suddenly I perceived a party of Indians, who soon assumed a bellicose attitude. It cost me much trouble to make them understand my friendly intentions, but they finally, in sign of peace, threw down their bows and arrows, and soon I found myself surrounded by three hundred strong, healthy Indians of superb stature. They wore their hair tonsured in the middle, and on their forehead they carried a piece of hide cut in the form of a triangle. These men, of manly appearance, who if armed and uniformed would have been a credit to any army,

had for sole clothing a guanaco skin, with the hair next to their skin, thrown over their shoulders. Some wore foxskin caps and others had their faces painted black. These I remarked remained apart. My party soon came on me, and my interpreter, a young Indian named Poskiol, whom Mr. L. Figue, Sub-Prefect of Buen Suceso, lent me, came to my assistance. I made these Indians understand that on the banks of the Rio Grande there was a settlement where they could obtain food and clothing and find protection against the adventurers who are running over the coast in search of gold. The Indians heard of my proposal with enthusiasm, and finally left us with many friendly salutations.

"On the following day, having encamped on the banks of the Shai-Namam, Kau-Shal, the Cacique of the tribe already mentioned, came to visit me in company with his adjutants Oti-Shal and Kanc-Checol. They came to protest, and hence this letter to Y. E. He said 'It was good news you gave us, and we were overjoyed with your promises. Continually pursued and ever at war with the wild Onas of the North' (here he pointed to the scars on the faces of his two friends), we wish to live in peace with you, but why do your brothers persecute us, kill our fathers, and steal our women? A few days ago a band of men of your race passed in the direction of Ash-Palta (Buen Suceso). They carried those terrible arms which kill a long way off. We saw them in the distance, and we, who have never done any harm to your brothers, withdrew. But all of us did not see these men. An old man of our tribe was on the beach. The party came up and murdered him before he could flee. The men and women you saw yesterday with black faces are his children. They weep his loss. They can never be friends of a race that murdered their father!'

"These are, in resumen, the words of the Cacique. The case was one of murder; and from the details I could gather the party was one headed by two Frenchmen named Willems and Rousson, who were exploring the coast, and their guide was a German named Frederick Otten, who boasts of having killed half a dozen Indians.

"When I arrived at Ushuia, after a fatiguing journey, I laid the matter before the Governor. Some time afterwards I met Messrs. Willems and Rousson, who said they had been sent to explore by the Minister of Fine Arts of France. They had been some time in Buen Suceso making out their report of assaults, killed, and other fantastic details. They declared they had been attacked by a group of thirty Indians, who, to my surprise, did not belong to the Cacique I have mentioned, but who dwell near Cape San Pablo, and in whose midst with my three men I had passed a most tranquil night. I do not know how Messrs. Willems and Rousson came to be antipathetic to the Indians, but the fact is they conducted to Buen Suceso a fine, attractive young Indian woman, torn from the arms of her husband, while we never gave any reason for the Indians to rise in indignation, and even forget the superiority of our arms.

"I refrain from giving any further details, and the reason I call Y. E.'s attention to the matter is that I am convinced the Governor did not take the energetic measures the case called for. I may add, moreover, impunity is the order of the day, for many a year now, in Tierra del Fuego.

"Impelled by the moral and material interests which bind me to that territory, I therefore appeal to Y. E. against the cruelty to Indians in Tierra del Fuego, and I ask Y. E. to adopt measures to prevent the destruction of a vigorous race indigenous to Argentine soil, and I ask for protection against the organised chase for unfortunate Fuegians to grace a zoological garden."—*Buenos Ayres Standard*, June 11.

Clothing, &c., for the Southern Mission.

THE receipt is acknowledged with grateful thanks of parcels of clothing, books, &c., for the Mission Stations in South America:—

Miss Fleming.
Miss A. Davis.
Mrs. Hill.
Mrs. Poulden.
From Bristol.
W. Hughes-Hughes, Esq.
Rev. Geo. Blissett.
From Dublin.
Miss Couty.
G. F. S. Working Party, Navan.
Miss Cooper.
Mrs. Punnett.
Miss Harton.
Frank M. Ponder, Esq.
Mrs. Longman.

From Douglas Cork.
Miss Dalton.
Mrs. and Miss West.
Mrs. Caldecott.
Mrs. Burton.
Miss Pearse.
From Cork.
Mrs. Mandel.
Mrs. Teape.
Miss Robson.
Mrs. Allen Gardiner.
Miss Clark.
Mrs. Edlin.
Miss Foy.

Children of the Holywood Working Party, per Miss McGee and Mrs. Crozier.

Mr. Whaits has received from Mr. Hansen, Carcass Island, Falklands, with many thanks, £3 10s. for the following:—

For George	£1 0 0
Mrs. Burleigh	2 0 0
Magazines	0 10 0

Also from Mr. Nelsson, of New Island, a young bull, value £8, for which the Society's best thanks are due.

Provincial Proceedings.



THE disparity between the number of sermons and meetings is always a striking feature in our summer work, or at least till the Irish tours begin, but we doubt if we could point to any month in which, as in June, the sermons were twenty-five and the meetings only four. Last year the numbers for the same month were twenty-one and five respectively; and though collections after sermons are usually better than those after platform addresses, we regret the diminution of meetings, for it means that anniversaries in *stated* months are becoming less common. We recall the time when June and July had their fixed sermons followed by the Monday meeting, which, if not largely attended, at least drew together representatives of all the parishes forming the Auxiliary.

The receipts from the twenty-nine appeals made in June show a total of £130, which gives an average of all but £4 10s. for each sermon or meeting. Of this amount £45 is due to the six sermons at St. Columba's, Crieff, St. James', Cupar Fife, and St. Peter's, Edinburgh, and the drawing-room meeting at Portobello. St. Peter's is a new opening for our Society, and is due to the kind interest shown in us by our old friend the Rev. E. Dawson, formerly of St. Thomas'.

In the southern district the best collection of the month was made at a drawing-room meeting taken by Mr. Grundy at Mrs. Foxcroft's, of Hinton Charterhouse, Somerset. Many were present to whom our work was entirely unknown, and nearly £10 was added to our funds. We have also to thank Mr. Moorhouse, of St. Luke's, Lyncombe, for an excellent gathering at the parish room the following afternoon. We note with satisfaction that Mr. Grundy's district has yielded for the first half of 1891 £127 more than for the corresponding period of the previous year.

In the northern district, Liverpool is the place that makes the best show in the June Register. Not only has Canon McNeile again pleaded for us in his own church, St. Paul's, Prince's Park, but Mr. Irving has admitted us to Christ Church, Sefton Park, one sermon being taken by himself, and one by the Rev. W. J. Cole. We are thankful to be able to add that Mr. Irving has become Hon. Clerical Secretary for the Liverpool Diocese, and wish him all success in reviving an interest in our work.

It is encouraging to learn that our newly-appointed secretary at Whitby can already report some funds as raised, and that the Cambridge "Sale of Work" yielded £18.

Sermons at Crich, Spondon, Lexham, and Litcham, and Christ Church, Derby, and the half-yearly meeting at Nottingham, under the chairmanship of the Rev. W. Pope, conclude Mr. Martlew's tale of work, and must bring this brief sketch to a close.



Contributions thankfully received from June 20, to July 27, 1891.

** 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.

DONATIONS.		£ s. d.			£ s. d.	
Charity Commissioners on account of Hollon Legacy	3	10	8	Broxbourne, S.S., per G. J. Newbery, Esq.	14 18 7	
Draper, Miss, 30s. Uruguay; 30s. Buenos Ayres	3	0	0	Burstow, S.S., per Rev. T. B. Sikes ..	4 15 0	
E. D. M.	1	0	0	Canterbury, per Miss Williams	5 13 9	
Lease, Mrs., Wollaston.....	5	0	0	Do., do., Sale of Work	63 5 0	
M. B. M.	1	0	0	Cheltenham, per Mrs. R. H. G. Wilson	27 10 0	
Moore, Joseph, Esq.	10	10	0	Chobham, Mrs. Redmayne	0 10 0	
Paton, Miss	20	0	0	Eastbourne, per Mrs. Gregg	8 6 6	
Taylor, John, Esq.	3	0	0	Felbridge, per Mrs. Thorp	3 15 6	
SUBSCRIPTIONS.						
Anderson, Miss	1	1	0	Fleet, per Mrs. Horniblow, "Falklands" Box and Work Basket ..	2 12 6	
Angus, Miss Georgina	5	0	0	Friezland, per Rev. Canon Green..	4 4 0	
Gribble, the Misses	1	0	0	Harrow Weald, per Rev. H. W. Peers, S.S.	6 15 0	
Knight, Miss G.	1	1	0	Hinton Charterhouse, D.R.M., per E. D. Foxcroft	9 13 6	
Knocker, Mr. E. N.	0	5	0	Isle of Man, per Rev. F. Griffiths..	1 19 11	
Lawrence, W. F., Esq.	1	1	0	Leamington, per Mrs. Mandell	16 10 6	
Malleson, Rev. F. A.	0	10	0	Lichfield, The Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Lichfield	2 2 0	
Warden, Miss Frederick	3	3	0	Lincoln, per Mrs. Moss, Sale of Work	9 0 0	
Young, Rev. Fred	1	1	0	Litcham, per Rev. C. R. Bingham..	3 0 0	
ASSOCIATIONS.						
METROPOLIS.						
Bayswater, per Miss Evershed ...	0	5	0	Liverpool, per H. W. Rowe, Esq. (coll. St. Paul's, Prince's Park) ..	7 18 6	
Brompton, A. G. Smith, Esq.	3	3	0	Lyncombe, Bath, per Rev. J. Moorhouse	4 4 6	
Brompton, per P. Welch, Esq.	7	1	0	Malvern Wells, per Miss S. Duke..	3 9 6	
Clapham, St. James', per Mrs. Lillingston, "R.'s Thankoffering" ..	2	0	0	Minster Lovell, Mdme. von Fisher	0 10 0	
Do. do. Mrs. Upward, for Wollaston	0	10	0	Northam, per Rev. M. Dimond Churchward	3 12 0	
Clapham Park, per R. W. Saffell, Esq.	1	19	6	Peper Harrow, per Rev. J. Harvey	1 6 6	
Fulham, per Miss Asslin	0	10	0	Rugby, per Rev. W. O. Wait	12 3 0	
Islington, St. Mary's, per Rev. C. B. Clarke	1	0	0	Shackleford, per Rev. J. Montgomery	5 17 6	
Kidbrooke, per Mrs. Poulden	3	7	0	Stroud, per Rev. — Sladen	0 15 0	
Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath Assoc., per Miss Couty (inclusive of card, Miss Blyth, 10s.)	6	16	8½	Uffculme, Mrs. Gawthrop	2 0 0	
Do., Bible Class	1	8	11½	Wells, per Rev. J. Beresford	0 10 0	
Do., per Mrs. Wetherby	1	10	6	Westerham, per Rev. C. G. Acworth, M.	5 0 0	
Mayfair, per W. Cunningham, Esq.	2	13	8	Weston-super-Mare, per Rev. C. O. Bartlett	0 2 6	
Notting Hill, per Miss E. H. Trowbridge	0	13	4	Weymouth, per Rev. Dr. Stephenson	16 1 3	
Putney, per Miss Nicholson	0	5	0	IRELAND.		
St. Matthew's, Denmark Hill, per Miss Reynolds (card)	0	10	0	Cavan, Derry, Donegal, &c., per Mrs. Gahan, 1890	0 0	
Woodford, per W. W. Tuckniss, Esq.	1	0	11	SCOTLAND.		
PROVINCES.						
Bath, per Rev. H. Bothamley.....	31	5	10	Aberdeen, per Mr. Geo. Sowden ..	0 2 6	
Bournemouth, per Miss Sullivan ..	1	0	0	Edinburgh, per Mrs. Aikman	0 6 0	
Broxbourne, per Miss Searle	3	12	9	Do., per Miss M. E. Shand	8 11 6	
Do. do. D.R.M. at Hoddesden Vicarage	7	2	3	Portobello, D.R.M., Mrs. Davidson	2 15 10	
			FOREIGN.			
			Bahia, per Rev. A. Butler			2 0 2

DONEGAL.**THE ANNUAL SALE**

In behalf of the Mission in Tierra del Fuego will (D.V.) be held towards the end of August. Contributions are earnestly requested by Mrs. GAHAN, Maherabeg, Donegal, Ireland. Furnishing is asked for a Children's Table, Toys of all descriptions, Knives, &c., Books and Pictures, Second-hand Books; also Fancy Articles and Couvrettes, Chairbacks, Aprons, Pinafores, Blouses, and any pretty and useful article of clothing.

SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE, AUGUST 1, 1891.

LEAMINGTON.

THE BIENNIAL SALE OF WORK

In aid of the above Society will be held (D.V.)
IN OCTOBER NEXT.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF PLAIN AND FANCY WORK,

&c., &c., will be gratefully received by
MRS. MANDELL, 38, Clemens Street.

CLEVEDON.

A SALE OF WORK

WILL (D.V.) BE HELD
IN SEPTEMBER.

AT THE
PUBLIC HALL, CLEVEDON.

Mrs. GODDARD will be thankful to receive Contributions of useful and fancy articles for the Stall, on behalf of the

SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Parcels to be sent to Mrs. GODDARD, Bycullah, Clevedon.

Please mark Prices plainly.

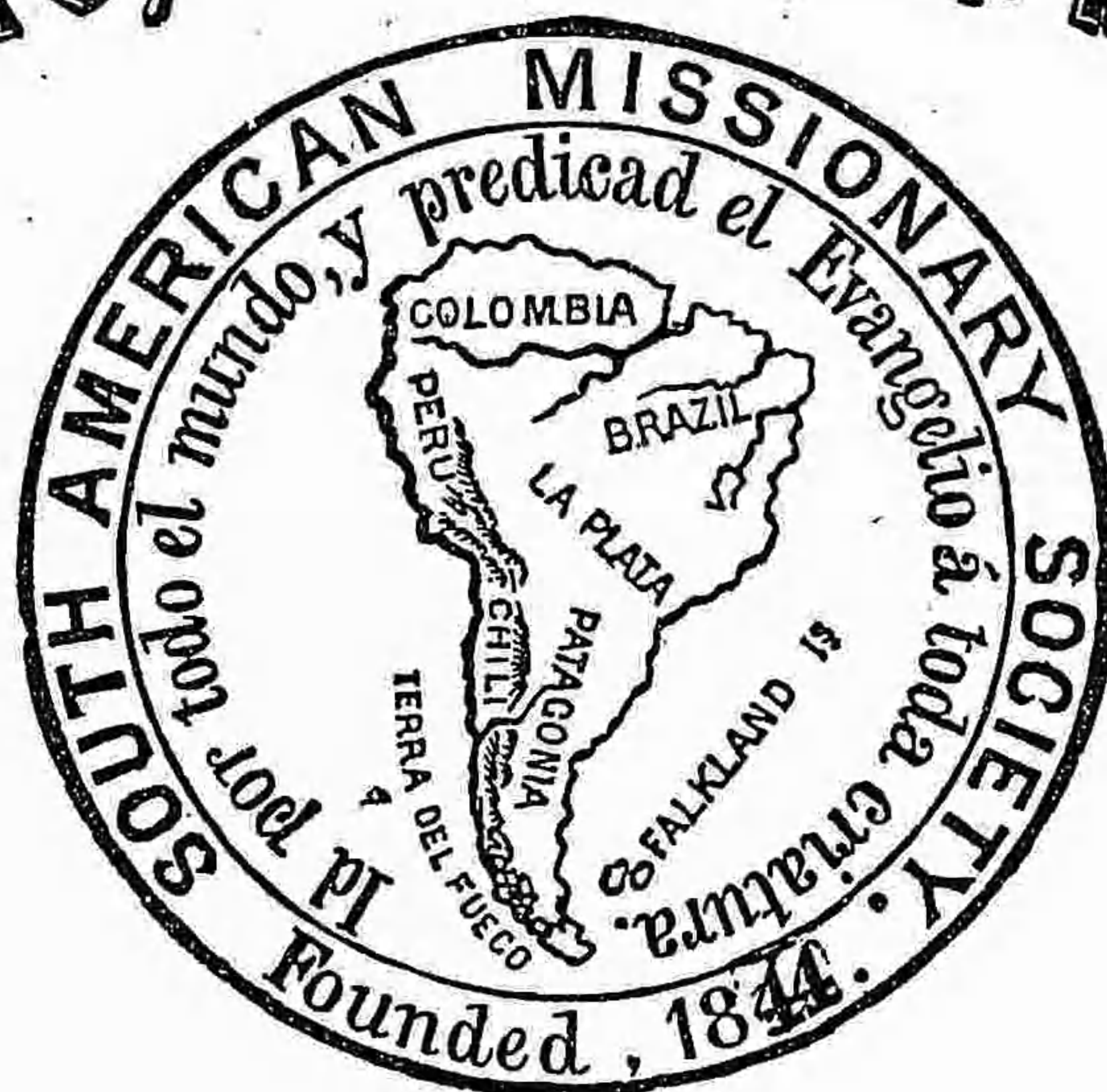
LEE, LEWISHAM, AND BLACKHEATH ASSOCIATION.

THE ANNUAL SALE OF PLAIN AND FANCY NEEDLEWORK

Will be held (D.V.) Wednesday and Thursday, early in October, at the Institute, Old Road, High Road, Lee (Lewisham or Blackheath Station). Contributions will be thankfully received by the Hon. Secretary, 3, Northbrook Road, Lee, S.E. (*If per rail, viâ Lewisham.*)

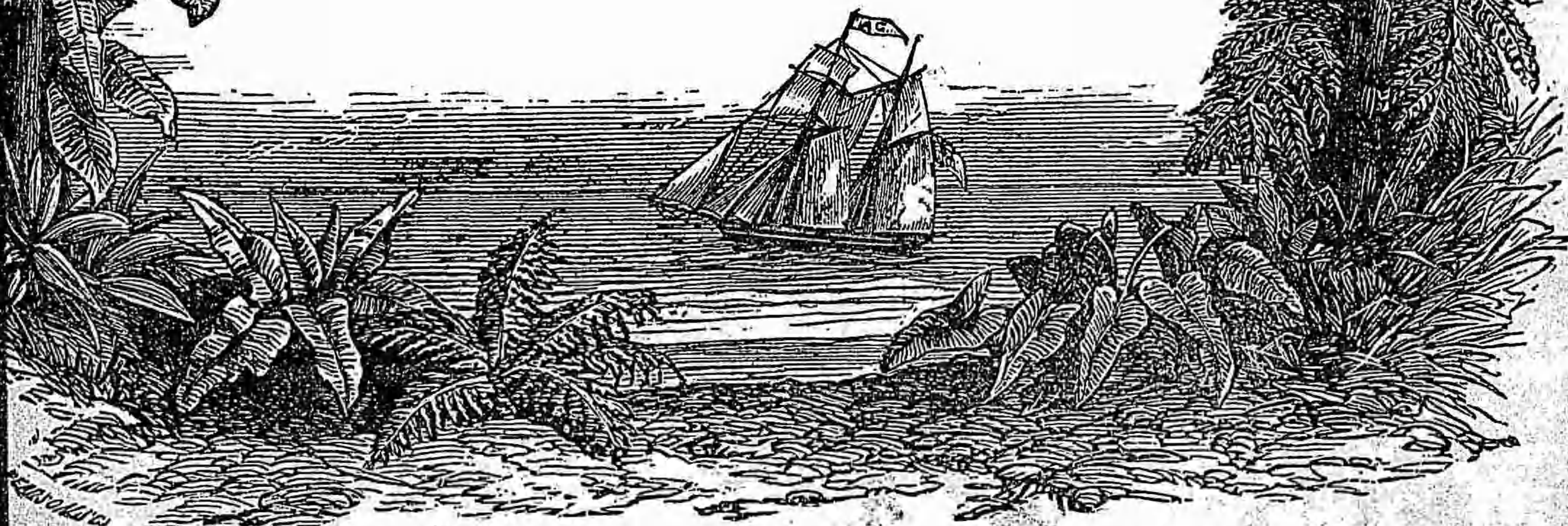
Clothing of all descriptions suitable for Christmas gifts to the poor is specially saleable—Comforters, Crossovers, Vests, Flannels, Knitted Stockings and Socks, Mittens, &c., Shawls of all descriptions, both coarse and fine; also *good plain work* for adults and children, and millinery. Toys sell well, and *simply-dressed Dolls*. *Articles intended for summer use do not find purchasers at this Sale.* Donors are asked to be kind enough to *price each article very legibly, and not above fair value*, as at this Sale there are no raffles and no reduction in prices. Will Contributors forward *not later than last week in September?*

THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.



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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.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1891.

General Intelligence, and Prayer Union.



WE are sure that not only our Committee but every member of our Society will greatly regret to hear of Mrs. Langworthy's death. She had proved herself a true and munificent friend of the Society for several years, and was ever ready to help in time of need. It is to be noted that last month's magazine and the present issue contain the record of the deaths of two of our dearest and best friends, and in each case after a life numbering ninety-four years.

The last letter from Mr. Elkin gives us a very sad picture of the condition of the people of Lota, owing to the heavy strain of the awful civil war going on still in Chili. We hope some of our readers may be able to answer Mr. Elkin's appeal, and that many may unite with us in fervent prayer that God may be pleased soon to give the desolated land the blessing of peace.

It is to be noted that the *Times* newspaper of August 17 in a leading article urges the necessity of the utmost caution on the subject of emigration to Brazil, based upon the illusory hopes held out to emigrants, and the bitter disappointment and terrible suffering already experienced by hundreds of too trustful dupes. It is an important duty to make this known.

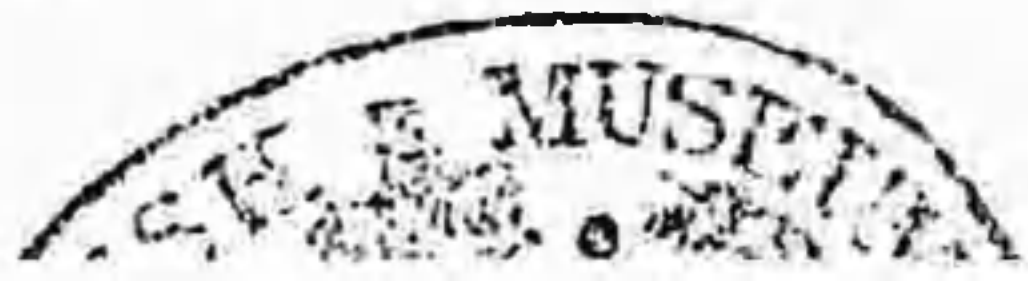
The following expressions of undying esteem and love for our late dear Chairman of Finance, and in furtherance of his life-work for South America, have reached us :—

“ IN MEMORY OF DAVID COUTY.

“ Mr. W. Dent, £50, a memorial of loving regard.

“ E. and E. C., £50, in hallowed memory of their beloved father.”

These gifts are devoted to the Missions in Tierra del Fuego, so near the heart of our late dear friend and fellow-worker.



The total amount received from July 20 to August 20 was £420 7s. 6d. The following are the subjects for prayer on Monday, September 14 :—

1. We pray God to watch over and safeguard all our missionaries, especially those exposed to the dangers of war in Chili.
2. We pray that God may be pleased to restore peace to Chili, and that His Blessed Spirit may promote the diffusion of true religion in that distracted land.
3. We again desire God's gracious guiding in the present stage of our Mission in Paraguay, and that the arrangements now being made by the Committee may prove efficacious for bringing the Indians of that region into the fold of Christ.
4. May the appointment of the Rev. W. H. Shimield as temporary superintendent of the Paraguay Mission tend to the strengthening of that Mission and the progress of the Gospel of Christ amongst the Indians of the Chaco, and may his voyage out be attended by safety and blessing.
5. May the spiritual work at Quino amongst the emigrants and Indians be prospered and blest.

In Memoriam.

THE LATE MRS. LANGWORTHY.

Mrs. Sarah Langworthy died at her residence at Victoria Park, Manchester, on August 20th, at the age of ninety-four. While her affectionate disposition and many personal qualities endeared her to her relations and intimate friends, her readiness to relieve distress and to further every spiritual and philanthropic work and the large-hearted liberality which characterised her numerous gifts will cause her death to be sincerely mourned far beyond her own immediate circle. Her friendly and munificent aid to our South American Missionary Society in every time of need has called forth our deep thankfulness to God and also to His faithful servant, and naturally suggest the serious loss the Society has sustained by her death. But we feel assured she has gone to her heavenly rest and her exceeding great reward through the merits of that Saviour she so dearly loved, and amid the sincere regrets and warm blessings of hundreds who will hold her name and sweet charities in hallowed memory. Of her it may be truly said, "She did good by stealth, and blushed to find it fame."

The Southern Mission.



R. LAWRENCE sends the following letters:—

“Ooshooia, Tierra del Fuego, May 26, 1891.

“Again I am thankful to have another opportunity of forwarding you some account of our work, as I know there are so many deeply interested in the spread of the Gospel among the heathen that they cannot and do not wish to overlook the spiritual necessities of the inhabitants of the great Continent of South America—specially those of the darkest and most uncivilised portions of the aboriginal races. It must, indeed, be gratifying and ought to greatly encourage all those who are engaged in the Lord’s work, whether in England or abroad, in the mission fields of other lands, to know that the knowledge of the Gospel is rapidly spreading even into the remotest parts of the earth.

“Here is something which should remind us of the great blessings bestowed upon the once unenlightened and most repulsive-looking people of Tierra del Fuego.

