

**SOUTH AMERICA.**

**List of Mission Stations.\***

**SOUTHERN MISSION.**  
 FALKLANDS.  
 Keppel Island.  
 TIERRA DEL FUEGO.  
 Ooshooia, and Wollaston Island;  
 Mission Schooner, "Allen Gardiner."

**EAST COAST.**  
 ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.  
 Rosario; Cordoba, Tucuman, Chuput  
 Colony, and Patagones.  
 Alexandra Colony.  
 Concordia.  
 PARAGUAY.  
 Chaco Indians.  
 URUGUAY.  
 Fray Bentos, Salto, and Paysandu.

**BRAZIL.**  
 Sao Paulo, Santos, Pernambuco,  
 and Rio de Janeiro.

**WEST COAST.**  
 CHILI.  
 Chañaral, Lota, and Coronel.  
 Araucania.

*"And there remaineth yet very much  
 land to be possessed."—Joshua xiii. 1.*

SOUTHERN MISSION.

## EAST COAST.

## Concordia.

URUGUAY.

## BRAZIL.

**WEST COAST.**

*"And there remaineth yet very much land to be possessed."*—Joshua xiii. 1.



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# THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.



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AN INDIAN WOMAN OF THE ONA TRIBE.



# THE SOUTH AMERICAN

## Missionary Magazine.

JANUARY 1, 1889.

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**S**INCE our December issue letters from South America have been received from the following :—

Adams, Rev. G. A. S. (*Oct.*  
25, *Nov.* 9, 13, 20).

Allen, Rev. R. (*Nov.* 6, 19).

Aspinall, Mr. E. C. (*Nov.*)

Bartlett, Mr. B. O. (*Oct.* 27).

Bridges, Rev. T. (*Aug.* 30).

Dodds, Rev. J. A. (*Oct.* 26).

Hemmings, Mrs. (*Oct.* 9).

Henriksen, Mr. A. (*Oct.* 25,  
*Nov.* 14).

Humble, Rev. Dr. (*Oct.* 23).

Keith-Douglas, Rev. F. S.  
(*Nov.* 3).

Robertson, Mr. J. S. (*Oct.* 10).

Robins, Mr. J. C. (*Oct.* 25).

Sparkes, Rev. A. Lee (*Oct.* 22,  
26, 27, *Nov.* 5).

Walker, Mr. P. J. R. (*Nov.* 7).

The General Committee held Meetings on the 13th and 20th ult.

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

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

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

The total amount received for the month of November was £455. 18s. 11d.





1889.

## The Prophet's Mission.

*"Go, show thyself unto Ahab: and I will send rain upon the earth."*—1 KINGS xviii. 1.



T was a time of deep distress. For three years and a half there had been no rain; the heavens were as iron and the earth as brass; the fountains and the brooks were dried up, and all resources failed.

Elijah, in his solitude, prayed earnestly again, and the answer came in the most unexpected manner: "Go, show thyself unto Ahab," and to obey was to go apparently to certain death. This was the case also at the Red Sea when the command came, "Speak to the children of Israel, that they go forward"; it looked like certain destruction. Gideon, too, with his little troop of followers seemed tempting a disastrous defeat, when, with pitchers and lamps, they went out to compass the Midian hosts; so also David when he took up the gauntlet, and went forth as champion to meet the Philistine in the sight of terror-stricken Israel. Look also at the three heroes who shunned not the fiery furnace in Babylon. These all point to the conclusion that God's ways of deliverance are not as our ways, or His thoughts as our thoughts. The province of faith then is to obey, and its victory mostly consists in the paradox "against hope, believing in hope."

It is evident, then, that the plans and purposes of the flesh must be crossed, and all our thoughts and motives must be well sifted before we can be of service to the Master. The clay must be well pounded, kneaded, and ground under the pressure of heavy trials and afflictions in order to become pliable for the moulder's hand. The issue of this discipline is to convince us that God has better things in store for us than we could have possibly conceived for ourselves. "He is the Rock, His work is perfect, for all His ways are judgment;"



He knows the end from the beginning, and, however zig-zag our path may appear, He is leading us forth "by the right way to a city of habitation."

"Go, show thyself unto Ahab." What is this but to forsake our shelter and expose ourselves to danger? The faithful follower of the Master must be prepared to beard the lion in his den, and to confront perils and dangers for His sake. The soldier disciplined to war must at times stand in the breach as a target to the enemy, and so endure hardness, esteeming the point of apparent danger to be the place of honour, having "respect to the recompense of the reward."

In like measure, note the wondrous fulfilment of promises recorded as displaying the faithfulness of God. Listen to the triumphant echoes resounding down the ages in our experience to-day from Egypt. "Thy right hand, O Lord, is become glorious in power." Gideon, girded with strength to the battle, shouts the victory of faith with "the sword of the Lord and of Gideon." Harken to David's proclamation: "All the earth shall know there is a God in Israel," while Nebuchadnezzar becomes the judge, and attests that the Son of God is with His faithful followers in the fire, so that "they have no hurt; nor was an hair of their head singed, nor the smell of fire had passed on them."

How prone we are to tremble for the Ark of God, instead of committing the safety of our cause into the hands of our great Captain, whose we are, and whom we serve. Look at Elijah's position. Revenge and fury possessed Ahab's mind, and the full purpose to crush the Prophet; yet how marvellous is the issue: "God turned the curse into a blessing."

He causes the wrath of man to praise Him, while the remainder of it shall be restrained and turned to good account, so that the believer may say, in reviewing the battle-field: "We know that all things work together for good," for "if God be for us, who can be against us?"

Look at Jesus as our surety also, standing alone, with the cup of trembling in His hand, and obeying in spirit the same mandate: "Go, show thyself unto Ahab." When in the Garden,



He went forth alone to meet the armed band of soldiers, and proclaimed the fact : "I am He."

See the malice and wrath of Satan instigating the treachery, cowardice, and blasphemy of His betrayers, culminating in the accursed death of the Cross, but all gloriously overruled for attaining the desired end. Yes, Jesus, the Captain of our Salvation, was made perfect through sufferings, and through death He overcame him that had the power of death, so that the Cross was turned into a blessing and becomes our badge and glory.

By this the faithful followers of the Lord Jesus "go forth unto Him without the camp, bearing His reproach," and chanting the victor's song, in the presence of the enemy : "Nay, in all these things we are more than conquerors through Him that loved us," for "He that is our God is the God of Salvation."

Again, soldier of Christ, look at the Articles of your enlistment : "Whosoever will come after Me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow Me." This is full of meaning, and we should anxiously look out for His footprints, as He has trodden the pathway for us, so that faith may claim a supply of supernatural strength to be made perfect in our weakness as followers of the Lamb.

"Go, show thyself unto Ahab" is the lot also of Missionary societies as well as of individuals, and, when called to enter the dark valley, the Lord Himself will be our rod and staff, so that the darkness shall be made radiant with His presence and sustaining grace. The penetrating glare of public opinion and criticism, the fiery assaults of a subtle and implacable foe, the insidious and craven fears of unbelieving and distrustful hearts, shall not make us quail, for we "see Him who is invisible," and we know Him to be "a very present help in trouble," for He is our Rock, Fortress, and Deliverer. He also is the Horn of our salvation, and our High Tower.

The winds may roar, the floods may beat,  
And rains impetuous descend,  
Yet will He not His own forget,  
But love and save them to the end.



As a band of missionary workers, what then shall we say in response to the injunction : “ Go, show thyself unto Ahab ” ? Let us follow the example of the Prophet who girded up his loins, realising that strength was given with the command enabling him to obey, for so it is “ When the enemy shall come in like a flood, the Spirit of the Lord shall lift up a standard against him.” God in tender compassion anticipates our hours of distress and darkness, and lights up special lamps of promise to guide our feet in the dark journey: “ Certainly I will be with thee ” ; “ Behold I send my angel before thee to keep thee in the way ” ; “ No weapon that is formed against thee shall prosper.” Surely if our Father in Heaven has created the smith who forges the weapons to assault His child, He will take care and see that the edge of the enemy’s sword is well turned, and that the spear and arrows are well blunted. The enemy’s artillery shall thus utterly fail, and all our foes be ignominiously put to flight.

May we always remember that, whatever the Lord commands His followers to do, He will give them power to accomplish, if they are willing and obedient. They shall know how to tread on serpents and scorpions, and on all the power of the enemy. Clad thus in the panoply of God, behold them now going forth to show themselves to the enemy, for the sword of the Lord is quick and powerful, and “ They all hold swords, being expert in war ; every man hath his sword upon his thigh,” girded by Him who teaches their hands to war and their fingers to fight. All this is effected by His own mighty grace, for He places His hands on our hands and His arm on our arms, and so imparts Divine strength. Thus it was that “ Joseph’s bow abode in strength, and the arms of his hands were made strong by the mighty God of Jacob ” ; and of such it is said : “ Happy art thou, O Israel, O people saved by the Lord, the Shield of thy help and the Sword of thy excellency.”

Ye fearful saints, fresh courage take,  
The clouds ye so much dread  
Are big with mercy, and shall break  
In blessings on your head.



Note, then, for encouragement how the promise of blessing is linked to the obedience of faith: “Go, show thyself unto Ahab: *and I will send rain upon the earth.*” Yes, spiritually, this is just what we need and long for and ardently desire, so “According to your faith be it unto you.” The blessing, though sovereign, is full and free, and brought within the view of faith, but has to be reached through suffering; wherefore “Think it not strange concerning the fiery trial which is to try you, as though some strange thing happened unto you,” but rather rejoice that faith so tried in the fire shall come forth like gold to the glory and praise of God.

Observe the patriarch Job in this furnace enveloped in darkness, yet going forth to meet the enemy with an unwavering faith. Hear him saying: “He knoweth the way that I take; when He hath tried me, I shall come forth as gold.”

The Apostle Paul also, under a mysterious discipline, has a messenger of Satan to buffet him; yet is enabled to say: “Most gladly, therefore, will I rather glory in my infirmities, that the power of Christ may rest upon me.” What an attainment had he made in the school of suffering to say: “Therefore I take pleasure in infirmities, in reproaches, in necessities, in persecutions, in distresses for Christ’s sake; for when I am weak, then am I strong.” But, with all the patient endurance of the wayfare and warfare, how we long for the promised blessing! how welcome would be the sound of abundance of rain! but wait patiently; it will surely come.

The promise may be long delayed,  
But cannot come too late.

Believing the time of relief is near, let faith go forth and borrow vessels not a few to receive the blessing, and see now “If I will not open you the windows of Heaven and pour you out a blessing that there shall not be room enough to receive it.” Pass, we must, through the Valley of Weeping; but make it the occasion for digging wells in full expectation that the rain shall come in due time and fill them, making streams in the wilderness and springs in the desert.

It may be that, unlooked for, some marvellous interposi-



tion shall be given us, and a full deliverance in the presence of our enemies. "For thus saith the Lord, Make this valley full of ditches, for ye shall not see wind, neither shall ye see rain; yet the valley shall be filled with water." The river of God is full of water, the fountain is inexhaustible, and, from past experience, we know the life-invigorating power of those streams which make glad the city of God. For these we thirst and pant as the hart for the waterbrooks.

Living faith is thus brought into touch with omnipotence, and wrestling with God in prayer becomes an experimental as well as an historical fact. It is written that Elijah "prayed again, and the Heaven gave rain," and soon the mandate is issued: "Prepare thy chariot, and get thee down that the rain stop thee not."

The overflowing blessing is now about to burst forth; "the heavens are black with clouds and wind." For this, may we also, like the Prophet, ascend the mount of Communion with God, and there, with the head bowed in humiliation, pour forth our prayer and praise. It was thus that Israel laid hold of Divine strength so that it became his own: "Yea, he wept and made supplication unto Him. The Lord is his memorial."

The prayer of faith opens the treasury of God, and the rain must surely come. See the deep stream of peace and joy tracking the path of Abraham's obedience of faith; see Jacob's comfort in showers of blessing turning the wrath of his hostile brother into calmness and affection; see David, under the pressure of a full blessing, rejoicing before the Ark after a long season of discipline, conflict, and warfare. Look at Joseph delivered from prison and raised to a throne, and Moses displaying the wonders of God's faithfulness in speaking to the rock and the waters gushed forth.

Study also the long record of Old and New Testament saints, who witness to the promises that showers of blessing have never failed in due season, for "He is faithful who hath promised, who also will perform" for us what He has fulfilled to them.



The night may be long and dark, but joy cometh in the morning, for "light is sown for the righteous." This confidence possessed the seer of old, who declared: "Although the fig-tree shall not blossom, neither shall fruit be in the vines; the labour of the olive shall fail, and the fields shall yield no meat; the flock shall be cut off from the fold, and there shall be no herd in the stalls; yet I will rejoice in the Lord, I will joy in the God of my salvation."