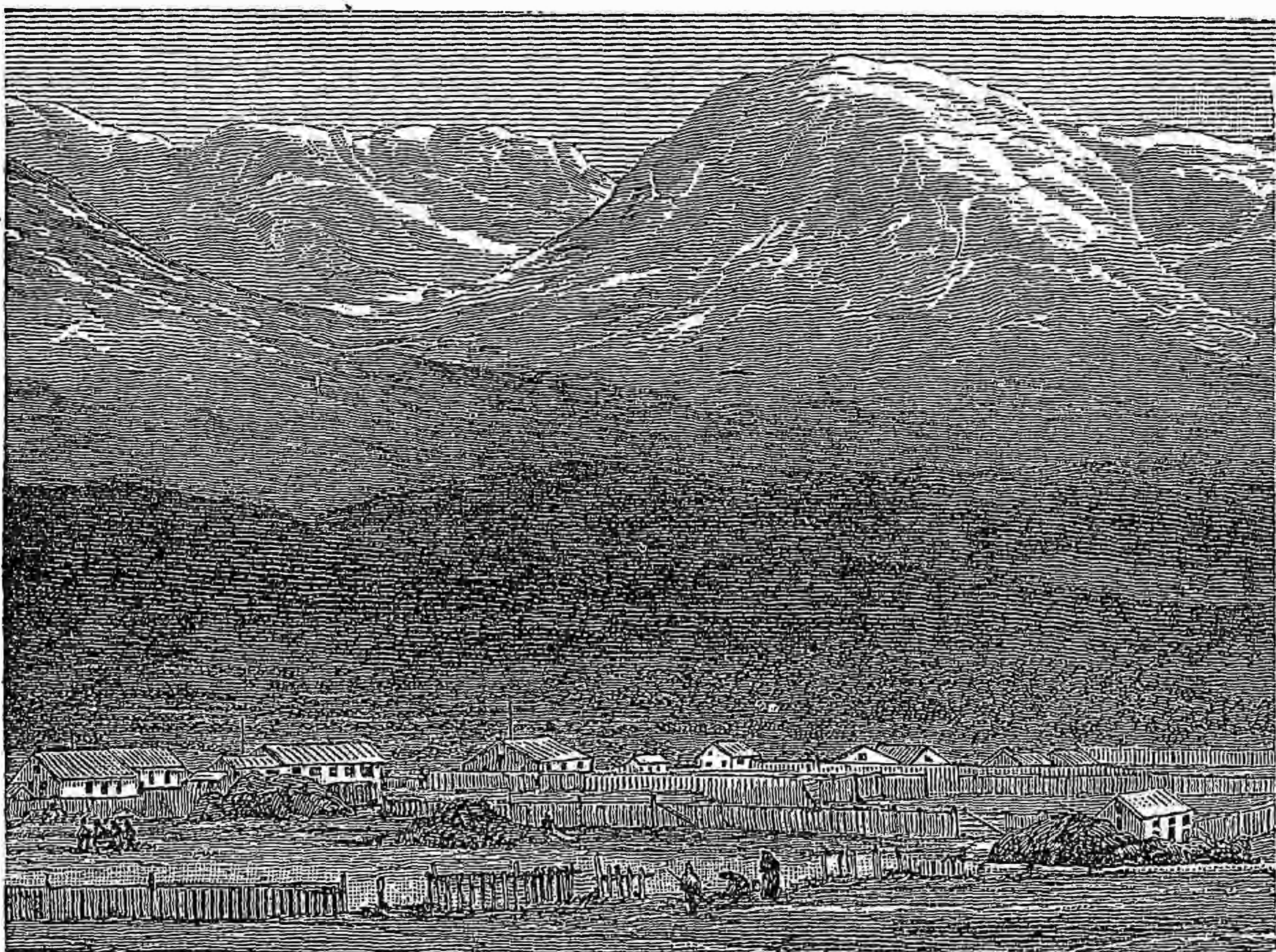
“The natives in connection with our Mission Station at Ooshooia are continually being brought into closer contact with Europeans almost every day, and the great tendency now is to mix with them with less shyness and without any fear of being injured by the white man.

“But here, as in other places where the natives have received and enjoyed the blessing and privilege of true Christianity, they have been exposed to many trials and temptations peculiar to all countries and people wherever the Gospel has been introduced, and where it has been the means of bringing about a state of civilisation among the once savage and barbarous tribes of heathen lands.

“We know too well the effect of alcoholic drinks upon our own people and other Europeans, and we are now often grieved to see the same effect from the same cause upon some of the natives of the country, who formerly never knew and probably never heard of such a thing as intoxicating drink, whose only beverage was the pure wholesome water flowing continually in such abundance in numerous small rivulets from the summits of the perpetually snow-capped mountains of the rugged Archipelago in which South America ends southward.

“One case which particularly attracted my notice a short time ago was a young man about the age of twenty, whom we have known from his boyhood, and for the greater part of his life has been almost immediately under the influence of the Mission, one whom we have been specially interested in, and have watched his progress with some little anxiety. One Sunday evening, after our usual services were over, he was persuaded to visit other European dwellings, where he fell into bad company, and was tempted to take that which has been the ruin of thousands. He was seen making his way to his own house. I quickly

followed, and was surprised to find that under the influence of what he had already taken he had purchased more, which I knew to be against the Governor's wish, as he requested me to report anything of the kind which may come under my notice. I thought it best, not only for his own sake but for that of others, to take the course advised by his Excellency to check as far as possible that which seems likely to become a great temptation to the natives, who are continually brought into contact with foreigners of all nationalities; and I am sorry to say that sometimes we find some of the English among the number who visit this country and go away, leaving the influence of their bad example behind



OOSHOOIA.

them. As we are here for the special benefit of the natives, we have to watch over them, study their interest, advise them, and in every way deal with them much the same as we should our own children. I told him how sorry I was to see him in such a state, that we were all grieved when any of them were tempted and so overcome that they should fall into sin. I took from him what he had purchased, and sent it back to the man who sold it. He was very quiet, and received all I said to him in such a manner that I knew he thoroughly understood my motive. On the Tuesday morning he came to me and expressed his desire to be engaged in the Mission service, willing to do anything for me so that he

may not be unnecessarily exposed to the same temptation. I was very glad to see him so humble and penitent, as it was quite the opposite to what we expected. I told him it would give us great pleasure to see him strong in the Lord and in the power of His might, resisting and overcoming the evils which beset them on every hand. I should be glad to help him in every possible way, and by using the appointed means of grace God would enable him to live a consistent Christian life. I am glad to say since then he has continued with us at the Mission Station, and has completed a new house which was begun by one of our Christian natives, who, during our visit to England, was called to his rest.

"Since the 'Allen Gardiner' left us in January last for the Falkland Islands, Mr. Burleigh's boat from Wollaston Island has visited us three times. On one or two occasions they experienced some very rough weather, and nearly lost the boat. Mr. Burleigh always sends a good boat's crew of the most trustworthy natives, but as they have not always been accustomed to sailing a boat, there is far greater danger in a boat under sail in these open waters during heavy squalls and sudden gusts of wind than in the canoes, which the natives are quite expert in handling.

"It is very necessary to have some communication with Ooshooia between the visits of the 'Allen Gardiner,' as three or four months is too long to be without the needful supplies of fresh meat, vegetables, &c.

"They are glad of the opportunity of sending their correspondence to Ooshooia to be forwarded to Sandy Point by the Government steamer and to receive the mail which has generally arrived from England. The distance between the two stations is between sixty and seventy miles, and the journey from Wollaston to this place occupies about a week; the natives never stay here more than two or three days, unless bad weather prevents them leaving. I have sent each time as much fresh meat and vegetables as the boat could conveniently carry, as they are quite unable to grow even the most common and hardy vegetables. Turnips, which are now a full size in our own gardens, are no larger than small potatoes at Wollaston Island.

"The natives appreciate the change of visiting Ooshooia, and always attend our daily meetings for prayer, and fall in with anything I may suggest concerning their speedy departure, as Mr. Burleigh is always glad to see them return.

"Our Sunday and Wednesday evening services are well attended, better than the daily morning meetings, as some of the natives are engaged by the Governor or private settlers at wood-cutting, or some other employment, consequently cannot always attend in the early part of the day."

"Ooshooia, June 4, 1891.

"The 'Allen Gardiner' arrived at Ooshooia from the Falklands on Friday last, after an absence of more than four months. The day before (Thursday) she was seen eastward about mid-channel, and the same day the

boat from Wollaston Island arrived at Ooshooia. Mr. Burleigh requested me to send him some provisions if the 'Allen Gardiner' had not reached this place. We can always supply him by boat with a few necessaries when required, as we sometimes find it convenient to obtain such even for ourselves from the Government store, so that at any time he need not be greatly distressed.

"The relief steamer 'Villarino,' from Buenos Ayres, arrived on Sunday, and brought the Rev. T., Mrs. and Miss Bridges from Harberton, Down-east. Their visit has been short, but very pleasant to all. They left Ooshooia this morning in the 'Allen Gardiner,' *en route* for Wollaston Island. Captain Willis was anxious to reach Mr. Burleigh as soon as possible.

"The 'Villarino' leaves early to-morrow morning. By her I forward this."

Keppel Island.



R. WHAITS writes under date April 3 :—

"I thank you for your letter of January 24 last, with invoice of goods sent me. Have just received the things from Stanley, all in good condition, but one box of raisins, 56 lb., missing. I see my letter with the accounts for September last could not have reached you, but I hope you have received them safely. By last January's mail we could not write; we had just finished the accounts when the mail called, and she went on at once.

"Of the Bishop's visit in January last you will have heard, and we are now enjoying a visit from Mr. Aspinall, who, no doubt, will tell you all about us and our work here much better than I could. School for natives has had to be closed for some months on account of sickness; we have lost four by death since I last wrote to you. They are all far from strong, and the coming winter will try them.

"The 'Allen Gardiner' left here for Stanley on the 16th last. We put on board for shipment to England forty-eight and a-half bales of wool, three and a-half bales of sheep-skins, and eighteen hides, the receipt of which Mr. Aspinall will send you from Stanley. This is more wool and better in quality than you have had from the island before, and I hope you may have a good sale for it.

"The order for things on the farm I am afraid you will think is large, but I hope you will be able to let us have it. I could have made the wheels, but have not the things to do it with. I have now six months' hard work before me in the carpenter's and smith's shop. I must make the new pony cart, a new ox cart, and a new three-wheel put, besides

other work. All this, of course, I have to do with my own hands. I do not complain, only I would like you to see that we do not ask for things needlessly."

Mr. Robins writes :—

" Keppel Island, March 26, 1891.

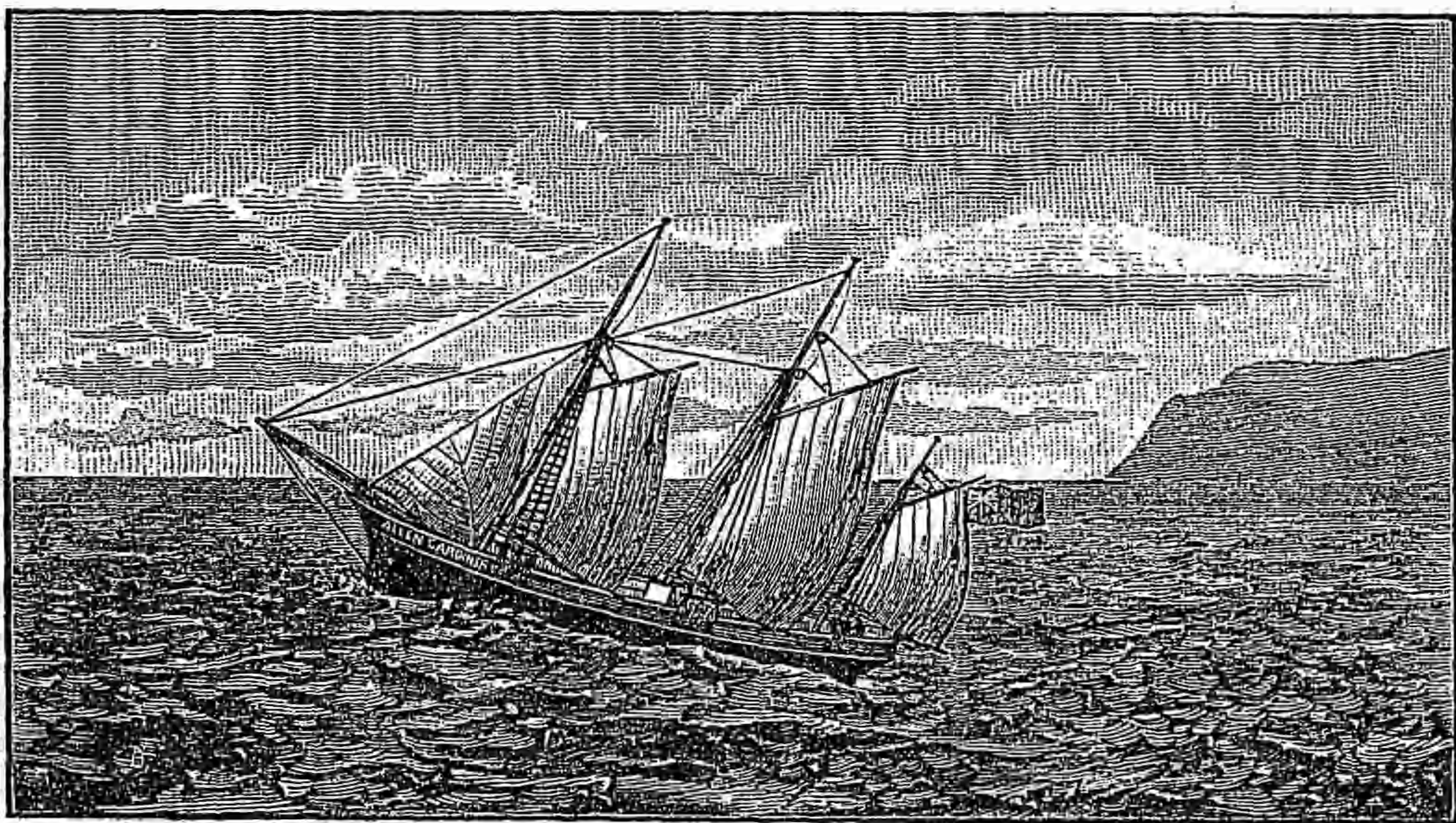
"A few of the little boys are doing very well; they can read and write fairly well; they could do that when I came on the Island, so they ought to be getting on. If Keppel is to turn in as much money as possible, the school must give place at times to the farm work, for the Indians are so much like gingerbread that if they get a bit wet they are laid up with colds; wet they must get at times, as everyone else does in this country who has to work outdoors. While the work has to be done and so much time devoted to it, there is no forgetting by Mr. Whaits of the main object of our being here—namely, to teach the boys about Jesus Christ and His love. I can assure you the work here at Keppel is tiring, and the worst is there is no running away for a few days for a change to get fresh strength of body, but each day brings its duties, and one must be there to do them or something goes wrong very quickly. You will think my letter very strange, but it seems I have nothing to write about only our work, and this is just what my thoughts are and duties are each day. Mr. Whaits will be giving you all other information that is not in my province to do. I said at the beginning of this letter we had a lot of sickness, but I should have said we have some now that are unable to work or get about to do anything. It seems likely that we shall have plenty of sickness this coming winter. We have twenty boys on the Island, and to-day we have five sick and three too small for much work. We have Mr. Aspinall among us for a short time, but he will soon be leaving for Ooshooia when the 'A. G.' leaves."

Captain Willis writes :—

" Ooshooia, A. G., June 2, 1891.

"I write to tell you of our safe arrival here. We were detained a long time in the Falklands owing to contrary winds and bad weather. On May 18 we were off Good Success Bay when we observed signals flying from the Argentine settlement—'In distress; want provisions.' On anchoring Mr. Fiqué came on board and asked to be supplied with food; their relief steamer had been expected some time, and they had a French expedition living with them for two months, so that their rations were almost expended. I supplied them with 700 lb. of flour and 450 of biscuit, and relieved them of the five men of the expedition, bringing them to Ooshooia, where we arrived on the 29th, when the Governor here immediately made application for the 'A. G.' to take supplies from here to Good Success Bay and Staten Island. We took them aboard the following day, but fortunately the 'Villarino' arrived on the 31st, having supplied both stations and brought a shipwrecked crew—forty

men ; they were wrecked on New Year's Island, and lived at St. John's Harbour thirty-three days. Mr. Aspinall went to Wollaston in their boat on the 30th ult."



THE ALLEN GARDINER MISSION VESSEL OFF GOOD SUCCESS BAY.

Chili.

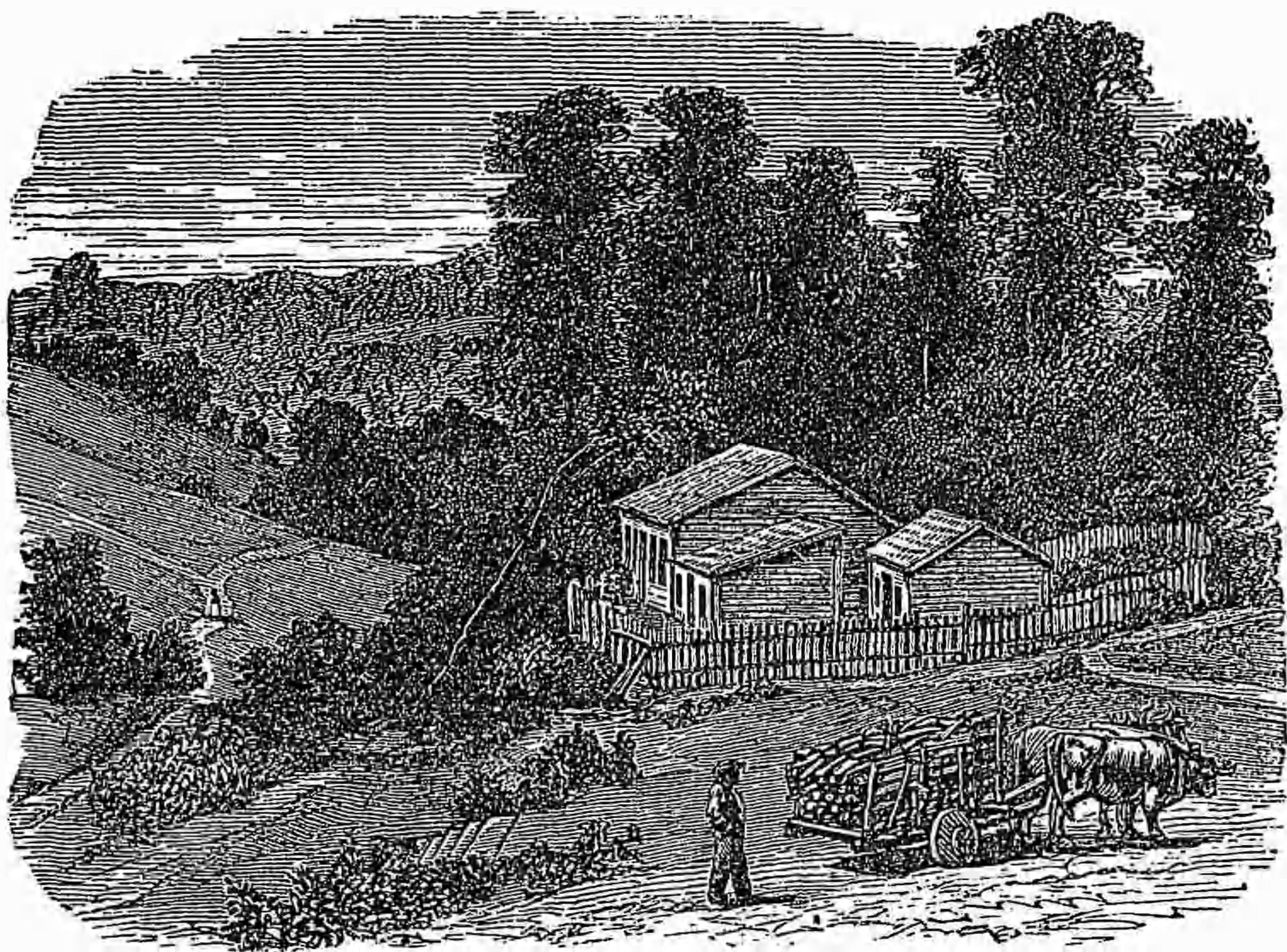


HE Rev. W. H. Elkin writes :—

"British Chaplaincy, Lota, June 23, 1891.

"Since I last wrote nothing has happened to show that the war is drawing to its termination. Lota is in great trouble ; all our steamers have gone, having been taken for transports, with the exception of the "Matias Cousino," now in Valparaiso Harbour with the machinery out of order. What this means to the people here is more than one likes to report ; in short, the only means by which the coal of Lota is disposed of is now cut off, and in consequence nearly 2,000 miners are out of employ except when a vessel calls and the store of coal in the 'canchas' (depôts) is cleared out. Already there is much suffering, for when pay is reduced or stopped the poor people, who scarcely have the means to provide for a 'rainy day' even when there is constant work, find themselves in great difficulties, and have no alternative but to plunder or starve, after disposing of their 'ponchos' or other articles of clothing they can dispense with. Thus you will understand that we are in difficulties here, and are almost powerless to do anything in the way of relief, inasmuch as we ourselves are almost in as great straits as the poor Chilenos themselves when food is so dear and scarce. If some kind friends in England wish to do some real charitable work I would appeal to them to send out some

cast-off clothing and boots for the poor Chilenos in my district. It would be very acceptable and a substantial proof of our desire for their welfare both temporally and spiritually. My services at Lota and Coronel, I am glad to say, continue to be well attended, and are conducted, as usual, regularly. The temperance meetings (adult and juvenile) have had to be discontinued for the present, as meetings of all kinds are prohibited, and every available place (central) is taken for military barracks; but the young people are being kept together, and I trust that everything will soon be re-continued, and with greater zeal and enthusiasm. I have given the Holy Scriptures in Spanish and German upon every occasion which has presented itself, and have extracted a sacred promise from the recipients to study them carefully, which I trust they will perform, and be led to inquire further. Our Sunday school still



THE OLD SCHOOL BUILDINGS AT LOTTA, CHILI.

progresses under the able management of Miss Miller and Mrs. Elkin, and many Chileno children assemble with the English in the church every Sunday afternoon. I have to be at Coronel for service at 3 p.m., and am therefore prevented from being with them except on rare occasions; but this is unavoidable during the rainy season, as it would be impossible to get back to Lota after 5.30 p.m. No doubt you have received the photo I sent you of the Bodega in which we meet for service. It will give you some idea of our surroundings, as compared with your English churches. I have nothing further to record this month, but thanks to our Heavenly Father we are preserved and aided so far in our work, and we look unto Him, whatever the future may have in store for us."

Chanaral.



CORRESPONDENT writes from Chili under date June 29 on the recent bombardment of Chanaral:—

"Chanaral, Chili, June 29, 1891.

"Since the beginning of June we have been kept in a continual state of alarm and excitement, expecting a visit from the Government ships. At all hours of the day and night we have heard the cry of 'Wolf, wolf.' Drums were beaten—old men and boys—soldiers only for the nonce, in breathless haste, staggering under the load of even a rifle—soldiers who had been in the regiments in the North rushed here and there not knowing what to do or where to go, but all fired with a martial ardour to act up to, in words if not in deeds, the motto of the Chilian navy 'Vencer ó morir,' to conquer or die.

"Two sixty-nine pounders erected on the South hill, a mitrailleuse mounted on a railway car, and about thirty riflemen comprised the protection of the port, and with this force the Governor determined to resist the Government vessels. We had almost become accustomed to these 'scares,' but we certainly were not prepared for what happened on Friday, the 12th. Early in the morning the smoke of two steamers was seen in the horizon, and when it was known that the torpedo-vessels of the Government had been seen off Taltal the previous night the war-dance commenced in earnest. Men, women, and children tore madly through the streets looking for shelter. The train collected families to go to the interior, and the usual preparations were made, with the usual amount of bungling, for the reception of the enemy. An engine took the mitrailleuse to the mole, and the thirty soldiers marched to the sixty-nine pounders, fired one shot, and then—hid behind the rocks whilst the 'Almirante Condell' and the transport 'Imperial' bombarded the port for one hour and forty-seven minutes. Shells, shot, and ball were flying in all directions. The town itself suffered a little only when they took the mitrailleuse from the mole to the railway station. Houses were riddled, and several deaths occurred from the wounds received in the fight. I with some friends escaped to the hills, but several shells, &c., fell far too close for our comfort, but thank God we were saved from sudden death. When the officers from the ships landed, our few defenders had left for the interior. Then began a scene of terror. Some of the opposition houses and shops were literally stripped of everything they contained. The most valuable articles were carried off by the officers, and the rest of the things were given to the poor, and had it not been for the intervention of some of the community the houses would have been burnt to the ground. At about six o'clock the ships left. It was a strange sight to see the very vessels which had been pouring such a stream of lead upon the port send their boats full of bread for the starving poor. We

hear tales of the wonderful escapes some people had from apparently certain death. A shell from the 'Imperial' nearly hit the train on its way to the interior, full of people.

"Yesterday, the 'Melpomene' called in to leave a bag of mails. I received no letters at all, but three lots of magazines and a good supply of the 'Christian.' I can give no idea of what will be the result of this war, or when it will be concluded. We hear the wildest rumours from both sides.

"Thank God, we still continue our services and school. My Spanish work is all stopped for the time. We are without any luxuries at all; no butter, fruit, or vegetables. Bread we have now and then, but we expect flour from California, as nothing is allowed to leave Valparaiso for opposition ports. Luckily for Chanaral, the 'Imperial' took away about four hundred people, including the families of Government men, who could stay here no longer. The 'Bolivia' from the North took away two hundred more, so if there is not much to eat, there are fewer mouths to fill. We hear of trouble at Coquimbo, but are not sure of anything."

Missions to Seamen.



R. HOLMS writes:—

"Sailors' Home, Pernambuco, July, 1891.

"The month of May, although a slack one among the shipping of Pernambuco, was a busy and thriving one for the Sailors' Home, but the same cannot be said of June. This month has been quieter still, and the 'Home' for some days without inmates.

"It was also one of the first months in which the 'Home' was not self-supporting. Sixteen men boarded and lodged with us during the month, three of whom were charity cases, for twenty-three days in all.

"The ship-visiting has of necessity been less this month, but nine British, two Norwegian, and two German vessels were visited, and the crews supplied with reading, secular and religious, and invited to the Sunday services at the Sailors' Home. Many have not accepted these invitations, but always there have been some to attend, so that we have had a service every Sunday, sometimes well attended and sometimes not. On Sunday evening, June 7, I gave a free tea for seamen with a Gospel meeting afterwards. About thirty appeared, and seemed fully to appreciate both parts of the programme.

"The hospital was visited all through the month with the usual regularity, and journals and religious periodicals given; and I sought, especially this month, to use these visits as occasions to try and lead men to consider their eternal interests as eternal beings while laid aside

and resting for a time, for many on board ship when approached on the subject say that they have no time, but every hindrance to follow the good teaching they already have.

"I enclose copies of the hand-bills I had printed to distribute on board ship, and which I hope will do valuable service to sailors and the Sailors' Home.

"SAILORS' HOME AND READING-ROOM.

"Seamen having necessity to stay ashore for a time will find in this Home comfortable accommodation at moderate charges.

"The reading-room, which is open to seamen of all nations, is supplied with newspapers, journals, library, and materials for letter-writing, also with dominoes and draughts.

"Refreshments, such as coffee and lemonade, can also be had, but no intoxicating drinks.

"We cordially invite seamen, when ashore, to visit the Home, where the time may be passed agreeably and profitably, free from the vices so common to men of seafaring life.

"Services are held in the Sailors' Home or on board ship on Sundays at 11 a.m.

"FITZ-GERALD HOLMS,

"Missionary to Seamen."