Believers are always as children of God travelling towards a blessing; the parched ground of our hearts and the thirsty land is but the preparation of the Great Husbandman for the blessing which is our inheritance and portion. The cloud of promise, "I will send rain," is seen by faith from afar, and, though small as a man's hand, is the Father's signal that our distress is recognised, and relief is at hand. Under such conditions the air is in motion, the Holy Ghost is moving every instinct of the renewed nature to look upward for help. All nature bows to the heavenly breeze; the circumstances that seemed to oppose and obstruct all mysteriously bend beneath the Divine pressure, so that hindrances become helps, and the mountains of difficulty dissolve into nothing. Though it tarry, wait, for Jehovah's faithfulness is seen most to advantage on the dark background of our helplessness and need,

His method is sublime, His heart profoundly kind;  
God never is before His time, and never is behind.

Our help surely is provided for in the Covenant, and cometh from the Lord, and, as our day, so shall our strength be; but the help we crave does not come at our first appeal. We must accept the injunction, and go forth to confront the foe, and cross swords with the enemy, and at the right moment the heavens shall open, and the help laid up for us in the Sanctuary shall come not only for deliverance, but to seal us afresh with the assurance of His unchangeable love and abiding blessing.

"Be glad, then, ye children of Zion, and rejoice in the Lord your God, for He hath given you the former rain moderately, and He will cause to come down for you the rain, the former rain and the latter rain, in the first month."



“What shall we then say to these things? If God be for us, who can be against us?” Let patience have her perfect work; see to it that nothing is wanting in your equipment. Let nothing embarrass your spiritual armour, but have every piece properly adjusted to your defence, or you cannot go forth to meet the enemy.

This can only be done by prayer. “Awake, awake, put on thy strength; shake thyself from the dust; prepare the table; watch in the watch-tower; eat; drink; arise, ye princes, and anoint the shield.”

If we could only pray in prayer as Elijah did, who was of like passions to ourselves, the same success should be ours, and the promise in all its redundant blessing be experienced by copious showers of blessing on the mission fields. Who can estimate the marvellous results of simple faith, put forth in earnest effectual prayer? This is the living stream of Divine power descending from the midst of the throne to these nether springs, and so to lift our souls with holy aspirations and joy to the upper springs of Omnipotent Love and Grace.

By prayer Moses stood in the breach and averted wrath from Israel; by prayer Joshua arrested the sun's progress, “so that it hasted not to go down on Gibeon for a whole day”; by prayer Samuel brought the thunder and tempest on the host of the Philistines; by prayer David compassed all the intrigues of a malignant foe, and was crowned by acclamation king; by prayer Asa, Jehoshaphat, Hezekiah, Josiah, Daniel, and other saints of God put to flight the armies of the alien and realised the help suited to their need; by united prayer the disciples spread the sails of expectant faith, and the pentecostal blessing came; by prayer the apostles gave witness of the Spirit's sustaining power and grace, amidst bitter persecution, for “the place was shaken where they were assembled together”; by prayer Peter's fetters were broken in prison, though bound with chains between two soldiers, and the prison doors opened wide for his deliverance.

The mighty acts of faith recorded of God's heroes in the



Eleventh of Hebrews were all brought about by the potent agency of inwrought prayer and supplication in the Spirit. What do we know of this mighty power? Do we expect the blessing? Are we taking the right means and measures to secure the blessing? Do we frequent the mountain of Communion with the Lord and look abroad over the land of promise? What is it that hinders the blessing? The Spirit of the Lord is not straitened, and Scripture is full of instances of promises fulfilled in answer to earnest prayer.

Individually, we all have our special records of deliverance, setting to our seal that God is true. Church history, ancient and modern, is one continuous record of answered prayer. Where is the lack and failure then? "We have this treasure in earthen vessels, that the excellency of the power may be of God, and not of us."

The machine and organisation may appear faultless, but it is inanimate without the indwelling power. The lamp may be polished and trimmed on principle, but what is it without the oil? there can be neither light nor heat. The coals may be well and generously heaped on the altar, but where is the kindling of faith and the fire of the Holy Ghost? The vessel may be fully equipped for a prosperous voyage, and the sails are spread, but we need the prosperous gale.

The due arrangement of externals, if devoid of dependence on Divine aid, accounts for much barren toil, and the dull formalities of prayer become too frequent. Where are the wrestlers with the Lord for the promised blessing? for He will be inquired of to do these things for us. The sighs of the broken and contrite heart, the humble cries of the poor and needy, the surrender of heart and will, the self-denial, the humiliation, the confession of sin, weakness, and failure, the praise and thanksgiving, and the burning zeal and enthusiasm for the Master—these are the live coals we need and covet for the altar service in our mission field when fire descending from above shall consume the sacrifice and attest the acceptance of our persons and work.

What are we building with? Is it the gold of precious



faith, the silver of a refulgent holiness, the precious stones of consecrated life-work and self-denial? or is it the wood, hay, and stubble of a self-complacent religiousness? "Every man's work shall be made manifest, for the day shall declare it, because it shall be revealed by fire."

Let the voice of earnest supplication and prayer, then, rise from our hearts with increased ardour and importunity in the coming year. By this shall our enemies be put to shame, and it shall be known that the shout of a King is in our midst, and that "the Lord Jehovah is a Wall of Fire round about us, and the Glory in the midst of us."

In setting forth upon another stage of our pilgrim march, let us move and act as if it were to be our last campaign on earth. The Banner of the Cross is unfurled to stimulate our courage on the battle-field. Jesus, the Captain of our Salvation, is with us here below, and as our Advocate pleads our cause above. Let us pray in faith. Having a firm footing on the Rock of Ages, we may triumph in the faithfulness of our Righteous God, and rest secure in the stronghold of His immutable promises.

Be of good courage, then, remembering the apostolic injunction: "Be patient therefore, brethren, unto the coming of the Lord. Behold, the husbandman waiteth for the precious fruit of the earth, and hath long patience for it, until he receive the early and latter rain. Be ye also patient, stablish your hearts, for the coming of the Lord draweth nigh."

ALFRED R. PITE.

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### GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.



THE Bishop of the Falkland Islands has been, as before, preaching and speaking on behalf of the Society, and has received much kind help towards the £3,000 he is raising for the building of the church at Stanley.

His Lordship and Mrs. Stirling leave England (D.V.) for South America on the 17th of this month, accompanied, we are sure, by the prayers and kindest wishes of us all.



The Bishop attended a very lengthened meeting of a Special General Committee, held on December 20, to deliberate on different matters of grave importance in connection with the Southern Mission. Mr. Aspinall, having laid these various matters before the Bishop and Committee, has received their instructions, and will return with the native, Henry Katanush, to Tierra del Fuégo at the close of the present month.

The news from the new Paraguay Mission continues most hopeful, and fills all our hearts with joy and peace in believing that it is destined, under God, to bear much fruit in even the near future.

For the information of our friends who may like to send newspapers, &c., &c., to our missionaries there, we append Mr. A. Henriksen's address, namely:—

“ Concepcion,  
“ República Paraguay,  
“ *Via* Buenos Ayres.” “ South America.

The usual Special Prayer Meeting will be held at the offices of the Society at 12 o'clock on Thursday, January 3, to which all friends of the Society will be welcome.

Various liturgical innovations are about to be introduced in connection with the worship of the West London Synagogue of British Jews. The changes will involve the shortening of the reading of the law in the Hebrew language to the extent of reducing it by two-thirds. More time will thus be available for readings from the prophets, which are to be in English. There are also to be certain omissions from the beginning of the Prayer-book, the characteristic and intensely significant alteration being *the leaving out of the prayer for the return of the daily and other sacrifices*.

It is intended (D.V.) to hold Quarterly Meetings of the Metropolitan Workers for Prayer, Praise, and Conference. The first Meeting will be held at the Offices, 1 Clifford's Inn, on Tuesday, January 8, when a short address will be delivered by the Rev. Gilbert Karney, M.A., Incumbent of St. John's Church, Downshire Hill. Tea and coffee at 6.30; Conference at 7 P.M. All Metropolitan workers are earnestly invited to attend.



We hope our friends will bear in mind that our financial year closes on December 31, and though, for the convenience of some who are unable to remit earlier, the accounts are kept open beyond that date, we trust all will endeavour to keep as closely to it as possible. There are still heavy liabilities belonging to 1888, which we trust will be more than met by subscriptions and collections still outstanding for the past year, and we would urge our friends to leave nothing ungathered belonging to 1888, and to begin for 1889 as soon as possible.

## Southern Mission.

### OOSHOOIA.

RS. HEMMINGS writes:—

“*Ooshooia*, October 9, 1888.



“I feel deeply grieved not to be able to send a good health report this mail. Sickness has again visited our home, from June 30 to September 30 we lost five, and little Lucy is now dying. Clara was in consumption when the Bishop was here, and I felt it was only a matter of time; she lived till the end of June. Annie, the blind child, next failed, she took to her bed, and when brought out to the day-room, cried to get back to bed again; then Jenny, the cripple, got ill, her spine gave way completely. About this time an epidemic broke out amongst all here, almost every one in the station was ill; all the orphans, except little Taime. I had a regular hospital. All Mr. Lawrence's family were ill at the same time. We felt from the first we should lose Victoria and Alice Stephens—both are gone. Then you have heard ere this that poor Mrs. Ince died at Hope Harbour. It will be a sad trial to her poor children; and our native women have lost a true friend and helper. When this epidemic breaks out in the Orphanage, it is, I think, highly contagious. I have isolated the sick from the healthy girls, as far as practicable in same building, but nearly always they are able to come down to the day-room to the very last, and when brought back to bed, creep down again and get round the stove. I brought sick ones to my kitchen and spare room, but they will not stay unless one or two of the others are with them. And so the infection spreads. Fortunately I kept well when the sickness was at its height, but had to stay one day in bed later on. Mr. Aspinall hopes, while in England, to arrange for our having something of a ‘cottage hospital.’ The idea is to have the Bishop's hut (at present a wood house for Captain Willis)



brought in front of the Orphanage to remove the sick to ; but I need hardly say this cannot be carried out unless a young person can be sent out to help me here, and leave me free to attend the sick when required. The continued sickness, and consequent admission of new inmates, makes the work more than I can manage at times ; and yet I do not wish to give up lightly the post where God has placed me, feeling as I do that my coming here was following the leading of the Divine will.

“I must now turn to something more cheerful ; our eldest, Emily, was married yesterday to Allen Willis, lately come from Keppel, having been trained there from a boy. He assists Edmond with the school. Edmond was to have gone with Mr. Aspinall, but Mr. Aspinall has just told me that he is not well enough to go, and he brings Henry Katanush instead. I was sorry when it was decided to bring Edmond, on account of the school, as he is far the best teacher, and now that things are changed I hope he will soon be able to resume his duties again. But to return to the wedding, it was an interesting ceremony, or perhaps I should say a proclamation. Mr. Lawrence has found it necessary of late, when these people wish to become man and wife, that they should come to the schoolroom at morning prayers, and promise to take care of each other in sickness and health, &c. The marriage service was read to them in Yaghan by Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Aspinall reading the first part in English, and then they left the church in proper order, the bride leaning on her husband’s arm. When Mr. Bridges comes, they will come to church again to have the ring put on. Having a dying child in the house, I could not give the usual marriage feast, but I cooked a piece of meat, made a pudding and buns, and sent it to them at Edmond’s house, where they are to live till Allen Willis has his cottage built.

“ S. HEMMINGS.”

## Argentine Republic.

### PATAGONES.



THE following report has been received from  
Rev. Dr. G. A. Humble :—

“ *Viedma, Rio Negro, Argentine Republic,*  
*South America, October 23, 1888.*

“I herewith enclose my financial statement for last quarter ; you will see that the amount is considerably in excess of the preceding quarter ; this is owing to several months’ pay from Government having come in a lump. I endeavour to make this place as self-supporting as possible.

“Since I last wrote, a new governor of the Rio Negro territory has arrived—Colonel Napoleon Bureante. He seems a very nice sort of man,



and promises to be popular ; he is most kind in his manner to me, and I like him much. The late Governor-General Winter was also chief in command of the troops of the frontier, but now the two ports are separated, and the soldiers have all been removed to the other side of the river ; this makes it better for me, as I am no longer subject to opposition from the military doctor.

“I am sorry to say my dear wife has been very ill for several weeks past, and now, though somewhat better, is still very weak. Mrs. Humble has never been the same since the death of our dear and only daughter, two or three years ago ; though resigned to the will of God, she has never ceased to feel the loss.

“The proposal for connecting Patagones, Bahia Blanca, and Cordova by a railway has passed Congress. The same body has also sanctioned a bridge over the River Negro, connecting Viedma with Patagones. A railway from Patagones across the Continent to the Andes will probably pass next year. When these projects are carried out, doubtless we shall have an increase in the number of Protestants in this place. When the bridge is made, the Protestants living in Patagones will be better able to attend our services here.