Salto.



HE effects of the commercial depression in the Argentine Republic are severely felt in the region of Bahia Blanca. The Rev. R. Allen writes under date July 28 :—

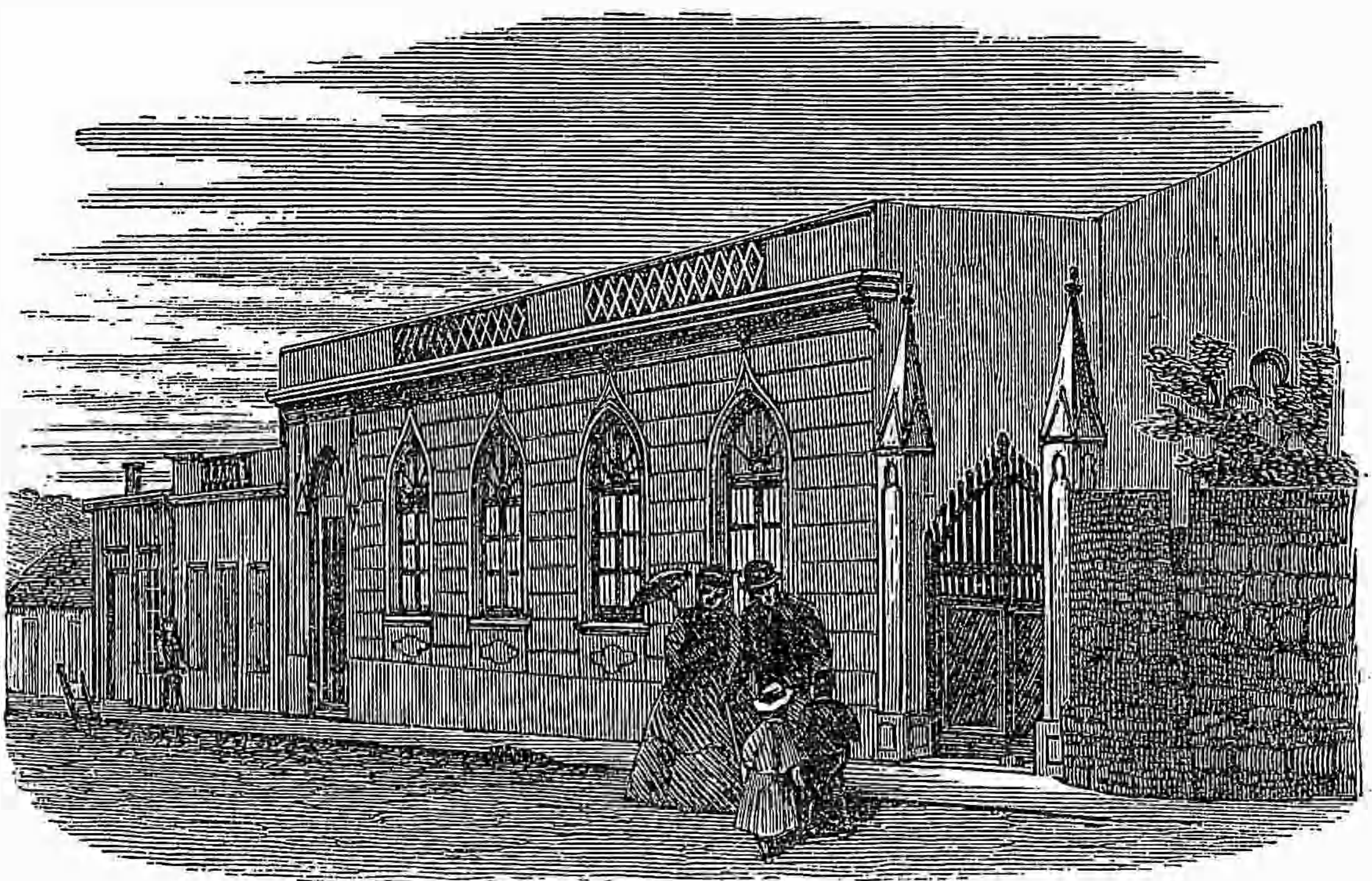
"Salto, B.O., July 28, 1891.

"My address will not surprise you if you have heard, as I suppose you have, from the Bishop. I hardly like to let myself speak of Bahia Blanca, which, from being the subject of great expectations, had even before the end of last year become one of anxiety and of hoping against hope. The embarrassments of the country proved too deep, and affected every place and interest to an extent that no one had or could have foreseen.

"The cause of the suspension of the works on the Bahia Blanca and North Western Railway was the inability of the firm concerned to continue work. At the end of December not a man of the 3,000 employed on it had received a farthing of pay for three months. The Southern Railway also abandoned two of its extensions for which a great part of the material had been already brought to the ground. Consequently the port was abandoned by ships and sailors, and its workshops closed. At the same time also things had gone so badly with the English agricultural colonies at Napostà and Sauce Corto that both were preparing to migrate.

"These things, not to speak of the general depression and distress, made me hesitate to avail myself of the Society's permission, conveyed in Captain Poulden's letter of November 29, 1890 (which did not reach me till after the New Year), to make Bahia Blanca my centre, at least so far as to transfer my family thither. For myself, I mostly resided there, wishing, waiting, hoping for a turn of the tide, while not allowing my regular visits to the stations on the river to suffer any interruption. My coming therefore to Salto to reside (for Fray Bentos was out of the question) does not involve any serious breach or discontinuity in the work.

"What more than anything else, I think, pained me was the fate of the Napostà colony, once consisting of as many as forty English families, where we built our little church in the spring of 1890. Of trials and troubles of all sorts they had enough ; but on Sunday afternoons, when they came out in their best to service, they were a bright and happy



SALTO CHURCH.

lot. Their chief trouble was that there was no bell ! Our last service was of a kind, or rather held under circumstances, which I hope in my future experience may never be repeated. A cart stood at the door, which had brought some seven or eight sacks of clothes, which my wife had collected for the Colonists in view of their departure. Then we, who a year before had rejoiced in the labour of building the church and making it as comely as we could, took out the benches and all removable fittings and placed them in the cart. There is no form in our Prayer-book for the dismantling of a church ; but it was done in reverence and silence. When it was done and we had sent away the cart to Bahia—for it was now getting late—we knelt down together on the floor for prayer. A few words of cheer and a hymn followed. This was our last service at Napostà. Then followed the distribution of the clothes, which for con-

venience were spread out widely on the camp, arranged in order. It was a curious scene, such as those vast solitudes had never witnessed before.

"This was on Easter Monday, March 30. A day or two after the Colonists left.

"The Welsh Colonists of Sauce Corto were each day expecting to get the word to go, when I visited them for the last time on Sunday, June 21.

"Our service was held in the commodious shed which was partly filled by bags of wheat piled from floor to ceiling; some of these taken down and laid in rows served for seats, which, if of a pattern out of the common, were by no means uncomfortable. These, with a small table covered with a clean white cloth for communion, were sufficient for our wants. Two of the hymns were in Welsh, and were sung with special fervour. There were about fifty persons present. There were three baptisms. This was the last of many happy services at Sauce Corto.

"My family arrived with me here on the 2nd inst., after quite a stormy journey in which we were unfortunate enough to have our piano—one of the chief solaces of life out here—literally smashed to pieces; a great loss in every way. But I have reason to be thankful, too—viz., for not having drawn my quarter's salary due at the end of last month and deposited it in the *English Bank* of the River Plate, which has a branch in Salto, as I had purposed doing before leaving Buenos Ayres. The bank, as you know, failed a few days afterwards."

Lines by Capt. Allen Gardiner.

The following beautiful lines are extracted from the late Capt. Allen Gardiner's diary, written three months before his lamented death:—

"Until the time that His word came the word of the Lord tried him."—Psalm cv., 19.

"Wait on the Lord, be of good courage, and He shall strengthen thine heart. Wait, I say, on the Lord."—Psalm xxvii., 14.



N Heaven the Christian pilgrims rest,
Where all are holy, all are blessed,
There is no night.
No sun nor moon could add one ray
To that effulgent, endless day
Where all is bright!
And saints behold, with open face,
The glories of redeeming grace.

And why should there be night below,
 E'en in this world of sin and woe,
 Where Christians dwell?
 When Egypt felt that darksome night,
 In Goshen all was clear and bright,
 And joy could swell
 From grateful hearts securely kept,
 While judgments all around them swept.

There is no cloud that shrouds our view
 But's fringed with rays of heavenly hue,
 Earnest of day.
 When most we're tired, cast down, bereft,
 Some gleam of mercy still is left
 To gild the way;
 Some trace of that bright sun that glows
 Behind the clouds that interpose.

'Tis good to knock at Mercy's gate,
 And long, if need be, there to wait,
 And feel our need.
 Though praying souls may oft be tried,
 The good they crave is not denied,
 If still they plead;
 For there's a season fixed on high
 To grant the humble suppliant's cry.

Let that sweet word our spirits cheer
 Which quelled the tossed disciples' fear :
 "Be not afraid."
 He who could bid the tempest cease
 Can keep our souls in perfect peace,
 If on Him stayed;
 And we shall own 'twas good to wait—
 No blessing ever came too late.

Pioneer Cavern, June 4, 1851.

Provincial Proceedings.



N July those who are responsible for our deputation work begin to look to Ireland, where the large proportion of the meetings and sermons for our Society are taken in the following three months ; and our best endeavours are needed to get all the Irish Auxiliaries visited before the winter campaign opens in England. This being so, we are not sorry to be able to report that Bray, Monkstown, Christ Church, Kingstown, and St. Paul's, Glenagary, received a visit during July from Mr. Grundy, and that the four collections after the sermons and meeting amounted to nearly £16. The English work of the month is represented by sixteen sermons and eight meetings, with collections of £100. Our Clerical Secretary's sermons at St. Stephen's, Walcot, with the drawing-room meeting on the following day at Mr. Bothamley's, produced over £19, and Mr. Grundy's pulpit appeals at Broxbourne a week later £14 8s. 1d. And we are glad to notice that Hoddesdon, after an interval of fifteen years, has been re-enlisted in our cause, and by a drawing-room meeting added more than £7 to our funds. A similar meeting was held at Westerham, in Kent, on the 24th, and though the attendance was hardly so large as had been expected a good deal of interest was aroused and £5 5s. collected. To some the work described had been entirely unknown, by others the Society had been lost sight of since our old friend Mrs. Snell gave up her house in the neighbourhood many years ago. With Mr. Parry, the son of the late revered Bishop of Dover, at Sundridge, and the founders of our Combe Down Auxiliary settled at Westerham, we may hope to see more done in the future in this part of Kent. Sermons at Christ Church, Bromley Park, and sermons and meeting at Busbridge complete the record of the Southern District for July.

Turning to the Midland and Northern Districts, we notice that Mr. Martlew had sermons at Eastwood, Winster, and Wilford, and drawing-room meetings at Huddersfield and Meltham, the last of these producing the substantial collection of £8 15s. Rugby, one of our oldest Associations, had its annual sermons and meeting on the 19th and 20th, and we are thankful to see keeps to its old time for rendering us support, for, as has been mentioned more than once, the less divergence there is from stated times the easier it is alike for our deputations and the parochial clergy to make their arrangements. Our next article will have mainly to do with Ireland, where two at least of our staff are, as we write, in full work.



Contributions thankfully received from July 27 to Aug. 24, 1891.

* * 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.

DONATIONS.	£	s.	d.
Alder, Rev. H. R.	2	2	0
Jamaica, Right Rev. Bishop of	1	0	0
Hartnell, Mrs.	1	1	0
Phelps, Mrs., in Memoriam, Rev. Robert Phelps. Rev. xiv. 13	2	0	0
M. E. H., a Thankoffering	2	0	0
Josiah (a £5 note long lost and found the other day)	5	0	0
A Lady, in lieu of prospective Legacy (second instalment)	30	0	0

SUBSCRIPTIONS.	£	s.	d.
Rev. E. S.	0	10	6
Guildford, Sprigg, Mrs.	1	0	0
Noon, James, Esq.	2	0	0
Hyades, Dr. Paul	1	0	0
Scott, Mrs.	2	0	0

METROPOLIS.	£	s.	d.
Holloway, per Livesey Carrott, Esq., Camden Athenæum Juvenile Assoc.	3	2	0
Camberwell, St. Matthew's, Denmark Hill, per J. Wylde, Esq. (part offer.)	3	6	0
Brompton, Miss Long	0	10	0
Clapham, per Mrs. Terry	2	2	6
Richmond, G. P.	0	10	0
Kidbrooke, per Mrs. Poulden	1	0	0
Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath Assoc., per Miss Couty. In Memory of David Couty—			
Mr. W. Dent, a Memorial of Loving Regard	50	0	0
E. & E. C., in hallowed Memory of their Beloved Father	50	0	0
Do., Juvenile Assoc. (inclusive of 20s., M. E. G.)	6	6	5½
Do., Holy Trinity, Lee S.S., per Rev. B. W. Bucke	8	17	6

PROVINCES.	£	s.	d.
Paignton, per Miss E. T. Derry ..	3	5	6
Croydon, per Mrs. Watson (Sale of Work)	25	15	0
Busbridge, per Rev. W. Tringham ..	7	18	0

	£	s.	d.
Chobham, "Fidelis," for Reserve Fund	0	10	
Alderley Edge, per Rev. G. W. Consterdine	15	11	4
Liverpool, per H. W. Rowe, Esq. (Coll., Ch. Ch., Sefton Park)	18	19	0
Ware, per S. P. Wollatt, Esq. (Coll., Parish Ch.)	5	15	0
Gravesend, per Miss Smart	3	2	6
Brighton, Miss Mary Paine	0	10	0
Bromley Park, per Rev. Dr. Hole (Coll., Ch. Ch.)	9	16	5
Thurloxtton, per Miss Bartlett	0	5	0
Wimborne, per Mrs. Hannaford ..	1	10	0
Westerham (addl. to D.R.M.)	0	5	0
Watton, per Mr. W. T. Woods	1	0	0
Catfield, per Rev. A. Brown (M. and Sale of Work)	6	4	0
Llandinabo, per Rev. W. Wright ..	3	2	0
Great Malvern (D.R.M.)	13	7	0
Birmingham, per Rev. Canon Bowlby (add to Deficit Coll.)	1	10	0
Liverpool, per Rev. G. Madden (L., Ch. Ch.)	1	1	0
Altrincham (S., St. John's)	4	4	6
Scarborough, per Rev. J. Faithful (Address)	5	2	3
Sudbury, per Ven. Archdeacon of Derby (S.S.)	3	10	2
Doveridge, per Rev. Canon Hamilton	6	11	1
Crich, per Rev. W. Acraman	5	9	2
Aldham and Little Tey, per Rev. Dr. Triphook	1	4	9
Ipswich, per Rev. F. Haslewood ..	1	7	1

IRELAND.	£	s.	d.
Newcastle, per Mrs. Smythe	0	3	0
Glenageary, St. Paul's, Meeting ..	2	2	5
Dublin, per Rev. G. Mahaffay (St. Paul's)	1	10	0
Bray, per Miss Hackett (a Friend) ..	0	10	0

SCOTLAND.	£	s.	d.
Edinburgh Juvenile Assoc., per Miss Brewis	3	2	9

Publications of the Society.

The Annual Report. Price to Non-Subscribers, 6d.

The Monthly Magazine. Price 1d.

The Juvenile Gift. Quarterly.

The Story of Com. Allen Gardiner. Price 2s.

Rays of Sunlight in Darkest South America. Price 1s.

Allen Gardiner in Tierra del Fuego. Price 2d.

Witnessing under the Southern Cross. No. 1.—RICHARD WILLIAMS.
No. 2.—GARLAND PHILLIPS. Price 1d. each.

Lota. Other Sheep. Good Soldier. Price 1d. each.

Leaflets. Cards. Boxes for Free Distribution.

DONEGAL.

THE ANNUAL SALE

In behalf of the Mission in Tierra del Fuego will (D.V.) be held about the middle of September. Contributions are earnestly requested by Mrs. GAHAN, Maherabeg, Donegal, Ireland. Furnishing is asked for a Children's Table, Toys of all descriptions, Knives, &c., Books and Pictures, Second-hand Books; also Fancy Articles and Couvrettes, Chairbacks, Aprons, Pinafores, Blouses, and any pretty and useful article of clothing.

CLEVEDON.

A SALE OF WORK

WILL (D.V.) BE HELD

ON SEPTEMBER 10, 1891,

AT THE

PUBLIC HALL, CLEVEDON.

Mrs. GODDARD will be thankful to receive Contributions of useful and fancy articles for the Stall, on behalf of the

SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Parcels to be sent to Mrs. GODDARD, Bycullah, Clevedon.

Please mark Prices plainly.

LEAMINGTON.

THE BIENNIAL

SALE OF WORK

In aid of the above Society will be held (D.V.)

IN OCTOBER NEXT.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF

PLAIN AND FANCY WORK,

&c., &c., will be gratefully received by

MRS. MANDELL, 38, Clemens Street.

LEE, LEWISHAM, AND BLACKHEATH ASSOCIATION.

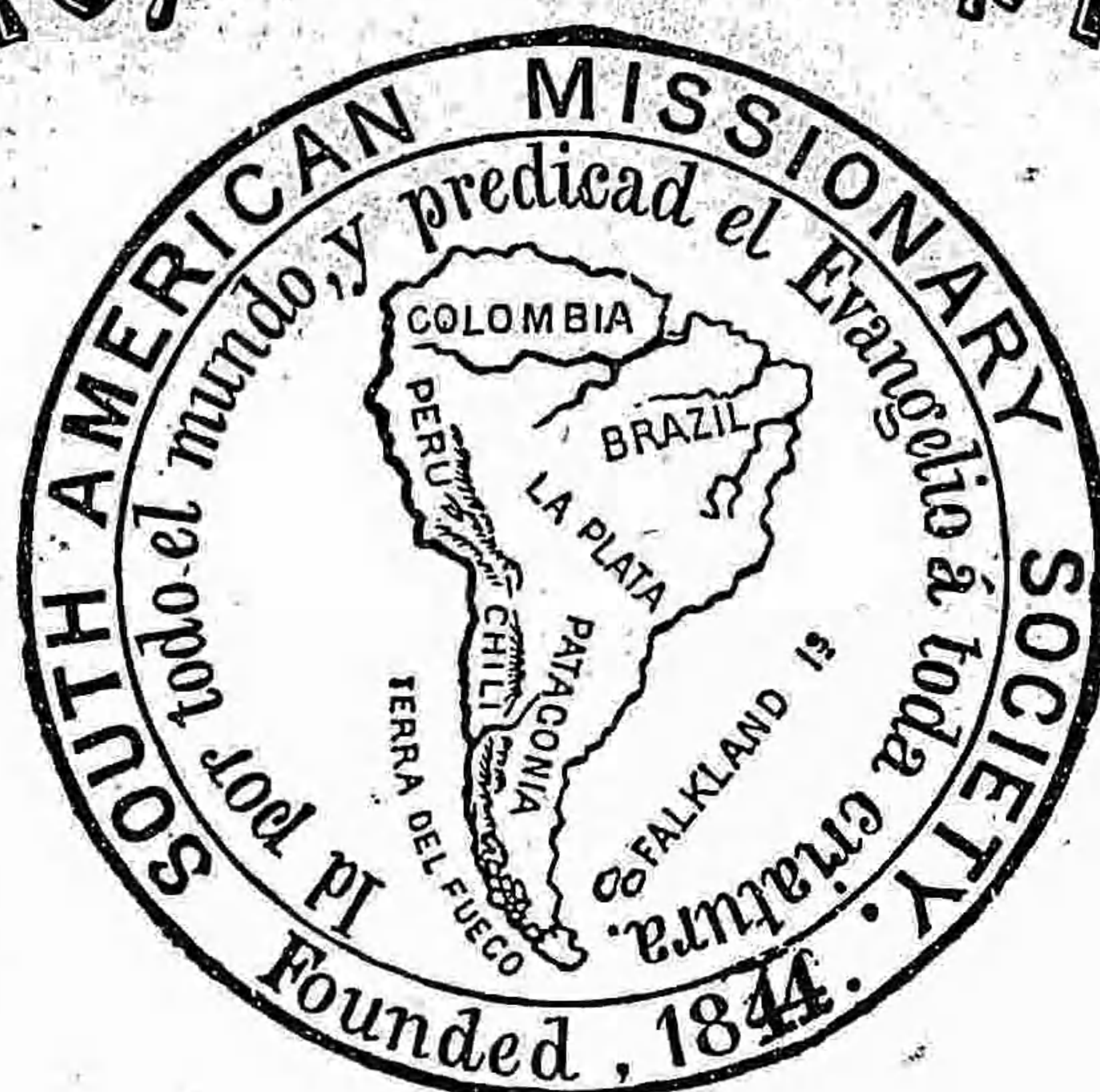
THE ANNUAL SALE

OF PLAIN AND FANCY NEEDLEWORK

Will be held (D.V.) Wednesday and Thursday, October 7th and 8th, at the Institute, Old Road, High Road, Lee (Lewisham or Blackheath Station). Contributions will be thankfully received by the Hon. Secretary, 3, Northbrook Road, Lee, S.E. (*If per rail, viâ Lewisham.*)

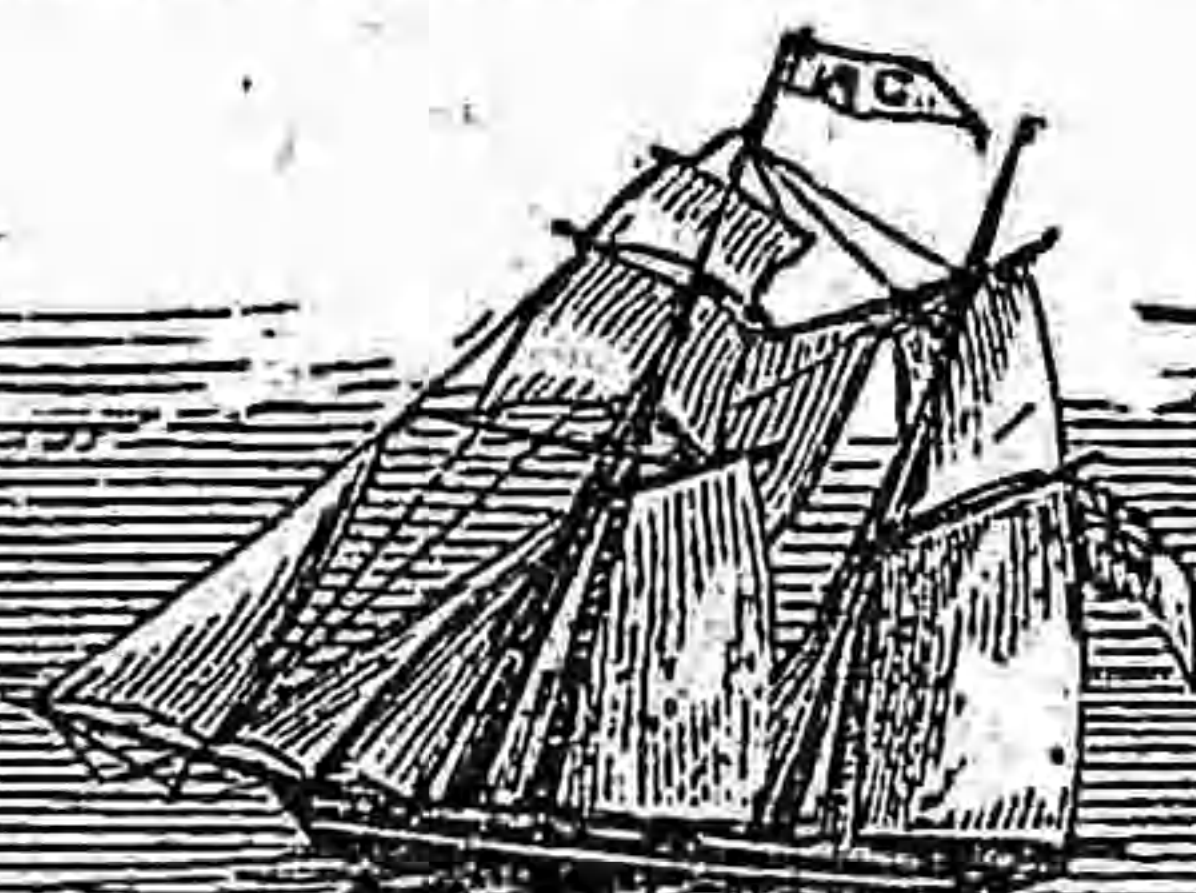
Clothing of all descriptions suitable for Christmas gifts to the poor is specially saleable—Comforters, Crossovers, Vests, Flannels, Knitted Stockings and Socks, Mittens, &c., Shawls of all descriptions, both coarse and fine; also *good plain work* for adults and children, and millinery. Toys sell well, and *simply-dressed Dolls*. *Articles intended for summer use do not find purchasers at this Sale.* Donors are asked to be kind enough to *price each article very legibly, and not above fair value*, as at this Sale there are no raffles and no reduction in prices. Will Contributors forward *not later than last week in September?*

THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.



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 SOCIETY, 1 Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.

OCTOBER 1, 1891.

General Intelligence, and Prayer Union.



It is a matter of deep thankfulness that the civil war in Chili has been brought to a close, and that peace has been restored. May God grant it may be a lasting peace! But to this end there needs a large infusion of true religion to counteract the widespread infidelity, the love of money, and the want of high principle which so greatly prevail. Thankful would our Society be if it were enabled to do more to this end than it is enabled to do at present.

The fearful amount of bloodshed and anarchy that has afflicted that stricken land is surely calculated to make thinking and intelligent men ask, "Whence come wars and fightings' among us? and to consider whether there is not a "better way" than any yet adopted for maintaining "peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety," and thus real prosperity in the nation now relieved from its bloody and bitter trials.

It has been a great goodness and mercy of God that He has so graciously shielded our missionaries and their flocks from the imminent dangers of starvation or death. Would that some of our wealthy English people would now come forward with the means to enable us to double the number of our Chilian missionaries!

We rejoice to learn that the Rev. W. H. Shimiield has arrived safely in South America, has had an interview with the Bishop, and has gone on to Paraguay in the interests of our new mission there. Our friends will be pleased to hear that the Rev. H. Davies has nearly completed the first church at Chubut.

Mr. Burleigh's letter will be read with deep interest, and all will rejoice with him that at that end of the earth, and amidst all the disadvantages and discomforts such a position entails, Mrs. Burleigh and her new-born son are doing well. May God have them all in His holy keeping!



Amongst some of our most important sales of work on hand about this time are those at Lee, Leamington, Lincoln, and Donegal. Mrs. Gahan and Mrs. Moss hold theirs about the middle of September, the Misses Couty that at Lee on October 7 and 8, while Mrs. Mandell selects the 22nd of the latter month for the sale at Leamington. To them and their kind band of assistants we heartily wish success.