“I lately received a communication from the new governor, informing me that I had been proposed as a member of the Educational Council for the territory of the Rio Negro. I suppose this may be regarded as an honour and mark of confidence, especially to a Protestant.

“This place is at present passing through a crisis of depression and stagnation ; but we are expecting better times when the railway and bridge are constructed, and some other changes are made which the new governor is planning.

“GEORGE A. HUMBLE.”

## Alexandra Colony.

THE REV. J. FERGUSON writes :—

“*The Vicarage,  
Alexander Colony, Sta. H.,  
August 24, 1888.*



“It is now three months since I wrote and mentioned my visit to Buenos Ayres, and I am glad to be able to report a quiet and satisfactory state of the work since that time. As the population has not been increased by new settlers, and the remaining colonists are still living a great distance from the church, I am sorry that we cannot boast of numbers at Divine Service ; and I am still inclined to think that the excuses made for remaining at home are very often without foundation ; nobody, I believe, is so zealous as to make an excuse to come. The people seem



to be at a standstill, if they think at all, and perhaps will some day be converted, and then we will have some hope of seeing and hearing a good profession from them. There is one thing I know, that many need conversion, and so long as they remain without God, we cannot expect to see them in God's house. The people in general remind me very much of the camp where we live. When the farmer works the same piece of ground for some years, he finds that it produces more weeds than fruit, and he says the only way to stop the growth of the weeds is to leave it for a few years and break up new camp. I hope that some day our way will be opened to remove a little higher up, where we can find plenty to do.

“The attendance at Sunday-school is much the same—the same boys and girls. Amongst the girls, only one little one, four years and three months, and about half the age of any of the others, can repeat the Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Ten Commandments, and learns a verse of a hymn every Sunday morning. Three Sundays ago I received a new scholar, and I made another attempt to get them all to learn the Catechism, and promised a prize to any boy who could repeat it all from memory at Christmas, and lent each one a Spanish Prayer-book, so that they might learn it in the week evenings. This new boy returned the following Sunday, and completed the task, as he had learned perfectly the whole of it. One young man was absent, and I appointed another lesson for the next Sunday. It happened, that the absentee had never opened his book, and the new scholar repeated for his second lesson the first five psalms.

“I think I mentioned before how difficult it was to get away to visit the out-stations. I have every means of travelling, but it is so hard to get anyone to take my place when absent. I have been once to Mal Abriga since my return, where I baptized nine children and had two marriages. I hope to visit it again on Monday next, and perhaps will go on to Reconquista, or as far as the Welsh Colony. I don't think there is much to be done there, but it will be as well to visit them occasionally ; and I intend going to Helvetia and San Javier next month. A short time ago a young couple came here to be married ; and they said a great many children were to be baptized.—JAMES FERGUSON.”

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### Paraguay Mission.

Mr. A. Henriksen writes :—

“*Riacho Fernandez, October 25, 1888.*

“Since my last letter to you I have received your two kind letters, and the magazines for August ; those for July have never reached us. We are still, thanks be to God, working on, slowly it may be, but we hope in progress. Some of the Indians who were staying with us when I wrote last have left us, and we have now only those belonging to the



tribe living close to us. They have been working with us the whole time, but the work has been much interrupted by heavy showers and strong winds, especially north winds, which bring us much depressing heat, and makes hard manual labour specially tiresome. We have had to stop work after 9 A.M. on such days, none being able to remain for longer time out under the rays of the sun. We have also had several cases of sickness among the Indians ; and I have now a woman under treatment, she is suffering from a large boil on her left side, and seems suffering a great deal. With God's help I hope to get her through. I have tried to explain to them that that sort of disease is often caused by a wrong diet, and eating all kinds of food at irregular times ; and it must be added that always lying on the ground among the worst of filth cannot improve their condition. They seem pleased now we are building a good shed for them ; they will then be closer to us, and more immediately under our supervision with regard to cleanliness. I hope they will live there when we have it completed for them. Since my last letter we have finished (for the greater part of it) our storehouse, where we are having our sitting and dining-room, while the tent pitched just outside still serves as our bedroom. I have thus been able to take a few photos, and enclose the pictures, which I hope will give you some idea of our home, and the place which, with God's help, we hope will soon be filled with dwelling-houses and gardens, where we found a complete wilderness two months ago.

“ We are still without our home-goods. As I have had no news from the Government with regard to my petition, dated July 31, and now, as the Congress has been closed for this session, and there can be no more hope if it has not been considered and granted, I have determined to go down again to Asuncion and have the matter settled. I have still hope that I may avoid paying the duties ; but in case there is no other way, I feel that we must pay, or take out the goods under guarantee to pay the duties in case that my petition is refused during next session of the Congress.

“ I wish now to touch upon a point which is of vital interest to us all out here, viz., the coming out of our families. As far as I can judge from the time we have been here, there is complete safety for our families to be here even now, but of course we have not yet any place put up for them ; so I may be allowed to lay before your Committee the following suggestions. That Mrs. Robins joins her husband, leaving England in the middle of April next year, 1889, so that she might be up here at the end of May. I think it would be both prudent and advisable for all parties that this suggestion should be carried out. Till that time a house will be built for Robins, at least so much as will be necessary. With regard to my own family, I think that they will do better to wait till the year after, 1890, as by that time we shall have had time to make further accommodation.



“ With regard to building, I propose to use palms and mud ; but would suggest to the Committee’s consideration to be allowed to expend on lime and boards for doors and frames out here, the reason for this is that the timber on the ground is all very hard, and it will be (to take Mr. Robins’ opinion) a most difficult task to get the Indians to use the pit-saws for cutting out boards, and the work will therefore be laid on Messrs. Bartlett and Robins, too hard in this climate, and take too much time. By-the-bye, they will teach the Indians to use the tools, but it will only be gradually. In this way, by getting out Mr. Robins’ family next year, and my own the year after, the Committee will also have the expenditure divided for two years, and we out here shall have ample time to prepare for their reception.

“ I told you in one of my former letters that the box of slates had been lost, so has also the bundle of steel, all at the custom-house in Asuncion ; they have promised me to look for them, but I am afraid that they will never come to sight.

“ I would also beg you to lay before the Committee the following list to supplement our stores. I may say that the wire netting will be a substitute for glass in windows ; and that it will afford us the best known protection against invasion into the dwellings of mosquitoes and sand-flies, of which there will always be enough to make it a plague.

“ The pump and tank will help much in the shape of cleanliness and general hygiene. At present we must go into the river to get the water less turbid, and when it blows hard the water is not fit for use for some time.

“ I hope also that your Committee by this time have had an opportunity to consider my suggestions in my last letter, with regard to stock for farming, so that we may go on working up to our aim of diminishing the expenditure on food ; and also try if there could be some for sale. You may say that we are not settled ; yes, but I feel that if the bondholders only would look on our being here in their own interest, they would not only give their full consent, but, I should say, help us in every way possible. At any rate we are making their island into a habitable shape, and once a bridge across to the mainland, there will be connection with all their property in this section, and the foundation laid to open up all the riches it contains. Again, our being here is the same as if they had sent three or four men to look after their land. Our friendly connection with the natives (Indians) makes us the best policemen for them ; and everything passing on the land is brought to us as news by the Indians ; and taking into consideration the many loads of timber which have been extracted from these parts without the least payment or hindrance or objection whatever, and which would have been continued but for our presence, or the presence of overseers whom the bondholders would have had to pay—well, I think that we are rather a great gain to them ; and that they, looking at the whole matter in that



light, ought never to disturb us. We consider ourselves already as established here, and feel quite at home ; even sometimes we catch ourselves in having lost sight of the very surroundings, both field and people.

“ADOLFO HENRIKSEN.”

## Brazil.

### SEAMEN'S MISSION.

#### RIO DE JANEIRO.

THE following report has been received from Mr. Hooper :—

“ *Rio Seamen's Mission Branch,*  
“ *August 23, 1888.*

“ The following is the report of work done by the Mission during the month of July 1888 :—

“ The Hospital was visited during the month, on the usual visiting days; it was noticed that there were not so many of our men as patients as there usually are.

“ Assistance was rendered to what were thought deserving cases of need. I notice that some of the men very readily profit by the Mission, whilst others are very hard to get at, much patience being required to get at them ; as an instance of good done, I may by way of illustration briefly give the contents of a letter which I received from a man whom I remember as frequenting the Mission Rooms about the commencement of this year. I leave out names of persons and places for obvious reasons but retain the letter and envelope for examination should such be required ; the letter is as follows :—

“ “ *M. M. (port in Asia), July 4, 1888.*

“ “ Dear Sir,—I thank you for your kindness to me during the time I was stopping with you. I am glad that I signed in the —, bound for —, as I am getting on in her first class. The Captain himself is a very good man, and his mates, there are none to beat them. I have had three prayer meetings on board, and both the mates attended them, as well as the men for'ard. I have lived pretty fair, since I came on board I cannot complain. The cargo we have taken in is teak wood, for some part of the United Kingdom ; we will be going to sea in about six days' time, and our passage will take about five months. I hope the beach combers are getting a little steadier and shipping out of the place for their own benefit; if it was not for your Society I believe I should not be in this ship now. I hope yourself is well and your health good, and I hope I will have the pleasure of seeing you again. What about the three stowaways you took charge of ; have they shipped? I must





conclude my letter as there is no more oil in the lamp. We are going to —— for orders. Write to me please and direct ——.

“This letter speaks from afar, and should encourage all sowers of the seed. I pray that its writer may become a bright and shining light and a living witness of the truth as it is in Christ. A light on board ship manifests itself far more markedly than does the light ashore, so the sailor, flying the Cross as his colours, shows to his little world around him how Christ will use those who simply trust Him.

“I will not add anything further to this Report, but will conclude by asking the prayers of the ‘Union’ on the ‘work afloat.’

“THOMAS HOOPER.”

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## Chili.

### LOTA.

The Rev. J. A. Dodds writes :—

“*St. Andrew's Parsonage, Lota, Chili, September 13, 1888.*

“A noteworthy fact is the very satisfactory way in which the offertory at the Coronel service is maintained, though I could wish the number who attended was as satisfactory in proportion to the size of the community. I should like also to see a more general desire for the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Few know, not only here, but everywhere, what a blessed means of grace they deprive themselves of by not coming to the Lord's Table.

“I intend (D.V.) to have an administration of the Holy Communion in Coronel shortly, and hope to have a better attendance than upon the last occasion.

“I wish very much we could have a permanent place of worship of our own in Coronel. The room we rent, though fairly suitable in size and locality, is very unsuitable in many other ways. The landlord of the house has on one side of our room a ‘despacho,’ or wine shop, and on the other side the habitable part of his house. So that the room we rent is used all the week as a passage between the house and the shop. He also makes a kind of store room of it. It is therefore impossible to make it comfortable, since it is in common use, save for the hour we occupy it on Sunday. The room is consequently very unsuitable. We have also experienced much inconvenience on several occasions, from the noise of people drinking in the shop, the owner refusing to close it even for the hour of Divine service, though I urgently requested it.

“But what are we to do? We can at present find no other room. These circumstances, no doubt, partly account for the small attendance at our service.

“To make the room look a little tidier, however, Mr. and Mrs. Abbot have very generously offered to get the room painted and papered



at their own expense. When I go over on Sunday next, I expect I shall find this good work has been done.

“But the question arises in my mind—are we always to remain in a *hired room*? Be the room never so convenient, which cannot be said of the present room, if it is not your own it can never be made quite comfortable and suitable. It is high time we had a church or room of our own in Coronel. The service has now been regularly held for two years past. Moreover our community there is increasing as the construction of the railway proceeds, and the existence of a permanent church becomes a growing necessity.—J. A. DODDS.”