The total amount received from August 20 to September 21 was £200 5s. 10d.

The following are the subjects for Thanksgiving and Prayer on Monday, October 12 :—

1. We heartily thank our Heavenly Father that He has graciously answered the prayers of His people and vouchsafed the blessing of peace to Chili.
2. We also bless His Holy Name that He has so mercifully watched over and preserved our missionaries and their flocks during the terrible time of trial, in which they were brought face to face with starvation and bloodshed.
3. We earnestly pray that the restoration of peace may be followed by a lessening of infidelity and the greed of gain, and by the leaven of true religion and high principle—the only sound bases of true civilisation.
4. We again desire God's gracious guiding in the present stage of our Mission in Paraguay, and that the arrangements now being made by the Committee may prove efficacious for bringing the Indians of that region into the fold of Christ.
5. May the appointment of the Rev. W. H. Shimield as temporary superintendent of the Paraguay Mission tend to the strengthening of that Mission and the progress of the Gospel of Christ amongst the Indians of the Chaco.

Bishop of the Falkland Islands.



THE following are a few extracts from the last letter received from his lordship :—

“ 122, *Calle Parana*, Buenos Ayres, August 13, 1891.

“ We have received Mr. Shimield, and enjoyed his presence very much. He leaves for Rosario to-morrow, and thence to Paraguay proceeds by the first boat.

“ I have not heard from Mr. Grubb for a long time. His last letter I now enclose, as you may like to see it. He spoke of going a month's expedition with Mr. Freund, but I have just heard from the latter, who makes no mention of the expedition. It has to do with land. The map he sent me I must return, but it shows where the land is. I have asked Mr. Shimield to consult with Mr. Freund

and Mr. Grubb about it. If the land is really worth anything it might form an Indian reserve, but it is hemmed in on all sides by appropriated land, and it cannot long remain retired if it is found to be fit for agriculture. The Committee will do well to consider the matter.

"I hear from Mr. Davies, of the Chubut colony, that his church is nearly complete. This seems to put him in good spirits. He wishes me to be present at the opening, but I doubt about my ability. Communications are irregular, and unless I could go in a man-of-war I might be very long away. I may go to the Falkland Islands in October, but perhaps not till December. I shall from there take the Fuegian Mission in hand."

The Southern Mission.

KEPPEL ISLAND.



MR. WHAITS sends the following:—

"Keppel Island, June 17, 1891.

"I thank you very much for the season's cards you so kindly send us from time to time. As you must know, on a farm like this there is much to be done. Every day brings its work, and neglect of any part means failure. Of course first and foremost is the spiritual part, which I, for one, think is the chief, and without which all the other must fail. I can assure you I am firmly convinced that the glory of God, in the salvation of souls, is the keynote in which all our work should be done, either on the farm, in the workshop, or in the home, and I do feel that we want more of the Spirit of our Master as seen in the experience of St. Paul, diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord, and I know you sympathise with us in this, and that we are of one mind with you. This it is which gives us strength to work on, knowing that our labour cannot be in vain. Trials we have, you may be sure, and Satan is very busy with us, and at times one has to set the teeth hard and put on a bold front as much as any soldier in the face of an enemy, and pray earnestly for grace and strength for the work, and yet after all one has to stand still and see the Salvation of God. I can truly say, after ten years' work in England and sixteen years' work among our natives here, that our strong position is to wait upon the Lord for everything.

"I hope you will not think me presumptuous in writing to you in this way, but I wanted to tell you just what I feel. God knows how soon our opportunity may be past. May we work while we can with an earnest desire for your prayers.

"Our men and boys are all well and happy just now, except one; he, poor fellow, is very ill, and has been since October last, when he was

taken with paralysis. He is very happy in the knowledge of his Saviour's love, and will be glad when his call comes.

"All work and school is now going on in regular course, and I hope nothing will happen to interfere with it."

Ooshooia.



R. J. LAWRENCE sends the following:—

"Ooshooia, Tierra del Fuëgo, June 11, 1891."

"We have for some time considered it necessary that Mr. and Mrs. Burleigh should have more assistance in the work at Wollaston Island. It has therefore been decided that Mrs. Hawkes should join them; she left Ooshooia last week in the 'Allen Gardiner' for that purpose, where Mr. Hawkes has been labouring the past few months. I have no doubt Mr. and Mrs. Burleigh will greatly appreciate the assistance they have so long needed.

"I am thankful to say most of the natives are improving in health. Since our return from England there has been very little sickness at the station.

"On Monday last I interred the remains of a little girl, who had been an inmate of the Orphanage during the past year. One poor woman I am daily visiting has been ill for several weeks. We have now no hope of her recovery. She is always very glad when anyone visits her who can speak a few words of comfort in her own language, and tell her of the loving Saviour, the only one who is able and willing to save. She tells me of the happiness she feels when I speak to her of Jesus. It is always very encouraging when we see any of these poor natives anxious to know more of God's great goodness and lovingkindness towards them. The simplicity of the Gospel seems so well adapted to their need.

"The other day I saw two strangers coming towards the Mission Station; they were part of a crew belonging to an American vessel which was bound for the West Coast round Cape Horn, and, having anchored for a day or two in Orange Bay, was proceeding on her voyage when she suddenly struck an unknown rock, which did much damage to the ship. Fortunately it happened during the early part of the day, and the pumps were kept going, but without success. Captain Perry, finding it impossible to keep the vessel afloat, put on all sail and made every effort to run her into shallow water, but the wind just at that time became very light and he failed to do so. As the vessel was rapidly sinking there was no alternative but to take to their boats, which they did just in time to save only sufficient provisions to last them till they could reach the missionaries' residence at Ooshooia, as they had particularly noticed the station marked very plainly on the chart as a place of refuge, where

shipwrecked crews in the vicinity of Cape Horn will always be received with Christian kindness and hospitality.

"The captain and crew knew nothing of the Mission Station at Wollaston Island, nor of the Argentine Government authorities at Ooshooia, till they arrived here. The boats after coming through the Murray Narrows crossed the channel and came into the Western Bay; the captain's son and one of the sailors walked across the peninsula to inquire at the station the best way to bring the boats into the bay nearest the settlement. I directed them to the 'Gobernacion,' as the Governor would receive them, and in a short time he would be able to give them a passage either to Sandy Point or Buenos Ayres, as the relief steamer 'Ushuaia' happened to be here.

"The captain and his son came over with the Government Secretary to visit the Mission Station, and expressed their gratitude for having found such a civilised spot, where the fruits of true Christianity are to be found. He was also surprised to find so many people of different nationalities, and so much being done in connection with the Government and the Mission in this southern extremity of the earth, so little known or thought of by Europeans in general. During their stay the crew were very regular in their attendance at our Mission services, and many who come here from time to time no doubt value and appreciate the work of the Mission in this country.

"Twelve months ago we had just landed in England for a brief holiday to have the pleasure of seeing our friends and enjoy the change of spending the few summer months in a more genial climate. The time has passed so quickly that it seems now more like a dream than a reality. We feel it has been very beneficial to us all. The children often speak of the contrast in many ways between England and Tierra del Fuégo—specially the season with us at the present time. We are now approaching mid-winter; everything around us is completely covered up with snow, from the summits of the mountains, 6,000 feet high, to the base, which is only about half a mile from our house.

"Some of the natives are now taking advantage of the season for hunting the guanaco, as at this time of the year they are more easily caught than in the summer."

Wollaston Island.



R. BURLEIGH writes the following letter:—

"Bayly Island, April 16, 1891.

"I have much to write you, but until I hear from the Bishop and from home I will confine myself to general details.

"You will be interested to hear that a party of our natives, when cruising round the 'Hermite' a few weeks ago, found a bottle containing a piece of paper, on which was written the following:—

“ ‘Vom Holl. Schiffe, Parchim Hernsult, Hamburg.

“ ‘Kapitan J. Frudden, auf der Reise von Iquique nach Hamburg.
Amf ten January, 1891

in 55° 30 Brute Sud,

und 76° 0 von Greenwich West,’

with a request to the finder to report.

“ This I did early in March to Messrs. Wehrhahn and Co. Then again our boat’s crew fell in with a large American barquentine at Orange Bay. The captain seems to have known of our presence here, but told the natives that our station is too much out of the way. This vessel desired to be reported as follows :—‘ American barquentine “ Hustler,” of New Bedford, Mass., for Seatle, Washington, from Philadelphia. Much delayed and bad weather. Lost deck load. Capt. Perry, March 3.’

“ This I also sent on to Wehrhahn, and have since received a reply saying that they had reported these cases to the proper authorities.

“ The latter vessel after leaving Orange Bay struck on a rock and foundered in deep water. All the crew fortunately escaped, and made their way to Ooshooia, which they reached in safety.

“ We were considerably relieved to learn from your recent letter that it had been decided to remove our station, and we share your feelings about having the next in the neighbourhood of Woolya, but I am afraid it would be too much in the track of evil influences, and if I might advise (as I have already done to Bishop Stirling), I would suggest a site somewhere in either Tekenica or Ponsonby Sound.

“ We are now looking forward to the ship’s coming, to hear when the change will be made, and to what extent the ‘ A. G.’ will be at our disposal, so that we may make all possible preparation.

“ Winter has burst upon us suddenly, and it already looks as if we were going to share in the almost universal severity of the past ; it has come at a time when our people are very poor. Last year they had a quantity of whaleflesh and blubber, but they are worse off this.

“ Our stores also have nearly run out, so that I can only employ a very few to do the necessary work, and we long for the ship to come to increase our supply.

“ We are thankful to have the assistance of Mr. Hawkes ; I find him very willing and most useful, and I do not know how I have managed without some intelligent help in the past, for I often found the work more than I could do ; therefore I very much appreciate his pleasant and willing aid. Since his coming we have lengthened the time for instruction, and now have school for the young twice daily after the services. Already there is a growth in general intelligence and usefulness, and we are delighted by their enjoyment of singing. My wife has already spoken of this, so I will say no more.

“ I am sure you will readily believe that the older people are not so susceptible of reform and improvement, yet there is also a breaking off in the old life, and although we have much to bear with sometimes, still

many are vastly different and really seem to want to be Christians. One poor old woman who was, perhaps, the laziest and most abusive, to say nothing else, has now become quiet, industrious, obliging, and, so far as we can see, a devout Christian. Others, too, men and women, are very satisfactory, but this case stands forth clearly in point of contrast, so that, amidst all our discouragements, we cannot feel that our labour has been in vain ; nay, cannot be in vain !

“The number of the Fuégians are, of course, much below the census of past years, but we have ample proof of large groups in the neighbourhood of New Year’s Sound, who might be successfully reached from either one or the other of the points I mention ; but supposing a mere handful only were left, why should we falter when such a search was made for one poor sheep that had gone astray ? and was there not greater rejoicing over it than over those who had not left the fold ?

“Talk of brotherhoods being necessary for the enlightened people of England ; I would like to show them a glimpse of Darkest Tierra del Fuégo, and leave them to judge where the money and the men were wanted most.

“In these days of schemes one is led to consider whether some such mode of work is in these times becoming necessary in foreign as in home missions, for the more successful carrying on of God’s work.

“We have never been able, to any great extent, to settle natives with their little farms in the years that are past, and I am longing to try whether that plan, aided and *protected* by the Mission, will prove a greater blessing to the people. I say protect, because I find that natives have been compelled to sell their cattle, whether they would or not, and I have already advised that the slaughter or sale of animals should be entirely regulated by the Mission.

“Here, at Wollaston, anything in that direction would be simply impracticable, but if you could arrange with the Bishop and General Superintendent for a trial with suitable natives on those lines, I should only be too happy to do my best to make it a success.

“I am afraid the poor people will never be very bright, but still I feel that if we could only get a few started thus, and encourage a growth of industry and independence, we should be forming a leaven, which, carefully tended, might permeate and help to raise the general community.

“The wandering life of the people is sadly prejudicial to our success, and although in a measure unavoidable, yet might be checked and regulated by offering steady employment and sufficient remuneration, by which means the children now sharing the shifting, careless, horrid life, might be brought under our care and training.

“I hope that in offering the suggestions I do, from time to time, I do not weary you or overstep my limits (forgive me if I do), but it is impossible to see the life and condition of the natives and not desire to do the best thing for them.

“Many a bitter wail reaches our ear from the wigwams, telling of cruelty, unkindness, and neglect, and we sigh as we feel how unable we

are to cope with the distress. We want more help, more means, more room. Where are the friends of those in distress? Will they close their ears to the cry of these poor heathen, and refuse to help them? Let all who have known what sorrow is, who have witnessed scenes of cruelty and neglect, only resolve to deny themselves of something, however small, and your work here would not languish for want of those who would go forward and do battle with this misery and sin.

“Let ‘Darkest England’ have its schemes to raise up its countless thousands, but let it not be said that those few other sheep of ‘Darkest Tierra del Fuégo’ were neglected.

“In our immediate neighbourhood there is a large party who have not yet heard the Gospel, and we long for the means of bringing to them the glad tidings.”

Paraguay Mission.



THE Rev. W. H. Shimield reports his arrival in South America as follows:—

“Off Buenos Ayres, August 5, 1891.

“I just send a line to announce my safe arrival in the Plate after a fine but rather prolonged voyage. We were detained a week in the harbour of Rio Janeiro discharging cargo. I have received a very kind letter from the Bishop, who is in Buenos Ayres, where I shall have the pleasure and advantage of meeting with him and receiving his counsel and direction. He says he has no recent tidings from Grubb. I will write again from Buenos Ayres.”

Mr. W. B. Grubb writes:—

Villa Concepcion, June 4, 1891.

“I have great pleasure in being able to inform you that up the present moment my work among the Indians has proved very satisfactory.

“Fernandez and his people have stuck to me loyally. They are now engaged planting large gardens, which will give ample support to them all for the whole year. They also are buying pigs, fowls, and cows; this, together with their hunting, will make them rich and happy, and free from the necessity of working on the river stations for paltry recompense, or of requiring help from the Mission. In six months’ time he will be able to go on his resources, and also have repaid all that the Mission has laid out upon him.

“Two more tribes intend to join this village, so that I will have, more or less, some 150 Indians in the first of my proposed chain of Indian villages. I have also found two more *tolderias* within two or three days’ from my proposed village; there too I intend to plant Indian stations.

“I want to visit the tribe in the Bolivian Chaco I wrote of in my last letter; it is about thirty days’ inland.

"I have had great trouble travelling owing to the great amount of water in the camps, and my work has been retarded, being unable to transport my goods inland. Everything has to be taken on horseback or on foot, and I myself have been compelled to walk long distances on foot through the swamps; the result is that just now I am laid up, unable to walk, owing to my feet being all cut and inflamed, but I can still ride and paddle in the canoe, so I do not really lose much time."

Chubut Welsh Colony.



THE Rev. H. Davies writes:—

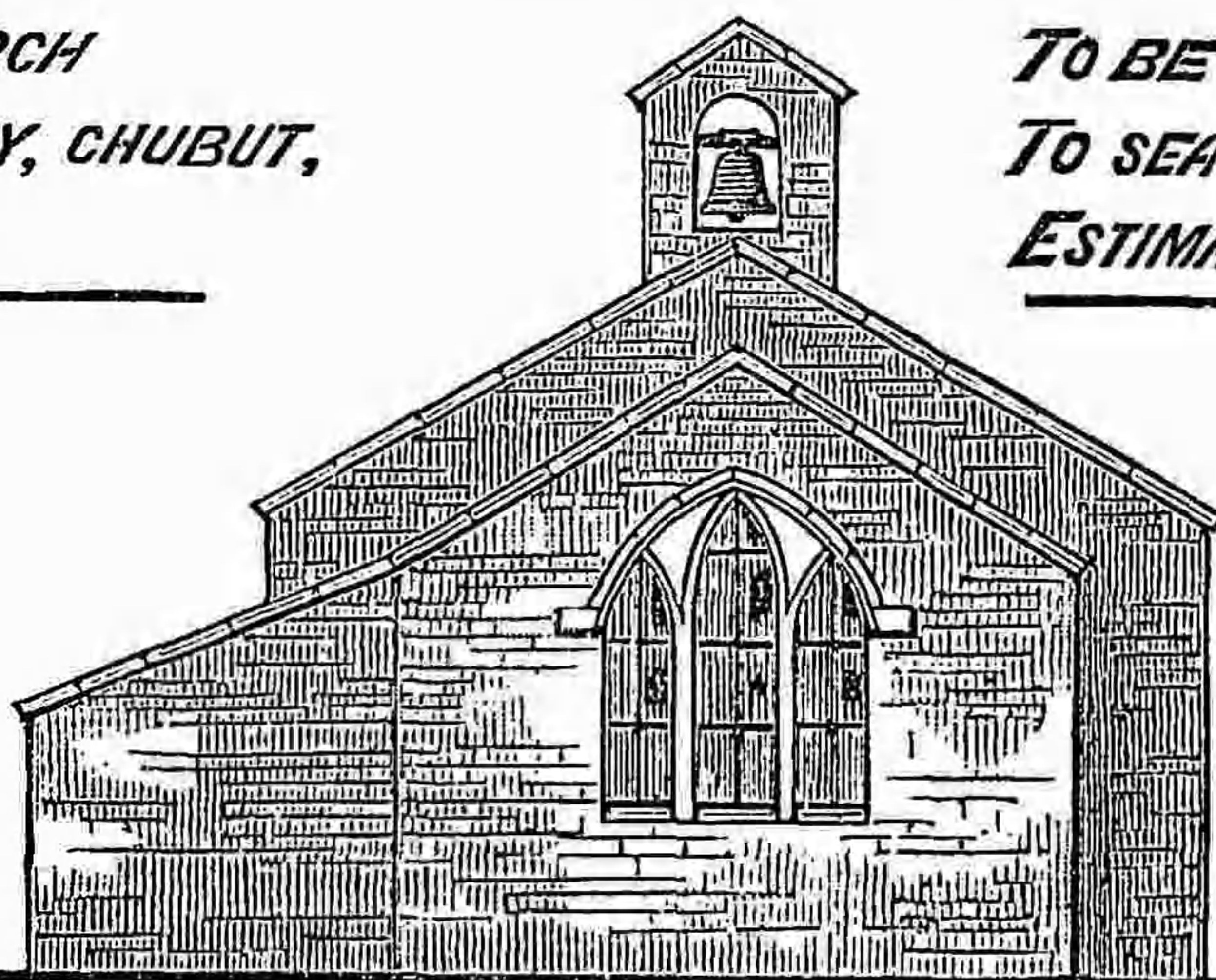
"Colonia del Chubut, via Buenos Ayres, July 4, 1891.

"Accept my sincere thanks, as well as those of my family, for the most beautiful and exquisite Easter cards you so kindly sent us. We highly prize them as tokens of Christian love and sympathy.

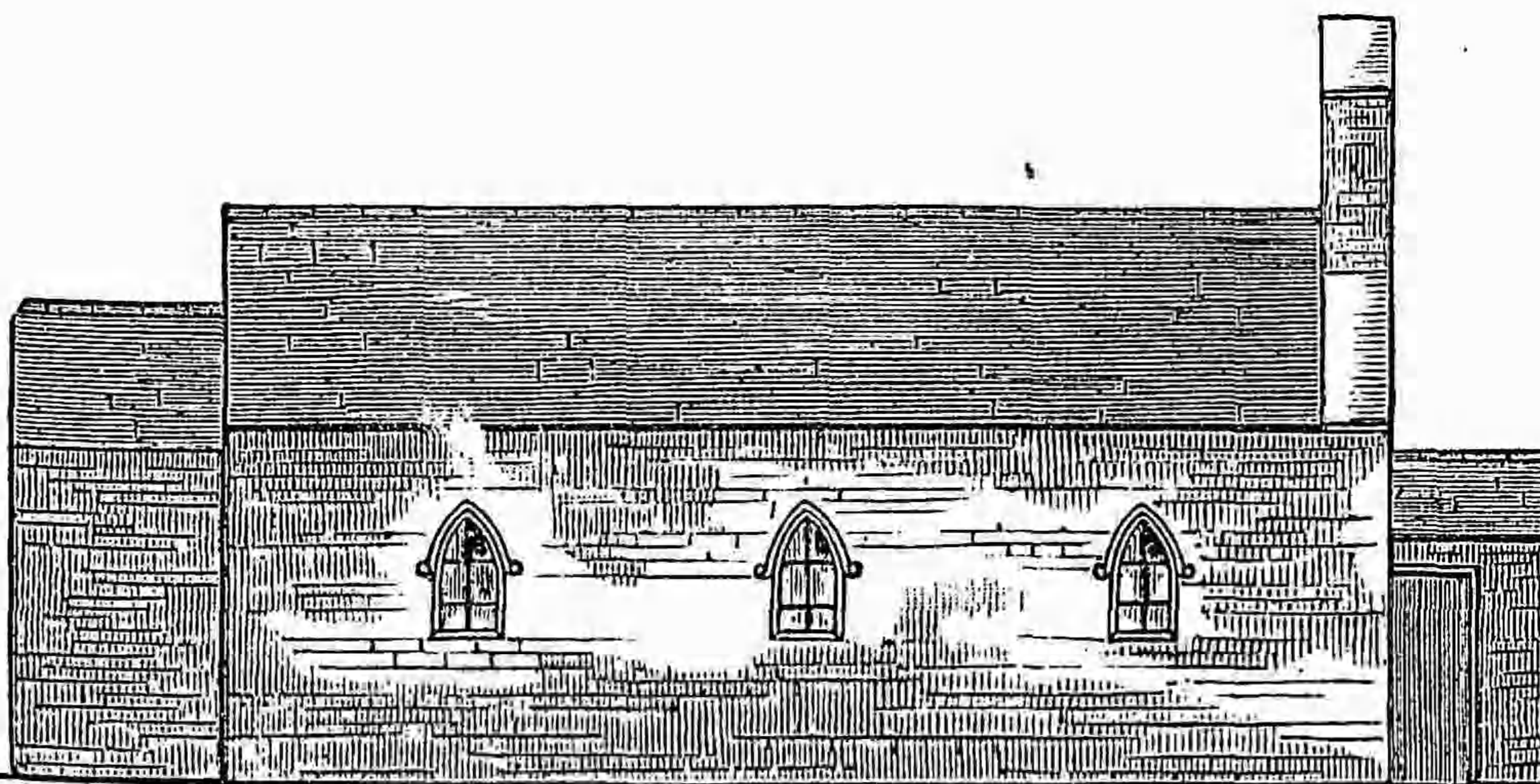
"I have great pleasure in telling you that the Church of St. David (Llanddewi) in Upper Valley is fast

**PROPOSED CHURCH
AT UPPER VALLEY, CHUBUT,
SOUTH AMERICA.**

**TO BE BUILT OF BRICKS
TO SEAT 106 ADULTS.
ESTIMATE COST £270.**



EAST END ELEVATION.



NORTH ELEVATION

approaching completion. I am advising our good and venerable Bishop of the fact, and soliciting his gracious presence on the eventful day of its first service, if he possibly can make it convenient to come to such an isolated corner of this vast continent. The great and merciful God be praised and glorified for His favour! The colonists express their sympathy with the work and readily respond to my call to help me. I had no timber for flooring the church, which will cost over 300 dollars, without the work of laying it. I trust they will come to hand very soon, as we have opened a subscription list for that purpose. The edifice is much larger than I expected when drawing its plan, and certainly is an ornament to the neighbourhood. When completed it will no doubt be an attraction for devout worshippers. The ancient bell of St. Rhedyw, Llanllyfni, Wales, is already hung for its hallowed duty of calling fallen men to the sanctuary of God, to worship Him in beauty of holiness."

Our Missions to Sailors.

THE BUENOS AYRES HARBOUR MISSION AND SAILORS' HOME.



R. P. **P.** R. WALKER writes:—

"August 3, 1891.

"One service was held on the U.S. man-of-war 'Essex' and seven in the Home. We also had two Norwegian services in the Home conducted by Norwegian captains, and we had a good time in prayer and preaching. On the 21st I had a temperance meeting, helped by a magic-lantern display. There were forty seamen present, and after the meeting ten signed the temperance pledge. A previous lantern meeting had had an attendance of twenty men. I hope to continue this weekly meeting, and make it attractive and cheerful to draw the men in. For this purpose I should be glad if you could forward me a few lantern slides, as they are very dear here.

"This month we have been brought very close into contact with the traffic in seamen which has gone on such a long time in this and other ports. There is a class of captains sailing the seas who count upon paying very little wages to the seamen, or none at all if it can be managed; but they have to pay an advance for them, of which the sailor gets very little. On arriving at the port of cargo-discharge, such as this, the crew all leave, and one finds out that such and such a boarding-master has the shipping of the new crew. This was explained to me by a captain to whom a boarding-master had gone and offered to

take his crew out of his vessel. If allowed to do this the captain would remain with the money due to the men for the voyage, and would get about ten shillings per man for the new crew, who would get a month's advance ; that is to say, the boarding-master would get the advance and the sailor another ship.

"Three men came to me in the early part of the month, and said they belonged to a Nova Scotian vessel that had gone out a few days previously. They had been imprisoned in the Captain of Port's hulk for three days, and their clothes and money were gone. One had eleven months' money due, and the others about six months' wages each. I advised them to go to the city and try and find the captain, who had not then gone off. I did not see them again until the day following, when two of them came to the Home to tell me of their success. Not having seen the captain, they had gone to the Consul, and he told them to wait and see the captain when he came for his papers. Some boarding-house runners tried to get them away from the Consulate, but they refused to leave. When the captain came and was spoken to about them, he said they were deserters. This the Consul said could not be, as they had been sent on shore with money and liberty until the following morning, and their clothes and purchases were on board. The captain then said he would take them on board and write out an order to a ship-chandler to take them to the vessel, then lying in the Roads. They went to the chandler, who had had private instructions *not* to take them off, and were told that the tender was in the Roads, and they could only go off at seven o'clock next morning. They then made for the Home, but on the way one was struck by a runner, and the police locked him and the runner up, the other two getting into the Home. When I heard of this I could see that there was a plot to get the men out of the way until the vessel sailed, and advised the men to stay indoors. Next morning I sent them round to the chandler's with the Home shipping agent, and they were told that the captain had gone off overnight and the vessel was gone. I myself then went, and was told they could not be taken off. I was then convinced that there was trickery all round, and more so when later on I saw a runner talking with the policeman on duty at the corner and the Home closely watched. A man came up and told me that the runners were waiting when the men should leave, then at once to set upon them, and whoever might be with them, even if it were I myself, and so get them locked up. I sent word to the Consul explaining the whole business, and told the men to stay in. The Consul took the matter up, and wrote to the Chief of Police so as to get the other man set at liberty. His assailant had got out the morning following the assault by paying a fine of about thirty shillings, while the poor sailor was in *three days*. Such is Argentine police management. The men were kept in the Home by the Consul's orders, and were sent to England in the mail steamer. I believe a report has been sent to the Board of Trade, and the men will recover their money and for the clothes they lost. There have been and

will be plenty of such cases for a long time to come while the law is as at present. The forfeiture of wages and clothes to the ship on the desertion of the seamen leads to deliberate and persistent rough, and in many cases brutal, treatment, with the intent to make it 'too hot,' as the saying goes, for the men to stay long after reaching port. On reaching port the runners board the vessel, and in many cases, by arrangement with the captains, take the men and their baggage out of the ship. Numbers of vessels that I visit have no crews on board, or only one or two at the most. Two men came to me some time ago and said that their clothing had been taken out of the ship by a runner against their wish, as they did not want to leave without their money. The captain had arranged with the runner to take them out, and they had to go to the Captain of the Port to get him to compel the runner to give them their clothes. This was done, but they could not get paid off, and ultimately I believe they left her. One captain was set upon lately by a runner because he had given instructions forbidding the runners going on board his vessel, and when some of his men did run away, did not take others from the boarding-house. The runner was locked up, but got out again next morning, as he had boasted, upon payment of a fine of thirty shillings (thirty paper dollars). During the month we had more men in than we had expected. Should brighter times come to this unhappy country, as they surely must, then I believe the Home will flourish. But, so far, I believe the Committee are satisfied, and that is something to be thankful for.

"Parcels of reading have been received from Drummond's Tract Repository, Edinburgh, from Mr. Matthews, and your Society, and were all gladly received."

Rio de Janeiro.



R. T. HOOPER writes :—

"Rio de Janeiro, August 12, 1891.

"I am very glad to be in a position to report progress, and as I am quite recovered from my late painful illness I trust to be able to work on with renewed vigour and energy, and hope to soon be able to report useful and valuable work done for the Master. I am greatly cheered by the expressed desire of many shipmasters that the work amongst the seamen in this port may go ahead, that the seed may be sown with a lavish hand ; and I am rejoiced by the conversations which have taken place at various times between captains, their wives, officers, and others, with Mrs. Hooper, and I may here say that she has received great encouragement therefrom. Of course, we occasionally meet with rebuffs, but eventually we are enabled to overcome such, and I think on the whole

such rebuffs are beneficial to all. I know for my own part that I should begin to feel anxious and think that something was wrong should everything go on flourishingly ; as it is I think one gets a good schooling in humility and patience, lessons which every child of the kingdom stands in so much need of learning.

“I am at present without Mission premises, but trust I shall soon be successful in obtaining them. I am endeavouring to obtain, as near the water's edge as possible, suitable premises, and I wish, if possible, to be able to fit up a room or two where Mrs. Hooper and myself can receive the captains, their wives, and other friends of the Mission whom I know from experience desire occasionally to visit the Mission and talk over matters without being constantly thrown in contact with the men. I am looking out for a place with plenty of water, bath-house, and good kitchen, as I see the absolute necessity of such accommodation for my men ; and, although I have not yet been successful in my search for such quarters, I keep believing. It may be necessary to give the reason for the great delay apparent in obtaining what is wanted, but, briefly stated, it resolves itself into the fact that in consequence of the great influx of emigrants and others, house accommodation is very scarce and rents have greatly increased, so that we are very limited in our choice. For my own part I think, as I have ever done, that in order to meet the wants of the port to the full, a good Sailors' Home, properly managed and carried on on true Christian business principles, is needed. The advantages of such a place would be manifold. Among others might be observed the following :—The Sailors' Home would find accommodation of the right sort for the better class of sailor, where his self-respect would in no manner be assailed. Far more opportunities of conversing with them would be possible, and they, seeing such efforts put forth for their comfort and well-being, would be all the more appreciative. Another advantage would be the increased support one might reasonably expect from well-wishers, and, as many ladies could be got to co-operate in this way, Jack would be greatly benefited both by their presence and counsel, for I have repeatedly noticed that the influence of the ladies with Jack is very considerable and greatly tends to the success of the cause we have so much at heart. Another advantage derived from a Home is that it can be made self-supporting, and so a great relief to the missionary would be obtained as to ways and means, for as at present, as things have been going on, the missionary has often been harried with anxiety as to making both ends meet, and as he is continually receiving applicants for relief, either of food, shelter, clothing, or work, a constant drain upon his resources is going on, and as your missionary is constrained to look upon himself as the Lord's steward in a humble way, any means which would relieve him of his very heavy burden would be welcomed indeed.

“A case in point which has only recently come under my observation will best illustrate this subject. Whilst slowly recovering from my recent

illness I was visited by two men, their wives, and one child. I saw at once they were in the last stage of destitution, in fact one of the women and the child were literally starving. My wife at once proceeded to prepare food, and when it was ready all five were invited to partake. I shall never forget as long as I live the manner in which they attacked that food, for they ravenously devoured it. I could not stand the sight, and as I could not offer them the shelter they so much needed at the house I was living at in consequence of the landlady's dread of contagion, ill as I was I went in search of shelter, which I at last obtained with a Frenchman friend of mine. God bless him for his help in time of need. I made arrangements for their board and lodging and got the men work, to which they went, and kept manfully at it for two or three days, but our dread scourge found them in their weak and exhausted condition, and soon laid them low. One of the women was the first to die, dying, as the doctor pithily put it, of fever, accelerated by want and misery. Just previous to her departure she implored Mrs. Hooper to take her dear little daughter, and having obtained her consent, departed to her eternal home. I had to send the two men to hospital, where one died in about twenty-four hours from his entrance. Every effort was put forth to save the child, but without avail, although we managed to keep her three weeks, and got to quite love her, she was so patient amidst all her painful sufferings. The expenses we incurred in these cases were very heavy for us, being nearly £10, which we subsequently obtained from the British Benevolent Fund and from a great friend of the Mission. I am convinced that if I had had suitable premises and other means I should have been enabled, under God, to have saved these people. I could write on in this strain, but as my object is to show the importance of my truly great work, and the great necessity of a practical dealing with these cases, I must content myself with this illustration, merely observing that such a case must necessarily show the absolute necessity of a 'Home' in this ungodly port, where so many of our people, sailors and others, find themselves destitute, friendless, and strangers amidst an unsympathetic people. Our people in England can have no conception of our great need out here. Do they ever think that for the past six and a half years I have been trying as best I know how to supply the spiritual wants of the crews of some 9,000 vessels?—that many vessels have come to this port and gone away unvisited because of my inability to visit them? Do they ever think that distress and destitution have been so prevalent that I have had to assist somewhat over 2,100 persons, and such assistance has come in the majority of cases from the slender resources I have had at my command? Do they consider that, in consequence of the trying life I have had to live out here, I completely broke down, and grave anxiety was manifested whether I should be spared? Or are they aware that in what in ordinary life should be its prime, to me has brought premature age? The time has now, however, come when they ought to be made acquainted with such facts, and seek to sustain

the hands of the missionary, and do the best that can be done for the port of Rio with its 700,000 souls.

"Trusting that God in His mercy may put it in the hearts of my readers to help on this work, and that this appeal may meet with a hearty and ready response, so that I may, God willing, be able to forward grander reports of work done than I have hitherto been able to do, I ask for prayerful intercession at the throne of grace that the work at Rio may be a successful work, and that the worker may be sustained and cheered on his labours for the extension of the Kingdom."

Provincial Proceedings.



CONSIDERING that August is a holiday month for many of our supporters and several of our deputation staff, we are gratified to see from the registers that thirty-one meetings were held, thirty-five sermons preached, and four new openings obtained in that month. The receipts were within a shilling or two of £150, the average collection being therefore nearly £2 10s. But this would be materially lessened if we were to deduct the collections made at St. Matthew's, Redhill, Odiham, and Alderley Edge, which among them contributed almost one-third of the entire sum. We have to thank the Rev. J. W. Consterdine for preaching his own sermons at Alderley Edge. Such help is specially valuable in August, when deputations are hard to find. With Odiham Mr. Grundy was able to combine Greywell, a new opening to our Society. Mr. Simpson took the Redhill sermons, and in addition to a collection of over twenty guineas received a donation of £10. He also preached at the two churches at Ware, the three collections exceeding £11. Our best thanks are due to the Revs. W. H. Peers, H. Anderson, J. George, and W. R. Blakett for preaching for us in their own or others' churches. Mr. Martlew gained access for the Society to Kimbolton, where he had been acting as *locum tenens* during his holiday.

It is curious to notice that while England is accountable for twenty-three of the thirty-five August sermons, no meeting was held on this side of St. George's Channel, all the thirty-one being in Ireland. Three tours there were in progress at the end of August, Mr. Grundy beginning his work in the south by sermons at Clonmel and a meeting at New Ross on the last two days of the month. Mr. Doig was engaged continuously in counties Armagh and Tyrone, taking one meeting in co. Derry at Magherafelt, the total collections amounting to about £26. Mr. Farmer was at work in a number of counties, beginning at Greystones in co. Wicklow, and went as far north as Killybegs in co. Donegal, visiting in the interim places in King's and Queen's Counties, Westmeath, Roscommon, and Fermanagh, and receiving in all £32. The meetings appear to have been eminently encouraging, specially when the terrible

weather which characterised the month is borne in mind. The rain in some cases, however, was too much even for our well-seasoned friends, and Mr. Doig notes that in his tour several meetings fell through. At the time we write, Mr. Farmer, Mr. Martlew, and Mr. Grundy are at work among our Irish Auxiliaries, and the residue are to be taken in October by the Rev. E. J. Wolfe, formerly a resident clergyman in Ireland.

FINAL ACCOUNT of the MEMORIAL FUND raised by the late
DAVID COUTY, ESQ., on behalf of the Widow and Children of the
late REV. J. A. DODDS :—

DR. 1890 & 1891.	£	s.	d.
To Donations, already acknowledged	431	16	0
	<u>£431</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>0</u>

CR. 1890 & 1891.	£	s.	d.
By Printer, for preparing four separate lists of donations ...	5	15	0
„ Expenses incurred in connection with canvass for election of one son to the British Orphan Asylum, and in canvass for election of one son to the Clergy Orphan Schools.	5	6	4
„ Expenses incurred in connection with canvass for election of one son to the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys.	14	7	6
„ Sundries, postages	0	10	0
„ School Fees for four boys, term ended Midsummer, 1890	25	7	6
„ Sums paid to Mrs. Dodds—viz.—			
To meet rent	15	17	3
„ cost of furniture	30	0	0
„ school fees for four boys, term ended Christmas, 1890	30	10	6
	<u>76</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>
„ Sums invested in securities	235	12	1
„ Balance paid to Mrs. Dodds by the Executors of the late Mr. David Couty, on the 5th September, 1891 ...	68	9	10
	<u>£431</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>0</u>

The above statement has been examined by me, and I certify it to be correct.

W. TAYLOR,
63, Burnt Ash Hill, Lee.

There is a peculiar appropriateness in the fact that one of the last, if not the last public act of our late dear Chairman of the Finance Committee (followed up so kindly by his faithful executors) was to provide for the widow and the fatherless. And in this blessed work he was most ably and devotedly seconded by W. Taylor, Esq., through whose unwearied exertions one of the boys was elected to the Royal Masonic School.



Contributions thankfully received from Aug. 24 to Sept. 21, 1891.

* * 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.

DONATIONS.

	£	s.	d.
In Gratitude for Great Mercies for			
Lota	0	10	0
F. H. T.	1	0	0

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

In Memory of the late Mrs. Geo. Lush, per Dr. Lush.....	0	5	0
Bowles, Rev. H. A.....	0	5	0
Channer, Col.	1	1	0
Gordon, Rev. J. B.	1	1	0
Gwynne, Mrs. Sarah	1	1	0
Habershon, E. Neston, Esq., 1890-1	4	4	0
Shaw, Giles, Esq.	2	2	0

ASSOCIATIONS.**METROPOLIS.**

Anerley, Miss Dickinson	5	0	0
Bermondsey, per Mr. A. J. Lewis,			
St. Aug. Y. M. Bible Class	0	9	1
Brompton, A. L.	0	10	0
Camberwell, St. Matthew's, Denmark Hill (addl. to offer.)	0	5	0
Clapham, Mrs. Upward	1	0	0
Hampstead, per Miss Harton, Coll., Master Charlie Baxter	0	12	0
St. Paul's Miss. Soc. (Messrs. Hitchcock, Williams, and Co., per Mr. E. Oldham)	9	0	0
Woodford Juv. Assoc., per W. W. Tuckniss, Esq.....	0	15	0

PROVINCES.

Bath, per Miss H. Bright, Miss Taylor, Coll.	0	5	0
Bedford, per A. S. Everett, Esq., Coll., Holy Trinity	6	8	9
Bromley, per Rev. A. G. Hellicar, Coll.....	12	10	6
Broxbourne and vicinity, per Miss Searle	13	0	0
Chobham, per Rev. H. S. Acworth ..	2	7	6
Edgbaston, per H. Jeavons, Esq. ..	0	4	4
Fallowfield, per Miss Helen Pope..	1	10	0
Greywell, per Rev. J. Cole	0	15	0
Hampton, Rev. H. J. Kitchin	1	0	0
Hastings and St. Leonards, per Mrs. Allen Gardiner.....	0	15	1
Ledbury, Mrs. C. H. Hewitt	2	2	0
Lyne, per Rev. H. H. Rodgers, S.S.	5	18	0

£ s. d.

New Malden, per Mrs. H. H. Taylor—			
Bal. Sale of Work	£3	4	11
Children's Coll.	3	3	8
	6	8	7
Odiham, per Rev. W. H. Windle, S.S.	10	3	6
Do., per Mrs. McIntyre	1	10	0
Pontypool, per Miss Grieve.....	1	1	0
Reading, Miss Kate Jackson	0	10	0
Redhill, Miss Rutter	10	0	0
Salisbury, Mr. E. D. Annesley	0	2	6
Southport, per Miss Dandy	2	2	0
Tunbridge Wells, per Miss Mugeridge	6	2	0
Do., per do. Rev. J. S. and Mrs. Rogers	5	5	0

IRELAND.

Co. Louth, per Mrs. H. C. Tisdall..	2	6	2
Cavan, Derry, Donegal, &c., per Mrs. Gahan, M.L.L. by Mr. Thomas Farmer—			
Abbeylax, per Rev. B. T. Disney..	1	14	4
Ardnurcher, per Rev. J. Hamilton ..	1	2	4
Athlone, per Rev. G. McClonaghan ..	1	18	6
Ballyshannon, per Rev. G. S. Cochrane	1	2	7
Castlereagh, H. Stafford (card)	0	10	0
Donegal	2	3	6
Greystones, per Rev. R. C. Dobbs ..	1	15	0
Inver, per Rev. F. Cane	1	3	6
Kilkenny, per Mrs. Poe	2	13	2
Killygordon, per Rev. J. Green, including cards	2	2	9
Kinlough, per Rev. R. Tait, including card	1	1	6
Lea, per Rev. G. R. Graham	1	6	4
Lisnaskea, per Rev. W. Ledger	1	13	0
Moate, per Rev. H. Aldwell	2	4	4
Mount Mellick, per Rev. W. J. Wallace	1	3	0
Rahan, per Rev. J. Nicolls	1	4	7
Strabane, per Rev. Mervyn Wilson ..	0	16	5
Thomastown, per Ven. Archd. Gorman	2	1	8
Timohoe, per Rev. E. A. Brandon ..	0	19	4
Wilson's Hospital, per Rev. Dr. White, including cards.....	2	14	8
Publications, Story, 4s.; Mags., 16s.; small A. G., 8d.	1	0	8
	32	11	2

Publications of the Society.

The Annual Report. Price to Non-Subscribers, 6d.

The Monthly Magazine. Price 1d.

The Juvenile Gift. Quarterly.

The Story of Com. Allen Gardiner. Price 2s.

Rays of Sunlight in Darkest South America. Price 1s.

Allen Gardiner in Tierra del Fuego. Price 2d.

Witnessing under the Southern Cross. No. 1.—RICHARD WILLIAMS.

No. 2.—GARLAND PHILLIPS. Price 1d. each.

Lota. Other Sheep. Good Soldier. Price 1d. each.

Leaflets. Cards. Boxes for Free Distribution.

LEAMINGTON.

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**THE BIENNIAL  
SALE OF WORK**

In aid of the above Society will be held (D.V.)

**ON OCTOBER 22, 1891.**

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CONTRIBUTIONS OF
PLAIN AND FANCY WORK,

&c., &c., will be gratefully received by

MRS. MANDELL, 38, Clemens Street.

Will Friends kindly send in Contributions not later than the 20th of October?

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 7 and 8,**

**From 2 to 9.30 p.m. both days.**

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The Opening Addresses will be given on WEDNESDAY by

A. R. PITE, ESQ.,

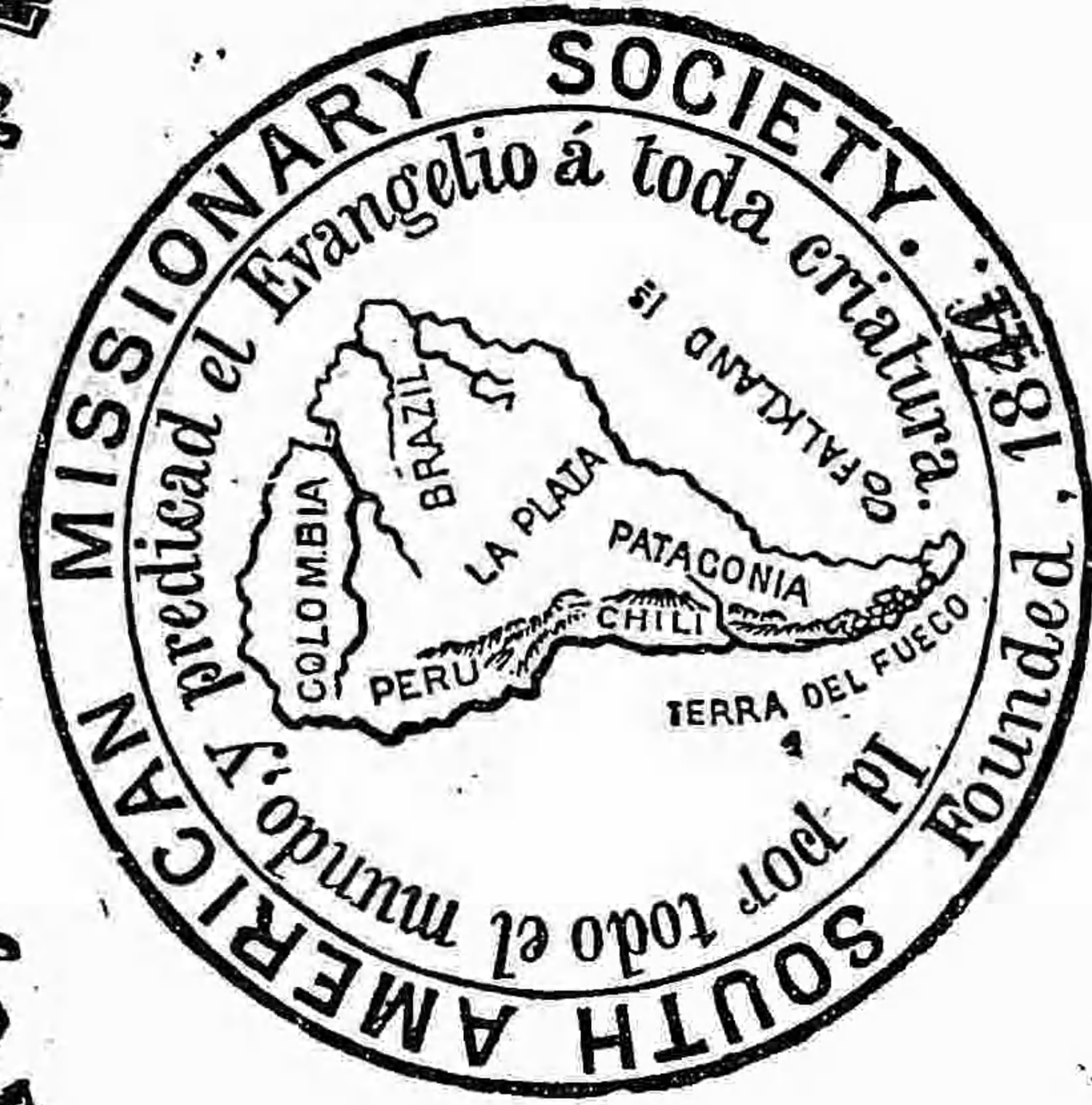
On THURSDAY by

REV. A. E. BARNES-LAWRENCE, M.A.

~~~~~  
*Your presence and that of your friends is particularly requested.*

~~~~~  
ADMISSION 6D. EACH DAY.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.



South American Missionary Society

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THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.

NOVEMBER 2, 1891.

General Intelligence, and Prayer Union.



THE following tribute to the memory of D. Couty, Esq., we cannot resist inserting. It comes from our Bishop, who knew him so intimately and loved him so well :—

“ Three words in my sister’s letter tell me that the saintly Mr. Couty is dead, aged ninety-four. I am not surprised, but it is impossible not to feel the loss of such a man—of such a Christian man—of one so devoted in prayer and in work to the extension of the Lord’s Kingdom in South America.

I condole with the Committee and all friends of the Society who knew Mr. Couty’s worth ; and I send profound sympathies to the daughters—splendid in their love and devotion—who have lost such a father.”

We have received many very interesting communications from our missionaries in Chili, but few of more interest, from an historical and ethical point of view, than “ Incidents of the Civil War in Chili.” They surely “ point a moral,” if they do not “ adorn a tale.”

The student of the history of nations, and not least of the nations of South America, cannot fail, with all the charity that should animate the Christian heart, to see the hand of God very clearly writing those memorable words of warning, “ Hear ye the rod and Who hath appointed it ? ” There are crises in a nation’s history when the King that reigneth over all the earth sees “ no remedy ” for its wickedness but desolation and the sword—or extermination. In the present case the besom of destruction has not swept away the whole population and left their coasts like those of Tyre, as banks on which the fisherman dries his nets ; but 11,000 men have been slain, and untold trials and miseries have fallen on thousands of hearts and homes. A nation has no future world in which to receive the due reward of its deeds. Therefore retribution must fall upon it in this present world. Can we wonder that this has occurred in the case of Chili ? Superstition, infidelity, immorality, indifference, and the love of money—these were among the gods it



worshipped, while the late tyrant, second only to a Nero or a Lopez, having indulged in the most merciless murders and brutalities, betrayed his country, and died like Judas.

Surely, then, these incidents of this late Civil War do point to many instructive lessons, as well as suggest to the Christian philanthropist, and to those who rejoice in the pure faith of the Prince of Peace, renewed and more vigorous efforts to plant truth and justice, religion and piety, in afflicted Chili, realising the truth of that memorable beatitude, "Blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted."

We would call attention to a donation of £5 "from a lady as a thank-offering." Her friend, who forwards it, writes: "The lady does not wish her name mentioned, but she hopes her example may be followed by others. She feels that if those who were benefited in the past by their South American investments had done their duty in providing according to their means for the spiritual needs of the people, the late troubles might have been averted."

We also desire to quote from a letter just received from the "Working Man" who for the last five years has sent us upwards of £90 out of his weekly wages. He writes from New Zealand, to which he went out about eight months ago:—

"It is some time since I last wrote to you enclosing my small donation to the S.A.M.S. I have been travelling about so much, owing to my brother being so very ill, that it has been the means of my spending a lot of money without at times earning anything, but I must say that I have been most fortunate in getting work at different places; still my expenses are more than four times what they were in England, yet by drawing upon the reserve fund I enclose the amount that I have earned on the one day per week set apart for that purpose during the months of May to August inclusive. Sorry that it is no more than £5 4s., still I pray that it may prosper in the thing whereto I send it. If you have got last year's magazine bound should like to have one, that I may see how things are going on at the Mission."

The total amount received from September 21 to October 22 was £672 11s.

The following are the subjects for Prayer on Monday, November 9:—

1. We earnestly pray that the restoration of peace in Chili may be followed by a lessening of infidelity and the greed of gain, and by the leaven of true religion and high principle—the only sound bases of true civilisation.
2. We again desire God's gracious guiding in the present stage of our Mission in Paraguay, and that the arrangements now being made by the Committee may prove efficacious for bringing the Indians of that region into the fold of Christ.
3. May the appointment of the Rev. W. H. Shimield as temporary superintendent of the Paraguay Mission tend to the

strengthening of that Mission and the progress of the Gospel of Christ amongst the Indians of the Chaco.

4. That the Lord may bless and prosper the work of the missionaries on the Isthmus of Panama, that amongst the seamen at Rio, and the labours of Dr. Humble at Patagones.

In Memoriam.

We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Line, the beloved wife of the Rev. H. Line, of Waterford. She was for many years our active and zealous Honorary Secretary, and was eldest daughter of the Rev. W. E. Light, who has long been a warm supporter of the Society at Dover.

The Southern Mission.



EXTRACTS of recent letters from Mr. Whaits afford glimpses of the activities of Keppel life in mid-winter, and tell of peace and happiness as the result of simple faith in Christ, even in sickness and death:—

“Keppel Island, June 17, 1891.

“I thank you very much for the season's cards you so kindly send us from time to time. As you must know, on a farm like this there is much to be done. Every day brings its work, and neglect of any part means failure. Of course first and foremost is the spiritual part, which I for one think is the chief, and without which all the other must fail. I can assure you I am firmly convinced that the glory of God, in the salvation of souls, is the keynote in which all our work should be done, either on the farm, in the workshop, or in the home, and I do feel that we want more of the spirit of our Master as seen in the experience of St. Paul, diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord; and I know you sympathise with us in this, and that we are of one mind with you. This it is which gives us strength to work on, knowing that our labour cannot be in vain. Trials we have, you may be sure, and Satan is very busy with us, and at times one has to set the teeth hard, and put on a bold

front as much as any soldier in the face of an enemy, and pray earnestly for grace and strength for the work. And yet after all one has to stand still and see the Salvation of God. I can truly say, after ten years' work in England and sixteen years' work among our natives here, that our strong position is to wait upon the Lord for everything.

"I hope you will not think me presumptuous in writing to you in this way, but I wanted to tell you just what I feel. God knows how soon our opportunity may be past ; may we work while we can. We earnestly desire your prayers."

"June 26, 1891.

"Our men and boys are all well and happy just now except one ; he, poor fellow, is very ill, and has been since October last, when he was taken with paralysis. He is very happy in the knowledge of his Saviour's love, and will be glad when his call comes. All work and school is now going on in regular course, and I hope nothing will happen to interfere with it."