### Metropolitan Proceedings.



ON the threshold of a New Year our minds naturally dwell upon the past and the future, the Old and the New; and while we praise God for His mercies in all the way in which He has hitherto led us, we look up to Him with humble confidence that He will not forsake us, but will do even greater things both in and by us in the days upon which we are entering than ever He has done yet, that so our path may be as “the shining light which shineth more and more unto the perfect day.” May this be the attitude, this the hope, and this the blessed lot of every worker in this great metropolis who, while not leaving the home work undone, finds time and strength to assist in the distant work so dear to the Master’s heart. The closing weeks of the old year witnessed several annual meetings of metropolitan associations, at which the hearts of the workers were cheered and stimulated by encouraging signs of progress, which, it is worthy of remark, shone brightest in the East. At St. George’s-in-the-East, where our good friend the Rev. C. H. Turner has so warmly espoused our cause, Mr. Farmer told of the new work in Paraguay, and Mr. Aspinall, fresh from Tierra del Fuégo, accompanied by Henry Katanush, a native convert, imparted new vitality to the interest already existing in the Southern Mission. Their visit will be long remembered, and it is hoped that the increase reported at the meeting will continue to mark the career of this vigorous young association. Here we may mention that Mr. Aspinall, accompanied by his Fuégian friend, attended a most interesting gathering at the house of Captain and Mrs. Poulden, and gave an account of the present condition of the Southern Mission. Mrs. Poulden is kindly arranging for another meeting before the end of the year. At St. Mark’s, Victoria Park, in spite of the bitter cold of the evening, there was a large attendance, and a glow of enthusiasm, while Mr. Farmer told of the progress abroad, which found its legitimate echo in the report of subscriptions increased from £7 to £12 in this brave little association, which is being so carefully and skilfully nursed by the vicar, the Rev. M. Sweetnam, and Mr. G. H. Mawer. A meeting at Bow, which Mr. Tyerman kindly took, was not so successful as we could have wished; perhaps this was owing to the absence of the vicar, who may find it possible to be with us another year. One of the oldest of our metropolitan associations, All Saints’, Gordon Square, had a well-attended annual meeting, presided over by the vicar, Rev. A. R. Godson. Mr. Farmer attended as the deputation,



and encouraging results were reported. The Misses Sully and Hammond, at their young ladies' school in the Stockwell Park Road, also had their annual meeting, when the busy young workers listened to Mr. Farmer's account of the field and the work, which was profusely illustrated (as were also the other addresses here mentioned) by the Society's beautiful views. Here, again, amid youthful acclamations, increase was reported, the £2. 7s. of last year having become £5. 7s. for this. The St. James's, Bermondsey, P. U. C. W. gave an attentive hearing to the story of our work, told by Mr. Farmer, and sent a contribution to our funds through the vicar, the Rev. W. Allan; and at All Saints', Hatcham, the Rev. W. L. Holland gave us a warm welcome, and, undeterred by the thick fog, a goodly number attended, and listened with sympathetic interest, which found a practical expression in their contributions, and in the number who were enrolled as collectors, and who, under their earnest vicar and the Rev. J. B. Mylius, will now form the All Saints', Hatcham, Association, and, we hope, do good work for South America. More such meetings might have been held if opportunities had been afforded us, and we urge our friends in the metropolis to secure these where possible, and give information to Mr. Farmer, who will gladly avail himself of their kind help.

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### Proceedings in the Provinces.

A full report will (D.V.) appear in the February Number.

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### PRAYER UNION.

The following are the subjects of praise and prayer for January 10:—

1. We desire to devoutly thank our Almighty and Merciful Father for His many and great blessings vouchsafed to us and our fellow-labourers in connection with the work of the Society during the past year, especially in His graciously opening a door for us to enter on the Paraguayan Chaco, and disposing many warm Christian hearts to aid us in this venture of faith amongst the poor Indians of that vast and untrodden field.

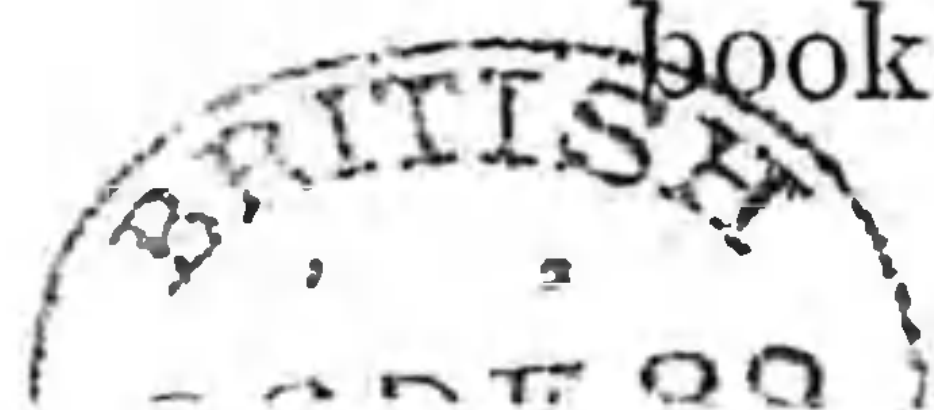
2. We earnestly pray God to bless our labours in the year on which we have entered, to give us a right judgment in all things, and to grant us the aid of His Holy Spirit to guide ourselves and to strengthen our brethren in the knowledge of Him who is the Way, the Truth, and the Life.

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PACKAGES OF CLOTHING, BOOKS, &c., FOR SOUTH AMERICA.—The Secretary acknowledges with warmest thanks the receipt of packages from the following:—Mrs. Weldon, Blackheath, two packages for Ooshooia; Mrs. Teape, Edinburgh, for Keppel; Miss Payne, St. John's, Weymouth, (Mother's Meeting), for Ooshooia.

### REQUESTS.

Mr. J. S. Robertson	Chañaral	<i>British Workman</i> , &c.
Mr. P. J. R. Walker	Pernambuco	Reading matter for sailors, &c.
Mr. L. H. Burleigh	Wollaston Island	Field or marine glass, clothing, books, &c.





SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE, JANUARY 1, 1889.

Contributions thankfully received from November 23, to December 23, 1888.

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

	£	s.	d.
LEGACY.			
Drew, The late Miss E., per Messrs. Mecey & Son .....	86	19	0

DONATIONS.			
Collet, Sir Mark W.....	20	0	0
Cust, R. N., Esq. ....	1	1	0
Ellice, Wm., Esq.....	12	10	0
"E. S. L." (for Paraguay) .....	100	0	0
Miller, The Misses .....	1	1	0
Morris, Henry, Esq. (for Paraguay)..	5	0	0
"P. H. B." .....	5	0	0

SPECIAL DONATION.			
For Cordoba and Tucuman Chaplaincy, per Imperial Bank, South Kensington .....	60	0	0

SUBSCRIPTIONS.			
Acworth, Rev. W. P. ....	1	0	0
Bravington, Mrs. G.....	1	1	0
Cooper, Geo., Esq. ....	10	0	0
Hartnell, Mrs. ....	0	10	6
Leicester, Rev. J. A. and Mrs. ....	2	2	0
Macandrew, W., Esq., J.P.....	5	0	0
Morris, Henry, Esq.....	1	0	0
Pitman, Mrs.....	1	1	0
Ranken, Misses.....	0	16	0
Spruell, Miss S., per Miss Ranken ..	0	10	0
Sweetapple, Mrs. ....	2	2	0
Sweetapple, Rev. H. ....	1	1	0
Waller, Rev. F. H. ....	0	5	0
Woolley, G. H., Esq. ....	5	5	0

ASSOCIATIONS.			
METROPOLIS.			
Bermondsey, per Rev. W. Allan, coll. after L. (St. James) by Mr. Farmer .....	1	1	0
Do., per Mr. Lewis (Bible Class, St. Augustine's) .....	0	10	9
Bow, per G. H. Mawer, Esq., M.L.L. by Mr. Farmer, and colls. ....	11	0	0
Do., St. Stephen's, per Miss Townsend, M. by Mr. Tyerman .....	0	8	6
Brixton, Christ Church, coll. handed in after L. by Mr. Farmer, coll. by Misses Sully & Hammond's Pupils, Stockwell .....	5	7	3
Do., St. Matthew's, Miss Over (sub.) ..	1	1	0
Clapham Park, St. Stephen's, per R. W. Saffell, Esq., coll. by Mrs. Dillon, &c. ....	3	2	6
Hampstead, per Rev. J. Kirkman, SS. at St. Stephen's by Rev. W. H. Shimield .....	4	12	2
Do., Coll. by Miss Harton .....	3	1	8
Hatcham, per Rev. W. Lancelot Holland, D.V.L. at All Saints' by Mr. Farmer .....	1	9	1
Islington District, St James's, Holloway, per Miss Williams .....	8	6	0
Do., St. Andrew's, Barnsbury, per W. S. Weston, Esq. ....	1	12	6

	£	s.	d.
Kensington, Miss Gill (sub.).....	1	1	0
Kentish Town, per Miss Bullock ....	1	1	0
Kidbrooke, per Mrs. Poulden ..	1	2	6
Do., per do., Miss Binstead's Coll. ....	5	12	0
	6	14	6
Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath Assoc., per D. Couty, Esq., o/a .....	10	0	0
Do., per Miss Couty, Juvenile Assoc. (including £2. 12s. Belmont House School, per Mr. Barff) ..	12	10	2
Do., per Miss Couty, Balance of Sale of Work .....	5	0	0
Do., St. Peter's, per Rev. R. J. Simpson, Miss Middleton, 5s.; Mrs. Woollatt, 15s. ....	1	0	0
Marylebone, Holy Trinity, per Miss E. Elwin, D.V.L. by Mr. Farmer and subs. &c.....	8	14	8
Paddington, per Mr. Maidment ....	1	6	0
Poplar, per Rev. R. J. Elliott, S. by Rev. G. W. Grundy .....	2	10	0
South Kensington, coll. by Miss Lloyd ..	4	6	7
Stoke Newington, per G. R. Davy, Esq. ....	0	15	0

PROVINCES.			
Alderley Edge, per Rev. J. W. Consterdine, coll. by Miss Helen Pope ..	10	0	0
Bangor, per Rev. D. W. Thomas, contribution for Chuput Welsh Chaplaincy .....	100	0	0
Do., St. James's, L. by Rev. W. E. Martlew .....	0	4	1
Barkway, per Rev. F. L. Fisher, M. by Rev. G. W. Grundy .....	0	9	1
Barnsley, per Rev. Canon Kirby, M.A., M. by Bishop Stirling, &c., &c.....	15	10	9
Beckenham, per Mrs. Stephens ....	11	18	0
Beckley, Rev. J. Lee Warner (sub.)..	1	0	0
Binstead, per Rev. G. V. Garland, Meeting and coll. cards .....	2	2	10
Birkenhead, St. Aidan's, coll. by S. J. Gonin, Esq.).....	2	15	2
Bournemouth, per Miss Sullivan ....	34	4	2
Brafferton, per Rev. N. F. McNeile, M.L.L. per Rev. W. E. Martlew ..	1	1	0
Brighton; Mrs. Douglas Fox .....	5	0	0
Broxbourne, per Miss Searle .....	14	0	0
Buckland, per Rev. H. F. Burnaby, SS. by Rev. G. W. Grundy.....	3	10	6
Busbridge, per Rev. W. Tringham ..	1	7	2
Carnarvon, per Rev. E. Wynne Jones, M.....	1	5	0
Caverswall, per Mrs. Walker (Sale of Work) .....	5	5	0
Chobham, per Rev. H. S. Acworth ..	0	5	0
Clayton-le-Moors, All Saints', coll. by Miss Puckle's S.S. Class .....	1	10	0
Coniscliffe, per Rev. E. P. Weatherell, M.L.L. by Rev. W. E. Martlew....	1	0	0
Cotmanhay, donation after S. by Rev. W. E. Martlew .....	1	1	0
Do., Fees for Duty taken .....	2	2	0
Oranbrook, per Miss Huntley .....	1	7	6



# SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE, JANUARY 1, 1889.

	£	s.	d.
Cromer, per Rev. A. A. Welby, Dowager Lady Buxton .....	5	0	0
Croydon, per A. Pritchard, Esq., S. at St. Matthew's by Bishop Stirling ..	26	6	7
Darlington, St. James's, per Rev. C. J. Davis, M.L.L. per Rev. W. E. Martlew .....	0	15	0
East Woodhay, per Rev. Newton J. Spicer, for Cordoba and Tucuman &c. Chaplaincy .....	2	2	0
Do., coll. Day of Intercession ....	1	16	2
Edenbridge, per Rev. C. F. Gore, M. by Rev. G. W. Grundy .....	2	1	4
Farnham, per Mrs. J. J. Hazell ....	3	7	6
Frome, per Miss Sinkins .....	1	10	0
Guernsey, per Mrs. Thurstan .....	5	15	8
Gretford and Milnthorpe, per Miss Kate Joy (bal. of coll.) .....	3	6	0
Guildford, per Major-Gen. Geo. C. Hankin, SS. Stoke Parish Church by Rev. H. S. Acworth .....	4	2	6
Harthill, per Miss Burrridge .....	4	6	0
Hastings and St. Leonards, per Mrs. Allen Gardiner, Miss Morpew's coll. ....	4	12	0
Haydon Bridge, per Rev. J. Mandell, M.L.L. per Rev. W. E. Martlew ..	0	17	3
Ilfracombe, per Rev. R. Churchill, in lieu of Meeting .....	0	10	6
Jersey, per Mrs. Le Bas .....	7	4	0
Kenilworth, per Miss Hamilton ....	2	15	0
Kippington, per Rev. Preb. Tate, M. by Rev. G. W. Grundy .....	11	3	1
Lamorbey, per Mrs. Vickers (card, colls., &c.) .....	7	15	3
Leamington, per Mrs. Man- dell, Offert. St. Paul's, per Rev. J. Bradley ....	10	9	6
Subscriptions .....	29	0	0
	39	9	6
Leicester, Miss Howcutt (sub.) ....	1	1	0
Liverpool, St. Philemon's, per Rev. J. Honeybourne, S. by Rev. W. E. Martlew .....	6	15	1
Do., St. Cleopas', per Rev. R. B. Baron, S. by Rev. W. E. Martlew	3	6	0
Maidstone, per Rev. S. W. Darwin Fox (addl. to M.) .....	0	6	0
Do., per Miss Elwyn, coll. by Miss C. Tapsfield .....	0	10	0
Malvern, per Mrs. Whyte .....	9	19	0
Do., The Misses Curme .....	0	10	0
Matlock, per Miss E. Garton .....	1	18	6
Norbiton (from a Working Man) ..	4	0	0
Qdiham, per Mrs. McIntyre (coll.) ..	1	10	0
Plymouth, per Mrs. Edlin .....	9	0	0
Do., Juvenile Assoc., per Miss Inskip	5	19	4