"July 13, 1891.

"Since my letter to you of last month Willie Ince (native) has been taken to his rest, poor boy ; his suffering at the last was great. He had been nearly blind, and had lost the use of his right side for about six months ; he was very happy in a simple faith in the Lord Jesus, and had been for a long time.

"The sickness of last year began with severe colds followed by whooping-cough, bronchitis, and in the native's case pulmonary consumption. At present we are all well and in good spirits ; the natives are cheerful and happy. Of course we have our troubles as everyone else. The last time the 'Allen Gardiner' came up she brought us a few good logs of wood, from which we have been able to saw boards and planks for carts and wheel-barrows, so that I hope by the spring to have our stock of implements in good working order ; after that I must give myself more to fencing and farm work ; at present we can do but very little out of doors. Our potatoes are ready for shipment, but how they will be taken to Stanley I do not know, for we do not expect the 'Allen Gardiner' back for a long time."

Mr. Burleigh writes :—

"Bayly Island, Wollaston, June 20, 1891.

"Owing to the illness of my dear wife, I have only time to write you a few lines to say that it has so far progressed favourably, and that yesterday she was safely delivered of a son. For this happy termination to the trying occasion we are most thankful, and we desire to tender our thanks for your continued remembrance of us in your gatherings for prayer and consultation.

"We are very much isolated, and it is comforting to know that we are not forgotten.

"Of the recent voyage to look for a new site you will hear from

Bishop Stirling and Mr. Aspinall; and as I am unusually pressed I must refrain just now, though I will (D.V.) follow this with an account of it.

"The last consignment of goods, though much delayed, came in good order; but we are grieved to hear of the great lack of funds. Help *will* come soon, and there *will* be no dearth when we have fairly put our hands to the plough.

"We thank you warmly for the nice cards sent, and hope that the blessings and comfortable assurances expressed on them were enjoyed by you during the past season.

"Mr. Hawkes is rendering me cheerful and valuable help, and we are making headway; now, in place of dismal heathen dirges, we hear the voice of praise, and there is a steady progress in things generally. Some of the children are very bright, and we are much encouraged."

Paraguay Mission.



HE Rev. W. H. Shimield has safely reached his destination and writes:—

Concepcion, Paraguay, August 28, 1891.

"I arrived here this morning, where I have been joined by Mr. Grubb. He rowed down in his boat from Riacho Fernandez, accompanied by an Indian boy from the Toldo Guazu. He is looking well and in excellent health. We propose going up to Riacho Fernandez by the first steamer, as it would be a too long and fatiguing task to row up against the stream. The 'Adolpho Henriksen' requires some repairs before she can be safely used.

"You will be sorry to learn that Mr. Grubb's hut has been burnt down, and his watch, clothes, and other effects were destroyed. So we must set about building another habitation when we arrive at the Toldo of the Indians.

"I will write to you from thence and give you my first impression.

"The heat is great here for winter, being 90° Fah. in the shade. We intend to get horses at Riacho Fernandez and then ride out to the Indian Toldo."

The following further particulars extracted from a private letter will be read with interest:—

"Having left England on July 1, we arrived at Madeira on July 8, and reached Rio Janeiro on the 25th. We were detained there a week, discharging cargo night and day. The incessant noise prevented much sleep. Yellow fever has been unusually prevalent and deadly this year. Many English residents have died of it, the chaplain among others. The captains of some steamers told us that nearly half their crews had died. They had had a terribly anxious time, having been detained on account of a strike among the lightermen.

"We were glad to proceed on our journey and reach Buenos Ayres. On landing there the Bishop (of the Falkland Islands) met me and drove me to his house, where I remained with him and Mrs. Stirling until August 14. They were very kind and wanted me to stay longer, but I was anxious to get on to my special work. They anticipate a rough and uncomfortable time for me from insects, &c., and Mrs. Stirling was full of commiseration at the prospect before me. I took the steamer from Buenos Ayres to Rosario, where I stayed three days, and then embarked for Asuncion, Paraguay, where I arrived yesterday, August 21. To my surprise there were at least sixty first-class passengers to this town, out of the way as it is, 1,000 miles from Buenos Ayres. The voyage occupies five days, and is a most interesting one. Some parts of the river are lovely, its wooded banks forming themselves into sheltered bays. Enormous birds of lovely plumage stand fishing in the quiet spots or sail slowly past the ship. As soon as the River Paraguay is entered, numerous alligators lie on the banks. Several gentlemen on board spent the greater part of the day firing at them with rifles. Some were killed and turned on their backs; the majority crept back in the water after receiving the shot. They are loathsome looking creatures, seven or eight feet long.

"Paraguay is a beautiful land almost without inhabitants. I am told the whole population does not exceed 250,000.

"Asuncion is full of interest and strange sights. On Thursday next I go on to Concepcion, which is 200 miles north of this. It will be the terminus of my steamboat journey. To-morrow I am going by rail to Villa Rica; it is about 130 miles into the interior, and is a day's journey. I shall return the day following."

Chili.



THE following correspondence is reassuring as regards the safety and usefulness of our missionaries during the dangers and distraction of the Civil war.

Mr. Robertson writes:—

"Chanaral, Chile, July 17, 1891.

"I am glad to tell you that a good supply of flour, beans, &c., arrived from the north three weeks ago. We are short of many things, but with flour we can manage to live. We have only foregone our church service *once* during the Revolution. My trip to Las Animas has been postponed for several reasons, and I have not thought it wise to continue our Spanish services in these troublous times. All native schools and the church have been closed here for

months. My native pupils have nearly all left the place. As to the probable result of the Civil War here, it is impossible to form any opinion based upon facts. H.M.S. 'Melpomene' called here for a minute only on Sunday, the 14th of last month, to leave us some mails. No south steamer is allowed to call at Opposition ports, but sometimes the ships force them to enter. We thank God for His goodness to us, and we are sure that He will be with us still. We are in His hands, therefore we do not fear.

"Thank God we have been able to meet together on Sundays and hold school every day. We should be very thankful also for the Almighty's watchful care of us in providing food for His people in the desert. A German steamer brought six hundred sacks of flour, some beans, and a few potatoes about three weeks ago. I have received no letter this year yet."

Mr. Elkin writes :—

"British Chaplaincy, Lota, August 20, 1891.

"We thank you for your kind letter, which reached us yesterday, and for the sympathy and prayers on our behalf, which are greatly needed. At the present moment we are in a state of famine, an order having been issued by the Government that every, horse, bullock, pig, or any other animal, be removed at once from the coast to a distance not less than fifteen miles, so that now there is no animal food in the place, and as all shipping has been stopped our supplies are cut off. To make it worse, the rainy season is at its height, and vegetables very scarce. This action, on the part of the President, is to prevent the fleet, which is hourly expected, from securing anything which would serve as provisions and protract the war. What this means for residents on the coast I must leave you to imagine, as I cannot describe the deep anxiety and fear experienced by all. On August 9 (Sunday) we had a most impressive service at Lota. A child was brought to be baptized whose mother I was asked to bury a few hours afterwards. It is not often the duty of a clergyman to baptize the child and read the burial service over its mother within two hours. Such an event as this could not fail to make a deep impression upon us all, and reminded us of the necessity of being fully prepared, remembering that 'in the midst of life we are in death.' On Monday I baptized a Chileño baby (Juanita Alberta)—the first Chileño baptism since my arrival. I hope this will lead others to follow a good example.

"It is with the deepest heartfelt sorrow that we heard of the death of our dear friend Mr. Couty ; but we need not sorrow as those without hope, but rather endeavour to follow in his footsteps, remembering that his greatest aim in life was to 'spend and be spent in the Master's service.' Kindly give our kindest regards and Christian sympathy to the Misses Couty."

"September 5, 1891.

"It is with deep thankfulness that I write to let you know that the terrible Civil War has at length reached its termination, and peace has once more been restored in this distracted land. The Opposition forces (8,500 men) landed at Quinteros on August 22, and marched by night to Quillota. Near here three desperate battles were fought within three days, in which the Government Generals Barbosa and Alcérreca were killed, and the number of dead and wounded is estimated at more than 11,000 men. What a terrible price to pay for power, and how sad that so many precious lives should have been wasted to satisfy ambition. Lota could not have held out much longer, and our praise and thanks are due to Almighty God for aiding us in our need and preserving us amid all the dangers and horrors of a civil war. Food is still very scarce and at extravagant prices. It will take a long time for things to return to their original state I am afraid, but He who has helped us hitherto will cause all things to work together for our good. The President (*pro tem.*) is General Basquedano, the hero of the Peruvo-Chilian War, and the country is quieting down gradually. I have not heard from Mr. Tyerman for a very long time; I trust, however, things have now quieted down at Quino, and that he and his family are well. A week ago a vessel touched here from Chanaral, and the captain gave me a very sad account of the hardships which Mr. Robertson has undergone. When the vessel left potatoes were twenty-three dollars a quintal, barley and flour could hardly be obtained. I trust that things have mended there. People in England little understand or realise what pioneers of the Gospel have at times to undergo, or there would be much more enthusiasm there to hold up their hands and support them in their work, and now that Englishmen are high in public opinion on account of the triumph of the Opposition, something more ought to be done at home to give us more labourers for the Master."

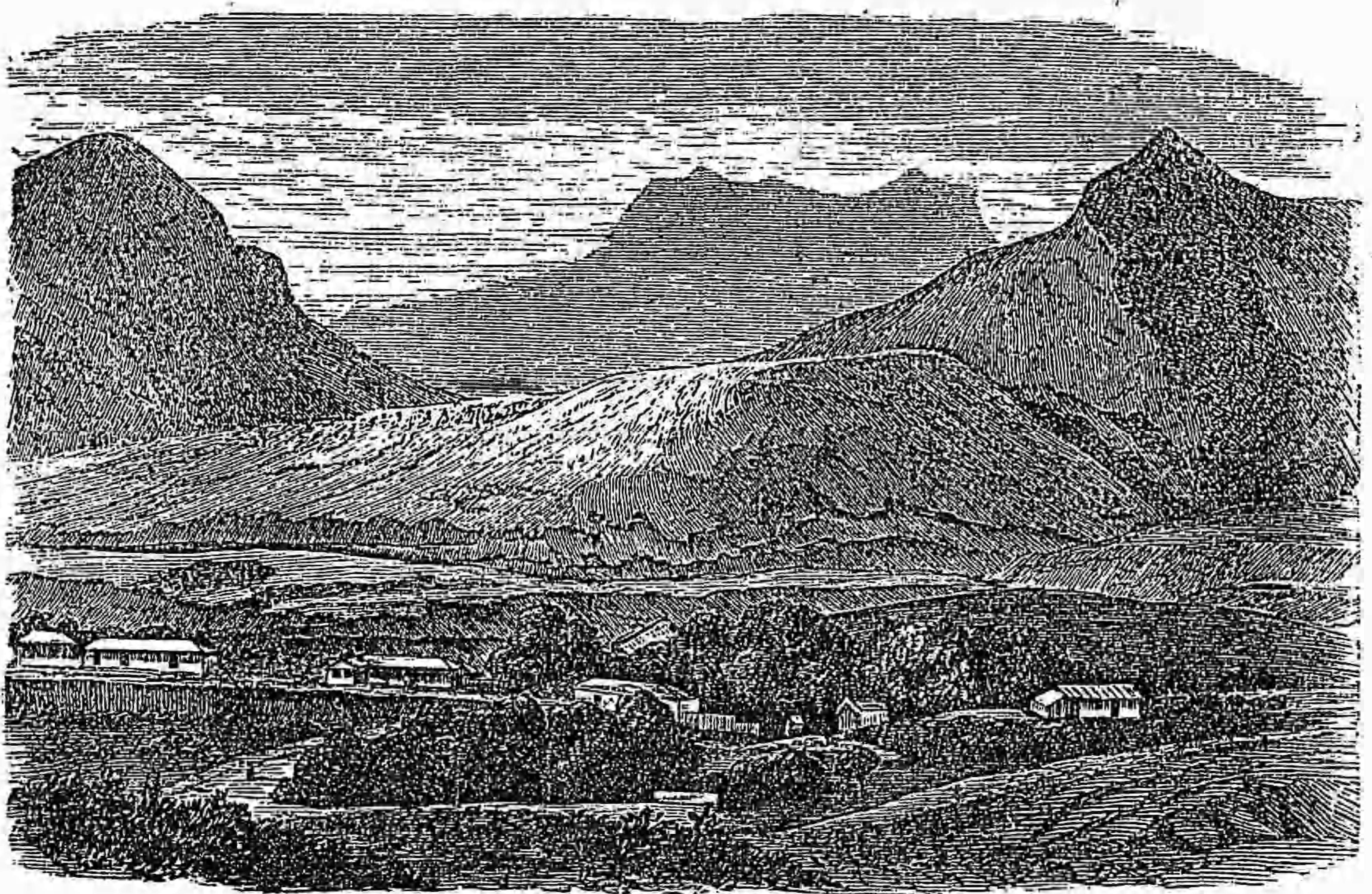
Incidents in the Chilian Civil War.

BY A MISSIONARY IN CHILI.



HE terrible struggle in Chili—one of the most bloody and cruel in the annals of America—has at length reached its termination. On January 7, 1891, the Opposition leaders and members of the Congress, finding that their plans, which were not fully matured (or the army would have sided with them, and this awful contest have been averted), had been revealed to Balmaceda, fled for their lives to Valparaíso. Here they took charge of the ill-fated "Blanco-Encalada" and put to sea, but returned after a few hours, threw down the gauntlet to the President, and towed out the "Huascar." The campaign was begun with only seventy-five men on the part of those who have now

proved the victors. With these they retired to the Island of Juan Fernandez (of Robinson Crusoe fame), and after being joined by many volunteers, who were drilled here, set out with the remainder of the fleet, which, with the exception of the "Pilcomayo," had been secured by their friends on shore, for the North. Here the contest began in real earnest, three battles being fought in less than five days, in each of which reinforcements arrived to support the President, who now assumed the rôle of Dictator. At Pisagua and Izpiza Hospicio the forces of the Opposition under Canto and Urrutia suffered defeat owing to their small numbers, but this was more than balanced by the brilliant capture of Iquique. This important city was held by Merino Jarpa—one of the principal figures of this campaign—and forty sailors, against 400 of the



ISLAND OF JUAN FERNANDEZ (ROBINSON CRUSOE'S ISLAND).

Government troops, for twelve hours (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.) on February 19. Shut up in the custom-house, without food or water, by 10.30 a.m. Jarpa had more than half his men dead or wounded, suffering from thirst, their ammunition expended, and surrounded by an enormous fire, which had arisen through the Hôtel de la Bolsa being set on fire with petroleum, the flames being carried along by the wind until six whole blocks of buildings had been consumed, amounting in value to over a million dollars.

In this terrible predicament two sailors nobly volunteered to reach the man-of-war in the bay and make known their position. These brave men passed through the thick of the fight, where the bullets were like drops of rain, and reached the water. Though severely wounded they threw themselves in and succeeded in their mission. At 12 noon fifty young men of high position—named the "Taltal Sharpshooters"—started to relieve their comrades, some jumping over the side of the

vessel and swimming ashore with cutlass in mouth and rifle on back; others reaching the shore in a boat with food, water, and ammunition. The result of this was that Soto agreed to an armistice, and was sent to Valparaiso; 100 officers on the Government side were made prisoners, and the whole of the North declared for the Opposition.

On March 7 Colonel Robles, in command of the Government forces, gave battle to the land force of the Opposition near Pozo-Almonte. At daybreak the order was given to attack, and the shock was terrible, insomuch that, out of 3,000 men engaged, only 1,000 remained on the field. The Government troops, whose retreat was cut off, were literally cut to pieces. Of the Gana division only 100 men were left. Colonel Robles was wounded in the foot early in the fight; but after the injured limb had been dressed by Dr. Middleton, he remounted his horse and resumed command. Towards the close of the battle he was shot in the side, but he continued to cheer and lead on his men, striving by desperate charges to turn the tide of victory that was setting in against him, until, faint from loss of blood, he fell from his horse exhausted, and was conveyed to the ambulance. By this time the Government troops were completely routed, and a major and soldiers rode up to finish Robles' life. After receiving eleven bullets, they inflicted upon him numerous bayonet wounds (the Colonel's hands being cut to pieces in his efforts to protect his body), in revenge for Robles' ordering Opposition officers, whom he made prisoners at Hospicio, to be shot. The Naval Brigade did terrific execution in this battle—a whole company of soldiers being annihilated in a minute by their Gatling guns.

The Colonel's body was embalmed, and taken on board the "Isis" for conveyance to Valparaiso, but by order of the Commander of the Fleet it was subsequently transferred to the "Blanco-Encalada," from which ship it was committed to the deep with full honour. The battle of Pozo-Almonte made the Opposition absolute masters of Tarapaca. Up till this time all arms, ammunition, and clothes for the volunteers were taken from the Dictator's army. Many good patriots laid down their lives very early; and it is almost incomprehensible how enthusiasm was maintained under such trying circumstances. Only the strong conviction that theirs was the cause of right and justice could have sustained those volunteers and called forth such self-sacrifice. Pozo-Almonte ended the first part of the struggle, and will never be forgotten as long as Chili remains a nation.

* * * * *

Both parties now rested on their oars, to recruit their forces and concentrate their energies before the full force of the tempest burst upon them. All that had taken place can only be compared to a small cloud which appears on the horizon as precursor of a storm—the prelude to those great conflicts which have placed the weaker side in power, and driven the Dictator from his country. The Opposition forces now reached the total of 8,000, which later on became 9,500. The Dictator's

army of 12,000 men was raised to 40,000 under compulsion ; whilst the "Pilcomayo"—the only ship in the navy which declared for Balmaceda—was reinforced by the arrival of the torpedo-catchers—"Almirante Lynch" and "Almirante Condell."

(To be continued.)

Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath Association.



THE Annual Sale of Work was held at the Institute, Old Road, Lee, on Wednesday and Thursday, October 7 and 8, and through the kindness of many friends, both local and at a distance, was well supplied with suitable articles, both useful and ornamental. The prices, as usual, were very moderate, donors bearing in mind that no reduction in prices is allowed during the two days' sale.

The ladies of the Coombe Down working party sent their usual most valuable contributions of good and beautiful work.

The sale was opened with prayer and a hymn was sung, and the address was given by A. R. Pite, Esq., who kindly came from Ramsgate for the occasion. His subject was the Lord's choosing the weak and despised, rather than the strong and noble, to carry on His holy warfare, in contradistinction to man's methods.

Mr. Pite read a letter just received from Rev. W. H. Elkin, Lota, speaking of the trials of his people during the late civil war. The letter was particularly interesting, as Mr. Elkin was with us as a fellow-worker at last year's sale.

On Thursday the address was given by Rev. A. E. Barnes Lawrence, who spoke of the increasing interest taken in all missionary enterprise.

On Thursday evening the result of the two days' sale was announced to be £145 10s. 8d. As last year's was £153, the workers were not quite satisfied, and determined, God willing, that the amount should be increased by their endeavours to obtain purchases from absent friends during the following week. We thank God this effort has been successful, and we record £156 10s. 8d. as the sum now paid into the Society's Funds. The attendance was very good, and we thank God for all the strength and encouragement graciously bestowed in answer, we believe, to much united prayer.

There was only one drawback to the happy gathering at the sale, namely, the absence of that venerable and venerated friend of the Society, Mr. Couty, who for years past was the central figure on this occasion, drawing around him and the work the loving co-operation of others for his beloved Master's sake. His fervent faithful prayers and winning words will not soon be forgotten, nor yet his lifelong work for God, by which he, though dead, yet speaketh.

Missions to Seamen.



R. WALKER reports as follows :—

"Buenos Ayres Sailors' Mission, September 1, 1891.

"I have much pleasure in forwarding my usual monthly report for the past month.

"The supply of reading forwarded to me enabled me to go forward in the work of ship visiting, and the list of vessels visited will show that plenty of reading is needed.

In all forty-six vessels were visited, of which twenty-six were English and seventeen Scandinavians, the remainder being German and Americans. Fourteen of the English vessels were steamships, with crews of from twenty to thirty men each. Much reading is given away also to the stevedore gangs on board ; they are mostly Scandinavians, Germans, and English, and are glad to get tracts and papers to read. At every opportunity I give tracts and papers to Italians and Spaniards as I come across them in my visiting.

"Two services are held every Sunday in the Home, and are regularly attended. During the week I hold a meeting for total abstinence propagation, and have had an average attendance of fifty. Every alternate week I have a magic lantern display, which gives an opportunity for preaching the Gospel and total abstinence. At three of these meetings I took twenty-five pledges, and in most cases they have been kept as far as I could see. In all fifteen meetings were held during the month, and at the Gospel meetings especially I felt much joy, and realised that God's Spirit was working in the hearts of my hearers. A prayer meeting after the preaching gives opportunity for any Christians present to share with us in the good work by pleading that the Word might go home with power to the hearts and consciences of the hearers. I am hoping and praying for much blessing in this work ; and the influence of the Home is beginning to be felt.

"The boarding-masters are combining, and have started a grog-shop under, and a boarding-house alongside of, the Home, hoping in this way to waylay and entrap men coming to the Home. I prayed for the closing of the prior grog-shop, and it was closed, and I am praying about this one, and believe it too will go the same road. We have had sixty-nine boarders in the Home during the month, guarded £166 for the men, remitted three bills of exchange for £51, in sums of £10, £26, and £15 ; besides, we have succeeded in shipping away a good number of men. We have a runner engaged in visiting ships and captains to arrange for the shipping of men, and with his uniform cap on he serves to make the Home widely known. This is in itself a good thing, as many men only need to know of the existence of the Home to seek it out and share in its benefits. Latterly we have had over forty men sleeping here at night, and quite a number have been taken in and helped with food and shelter until they could find employment. We have had to lengthen our

cords and need to strengthen our stakes. Notice to quit has been served on our tenants, so that we may take in the spare rooms and have the place all to ourselves. The low value of the paper dollar tells against us, as everything is so much dearer than when we started, and our charge for boarding remains the same in paper, but only realises for us about one shilling and sixpence per day. This is cheaper than any Homes in England or elsewhere except Rosario, which is the same. With this I conclude, asking your continued prayers for our work, and a further supply of tracts and reading."

In a letter Mr. Walker asks for magic-lantern slides to help him in his work amongst the sailors, and the Society will be indebted to any friends having such if they will present them to Mr. Walker as a gift.

The following is Mr. Holms's report:—

"Sailors' Home, Pernambuco, August 31, 1891.

"The report of the Sailors' Home and Mission for August I now give with feelings of pleasure and encouragement, because it shows clearly how serviceable such a Home may be made. Financially the 'Home' is not a great success, although there are a few milreis balance in favour for this month. Philanthropically it has decidedly been a success, and proved its usefulness to seamen. For August, twenty men boarded with us, besides some destitute men to whom work with food and lodging was given. A crew of about twelve men was paid off here, and eight of the men stayed in the Home and gave over their money to me to keep for them, so that I had nearly £60 and a number of pocket-books in safe keeping ready to be returned when necessary. The Home during the month was very much more used than usual by captains and officers. The reading-room was quite a place of resort for some who do not appreciate places where drink is the most attractive and conspicuous feature. I was this month much encouraged by the company, help, and sympathy of a number of religious and right-minded captains to an extent unknown before. Seamen, too, in the Home have been well-conducted and been like respectable fellow-men rather than degraded stupid creatures, as too often many appear. But for the Home and its healthy influence the lot of some of these men in Pernambuco would have been far worse, whereas now they are keeping their money, sobriety, and respectability, and will soon all have left the port again.

"Early in the month a ship came into port with a wounded sailor, who broke an arm and a leg by falling from aloft. I at once took the stretcher alongside, into which he was carefully laid, lowered into my boat, and then rowed to the hospital, where he is receiving the necessary attention, and is doing well. It also fell to me to write to his mother to tell her of her son's accident and state. To another mother, in London, I had to write telling of her son dying in my house. We received him hoping that by good treatment he might soon recover, instead of which he soon died in spite of every attention, and was buried by us strangers in a foreign land.

"I visited the hospital with the usual regularity, and found a good deal to do to give all the attention the men required. One Englishman died in hospital, although he had unusual attention and treatment such as I could give him.

"The shipping was also visited with papers, tracts, and magazines, and services held both aboard and in the Home.

"The services have all been good, but those of special interest were held on board the British gunboat 'Bramble.' There were aboard ten godly converts of only four months' standing, who at Monte Video renounced the world, the flesh, and the devil to serve in the Kingdom of God as His children. On Sunday evening, August 16, I closed the Home and took all hands (twelve) on board the 'Bramble' to join in a meeting for prayer, praise, and the study of God's Word. As a result one of the men from the Home professed conversion, and seems to stand well to his new profession. I was much confirmed in my opinion of the genuineness of the case by the fact that two or three days afterwards he wrote and told his friends, at home that he had changed masters and accepted Jesus as his Saviour. The following Tuesday evening we again all went on board especially to have a Bible study by way of solid spiritual food for so many zealous young men. We studied together to understand more clearly that if we are saved we must also be sanctified, purified, or in other words 'be conformed to the image (*character*) of the Son of God.' Rom. viii. 29. I believe we parted all much refreshed in spirit and encouraged."

The Society at the "Church Congress."



O Church Congress is now deemed complete which does not deal with Foreign Missions, and it is encouraging to note how each succeeding year, when missionary problems are discussed, the attendance increases and the interest deepens. Sometimes one aspect of the foreign action of the Church is looked at, and sometimes another, but it cannot be doubted that the discussions reach some who are rarely found at the ordinary missionary meeting. At Rhyl, where the Congress awoke a heartier enthusiasm than it has perhaps ever aroused at any former meeting, the missionary gathering was very largely attended, and thus strikingly contrasted with the somewhat thin audience at Cardiff in 1889. The wording of the subject was as follows: (1) Qualifications of missionary agents, and the best means of obtaining them; (2) Reflex benefits on the Church at home; (3) The society system and its improvement. Bishop's Blyth's paper naturally dealt mainly with work for the Jews in Palestine, but the other readers and speakers chiefly confined themselves to the third part of the subject, one or two evidently

understanding by "improvement" an improving off the face of the earth ! But Lord Stamford and Mr. Eugene Stock showed themselves doughty champions for the two great Societies, and carried the Congress with them, as they proved that no board of missions could take the place of voluntary associations of men and women within the Church actuated by a special enthusiasm for missionary work. Our friends who are so anxious to see the Church at large the great missionary agency, forget how many clergy and laity are indifferent to foreign work. If a chain cannot be stronger than its weakest link, it surely follows that a large section of churchmen must have a far stronger faith in missionary enterprise ere they can be permitted to form links in the great chain which works the vast machinery of our Foreign Missions. All work for Christ is a fair topic for Church Congress discussions, but for a Congress in Wales no mission could be cited more appropriately than one like our Society, which has for eight years been maintaining, with the co-operation of the Church in Wales, a ministry among the 2,000 Welsh colonists on the banks of the Chuput in Patagonia. Canon Thomas, the secretary of the Welsh Committee, had been commissioned to represent our Society, and we regretted that he had but five minutes, and that at the very close of the meeting, to tell a history so intimately connected with the Principality and our work. However, the few words which he did say may have reached some to whom our work had been before unknown.