	£	s.	d.
Reading, per Mrs. Brown, coll. by Miss Harris .....	15	0	0
Retford, per Miss Clowes .....	7	2	6
Scarborough, Holy Trinity, per Rev. J. A. Faithfull, S. by Rev. W. E. Martlew .....	2	10	8
Shrewsbury, Rev. Canon Egerton's sub., per Rev. H. S. Acworth .....	1	1	0
Southport, per Miss Buchanan .....	5	17	0
Stoke, per Miss Pike .....	3	2	5
Wakefield, per Ven. Archdeacon Straton, SS. by Bishop Stirling at the Cathedral .....	9	7	0
Wallington, per Miss Tomkinson, D.R.M. by Rev. G. W. Grundy ....	6	10	6
Welling, per Rev. E. Raynor, M. by Rev. G. W. Grundy .....	1	7	2
Wendy, per Rev. W. H. Shimield, SS. by self .....	3	0	5
Weymouth, per Miss Thring .....	18	14	0
Winchester, per Miss Marsh .....	13	2	0
Windermere, per Miss Heywood ....	9	6	0
Worcester, per Miss Lett .....	0	12	0
Yatton, per Rev. Preb. Adams, M. by Bishop Stirling, &c. ....	4	4	6
York, per Mrs. Bellerby, coll. by Miss E. M. Bellerby .....	0	5	6

## IRELAND.

Belfast, St. Thomas, per Rev. T. Welland, S. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	3	3	7
Do., per do. ....	10	6	0
Castlebellingham, per Lieut. Sullivan, colls. by the Misses Blair and Goucher .....	0	18	6
Cavan, Derry, Donegal, &c., per Mrs. Gahan .....	12	10	0
Do., per Rev. Dr. Jordan, Miss Galway ....	0	6	0
Co. Cork, per Miss Townsend .....	20	15	0
Culdaff, Miss Fleming (card coll.) ..	0	17	0
Dublin, per Leonard L. Sullivan (box coll.) .....	0	6	0
Dunany, per Lieut. Sullivan, S. by Rev. W. J. Askins .....	3	0	0
Dunleer, per do., S. by Rev. R. M. Peille Freeman .....	2	10	0
Newcastle, Co. Down, per Rev. R. Seymour, S., M., &c. by Rev. G. W. Grundy .....	5	11	0
Rostrevor, per Rev. W. Barker, M. and cards by Rev. G. W. Grundy .....	3	3	6

## SCOTLAND.

Ardrossan, per J. Lambert Bailey, Esq., Rev. J. Fangrieve ...	0	2	0
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# THE NEW MALDEN JUVENILE ASSOCIATION.

The Sale of Work took place on Saturday, December 15. Owing to a heavy fog, which prevailed all day, the results were not quite so good as last year. Mrs. H. H. Taylor begs to thank Miss Sanson (Canonbury), and a "Well Wisher" (Winchester), for their kind contributions to the Sale.



# THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.



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Sold at the SOCIETY'S OFFICE, 1 Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street;  
SEELEY, JACKSON, AND HALLIDAY, ESSEX STREET, STRAND, LONDON  
G. HERBERT, DUBLIN: S. E. CHILLCOTT, BRISTOL; AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

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The various Stations of the Society in South America, the Falkland Islands, and  
 Tierra del Fuégo, are under the superintendence of the

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Remittances can be paid to Messrs. Barclay, Ransom, and Co., 1 Pall Mall East;  
 to Messrs. Barclay, Ransom, and Co., 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.

FEBRUARY 1, 1889.

**S**INCE our January issue letters from South America have been received from the following :—

Adams, Rev. G. A. S. (*Nov.*  
*27, Dec. 3, 8*).

Allen, Rev. R. (*Dec. 5*).

Bartlett, Mr. B. O. (*Dec. 2*).

Burleigh, Mr. L. H. (*Oct. 24*).

Davies, Rev. Hugh (*Aug. 6*).

Dean, Mr. C. M. (*Nov. 22*).

Dodds, Rev. J. A. (*Nov. 13,*  
*23, 24, Dec. 5*).

Ferguson, Rev. J. (*Dec. 11*).

Grubb, Mr. W. B. (*Oct. 9, 27*).

Henriksen, Mr. A. (*Nov. 23,*  
*Dec. 3, 4*).

Hooper, Mr. Thos. (*Sept. 24,*  
*Oct. 27*).

Ince, Mr. (*no date*), (*Dec. 4*).

Keith-Douglas, Rev. F. S.  
(*Dec. 1*).

Lawrence, Mr. (*Oct. 18*).

Midgley, Rev. J. (*Dec. 10*).

Mosley, Rev. H. (*Nov. 28*).

Robertson, Mr. J. S. (*Oct. 23,*  
*Nov. 8*).

Robins, Mr. J. C. (*Dec. 3*).

Sparkes, Rev. A. Lee (*Nov. 26,*  
*28, 29, Dec. 10*).

Walker, Mr. P. J. R. (*Dec. 28*).

Wehrhahn & Co. (*Nov. 16,*  
*Dec. 14*).

Whaits, Mr. R. (*Sept. 30, Oct.*  
*11, 20*).

Willis, Capt. (*Nov. 27*).

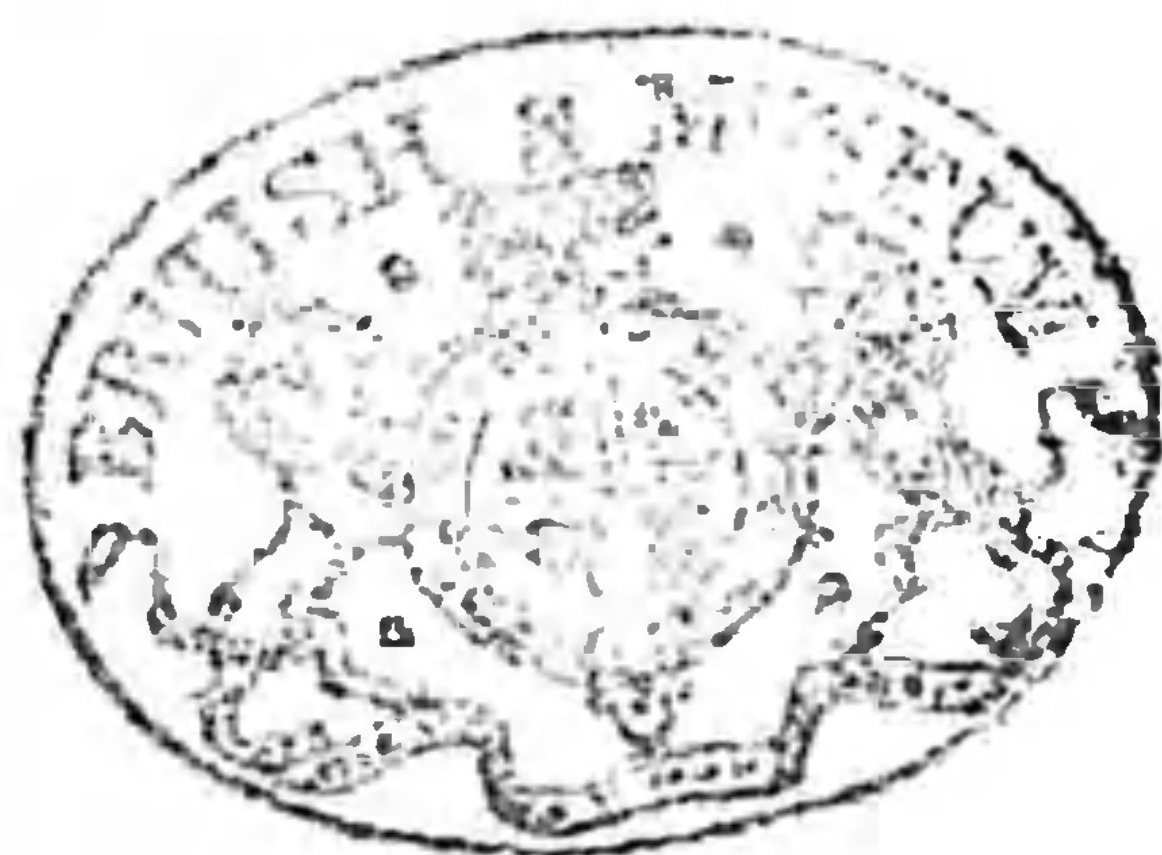
The General Committee held a Meeting on the 10th ult.

The next Meeting will (D.V.) take place on the 14th inst.

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

The next Meetings will (D.V.) take place on the 7th and 21st inst.

The total amount received from December 1, 1888, to January 25, 1889, for the financial year 1888 (not yet closed) was £2,765. 11s. 3d.





## GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.



THE Bishop and Mrs. Stirling sailed for South America from Southampton on Thursday, January 17, several friends having assembled at Waterloo station to take a final farewell and bid the travellers God speed.

Mr. E. C. Aspinall and Henry Katannash also sailed for Stanley, in the "Falklands," on Monday, January 21, from Dartmouth. Our best wishes and our prayers will follow them on the way and at the end.

Our friends will be glad to hear that the Rev. D. W. Thomas, vicar of St. Anne's, Bangor, has received very cheering accounts of the work at Chuput in Patagonia, both from the Rev. H. Davies and other sources. We hope to be able to insert these in our next magazine.

We would call special attention to the very interesting and promising tidings from Paraguay ; where Mr. Henriksen and his two faithful and active fellow-labourers, Mr. Robins and Mr. Bartlett, appear to be going through their difficult pioneering work with exemplary patience, endurance, and perseverance. Let us not cease to pray daily for their continued health and spiritual steadfastness.

We trust that the Quarterly Meetings of Metropolitan workers at Clifford's Inn, begun last month, may be blest to the furtherance of the Society's interests in the greatest and richest city in the world.

The presence of Henry Katannash in England as a specimen of our native converts in Tierra del Fuego, has given great pleasure to very many, and awakened renewed interest in our work there. His remarkable intelligence, his humble and yet dignified bearing, his quiet and unobtrusive manner, his reverent and devout demeanour in religious exercises, and withall his Christian conduct have won for him much just admiration, and afford another proof, amongst many others, that Christianity is not only the truest civiliser, but the best instrument to mould and fashion even a savage into a perfect



gentleman. Henry's reading of Holy Scripture and his excellent pronunciation of English struck every one who heard him with pleasure as well as surprise.

As there are still many Association balances for 1888 yet to be received, we beg to remind our friends that until these are sent in the accounts cannot be closed, and hope they will use their best endeavours to forward them with as little delay as possible.

The Committee desire to acknowledge, with their best thanks, a very kind and beautiful New Year's gift from Messrs. F. Newton & Co., 3 Fleet Street, consisting of five Mission scenes in South America, exquisitely drawn and coloured on glass and adapted for lantern illustrations, of our Mission work.

The last paragraph will doubtless suggest to our friends the importance of making the utmost use of this pleasant and instructive means of making more widely known South America and its spiritual needs.

## Southern Mission.

### KEPPEL ISLAND.

R. WHAITS writes :—

*“ Keppel Island, October 11, 1888.*

*“ You will be glad to hear that we are still going on well and happily. I have great pleasure in the Home ; everything is looking well there. George is doing well in the management of the place, but he is not so far advanced in school work as I had expected. Mr. Grubb is giving as much time to him and Cyril as he can, so that*

*I hope they will soon improve in their reading. We have in the Home at present 27 lads, Mr. Burleigh having taken four with him to Ooshooia, one of whom was Parry Williams. Miss Williams will be glad to know that Parry has turned out a very useful young man, and I have no doubt that Mr. Burleigh will find him a great help in sawing and carpentering. If you could have seen him when he came to us at Ooshooia, sick and ready to die, you would not think it could be the same young fellow who is gone back to his country looking strong and well, with £20 in his pocket ; and we hope and trust he has found what is of much more value than that.*

*“ The boys here are all well, cheerful and happy, and well-behaved,*





which is a great thing. They are a fine lot of lads, and we have a great opportunity of doing a good work among them. I know we have your prayers, and it gives us great comfort.