Another paper on the subject of "Almsgiving," by Mr. Murray Browne, contained a thought which we trust came home to some who draw their incomes from South America, and it was this—that in deciding on the objects we shall help, we ought to feel those have the *first* claim which are connected with the locality from which we derive our wealth. Were this to become a fixed idea in the minds of Christian holders of South American securities, our Committee would have no lack of resources with which to carry on their work. The suggestion came with the more force from being included in a series of speeches and papers having to do with "Aids to the life of Godliness."

Provincial Proceedings.



WE should have to go back some time to find a month so well filled with engagements as was September. And the sixty meetings and twenty-nine sermons are the more encouraging when we call to mind that the mass of the work was done in Ireland ; that August also showed a good tale of Irish work ; and that Mr. Wolfe's tour in Antrim and Down only began in October, and therefore is not included. The receipts were £167 8s., the average collection being about £1 17s. 6d., which is very good, considering that meetings never yield such large immediate results as sermons, and that many of our Irish Associations hardly contain one wealthy person. But

when we find that 260 Cards and Boxes were given out by our three Lecturers during the month we have every reason to believe that they enlisted the sympathy of their audiences, for men experienced in deputation work, such as our Association Secretaries and Metropolitan Lecturer, do not, like a man fresh to the business, scatter cards wholesale, but place them carefully in the hands of those who will turn them to good account. And so we look for a very rich return indeed from the tours of the Rev. G. W. Grundy in the South, of the Rev. W. E. Martlew in counties Meath, Cavan, &c., and of Mr. Farmer in counties Louth, Donegal, &c. We will not say there has been no interlacing of the three itineraries, for that is unavoidable, but the tours have been well planned and well carried out. In Mr. Grundy's tour the sermons at Bantry were the most successful of his manifold engagements, which in thirty days comprised twelve addresses from the pulpit and twenty-four from the platform! Mr. Martlew elicited the best responses at Christ Church, Derry, and Balbriggan, and Mr. Farmer at Ballymascanlon and Drogheda. In the *locum tenens* at Ballynahinch we recognise our warm Edinburgh friend, Dr. Teape. All our lecturers have something to say as to the inclement weather, which on some occasions spoiled meetings. But what was lacking in the elements was made up for by the warm welcome with which our brethren greeted the travellers; and once more we have to thank our sister Church for her hearty support of the Society. And, as usual, no one showed a livelier interest in the Northern tours than our indefatigable hon. secretary for Cavan, Derry, and Donegal. And speaking of Donegal reminds us that we have just lost at Killybegs a very old friend in the person of the Rev. J. Ball, the rector. May God raise up others equally loyal to our cause!

It only remains to add that while our thoughts and efforts have been mainly centred in Ireland, sermons have been preached in England at Holy Trinity, Bedford; Bromley Parish Church; St. Cuthbert's, Wells; and St. Philip's, Bristol, the last being taken by one of our Episcopal patrons, the Right Rev. Bishop Cheetham.

Clothing, &c., for the Mission Stations.

The Secretaries acknowledge with warmest thanks the receipt of Parcels of Clothing, Books, &c., from—

Burton, Mrs.
Caldecott, Mrs.
Couty, Miss
Edlin, Mrs.
Gahan, Mrs.
Gilbert, Mrs.
Hartshorne, Miss
Lawrence, Miss
Livingstone, Miss
Mandell, Mrs.



New Malden Juvenile Association,
per Mrs. H. H. Taylor
Punnett, Mrs.
St. Andrew's, Edinburgh, S.A.M.
Working Bee, per Miss Brewis
Teape, Mrs.
Tuckniss, W. W., Esq.
Tyrellspass Working Party, per
Mrs. Dowse
Upward, Mrs.

Contributions thankfully received from Sept. 21 to Oct. 22, 1891.

* * 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.

DONATIONS.

	£	s.	d.
From readers of "The Christian," per Messrs. Morgan and Scott ..	2	6	0
P. B. H.	5	0	0
Two Friends.....	10	0	0
A Friend.....	0	10	0
Charity Commissioners, on account of Hollon Legacy	3	10	8
Algie, Miss A. L.....	0	10	0
Gatty, Charles H., Esq.	20	0	0
Graves-Walker, Mrs.	7	0	0
Miller, Miss	0	1	6
Pill, Miss, for Paraguay	10	0	0
Sharpe, William, Esq.	5	5	0

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Cust, Robert, Esq.	1	1	0
Garrett, R. W., Esq.	2	2	0
Haldane, Miss E.	1	1	0
Harrison, Mrs. Dr.	1	0	0
Harvey, Rev. A. J.	10	0	0
Heald-Ward, Mrs. J.	1	0	0
Hicklin, Miss	0	10	6
Hughes-Hughes, W., Esq., J.P. ..	10	10	0
Norman, J. H., Esq.	2	0	0
Pill, Miss	1	1	0
Ranken and Spruell, the Misses ..	1	5	0
Scattergood, Miss	0	10	0
Waddington, Major-Gen.....	1	1	0

ASSOCIATIONS.**METROPOLIS.**

Brixton, per Miss R. C. Garrett ..	0	7	9
Do., per Mrs. McNaghten	1	1	6
Brompton, per Philip Welch, Esq. ..	4	10	0
City, F. A. Bevan, Esq.	25	0	0
Dulwich, South, St. Stephen's, per Rev. J. Meek Clark, S.S.	28	7	6
Kentish Town, per Miss Bullock ..	1	5	0
Kidbrooke, per Mrs. Poulden.....	1	4	0
Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath Assoc., per Miss Couty, Proceeds of Sale of Work	156	10	8
Do., Juv. Assoc., per Miss Couty	12	6	1
Do., Juv. Assoc., Special Col- lection for Boat for Wollaston (including £1 16s. 6½d., Bel- mont House School, per Mr. Barff)	15	7	8½
Do., per Miss E. Couty (in Memoriam of David Couty), J.M. Stone, Esq., £1 1s.; Mrs. Abbott, £1 1s.	2	2	0
Do. per do., Mrs. Battersby, £1 1s.; Miss Hookey, 9s.	1	10	0
Do., A. Townend, Esq.	1	1	0
Putney, per Miss Weller	0	18	3
Rotherhithe, Christ Church, per Rev. Jas. Silvester	0	13	0
Upton Park, St. Stephen's S. School, per J. R. Sansom, Esq. ..	2	2	0

PROVINCES.

Altrincham, per John Lowe, Esq. ...	9	16	0
Bangor, per Rev. Canon Walter Thomas	80	0	0
Bapchild, per Miss Gertrude S. Gascoyne	1	0	8
Birkenhead, Dr. Eden	0	10	0
Bournemouth, per Miss Sullivan ..	3	5	0
Bromley, per T. A. Phillips, Esq., & C. M. Loan Exhibition	1	1	0

Broxbourne, per Miss Searle	8	0	0
Cambridge, per Mrs. Beedham	10	8	6
Chobham, per Rev. H. S. Acworth. .	5	17	6
Do., S.S. & M., St. Lawrence Ch. .	7	8	0
Do., West End Ch.	1	12	0
Do., Coll., Mission-room	0	7	0
Derby, per Rev. J. Askwith, S.S., Christ Church	7	8	1
Durston, per Rev. Wm. Smith- Tomkins	1	9	10
Gt. Lever, per Rev. Thos. Loxham. .	4	11	0
Hastings and St. Leonards, per Mrs. Allen Gardiner	19	12	0
Huddersfield, D.R.M., Miss Lacy's. .	2	0	0
Ipswich, per Miss Jossellyn	1	1	0
Kimbolton, per Rev. R. K. Vinter, S.S.	3	0	0
Leamington, per Mrs. Mandell, £5 from a Lady as a Thankoffer- ing for some small improvement in S.A. shares, in the hope that it may induce others to do the same; also £5 from Mrs. Smith, Towcester, for Brazil.....	10	0	0
Meltham Mills, D.R.M., Mrs. C. J. Brooks's	8	15	0
New Malden, per Rev. C. Stirling, Offertory	5	11	3
Do., per Mrs. H. H. Taylor ..	3	6	3
Odiham, P. L. Slater, Esq.	0	5	0
Plymouth Juv. Assoc., per Miss Inskip	4	15	11
Portsmouth, per Capt. McLeod ..	1	0	0
Redhill, per C. H. Norman, Esq., S.S. St. Matthew's	20	7	8
Rugby, Mrs. Caldecott	5	0	0
Southport, per Miss Buchanan	2	10	0
Spondon, per Rev. R. Fawkes, S.S. .	3	3	0
Stoke, per Miss Pike	3	11	9
Surbiton, Master Bryant (box)	0	10	0
Wadhurst, Coll., per Miss S. L. Luck	1	10	0
Wells, per Rev. Preb. Beresford, S.S. by Rev. H. T. Ridley	2	2	0
Whitby, Subscriptions	4	0	6
Wilford, per Rev. J. Clough, S.S. ...	3	0	10
Winster, per Rev. H. Milnes	3	12	1

IRELAND.

Cavan, Derry, Donegal, &c., per Mrs. Gahan — Deputation, Mr. Thos. Farmer.			
Ballynahinch	2	14	4
Barons Court	1	7	0
Castle Derg	0	19	6
Derryvallen	1	10	6
Drumquin	0	18	6
Gilford	2	2	6
	9	11	10
Co. Louth, per Mrs. H. C. Tisdall— Deputation, Mr. Thos. Farmer.			
Ballymascanlan, M. and cards, &c. .	4	1	0
Carlingford, M.	2	3	9
Castle Bellingham, M.L.L.	1	11	0
Charlestown, M.L.L.	0	12	9
Collon, per Rev. R. M. Peile Freeman, M., M.L.L., &c.	4	6	7
Drogheda, M.L.L. and cards	4	1	11
Dundalk, M.	2	8	6
Heynestown, M. and boxes	1	16	9
Ravensdale, M.	0	16	1
	21	18	4

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Co. Cork, &c., per Miss Townsend—				Charleville, per Rev. J. Sarjent..	1	0	8
Deputation, Rev. G. W. Grundy.				Clonmel, per Rev. Canon Warren,			
Aughadown	2	7	3	S.S.	6	0	0
Bandon	1	2	0	Dunmore, E., per Rev. G. Gilmore,			
Bantry	4	4	0	M.	3	0	0
Brinney	0	17	3	New Ross, per Rev. F. Le Hunte,			
Carrigaline	0	15	6	M.	2	6	1
Castleventy	0	18	6	Do., Coll. by Miss Hartrick....	3	18	6
Clonakilty	2	12	6	Skibbereen, per Rev. Canon Good-			
Cork, Anon	5	0	0	man, S.S. and M.	6	10	0
Cork Free Church	1	13	2	Tramore, per Rev. Canon Toppin	1	4	0
Cork, St. Luke's	1	7	7	Waterford, per Com. Sanders, M.			
Drimoleague	0	15	2	and Cards	4	15	3
Enniskean	0	15	6	Douglas, per Rev. G. P. Quick	5	14	0
Glanmine	3	7	0	Howth, per Miss Eva M. Carre	3	0	0
Innishannon	5	3	3	Magherafelt, per Rev. Dr. Jordan .	2	0	0
Kilmean	1	1	0				
Kinsale	1	15	0				
Leighmoney	0	3	0				
Muckross	0	7	0				
Nohoval	0	9	6				
Passage	1	10	6				
Queenstown	2	14	3				
Rathbarry	0	8	8				
Roscarbery	1	0	0				
Snave	0	6	6				

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, per Representative Ch.			
Council	5	1	0

FOREIGN.

Auckland, from a Working Man,			
Proceeds of one day's work per			
week	5	4	0

ERRATA.

On p. 74, Annual Report, 1890—under Miss Hume Townsend's Collection for Deficit—for "R. Y. 5s." read "R. Y. £5," and under Clonmel for "L." read "S.S."

THE SHEET ALMANAC

FOR 1892

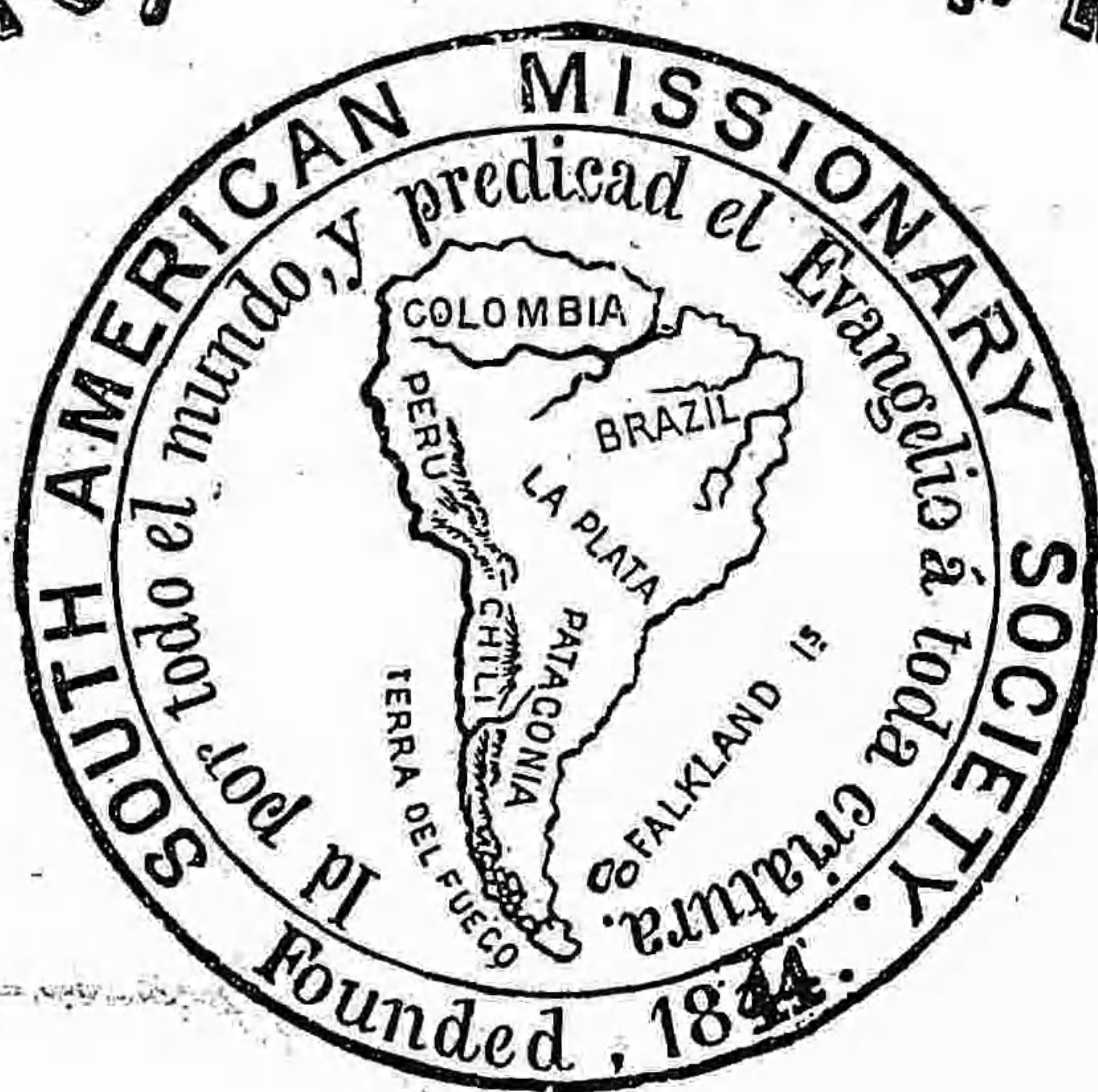
Is now ready. Price One Penny.

PURSE CALENDAR.

A Purse Calendar for 1892, price One Halfpenny, is in course of preparation.

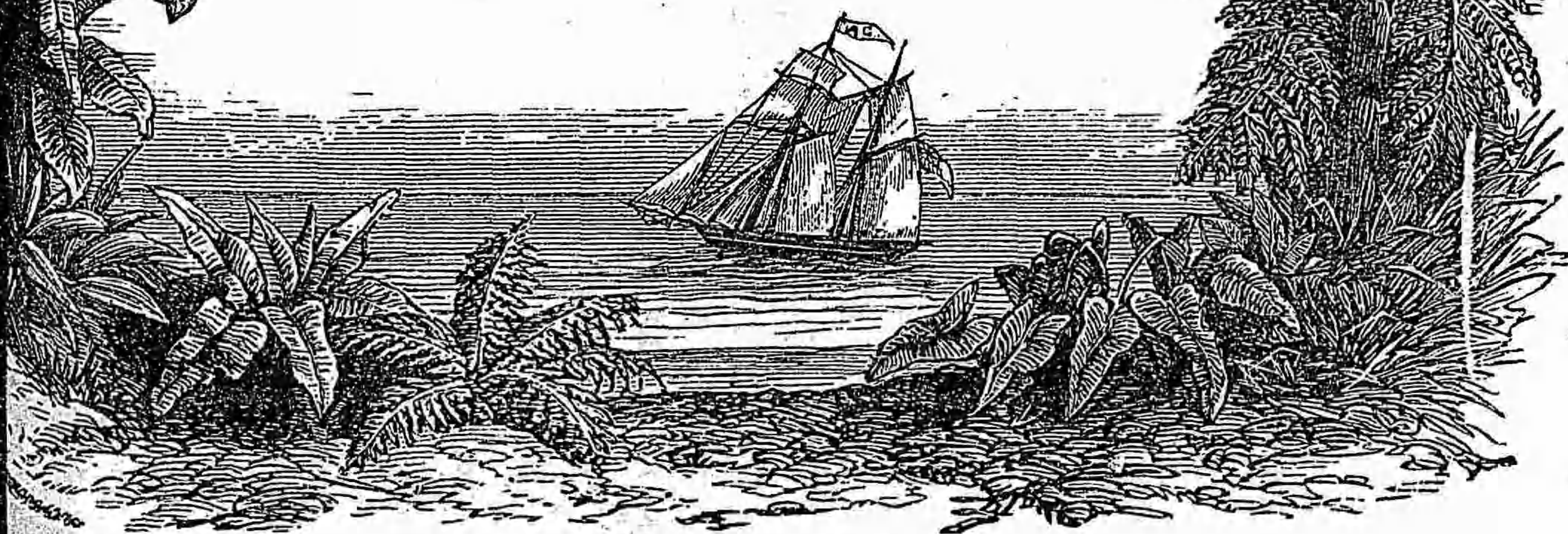
Orders for the Sheet Almanac and the Purse Calendar should be sent to the Secretary, 1, Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, London, E.C., as early as possible.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.



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Sold at the SOCIETY'S OFFICE, 1, Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street;
 RILEY, JACKSON, AND HALLIDAY, ESSEX STREET, STRAND, LONDON;
 G. HERBERT, DUBLIN; W. D. BUCKLE, BRISTOL; AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

Published on the FIRST of every Month.

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY HENRY BURT, AT FETTER LANE, E.C.

LEE AND BLACKHEATH JUVENILE MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

WILL any Lady send a Scripture-text Quilt, to be Sold at the next Annual Sale (God willing), that will also serve as a pattern by which to make others at the Juvenile Working Party? It should be sent as early as possible, addressed—HON. SECRETARY, Lee and Blackheath Association, 3, Northbrook Road, Lee, S.E.

NEW MALDEN JUVENILE ASSOCIATION.

THE ANNUAL SALE OF WORK

WILL (D.V.) BE HELD IN

EASTER WEEK.

CONTRIBUTIONS of Plain and Fancy Articles, Toys, Books, Pictures, &c., will be thankfully received by the Hon. Secretary, MRS. H. H. TAYLOR, Raby Road, New Malden, Surrey.

HON. SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS will please bear in mind that the Society's Financial Year closes on December 31, and are requested to kindly send in their contributions for 1891 as near that date as possible. It is very desirable that the accounts should actually close much earlier in the New Year than has hitherto been the case. The lists should be made up as they appear in the Society's Annual Report, and all sums under five shillings be lumped together.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.

DECEMBER 31, 1891.

General Intelligence, and Prayer Union.



N coming to the last month of the year, we cannot but feel most thankful to our Heavenly Father for His gracious and watchful care over our Society, and His many special mercies vouchsafed to it, not least for His signal protection of our missionaries and their flocks amidst the anarchy, brutalities, and bloodshed of the late Chilian Civil War.

We would draw special attention to Mr. Shimield's most interesting report from the Paraguayan Chaco, and more especially to his urgent call for two more men. We earnestly trust these may be found, and also additional means to send them out and maintain them.

The following urgent appeal has come from Mr. and Mrs. Burleigh, who are so faithfully and bravely working at one of "the ends of the earth":—

"SPECIAL APPEAL TO THE HON. SECRETARIES OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSION.

"Wollaston Island, September 12, 1891.

"Dear Friends and Fellow-workers,—In a few weeks in all probability the station now at Wollaston Island will be removed to a new site, where, with an increased number of natives and a greater variety of resources, a more successful work is expected and hoped for among people yet without the Gospel and the knowledge of God.

"In view of this change, and a forecast of the great need and poverty we shall meet, I am led to make a general special appeal for clothing to help us in the extremity.

"We have to thank many friends for their kind contributions, and we can assure them that these have been well bestowed, giving warmth and comfort to many a poor creature; but, in spite of these occasional gifts, we find ourselves at a very low ebb, indeed we hardly know how to keep the people decently covered. This fact causes much anxiety to your



missionaries, and they would be considerably relieved if they felt sure of a steady support. The chief demand is for women's and children's garments, both boys' and girls', and if each Lady Secretary could, in her district, raise a small parcel—say of six articles of each—there would be an ample income, and we should be freed from one of our greatest trials.

“I need not add anything as to the nature of the work, but I would say that the facts that appear in our magazine are a true picture of what missionary labour in Tierra del Fuego is.

✻ “Hoping that your work may be blessed and prospered to your own eternal reward,

“Believe me,

“Your fellow-labourer in the vineyard,

“L. H. BURLEIGH.

“To the Hon. Secretaries of S.A.M.S.”

The total amount received from October 22 to November 23 was £870 14s. 8d.

The Clerical Secretary for the Metropolis and the Metropolitan Lecturer desire to offer their hearty and united thanks to our excellent Honorary Secretaries and other workers in the Metropolis for their kind and active co-operation during the year now closing, and we trust they will be good enough to do all they can to secure sermons, meetings, and lectures in aid of the Society during the year 1892. R. J. S.

The following are the subjects for Thanksgiving and Prayer on Monday, December 14:—

1. We again desire God's gracious guiding in the present stage of our Mission in Paraguay, and that the arrangements now being made by the Committee may prove efficacious for bringing the Indians of that region into the fold of Christ.
2. May the appointment of the Rev. W. H. Shimield as temporary superintendent of the Paraguay Mission tend to the strengthening of that Mission and the progress of the Gospel of Christ amongst the Indians of the Chaco.
3. We pray that the present revolution in Brazil may be overruled to the avoidance of anarchy and bloodshed, and to the opening out a way for the progress of true religion.
4. We earnestly pray that the restoration of peace in Chili may be followed by a lessening of infidelity and the greed of gain, and by the leaven of true religion and high principle—the only sound bases of true civilisation.
5. That our Heavenly Father would vouchsafe His continued and special protection to our Mission Ship pending the appointment of a new master of the vessel.
6. We heartily thank God for His many mercies bestowed on the Society during the year now closing, and pray Him to graciously pardon all our imperfections and shortcomings in the great work He has given us to do.

Good News from the Paraguay Mission Field.



NO more hopeful account has ever been received from the South American Mission Field than that contained in a letter dated "Indian Toldo, Thlagensinkinmith, Gran Chaco, September 14, 1891," which has just been received from the Rev. W. H. Shimield. Mr. Shimield was sent out by the South American Missionary Society to assist in re-establishing the Mission to the Indians of the Paraguayan Chaco, which since Mr. Henriksen's death has encountered severe trials. He was met at Concepcion by Mr. W. B. Grubb, who for several months has cheerfully worked alone amidst dangers and privations not a few.

Mr. Shimield's account indicates that under the good hand of God the young missionary pioneer has been enabled to secure the confidence of the Indians to a considerable extent, and to prepare the way for a further advance. This outlying post in the mission field having now been strengthened by Mr. Shimield's presence and devotion, it may be expected that, with God's blessing and the guidance of the Holy Spirit, the Gospel of Christ may find an entry into the hitherto unreached and dark regions of the Paraguayan Chaco.

In reading Mr. Shimield's letter, it must be borne in mind that he is not only a tried missionary of long experience, but also a member of the Committee, which renders his testimony of the progress already made the more valuable. This valuable testimony, together with the fact that the attitude of the Indians towards the Mission party is all that can be desired, will, it is hoped, through the power of the Holy Spirit, induce suitable men to respond to the cry for more missionaries, and incline the hearts of those who are blest with means to contribute the funds needed to send them forth into those benighted regions in which the sound of the Gospel has never before been heard.

Mr. Shimield writes :—"After waiting a week in Concepcion, a Brazilian steamer arrived, and we took our passage in her for Riacho Fernandez, where we disembarked to prepare for our journey inland to the Indian Toldo where Mr. Grubb had temporarily established himself. At the Riacho we found a party of Indians from the Toldo Guazú had come in to meet us and to accompany us on our journey.

OUR INDIAN ESCORT.

"They were fine, well-developed, healthy-looking people, and very good-humoured, and they set to work with a will to unload our goods and stores and to carry them up the steep bank to dry land. Their Toldo is about eight days' journey inland. The next day we hired two bullock carts, and having loaded them with our things started on our journey, accompanied by our Indian retinue. Some of the men carried axes to cut down trees

which were in the way, and others guns and bows and arrows. They marched behind the carts in single file and presented a very picturesque appearance. Our route lay in a westerly direction through a flat country, covered with long coarse grass and studded with palm trees, broken now and then with patches of thick woods. Two swamps were crossed without much difficulty owing to a long period of dry weather. After rain, Mr. Grubb tells me, they are covered with five feet of water, and in that condition are impassable with carts. We continued our journey without accident until evening, when we stopped for the night, made our fire, and prepared our evening meal of charqui (dried beef) and rice.