“Everything on the Island is looking well and full of life. We have finished the gardens, and are now peat-cutting, fencing, sawing, and turfing land.

“A short time ago we found a large flat punt on the beach at Jackson’s Sands ; it took us two days to bring her home, but she will make a good cargo-boat for us when we can repair her.

“ R. WHAITS.”

Mr. Grubb writes :—

“ *Keppel Island, October 9, 1888.*

“By this time you will have heard about the new station at Wollaston Island and the changes at Keppel, so it will be needless to refer to them again.

“I have great pleasure in being able to inform you that George Lywaja, a young man about twenty-one or twenty-two years old, who has been placed in charge of the Indians’ house, is doing very well and promises improvement. At school he acts as pupil teacher, and as such gives me great satisfaction ; he is also progressing favourably in his personal studies.

“Cyril Mateen, the second pupil teacher, is willing, and I think in time will be valuable ; but as yet he is only forming.

“We have 13 boys at day-school, all doing fairly well, but it is very slow work with them. Tom Wagun, about fourteen, is the smartest, and will, if spared, be a valuable man—intelligent, trustworthy, able to hold his own, and willing ; also possessed of a fair constitution. Two others, eleven and twelve, are clever for Yahgans, but unfortunately will, I fear, not complete their boyhood—they are constitutionless.

“Cyiscylau, my especial charge, is, in my opinion, the flower of the rising Keppel generation ; in him there is plenty of material to work upon, rather requiring holding in, which in a Yahgan is an encouraging weak point.

“Of the new arrivals from Wollaston I can say little as yet.

“School is held daily—9 to 11 A.M., and 2 to 3 P.M. Night school, 6 to 7 P.M. ; and for three advanced boys 7 to 8 P.M., in addition. The pupil teachers I take between 12 and 1 P.M. Saturday night, prayer meeting.

“Stores, &c., fill up the day.

“All the natives enjoy good health at present, but the measles being on the W. Falkland, keep us a little anxious. They are all in very good humour, and are working steadily and pleasantly.

“We have not received the last two mails yet, so are quite out of news.



“October 27, 1888.

“All work, &c., is going on pleasantly and well at Keppel. The natives are in good health, and I have never seen them in better spirits, or more happy in school and work. My time is fully occupied with six hours' school, &c.

“The measles are on the West Falkland, and keep us uneasy ; were it to lay hold on the Indians, the consequences would be terrific ; but we are taking every precaution.

“H. BARBROOKE GRUBB.”

## OOSHOOIA.

R. LAWRENCE writes :—

“Ooshooia, *Tierra del Fuégo*, October 18, 1888.

“As the ‘Allen Gardiner’ is now at Wollaston Island, and the ‘Comodoro Py’ is expected to leave for Sandy Point, I embrace the opportunity of writing.

“The cases of tools, &c., for Mr. Ince's department, parcels of clothing, &c., sent out in May last, have only just arrived, partly owing to the long absence of the ‘Allen Gardiner’ at the Falklands, and the ‘Comodoro Py’ failing to bring them from Sandy Point. Our best thanks are due to the many kind friends and supporters who have laboured so long and indefatigably to supply the needful clothing for the Fuégian people. I therefore beg to acknowledge, with sincere gratitude, the receipt of valuable garments for the natives of *Tierra del Fuégo* from the following fellow-workers for the Southern Mission :—Mrs. Teape, Edinburgh ; Mrs. J. Waters Coldicott, Southend ; Mrs. C. J. Brook, Meltham Mills ; Mrs. Howard Pagett, Tamworth ; Miss Watson, Stroud ; Miss C. Parker, Derwen ; Miss Banks, Sydenham ; Miss Gruggen, Chichester ; Mrs. Allen Gardiner, St. Leonards ; Mrs. Mandell, Leamington ; one parcel from Wimborne, &c. &c. The parcels kindly sent by Mrs. Teape for the three natives, George Oococoo, Edmund Ha-sha-wya, and Robert Yenoowa, were received with great delight and expressions of gratitude and surprise that a lady in England who had never seen them, and who knew so little about them, should manifest so much interest in their happiness and welfare.

“The removal of one from our midst who had been with us such a comparatively short time was so unexpected, that every one feels the loss very deeply, specially our dear fellow-labourer who was her beloved partner in life. God has enabled him to bear the trial with Christian patience and submission. He needs much of our sympathy in such trying circumstances. We have also lately experienced much sickness among the natives, and notwithstanding the efforts of Mr. Aspinall,





several of them have died. Mrs. Hemmings' work in the Orphanage has suffered in losing some of the best and most useful girls, though two or three had shown signs of failing health for some time. We have seriously considered the subject of removing any child (when sickness first commences) from the Home to some place appointed to receive them in proximity to the Orphanage, where Mrs. Hemmings can watch the patient and give every case the needful attention, without the risk of the disease spreading among the girls, as there is always much fever, and consequently great danger. To facilitate this it will be necessary for Mrs. Hemmings to have an assistant in the Home.

"In a parcel of clothes for the natives just received was found the enclosed note, containing the sum mentioned, as a subscription for the 'South American Missionary Society Magazine,' which I shall place to my debit next quarter :—Miss Le Creu, 10s.

"It has given me great pleasure to receive two texts, taken from the Gospel by St. John, in the Yahgan language, painted on two large sheets of leather cloth, on rollers. The lady has kindly promised to do more. I am pleased to say they are a valuable addition to our service room, as they are not only ornamental but very useful. I shall be most thankful to receive any such (painted or printed) from any one who wishes to assist us in this manner."

"November 15, 1888.

"It is now the beginning of summer in Tierra del Fuégo, and we have not yet been able to finish planting and seed-sowing. It is always very late in the spring before our gardens are dry enough for digging, but this season (specially during the past month) the weather has been so unfavourable, that we have often been unable to do any outdoor work. After the long and trying winter we have looked forward, hoping for something a little brighter and pleasanter. Now we have almost every day very piercing winds and heavy snow-storms, which every one feels even more than in winter. During (what is termed) our summer we have many very cold windy days; the few vegetables we can grow give us much labour, and are seldom satisfactory. But still we are thankful for the little we can do. Many who have been at Ooshooia were unable to judge fairly of the weather in this country, where the changes are so sudden and frequent.

"At the present time every one who wishes to be industrious is very busy. The natives who have gardens, and are still in possession of a few cattle, have much work to do for themselves. As I am in a great measure dependent upon others (who only visit the Mission station occasionally), the difficulties are not a few in connection with the necessary employment of all the people for the health and happiness of every one who comes under the influence of the Mission. I feel as much as ever the



necessity of being continually among the natives, not only in the school-room week-day and Sunday, but in every house and wigwam when at work for themselves, or otherwise engaged. Some of the greatest difficulties arise from want of more inclination to industry in the natives. Those who persevere often overcome their natural feelings of idleness; but there are many who give us much trouble during work-hours by being negligent and thoughtless. We have daily to exercise a great deal of patience in teaching them the value of time, and how to make the best use of it. If left but a little to themselves, they soon become careless and indifferent; and when reproved, their excuse is, they had forgotten the instructions I had given them. This applies to the women as much as the men, about their own personal appearance, the cleanliness and decency of their dwellings, and the work of the Station in general. If we wish to succeed in our labours among the Fuégians, we should remember that (at all times, specially among this people), 'Example is better than precept.'

"Mr. Ince has lately had a severe illness, partly from a cold, and adverse circumstances. Dr. Segers, from the 'Gobernacion,' has kindly attended him, and I am thankful to say, under his careful treatment, he is now progressing favourably, though still very weak and unable to resume his duties. We have decided that he shall go to Sandy Point in the 'Comodoro Py' for a little change, and we hope it will prove beneficial for his health.

"J. LAWRENCE."

## WOLLASTON ISLAND.

RS. BURLEIGH writes:—

*"Wollaston Island, Tierra del Fuégo,  
October 24, 1888.*

"My husband fully intended writing himself to thank you for so kindly sending him, for our poor people, the scrap book; they will be quite delighted with it, and particularly the natives at our Station, for up to the present the great majority of them have been quite in ignorance and darkness about better things. . . . We arrived here last Sunday week, and found the poor creatures in a dreadful state. I do not think the people at home can form any idea of how they are in their wild state. Before Mrs. Willis and myself could go on shore my husband had to go first and make them ready to receive us. So far they have seemed to wish to be very friendly, and eager to be employed by the Mission.

"I shall never forget the first service that we held with them; after it was over, the men flocked around my husband, and the women and





children came up to us. First they looked aghast at us for some minutes, then they all laughed at us ; after that they came nearer and wanted to feel our clothes, and wondered at everything they saw. I told them in Yahgan that we were their friends, and that we had left our land and friends to come amongst them to help them, and to try to do them good ; they all threw up their arms and said, ' All friends.' One oldish woman then came forward and wanted to take my little girl away from me, saying at the same time that ' two of her boys had gone to Keppel, and that it was only fair that she should have ours.' My little Katie was very much amused to-day ; the same old woman came in her canoe and presented her with a necklace and a shell. I fancy that she still entertains the hope of getting her. On Tuesday the site for the new Station was chosen, and in the afternoon we hoisted the Chilian flag and held a service on the spot where our hut is being built. Until we can get a house, we are quite contented to live in a small hut. There is a great work before us, and we ask your prayers for us that we may have health and strength to labour faithfully for our Master, and that we may be able, with God's help, to lead many of these poor souls out of their darkness and to lead them to Jesus who loves them. One poor old man we have very ill, and yesterday he asked my husband where God lived, and if He was soon coming to Wollaston. This will show you how dark they are ; and to get to see this poor man he has to crawl on his hands and knees to get into the filthy hovel where his wigwam is. We must get them into log huts as soon as possible. We are asking kind friends to help us in the way of clothing, &c., but the garments must be dark, and of some warm material. My dear husband is so busy from early morn until late at night."

Mr. Burleigh writes :—

*" Wollaston Island, October 24, 1888.*

" I have just laid aside my tools for the day, and, as the ' Allen Gardiner' will be free to leave for Ooshooia in a few days, I hasten to write.

" We arrived here on Sunday, October 14, at dusk, about thirty hours from Ooshooia ; I immediately went on shore to see the natives, of whom I found exactly the same number as on our former visit. Many, however, were fresh-comers, several of the regular residents having gone off for eggs, fish, &c., so that on their return there will be a numerous party.

" It would be impossible for me to picture our reception, or the pleasure the poor people felt and expressed at our return, and on hearing that I had come to stay. I felt very gratified, on going on shore, to feel that they were still disposed to receive us.

" The first thing next morning Captain Willis and I started off up the inlet to look for a suitable site on Grevy Island, but were not



successful, as the water was not sufficiently deep within two miles, and the wood and fresh water quite another mile and a half from the only place which seemed desirable, and that would have been right in the teeth of all the bad weather from the south ; so we retraced our steps, and decided to look over Bayly Island, and see if that was more favourable.

“Early next day we landed on Bayly, and, after a good deal of going to and fro, lighted on a good situation close to wood and water, and, moreover, it is near the native settlement. Here I decided to build our little house, if we could get the right to settle permanently. The land is decidedly inferior to that on Grevy, but that must, so far as we can see at present, be the place for the stock. I brought two sheep and two goats from Ooshooia, and landed them on one of the small islands adjoining Grevy, to pick up flesh, as we shall soon want to kill them.

“Having selected the site, I employed all hands to fell trees and clear a space for the house and garden, and to collect stones on the beach to form a landing-place. It is just a week since we commenced ; a fine piece of ground has been cleared, several tons of material for a jetty collected, and to-morrow I hope to put the finishing touches to our little home.

“The crew of the vessel have helped me very much, and Captain Willis has been very kind indeed.

“I think the lean-to will just hold our stores ; our own little room must take in any overplus.

“On Sunday week we had a very enjoyable service outside the native wigwams. I spoke to them from the text, ‘Behold I bring you glad tidings of great joy.’ The poor people seemed deeply interested, and there was the most reverent attention. It was a curious sight to see them all sitting round, and one ran no little risk from the number of savage dogs which were continually prowling about. I have held services each day on the shore, and last Sunday we met together under the shelter of our roof.

“I found the natives quite well, with the exception of one poor old man and two women ; the women are decidedly better to-day. The old man is worse. I have made another mixture for him to-day, and left him with a strong poultice on his chest ; I hope there will soon be an improvement in his case also. I think we have the confidence of the people, and it is very pleasant to have them come to you for advice. Yesterday a sailing schooner came in from Sandy Point, and directly the boat was seen coming up the inlet, all the party of men, women, and children came round where we were working and sat around the camp fire, and would not leave until the coast was clear again. I really think we shall be permitted to do a good work here, and I am pleased to feel that already I have been able to arouse a slumbering mind in the case of



the poor sick man. Last evening, ill as he was, he crept out to the service, and as I saw he was very weak, I persuaded him to go home again ; but he said he would rather come in, and, calling me aside, he said, ' Is God very far away, and did I understand that He is coming down to earth again ? ' &c. He has been thinking of these things for days, and I was glad of the opportunity of deepening the impression made ; it may be that he is to be removed from us, and that this is the preparation of the Holy Spirit. I am very happy in my work, and now I want to be on shore to go forward in real earnest. My dear wife shares my feeling, and I do hope we shall be helped and strengthened to ' work while it is called to-day.'

" I shall be very pleased to receive our supplies from home, as also letters from you. A whole budget of mails is lying somewhere, for we have had none since May. I shall send a canoe to Ooshooia in a few days to see if any have reached there ; at any rate, we shall receive some on the return of the ' Allen Gardiner ' from Sandy Point, with stores for both stations.

" For garden produce we shall be largely dependent on Keppel, as the climate here, so far as we can judge at present, is rather uncertain ; a great deal more rain and wind than Ooshooia, though perhaps less frost. I am clearing a piece of land, and shall plant potatoes and sow other seeds, to see what we can do. I forget whether I asked you to send me any seeds ; if not, will you kindly include a small parcel of common vegetable seeds in the last order ; a few fish-hooks also would be very acceptable, and if you could afford us a net it would be a great boon to us.

" I hope in a few days, when the work is a little more forward, to have a good look round the island, that I may be able to make some necessary preparations by burning, fencing, draining, &c., &c., for any mode of work which you may decide upon. I think *cattle* chiefly should be introduced at first, sheep when the ground has been burnt and worked over, including a few wether sheep for occasional consumption.

" I will write as soon as possible, and let you know the result of my research ; in the meantime I hope to hear from you anything that has been already decided, as to the planting out of natives, &c., so that I may be guided in my plans for their reception.

" Here I must stop, as the ship is leaving directly, and I have more to finish off for the mail. " L. H. BURLEIGH.

" P.S.—I forgot to mention that we are now comfortably settled in our little home ; it is very close quarters, and not a few discomforts, but we are very happy and hopeful for the future.

" Last night we were kept awake for hours by an oration on the mussle heap, and the wailing of women, and barking of dogs ; they are just beginning again, but I hope they will get tired sooner to-night and let us rest in peace."



## Paraguay Mission.



THE following is from Mr. Henriksen :—

“ *Asuncion, November 14, 1888.*

“ You will see from the above that I am down here ; the Government seemed to have forgotten all about my petition ; the Chambers closed without coming to treat the question, and I had in view to wait till next session or asking for the goods on guarantee. I did the last in a letter to the President, and I was promised an answer very soon ; but time ran on and no answer came. We had promised the Indians clothes, and, as we could not fulfil this, something was to be done, so I started again with Mr. Bartlett for Concepcion. Not finding an answer there, I took my passage and came down here. The order had been given to the Custom House here, and remained there also forgotten till I arrived here and went to the Presidency to ask for it. I have it now in my pocket, and leave here for Concepcion to-day, and hope that I will be able to tranship the things into another steamer passing up river. It has been a most painful delay for us, and many a day has been lost passed on the river travelling to and from Concepcion on this affair. Often we have been becalmed or the wind has turned against us, so we have had to wait for a steamer to take us up ; besides, the long drought and excessive heat often knocked us up in the boat. To row up is impossible, no human being can stand it for any length of time, and we have thirty miles against a strong tide—south wind must be awaited. To take the Indians to row will not do ; they get tired in a very short time, and it is difficult to feed them on the river ; besides that, the delay in fulfilling our promise to them (they could not understand the reason) has cooled their affection, and they retired from us. I took down the Casique and his son one day to show them our goods in the Custom House, but it had no lasting effect.

“ Now, I hope we shall get on in all goodwill with our people, and, in possession of all our things, start afresh. May God grant us His blessing, without which we shall not make any headway in our work, in which much patience is required.”

“ *Riacho Fernandez, November 23, 1888.*

“ My last letter to you was addressed from Concepcion and enclosed in the third book of my diary. This was posted at Concepcion on my return from Asuncion, whence I had written you some days before. You will be glad with me to learn that we have now landed all the goods, and that I had only to guarantee the Duties till next session of the Congress, when they will pass a vote for my petition. After three days' waiting on the



river bank at Concepcion with the goods, Bartlett and myself camping out in the boats, the steamer 'Bolivia' arrived, took in the cargo, and towed the boat. We arrived here at midnight on the 21st, the goods being landed a little higher up the river on a sandbank, whence we brought them here in our boat the next morning. The box of slates has turned up, but the steel is gone. Would you kindly take the slates out of the list I sent you at the end of last month?

"We found Mr. Robins here all right, but he had suffered much from loneliness, and had had to live on his gun, the meat we left him having gone bad the day after our departure. He says that it is 'hard work to depend on your gun for a living.' The Indians left working with us the day before we left for Concepcion, and have not yet taken it up again, nor have we seen them, but I suppose they are having a kind of holiday.

"The Casique is now at our door, and says that he will come back with all his people. He is also speaking about other tribes coming to war with them, and is asking how many guns we have, and if we would help them against their enemies. We are now treating with them, and hope, with God's help, that we now will have the so much desired start. We can now clothe them, for which they will be very pleased.

"It is so that our many anxieties turn into service and strengthen us in our souls, and it is with the greatest sense of gratitude that we start on our work again, hoping that now another part of our difficulties are left behind.

"We are all in best health, and standing the heat (which is sometimes burdensome) with all courage. "ADOLFO HENRIKSEN."

Mr. B. O. Bartlett writes :—

*"Riacho Fernandez, Villa Concepcion,  
"Paraguay, October 27, 1888.*

"I am glad to say that our illness at Rosario soon passed away and did not do us much harm, and I hope to enjoy my health in this country as I did in Texas (God willing). And by seeking health and strength from Him to go forward, I trust it will not be long before we are able to teach the natives that our Master is theirs also. I am at present by myself in charge, as Messrs. Henriksen and Robins went down to Concepcion yesterday and have not returned yet, and I am afraid will not to-night, as there is a very strong north wind blowing, which will be dead against them coming up. Last night eleven Indians arrived from the large Indian village inland, and say they are going to work for us a little while. This morning they worked for about four hours, and then the idea came into their heads to go fishing, and they all started off to a lake about half a mile from here and told me they would be back this afternoon and bring some fish. I notice in these natives more willingness to



work and be taught than the Indians of North America ; they are also very much more obedient, and they also think a great deal of the medicine chest, and come for a dose when they are not feeling quite well, but on the whole they are very healthy, only getting now and then rather bilious from over-eating. I hope by this time you have received a few photographs Mr. Henriksen took of some of our surroundings, and our store-house and tent. Also I expect he has told you how everything is progressing.

“B. OAKLEY BARTLETT.”

#### EXTRACTS FROM THE DIARY OF B. O. BARTLETT.

“*Tuesday, November 6.*—Thinking it would be interesting to our friends at home, I send an account of my last trip to Concepcion with Mr. Henriksen. We started for town about 6.30 A.M. in the boat, with a slight easterly wind blowing, but after about an hour out the wind ceased, and we had to drift down the remainder of the way, and arrived about 6.30 P.M., after taking twelve hours for a distance of ten leagues. As we expected a letter from the President about our goods, Mr. Henriksen went direct to the Post Office, but found no letter at all, so we decided to get what stores we wanted and return home next day, if there should be a favourable wind up river.

“*Wednesday.*—Went into the town and got everything we wanted.

“*Thursday.*—Put all our things in the boat ready to start as soon as possible, and about 5 P.M. we made a start, but only got about 2½ leagues up when the wind failed, so we anchored for the night.

“*Friday.*—Had a slight wind and made about one mile further, but had to anchor and stay all day, and, as the wind was still north, we weighed anchor and sailed back to Concepcion, so as to see if there should be a letter by the s.s. ‘Posadas’ from Asuncion.

“*Saturday.*—Went to Post Office, but no letter, and as the s.s. ‘Bolivia’ was in and bound for Asuncion, Mr. Henriksen decided to go down and see the President and have things settled.

“*Sunday.*—All the stores being in the boat, I had to camp there to take charge of them, and about mid-day the wind came up from the S.E., and I made a start, but did not go far, as the wind shifted to the N.E. and blew me down river about a mile on to the opposite bank, and I had to get into the water up to my waist and pull the boat along till I got up above town, and then shoot across. Slept in the boat, and about midnight the wind sprung up from the south, and also a very heavy rain, so that I had to bale the boat out three times and got drenched to the skin.

“*Monday.*—Wind still S.E. and pouring rain, and at daybreak I made another start and got about twelve miles up, and there had to anchor, as the wind went to the north. Rained all day, so that I had no chance to dry my clothes and blankets, and had to sleep in everything wet.



“ *Tuesday.*—Rain most of the day and strong N.E. wind blowing, and having eaten all my provisions I went back to town about 4 P.M., and put all the things in a room which we had at our disposal.

“ *Wednesday.*—Rain stopped and a very calm day, which I spent with a Mr. Stark, manager of the Custom House.

“ *Thursday.*—A very strong south wind, but did not start, as I expected Mr. Henriksen by the s.s. ‘Posadas,’ which arrived about 4 P.M., with him on board ; he having found that the President had sent the letter to the Custom House officer at Asuncion, to be sent on here, and it had been given to one of the Concepcion Custom House officers to take with him when he had done his work in Asuncion, and he seemed in no hurry to leave.

“ *Friday.*—Mr. Henriksen looked up everything in the Custom House and got fresh supplies for the Station, and then got everything ready for the s.s. ‘Bolivia,’ which is expected to-morrow and would take everything on for us to the Station.

“ *Saturday.*—Got all the goods down to the steamer’s landing-place, but she did not come, so we slept in the boat and fought mosquitoes all night.

“ *Sunday.*—Stayed all day in the boat, which was a very hot place in the daytime, and in the evening the s.s. ‘Onyx’ arrived from Asuncion, and the pilot told us the ‘Bolivia’ was to leave to-day and would not be here before Monday night or on Tuesday morning.

“ *Monday.*—Waited all day in the boat, and a very hot day it was.

“ *Tuesday.*—S.s. ‘Bolivia’ arrived about 10 A.M., and we got all our goods on board. Got to a place called Sapatero Quay about 5 P.M., and stayed three or four hours taking in wood for fuel. Arrived at the Station about 10 P.M. after a tedious trip, but little the worse for the bad weather.

“B. OAKLEY BARTLETT.”

## URUGUAY.



HE Rev. R. Allen writes :—

“ *Fray Bentos, November 19, 1888.*

“I beg to enclose synopsis of services—July, September.

“Early in July, by invitation, I visited Parana, at the farther side of the Entre Rios division of my district, a long and expensive journey, and disappointing in its results, partly from indifferent weather, partly from sickness.

“Another time I shall be able to make the journey much more easily by the railway from Gualeguay Chu, now in course of construction.



Being in Parana, I was unable to resist the urgent request of the Sante Fé people for a Sunday. I obtained Mr. Adams's permission by telegraph. The services were well attended, and I greatly enjoyed my visit. Of course you will know all about the place from Mr. Adams. A clergyman is greatly wanted, and a school. But no one seems to take the lead in organising.

“Early in August I visited the riverside camps on this side, opposite Buenos Aires, and held services at Martin Chico, Conchillas, and Colonia. This was the first service held at Conchillas, which is a new place, where quite a little town has sprung up round the stone quarries connected with the Buenos Aires Harbour Works. The number of English will increase as the work progresses; and Mr. Talbot, the manager, hopes to have a resident schoolmaster and lay-preacher. He most kindly placed his house at my disposal for the service, which was a hearty one, the Misses Talbot playing and leading the chants and hymns.

“Running your eye down the synopsis you will see that services have been recommended at Concordia and Salto. I allotted between them the first Sunday of each month. The plan fell through for the present month through an unforeseen change in the itineraries of the steamboats. After the new year, I fear my visits must be bi-monthly instead of monthly, as the free passes of all clergymen on the river are then to cease, and the expense would be very great. The change is not pleasant for me to contemplate. It will entail on me a serious increase of physical toil and discomfort; and, worse than this, I shall be at home much less than I am at present, which is saying a good deal.

“To one who, like myself, if he is anything, is a herald, a messenger carrying the good tidings far and wide, obstructions arising in his path, especially if unexpected, must needs seem grievous. Yet I have much to be thankful for in the facilities hitherto afforded me by the Platense Company. Besides, after all, the great thing is that my message should find acceptance. And, in this regard, visiting now towards the close of the year, and considering all the circumstances, I cannot find it in one either to be unthankful or despondent.

“ROBERT ALLEN.”



## Brazil.

### MISSIONS TO SEAMEN.

#### PERNAMBUCO.



#### FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PERNAMBUCO MISSION TO SEAMEN.

“ September 18, 1888.