A FEAST OF RATS.

"Some of our Indians had separated from the rest to hunt, and they had brought in nearly a hundred rats and a rattlesnake. The rats are tailless, and these they prepared by plucking off the long hair, opening them and running a stick lengthway through the body, and having put about six on each stick, thrust it in the ground close to the fire and roasted and ate them as soon as they were cooked. They seemed to enjoy this feast immensely. After supper we made our beds on the ground and turned in to sleep. Next morning, after we had had our tea, we resumed our journey and reached our destination, the Indian Toldo at Thlagen-sinkinmith—which means the place of many garapatos (ticks)—at six p.m.

WELCOMED BY THE INDIANS.

"As we drew near the Toldo we were welcomed by shouts and the firing of guns, and as soon as we arrived we were surrounded by a crowd of Indians, men, women, and children, laughing and chattering, evidently delighted at our arrival. There were three Caciques there with some of their people, the rest being away on a hunting expedition in the interior. Mr. Grubb had got two small huts put up in the Toldo, the sides formed of split palms placed a few inches apart to let in the air, and the roof thatched with grass. One of these serves as a kitchen, though it contains nothing but a fire, and the other as store-room and dining-room. The framework of another larger hut was ready for thatching, which was done the next day by the Indians. The Toldos form a kind of semi-circle only a few yards off. I will try and make a rough sketch of them, but I am not gifted at all in that way. We shall try and get our buildings separated a little further from the Indians; as it is, we are never alone for a moment. They hover around us all day, and gaze on us all the time we are at meals, very much interested and doubtless perplexed at our strange habits. They are neither cleanly in their persons or their habits, and sometimes the sense of smell is a decided disadvantage to us.

FAVOURABLE TRAITS OF INDIAN CHARACTER.

"They have many good points, however. They are not greedy, but generously share what they get with each other, especially their pipes, which they puff for a moment, and then pass them on to the next. They are the first *true* socialists I have ever met. They are very fond of their children, and too often spoil them by indulgence. They are kind

and faithful to their wives, and never have more than one ; even the chief is no exception. They do not marry very young, generally about twenty or twenty-one years of age, and the consent of the chief is necessary before the marriage. Mr. Grubb tells me they are a very moral people, and as he has passed a good deal of his time living with them in their Toldos, he has had every opportunity of observing their conduct and manner of life. The women are very industrious and ingenious. They spin their own wool, dye it, and make their own ponchos and belts, which are strong and very durable. They are always busy at some work.



PARAGUAY INDIANS.

SINGULAR HONESTY.

“Mr. Grubb had been absent from this Toldo nearly a month, and he had left in their charge stores, skins, ammunition, &c., as an experiment, and to show his confidence in them. It was most gratifying to find that they had taken nothing. Even the sugar, of which they are very fond, had not been touched, and they had been very short of food lately. This shows the truth of the Bishop’s conviction that if you repose confidence in the Indian he will not abuse it.

“This Toldo is situated about ten leagues west from the River Paraguay, and almost in a line with Riacho Fernandez. Our settlement is in a rincón or corner formed by the Rio Verde and one of its affluents. In many ways it is a most desirable situation as a basis for our Mission.

There is plenty of good fresh water close at hand, good wood and pasture land, and several natural portieros for stock. Above all, the roads to most of the Indian Toldos meet at this point, so that they can all be easily reached, and when they come in from the interior with their skins or to obtain supplies, they pass through our settlement. Thus we are brought in contact with the most remote, and they on their part have no need to go to the traders on the Paraguay to exchange their skins and feathers. If they go there they are corrupted by so-called Christians, made intoxicated, and then cheated, so that they return to their distant Toldos without obtaining anything useful in exchange for the produce of many weeks' hunting. We must by all means keep them from this danger.

THE BISHOP'S PEONES.

"I am very glad to know that the Indians now recognise the good offices of the Mission in this respect, and are taking advantage of it more and more. The traders on the Paraguay, therefore, are naturally angry that one great hope of their gains is gone, and they try to put our work in a false light before the world. But Mr. Grubb has secured the confidence and regard of the Indians, and they recognise him and the Bishop as their best friends. Mr. Grubb says that at least four hundred Indians now acknowledge themselves as "the Bishop's peones," which is their way of saying they belong to the Mission.

MR. GRUBB AT HOME IN HIS WORK.

"I am much struck with Mr. Grubb's happy manner with these people. His patience and tact are admirable, and the position requires a great deal of wise diplomacy. I consider him wonderfully fitted in constitution and temperament for this special work, and he has already done much to prepare the way to a successful issue. He seems enthusiastically devoted to it, and bears with a light heart the great hardships, trials, and difficulties which he encounters abundantly. If he goes on as he has begun I feel sure he will, by God's grace, do a great work for God in the Chaco. Under the Bishop's wise direction and counsel his effort to make the people self-reliant is beginning to tell. I saw four different plantations which he had induced them to make, and they are beginning to acquire more sheep, mares, and pigs. Ultimately there seems no doubt but that they can be made to produce enough food for their own consumption.

THE INDIANS JOIN IN EVENING PRAYER.

"Since we arrived among them we have got them to join us in our evening prayer. They behave very reverently, and as their dark forms kneel round us my heart goes out to God that He will enlighten their minds by His Holy Spirit, and enable us to teach them to worship Him in spirit and in truth. I longed to be able to speak to them in their own tongue of God's love and mercy in Jesus Christ! On Sunday we had a more formal service, and the natives were seated on skins spread on the ground before us, and I got Mr. Grubb to act as my spokesman, and to tell them of their God and the reason we had come among them. He

has picked up enough of their language to make them understand most of his meaning. We had a talk with them afterwards, and they seemed to grasp the greater part of what was said to them. They quite understand that when we pray we are talking to the Great Spirit. The ideas they have of God, as Mr. Grubb has described them to you, form a good basis to work upon.

"One of their principal men, who knows a little Spanish, generally comes round in the evening and invites us to his Toldo for a talk. The talk consists in his asking the names of common things in English, which he tries to pronounce, and then he gives us its equivalent in Lingua. Our mispronunciation causes much merriment in the Toldo.

MORE MEN WANTED.

"Altogether I think there could not be a more promising sphere of mission work than this, but we want one or two more men very much indeed. Is there no young unmarried man who will come and take part in this promising Mission? *Do* try and find us one or two. One with a knowledge of surgery and medicine would be specially valuable. It is not right that the Mission staff should be in this isolated position without medical help. Whoever joins it must have a strong constitution, and be able to bear a very hard rough life and a great deal of inconvenience from heat and insects of divers kinds. May God raise up suitable men! We tried to get a peon in Concepcion to go with us in the secular work for a time, but the people there are so much afraid of the Indians that we were unable to find one willing to go. We are thought mad to venture into the interior, but we do not fear; our only danger is from superstition. The Indians are firm believers in witchcraft, and if sickness or any great calamity befell them they might think we had bewitched them, and then our lives would not be safe. We were glad, however, to obtain the services of a respectable young man of the Island of Trinidad who speaks Spanish and Guarani fluently, and who has been very helpful to us.

"Finally I have to thank God for continued mercies since I left home, and I pray with you that He will guide us in forming good and wise plans to carry on His work here with success."

Missions to Seamen.



HE Rev. J. Midgley, in forwarding Mr. Holms's Annual Report, writes as follows:—

"Pernambuco, October 20, 1891.

"A week ago we had our Annual General Meeting. This being the last of such meetings at which I am likely to be present, I gave to the meeting a brief account of the founding and of the subsequent and varying fortunes of our Seamen's Mission and of the Sailors' Home.

* * * * *

"When Mr. Walker left us a year ago the Sailors' Home was giving

us anxiety. There had been a loss on the Home during the year of 454 milreis, and, in addition to this, there was need of a considerable outlay in refurnishing and repairs. Then, too, our general balance in hand had been reduced from Rs.1,193\$290 at the beginning of the year to Rs.529\$750 at its close. Happily, however, this rapid melting away of our balance has been arrested. The Home, instead of being a loss of \$454, has during the past year paid its way, and at the same time much has been done to improve the Home and make it more comfortable, attractive, and useful.

* * * * *

“In moving the adoption of Mr. Holms’s report, I said (referring to the Home):—‘This will be admitted to be a very satisfactory part of Mr. Holms’s report, and the credit of this, I think, is entirely due to Mr. and Mrs. Holms.’

* * * * *

“In a work of this kind almost everything depends on the missionary and in parting with our first missionary it was natural that some anxiety should be felt as to the result of a change. We now see the result for a year, and I think it will be admitted that, on the whole, we have no reason to despond, but every reason to be encouraged and thankful.

“Mr. Holms needs, and, I believe, well deserves, our sympathy, confidence, and support. Let him be assured of these, and his hands will be strengthened and his spirit cheered for the work that lies before him.

“During the year Mr. Windsor has left us. He was a warm friend of the Mission from the first, and for some years has been our auditor. Mr. Keiler has kindly consented to take Mr. Windsor’s place as auditor, and Mr. Tuckniss continues to act as treasurer.

“The Committee for the present year will be: H.M. Consul for the time being, the Chaplain for the time being, Mr. Fauston, Mr. Brown, Mr. R. Fenton, Mr. Tuckniss, and Mr. Keiler.

“I had intended enclosing our balance-sheet for the year, with list of local subscriptions, but unfortunately our treasurer has not sent me copies. These I will forward by a later mail. I may say, from memory, that our balance in hand has slightly improved, and that our subscription list remains about the same.

“I take this opportunity of once more (on behalf of our people) thanking the Committee of the S.A.M.S. for the generous help which, from the first, they have given to the work amongst seamen at this port. I trust that this help will be continued, and that under my successor the work may prosper more and more.”

“*Sailors’ Home, Pernambuco, October, 1891.*”

“ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SAILORS’ HOME AND MISSION FROM OCTOBER, 1890, TO SEPTEMBER, 1891.

“It is with pleasure that I now present my first yearly report of work

of the above Mission, giving such facts and figures as shall convey as correct an idea as possible from so limited and general a description.

"I feel some satisfaction in being able to state that this year the Home has been self-supporting.

"During the year I had to draw 190 milreis from the Mission Fund, but 145 of this was to cover a theft which occurred in February, but the whole of the 190 milreis is again made good, as well as a debt of 14 milreis odd paid, with which the year began, for I have now in hand 200\$000.

"Although the financial circumstances are good, it is not that the charitable character of the Home has been overlooked. Out of 218 men on the register, 79 were sent and paid for by the British, German, and Scandinavian Consuls; the rest came on their own resources, or as destitute men, promising to pay if possible, but of these some were never able, while others purposely avoided payment. Besides this, numbers of men have had lodging and meals at different times, without being taken in as regular boarders. No destitute man is refused food and shelter who shows a willingness to do a little work, such as rowing or house-cleaning. Without exaggeration scores of men during the past year have thankfully received these terms of help, and have, after a little time, been shipped, and so left the port respectably and well provided with clothing.

"In this I have been helped by a few friends of the Mission, who have sent me parcels of left-off clothing.

"For the benefit of seamen the hospital has been visited regularly twice, sometimes three times a week, and sometimes with provisions to tempt the appetite of the specially sick, as the hospital diet cannot do, and always with reading matter—religious and secular. On these visits I have often sought occasion to try and win men from a life of vice and carelessness to trust in God as the Saviour, and to live honestly and purely out of love and gratitude for His gift of eternal life. The Home, too, has had the appearance of a hospital sometimes, for men so often come out as soon as possible, which means before they are well, so that we are accustomed to wound-dressing, &c.; one mate, who was dangerously ill, was nursed back to health and strength in the Home.

"In September the trial for murder of an Englishman took place. He complained that at the first trial he had no interpreter, and that when he tried to speak the people only laughed at his attempts, and had it all their own way. This time I attended to interpret for him. The sentence was changed from thirty years with labour to seventeen and a-half years only, and appealed against. In the same town where the trial took place (Cabo), I have held services for the railway employes eight times for the year. For seamen there were twenty-nine services aboard ship, and twenty-eight in the Sailors' Home, with two free teas and a few week-night meetings. The attendance has varied from three to about forty. Sometimes the task of gathering a few seamen for

a religious service is difficult and discouraging, but I am convinced ought not to be given up ; in fact ought to be continued with even more zealous efforts, and I believe the time of harvest will reveal results hardly expected ; fruit appearing has not been altogether wanting. Only a few days ago I was pleased and surprised to hear a first engineer say that on a Saturday, day and night, he gave his engines all they could stand on purpose to reach Pernambuco in time for the 'Bethel' on Sunday morning. This man, I feel sure, in other of our humble meetings felt the power of God enlightening and blessing him, and he wished for a repetition of the experience. He arrived in time, and went with me on board the ss. 'Mirror' for a service. On board H.M.S. 'Bramble,' too, at a Sunday evening service held lately, a fireman professed conversion, and stuck well to his new profession as time and occasion proved. Other cases might be added, but these are the latest and freshest in our memory.

" Besides these services conducted for European seamen, I preached thirty-four times in Portuguese to a small Brazilian congregation in a village near, chiefly on Sunday evenings.

" I have not kept account of the number of ships visited and supplied with reading matter, but I can say that almost all British vessels have been visited that have come into the port, and many foreign ones besides. A few have escaped me, because sometimes my boat has been away on dry land to be painted.

" I was very pleased to receive from the South American Missionary Society a little time ago a valuable parcel of books, tracts, and wall-texts ; this was a very useful contribution. A Christian society at Stockholm also sent me some Scandinavian tracts, so that now I can continue to visit those nations' ships more.

" In concluding this report I cannot help expressing a sincere hope that during the coming year the Sailors' Home and Mission may be as successful, or more so, in serving our seafaring folk than in the past.

" FITZGERALD HOLMS, *Missionary to Seamen.*"

The Argentine Republic.

ROSARIO.



HE Rev. G. A. S. Adams writes :—

" Casilla 26, Rosario de Santa Fé,

" September 4, 1891.

" Your letter of July 31 reached me about a week ago. It is somewhat difficult to write owing to the pressure of confirmation classes, which have to be arranged for in such widely-scattered localities. The work seems to require all one's energies to keep it from getting in arrears, and the large amount of distress makes it impossible to get any quiet time for thought or study.

I wish I could say there was any chance of financial affairs improving here. Matters are certainly going from bad to worse, and they will have to reach the 'worst' point before they mend. So far as our church is concerned, I don't think there is much to cheer if we look forward. The only thing is that we must await God's guiding hand to still the storm in which all seem ready to sink. Our subscribers have, many of them, left Rosario, and all of those who remain are in a considerably worse position financially than they were twelve months ago. You will be glad to hear, however, that the diminution per cent. in church income is considerably smaller than that in the incomes of the subscribers. You can, therefore, see at once that this means considerable self-denial on the part of our people, who keep up their church contributions when all else has to be cut down."

"Joyful in Tribulation."

"Be of good comfort; He calleth thee."

The following beautiful lines were sung as an Anthem at the service in Westminster Abbey, October 10, 1891, in memory of the late Right Hon. W. H. Smith, a typical Englishman, a man of duty, and one who, like Captain Allen Gardiner, sacrificed his life to the service of his country and his God. The lines are well calculated to cheer the missionary in his responsible, arduous, and perilous course:—

"Comes at times a stillness as of even,
 Steeping the soul in memories of love;
 As when the glow is sinking out of heaven,
 As when the twilight deepens in the grove;
 Comes at length a sound of many voices,
 As when the waves break lightly on the shore;
 As when at dawn the feather'd choir rejoices,
 Singing aloud because the night is o'er.

"Comes at times a voice of days departed,
 On the dying breath of evening borne:
 Sinks then the traveller, faint and weary-hearted,
 'Long is the way'—it whispers—'and forlorn!'
 Comes at last a voice of thrilling gladness,
 Borne on the breezes of the rising day,
 Saying—'The Lord shall make an end of sadness;'
 Saying—'The Lord shall wipe all tears away.' Amen."

Provincial Proceedings.



SCRUTINY of the October registers shows that twenty-seven sermons were preached in the provinces for the Society, and that thirty-eight meetings were held, some in private houses, and others in public halls or schoolrooms. These sixty-five engagements produced rather more than £163, the average collection thus being little more than £2 10s. But, as we have often stated, the final return from a meeting is frequently greatly in excess of the amount put into the plate. Thus, to take a recent instance, at a meeting held at a seaside village, with an excellent attendance of fishermen and their families, the collection fell short of twenty-five shillings, but seven cards were taken, and one of these was returned within twenty days with ten shillings. We trust it may prove so with the last Irish tour which we have to record this year, for we note that the fourteen sermons and meetings kindly taken by the Rev. E. J. Wolfe in counties Antrim, Down, and Armagh hardly produced £20, but that twenty-six collecting cards were distributed. Mr. Grundy's last two engagements in Ireland, Limerick and Cahir meetings, were on the 1st and 2nd of October, and added £5 to our funds. We are able to record new openings at St. Saviour's, Eastbourne, St. John's, Bristol, Hertford Parish Church, Wakefield, and St. Jude's, Nottingham. And mentioning Bristol reminds us that by an inadvertence we stated in our last issue that Bishop Cheetham preached at St. Philip's, whereas it was St. Michael's. In the Midlands the "sales" by Miss Gaster and Mrs. Mandell were the most noteworthy events of the month, the former producing £73 10s., the latter £82 13s. The sermons at St. Martin's, Birmingham, kindly preached by the rector, and the annual meetings at Shrewsbury and Leamington are the most important items in the association work of Mr. Martlew. At Leamington our good friend the Rev. F. Woods assisted the association secretary.

In the Southern District there is an excellent record of work done, as may be gathered from the fact that the collections very nearly reached £100. The most important engagements were a series of meetings taken by Commander Sullivan at Brimscombe and Cheltenham, and yielding over £30, and drawing-room meetings, addressed by Mr. Grundy, at Brighton and Sandown. As we conclude we remember that this is the last time we shall address our readers in 1891, and we therefore take this opportunity of thanking all our hon. secs. and collectors for another year's ungrudging efforts, and wish them a very happy Christmas.



Contributions thankfully received from Oct. 22 to Nov. 23, 1891.

* * 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.

LEGACY.	£	s.	d.
Handcock, the late Miss M. A., Exor., Ambrose Bole, Esq.	9	0	0

DONATIONS.	£	s.	d.
"A Friend," for Mrs. Hawkes and Mr. E. Hawkes' Salaries	75	0	0
A Thankoffering "In Hope," Gen. Funds, £75; Deficit, £25	100	0	0
"Ebenezer"	5	0	0
H. E. A., for Chili	1	0	0
Parke Miss	0	2	6

SUBSCRIPTIONS.	£	s.	d.
Corrie, J. C., Esq.	0	10	0
Ford, Mrs.	0	10	0
Fotheringham, Miss	2	0	0
Gaulton, Mr. T.	1	0	0
Gilliebrand, Mrs.	1	1	0
Luck, Mrs. and Miss	1	0	0
Ludlow Burges, Miss E.	0	5	0
Morris, Henry, Esq.	1	0	0
Parke, Miss	1	1	0
Pitman, Mrs., for 1892	1	1	0
Veasey, H., Esq.	2	0	0
Wade, Mrs. A. J.	0	10	0
Windle, Rev. W.	1	1	0

ASSOCIATIONS.	£	s.	d.
METROPOLIS.			
Brixton, Miss Over	1	1	0
Brompton, per Albert G. Smith, Esq.	2	14	7
Clapham, St. James', Coll., Thomas Wilkins ..	0	10	0
Hampstead, B.G., for Paraguay....	1	0	0
Hornsey Rise, per Miss Thompson	3	5	1
Kidbrooke, per Mrs. Poulden	6	14	6
Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath Juv. Assoc., per Miss Couty, in- clusive of box, Miss Battersby, 15s. 6d.; A Friend, by Miss Cox; 2s. 6d.; Rev. E. C. Aspinall, £3 3s.; Bible Class Collection, £1 17s. 6d.	12	12	10
Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath, per Miss E. Couty, Mr. W. Dent, £5; Mrs. Whyte, 10s. 6d.; Mr. Clendon, 10s.; Mrs. Clendon, 5s.; Mrs. Ireland, £1 1s.	7	6	6
Leyton, All Saints, Coll. after Sun- day School Address	0	16	10
Norwood, F. J. Candy, Esq.	1	1	0
Richmond, E. Carlile, Esq.	1	1	0
Shepherd's Bush, per Miss Haig ..	0	10	0
Woodford, per Mr. W. Tuckniss, for Wollaston Boat	3	11	8
Do. per Do.	0	15	6

PROVINCES.	£	s.	d.
Bagshot, per Rev. F. A. P. Lory, S.S.	2	2	0
Beckenham, G. A. Western, Esq. ..	5	0	0
Binstead, per Rev. G. V. Garland, M.	1	17	10
Birmingham, per J. U. Caldecott, Esq.	40	0	0
Bournemouth, per John Fair, Esq.	10	10	0
Bournemouth, per Miss A. Davis..	3	18	6
Bournemouth, per Miss Sullivan ..	5	9	6
Brighton, per Rev. W. M. Selwyn ..	32	0	0
Broxbourne, per Miss Searle	9	0	0
Canterbury, per Miss Williams	10	9	3

	£	s.	d.
Cheltenham, per Miss Wilson—			
Deputation, Commander Sullivan, R.N.			
Oct. 26, M.L.L., Holy Trinity..	5	4	5
„ 27, D.M.,	15	15	5
„ 27, M.L.L., St. John's	2	2	3
„ 28, M.L.L., St. Mark's	3	0	3
„ 28, Donations, „	1	5	0
„ 28, Miss Heaven, don.	1	0	0
	28	7	4
Chester, per Miss Potts.....	3	15	0
Chobham, per Rev. H. S. Acworth,			
including £1 15s. for Special			
Missions	12	2	6
Filey, per Miss H. Cattley	0	7	0
Guernsey, per Mrs. Thurstan.....	3	5	0
Haddenham, per Rev. P. Edwards,			
S.S.	5	0	0
Hepworth, Rev. J. E. Brigg, sub...	0	10	6
Hertford, Christ Church S.S.	1	10	3
Do. All Saints' S.S.....	2	19	3
Hidecote, per Capt. Wright	0	7	8
Humshaugh-on-Tyne, per Rev. F. H.			
Waller.....	1	19	4
Isle of Wight, per Miss Garland ..	1	15	6
Lamorbey, per Rev. S. H. Beamish,			
S.S. and M.	6	6	2
Do. per Mrs. Vickers	7	14	6
Do. Juvenile Association,			
per Mrs. Vickers.....	5	3	3
Leamington, per Miss Mandell,			
Proceeds of Sale of Work, £82 13s.;			
Coll. M., &c., £8 14s. 1d.....	91	7	1
Liverpool, John Temple, Esq.....	1	0	0
Ludham, per Mrs. J. J. Willmott..	1	0	0
Pakefield, per Rev. L. Price, M. ..	1	4	2
Plymouth, per Mrs. Edlin	5	8	0
Preston, Coll. by Miss Aspden	0	12	6
Ryde, per Rev. W. H. Redknap, S.S.	1	17	0
St. Leonards-on-Sea, per Miss			
Marsh	5	0	0
Shirehampton, per Rev. A. J.			
Harvey, M.	1	14	6
Southwell, per Miss Gaster, Sale of			
Work, £73 10s. ; Proceeds of Con-			
cert given by the Misses Slater,			
at Dunscar, £16 10s. ; D.R.M.			
£3 12s. 6d.....	93	12	6
Tenby, S.S., Saundersfoot	1	11	3
Do., S.S. and M., per Rev. J.			
Huntingdon	7	18	5
Thurloxton, per Rev. R. L. Bartlett,			
S.S.	1	16	2
Torquay, per Miss Goslett ...	4	10	0
Tunbridge, per Rev. G. N. Storrs..	1	0	0
Warrington, L. W. Reynolds, Esq. .	1	5	0
Weston-super-Mare, per Rev. Preb.			
Aldridge, S.S.	5	1	0
Do. D.R.M., Miss Harris.	3	17	3
Do. M., Albert Hall.....	1	7	6
Do. Subscriptions.....	6	0	0

IRELAND.	£	s.	d.
Counties Dublin, Meath, Cavan, Fermanagh, Donegal, Derry, and Tyrone. Deputation, Rev. W. E. Martlew.			
Athboy	1	6	3
Balbriggan	6	8	9
Ballyconnell	1	2	7
Ballyeglish	0	9	6
Belturbet	1	7	8
Castleblaney	0	11	6
Clontibret	1	15	10
Cookstown	0	10	0

	£	s.	d.
Culdaff	1	8	1
Desertcreat	0	10	0
Gleneely	1	7	5
Kinawley	0	15	0
Kentstown	1	0	3
Knockloughrim	0	1	2
Lissan	1	1	6
Navan	1	8	6
Newtown Butler	0	18	4
Slane	1	12	0
Trim	0	10	1
	24	4	11

Counties Armagh and Tyrone—
Deputation, Rev. H. Doig.

Annaghmore, M.	0	15	3
Aghavilly, S.S.	2	5	10½
Do. M.	0	9	9½
Do. Don., R. McCrumm, Esq.	1	0	0
Ardinore, S.S.	3	5	0
Achnacloy	1	0	0
Coalisland, S.S.	2	16	10
Diamond, M.	0	12	2
Dungannon, M.	1	11	10
Grange, Armagh, M.	0	16	2
Hockley, M.	1	0	0
Killyman, M.	0	2	2
Loughgilly	3	1	4
Mullavilly, M.	0	4	6
Magherafelt, M.	0	13	8
Tanderagee, M.	1	3	8

	£	s.	d.
Trellick, M.	1	1	6
		19	9
Counties Armagh and Down, &c.— Deputation, Rev. E. J. Wolfe.			
Armagh	0	19	0
Comber	0	12	6½
Craigs	1	14	7
Downpatrick	1	5	3
Durnbeg	1	0	0
Tartaragan	2	6	8
Inch	2	14	8
Kilkeel	0	14	3
Portadown	1	17	0
Rostrevor	1	7	0

14 10 11

Belfast, per Rev. T. J. Welland, E. Coll., Children's Service	0	8	4
Belfast, St. Thomas's, per Rev. J. Taylor Blackwood	3	8	0
Cahir, M., per Ven. Archdeacon Devenish	1	16	7
Cavan, Derry, Donegal, &c., per Mrs. Gahan	44	1	7
Co. Louth, per Mrs. H. C. Tisdall ..	0	11	7
Limerick, M., Y.M.C.A.	3	0	0
Monkton, Ch., per G. W. L'Estrange, Esq., Offer.	5	0	
Rostrevor, Coll., Miss F. Bushell ..	0	3	

SCOTLAND.

Portobello, per Miss Leslie	25	1	
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THE SHEET ALMANAC

FOR 1892

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