“I have now the pleasure of laying before you the fourth annual summary of work among seamen in this port.

“It is four years since I landed here to begin a settled mission to seamen. Previous to my coming, one or two friends had tried what they could do for the spiritual good of seamen by visiting the vessels on Sundays and holding a religious service on board. This was voluntary service, but there was nothing definite or settled in it ; but it was this effort, I believe, which started the idea of a permanent mission to seamen. The Rev. J. Midgley took the matter in hand and corresponded with the South American Missionary Society as to their giving some help and to find a man for the work. They promised to give £100 per annum, and sent me out.

“On my arrival the Vice-Consul, Mr. Hughes, kindly introduced me to the authorities of the Custom House, the Prison, and the Hospital, and explained the nature of my work. I found the place *a home* for beach-combers; drunken, vagabond sailors, who made a practice of begging, and, in some cases, by visiting houses in the suburbs, were a terror and a nuisance to ladies. There were four or five boarding-houses flourishing on the follies of sailors. The Prison was unvisited, and the Hospital only occasionally.

“Beach-combers are now the exception ; the boarding-houses have collapsed with one exception, which maintains a precarious existence by taking in an occasional runaway sailor. The hospital is visited regularly twice and often three times a week, and the prison when there are inmates. This is a general view of the work for the four years past. The following account will give an idea of the work of the fourth year.

“Services were held every Sunday when there was a vessel available for service; but not every captain is willing to give his vessel for the service, or he will make excuse that he is discharging coal and his vessel is dirty. When possible, services have been held in the Sailors' Home in the evenings ; but not many sailors get ashore as a rule, or if they do, do not all care to attend a service. These facts must be taken into consideration in reference to the figures which follow as to services held and the



attendances at them. Number of services held, 68 ; attendance, 1,121 ; vessels visited and had reading, 268.

“The vessels are as follows :—English, 132 ; American, 25 ; Norwegian, 73 ; Swedish, 12 ; Brazilian, 3 ; German, 9 ; French, 3 ; Danish, 5 ; Dutch, 4 ; Italian, 1 ; and Portuguese, 1. I have paid more than a hundred visits to the hospital, and five or six to the prison.

“I have usually found from six to seven sailors in the hospital on my various visits, and had the pleasure of taking a good supply of reading to them. I distributed tracts and Gospels to the Norwegian and German seamen, and, where possible, spoke with those who understood English. Last Christmas, through the kindness of a friend, with a little help from the Offertory Fund, I took in some Christmas fare to the patients. I had a plum-pudding made, and bought a cake and some grapes and oranges for the most sick ones, and some tobacco and pipes for all. There were fourteen cases in all, and their faces lit up considerably when on Christmas Day, after my morning service, I put in an appearance with a porter bearing the box of good things. I had the things made up in parcels, so that I had only to give each his parcel, and with a wish for a ‘Happy Christmas,’ left them to return and enjoy my own.

“Christmas fare in the hospital consisted of *two bananas* over and above the usual fare.

“I paid some eight or ten visits to the Portuguese Hospital, visiting some Norwegian captains who were there. My visits were welcomed by them, as also the tracts and books in their own language.

“I paid frequent visits to the late Mrs. Patchett during the last months of her life. Where there has been sickness I have tried to be of use.

“In the Sailors’ Home I have treated some four or five cases of fever, brought on, in most cases, by hard drinking. These are the class of cases that often develop into yellow fever. I have taken them in time and prevented aught worse. I have treated three cases of injury which required the needle and surgical knowledge to set right. This month there has been a lad in the Home for five days, with a bad leg, burned last January, and not yet well. He was to be sent home, and had to stay a few days for the steamer. During this time I dressed and cleaned his leg daily for him. We were enabled to bring him from the hospital and carry him to the steamer on the stretcher which I recently made. This, my own idea, is likely to be very convenient.

“This month I was requested to see what could be done with reference to a man who had been employed in a glass-factory here. He was turned out into the streets by his employer for neglect of duty. He had another version of the story, but at all events was out of doors. The Missionary to Seamen is the usual resource in such cases, and he was brought to me to see if I could not get him away. I started a subscrip-



tion, and at the end of a fortnight collected 151 milreis to pay for his passage, £10, and the rest to pay for his board at the place where some friends had lodged him.

“The Sailors’ Home, which has been in existence over two years, has been of great good, superseding to a great extent the low boarding-houses in the town. The principal consulates send their men to the Home; and the men, in the majority of cases, appreciate its cleanliness and comfort. During the two years of its existence there have been 441 men boarded and lodged, and of these there have been 40 cases of charity. These latter have been men of different callings, but all belonging to the great brotherhood of hunger and want; and they have had their wants supplied, and have been helped up, and on their way again. This drain upon the receipts of the Home has necessitated a draw, once and again, upon the fund of the Mission. As in the first year, so in this also £50 has been needed to meet the loss. The full particulars of the Home affairs have been set out in my report of the second year of the Pernambuco Sailors’ Home.

“One hundred copies of that report were lithographed, and copies given by the Treasurer, R. Fenton, Esq., to the subscribers to the Mission. The remaining copies are being distributed to captains, so that they, too, may know of the work going on here.

“PHILIP JAMES WALKER,  
“*Missionary to Seamen, Pernambuco.*”

## Chili.

### LOTA.



THE Rev. J. A. Dodds writes:—

“*St. Andrew’s Parsonage, Lota, Chili,*  
“*November 23, 1888.*”

“I am now able to give you the results of our bazaar held on the 2nd inst. in behalf of the Mission.

“It was held as usual in the English schoolroom, Lota Alto, kindly lent for the occasion by the manager of the Lota establishment, Mr. H. Perry. The evening was fine and favourable, though the night closed in with a norther and rain. The room did not appear so crowded as on former occasions, yet there seems to have been no lack of buyers, for from 8 o’clock, the hour of opening, till about 10.30 the fair vendors were kept busy. The stalls were presided over by the following ladies: Miss Miller, Miss M. Miller, Miss Mills, Miss Price, and Miss Watt, all of whom are



most valuable workers, the Misses Miller pre-eminently so. The refreshment table was most efficiently served by Mrs. Dodds and Mrs. J. Jones, assisted by Miss M. A. Needham. I am sorry to say that three of my children were very ill at the time, suffering from a severe form of hooping-cough, complicated with acute bronchitis and congestion of the lungs. On account of a sudden change for the worse in the condition of our eldest boy, my wife was called away at the height of the sale. Mrs. Jones, however, proved herself equal to the task, and presided alone most successfully over the refreshment table till the close of the bazaar.

"I am glad to be able to say that the children are now convalescent, though they still have the hooping-cough, which seems in no hurry to take its departure.

"The success which has attended the sale is a cause for warm congratulation, especially to those who worked so earnestly for it. As last year's bazaar was more successful than the one before it, so this has outstripped last year's by \$23.87. The net receipts at the sale are \$306.27; donations to the bazaar fund \$25, making in all \$331.27. The gross receipts at the sale were \$322.47, but expenses incurred by the refreshment table, and the freight and dues on the box of articles received from England from Miss Cannington, amounted to \$16.20 in all.

"The Committee at home will note with pleasure this very satisfactory result. I certainly was not sanguine enough to expect so favourable a result; and, but for the increase of gifts of work from friends outside of Lota, we should not have been so successful. The Missionary boxes have not yet come in, but we will get them in shortly, which will add a trifle more to the year's receipts. By the end of the year, I hope to be able to send you an account of the year's work and finances.

"JAS. ALLAN DODDS."

## Special Meetings held in the Society's Rooms DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY.



ON Thursday, January 3, at noon, the usual New Year's meeting for prayer and praise took place, and was attended by a large number of friends, who filled the room. The address was given by the Bishop of the Falkland Islands, and amongst those who offered prayer, and whose presence added to the interest of the occasion, were the Rev. F. H. Stokes, grandson of Captain Allen Gardiner, and Mr. E. C. Aspinall, the medical and general superintendent of the Southern Mission; while Henry Katannash, the native Fuégian, brought to England by Mr. Aspinall, impressively read a portion of Scripture, thus bringing home to the minds of those present the reality of the change which had been wrought in him and in many



of his fellow-countrymen. In the absence of the chairman of the General Committee, W. Hughes Hughes, Esq., J.P., presided.

The Bishop's words, uttered in the course of his address, should stimulate all to renewed exertions. In the past, he said, there had been signs of God's blessing, together with much encouragement ; and, looking to the future, there was great reason to ask for God's direction ; but they must obey the voice of God as they listened to it, and follow the guidance of His finger as it pointed the way. Clearly and distinctly that voice now says "Go forward," and the finger as steadily points to the lost and perishing souls to whom it is our happy and blessed privilege to send the glad tidings of salvation.

The First Quarterly Meeting of the Metropolitan Workers took place on January 8, at 7 o'clock, when Henry Morris, Esq., Chairman of the General Committee, presided. Here again the portion of Scripture was read by the Fuégian native, and prayer was offered by the Rev. M. Sweetnam. An excellent and encouraging address was delivered by the Rev. Gilbert Karney, incumbent of St. John's, Downshire Hill, on the last words of the tenth verse of the ninety-second Psalm, "I shall be anointed with fresh oil." In the course of some practical remarks by the Chairman he said : "I want this to be clearly stated, that the great object we have in the Committee is to get spiritually-minded men to work with us. . . . I was greatly impressed with one line in a sermon by the Bishop of Rochester. It was this : 'What every faithful preacher should always have in view is conversion ;' and that is what this Society wishes to keep in the foreground of all its work."

The Rev. R. J. Simpson, Capt. Poulden, and Mr. Farmer spoke on the first subject for conference—"How best to increase the amount of Metropolitan contributions."

The second subject, "The best method of obtaining new openings," was spoken upon by Mr. Ponder and the Rev. M. Sweetnam, while the third and last, "The formation of Juvenile Associations," fell to Mr. Aspinall, who treated it in an admirable manner. Altogether it was a very profitable occasion, to be followed, it is hoped, by many others of an equally interesting character.

The Farewell Meeting to the Bishop of the Falkland Islands was held on January 15, and leave was taken of Mr. E. C. Aspinall and Henry Katannash at the same meeting. The room was crowded with old and new friends, who united in showing sympathy with those who were so soon to embark for the distant field. Mr. Henry Morris, the chairman, said they had met together to bid farewell to their friend Bishop Stirling on his return to South America, and he wished to say how glad the Committee had been to see and welcome him, and to hear his opinion on matters connected with the work in South America, and in their name he now committed him to the loving and watchful care of that God whom they all served. He was sure, he said, that the Bishop would believe that



the one desire of the Committee was to find men of God for the work. They wanted the pure light of the Gospel to shine out clearly in South America. In the name of the Committee he bade the Bishop a loving farewell, and prayed that he might be an instrument in the hands of God of advancing the interests of the Church of Christ in South America.

The Bishop said he felt gratified for the kind expressions which had been addressed to him. He was thankful for the measure of confidence the Committee had reposed in him, and that he had always had their kindness and goodwill on his side. After speaking about the work, the Bishop addressed a few earnest words to Henry Katannash and afterwards to Mr. Aspinall. He was pleased that Mr. Tyerman, who was present, was likely to be ordained. The result of his examination just held had given him great pleasure and satisfaction. In conclusion, the Bishop thanked the Committee and friends present for their sympathy, and said it had always been a comfort to him in the distant field to know that the Lord's people remembered him at the Throne of Grace.

The Bishop then offered earnest prayer, followed by the Rev. R. J. Simpson, and closed the proceedings with the Benediction.

The Bishop, the Superintendent Missionary, and the Fuégian Christian, are all now on their way back to South America, to do their several parts in the work of evangelisation ; and prayer is asked for their preservation and safe return to the field of work, and that they and all the workers may be abundantly prospered in it ; and this is a fitting time to remind ourselves that we too need grace to do our parts also, that the Bishop and our brethren be not straitened through our failure.

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## Proceedings in the Provinces.

**W**E have two months' work to speak of ; and as those months have been characterised by considerable activity, it is impossible to treat of the work in detail. The Bishop of the Falklands, who left our shores on the 17th ult., was indefatigable in his advocacy of our cause, both in the pulpit and on the platform. In our last article we mentioned his approaching visit to Nottingham, Wakefield, and Barnsley. The success of these visits was undoubted, specially that to Nottingham, where a conversazione, with a curio exhibition, was held, and a great deal of interest excited. The local secretaries, in an able report just issued, draw attention to the growing income derived from Nottingham. This is encouraging, for, as at Liverpool, so at Nottingham, the income had in recent years shown a terrible decline, owing to the death or departure of friends. The Bishop's sermons or meetings at Clevedon, Bournemouth, Beckenham, Croydon, Tunbridge Wells, and Weymouth, one and all, produced excellent results. At Croydon we obtained a pulpit for his lordship, which we have sought after for years past without success, viz., St.



Matthew's, and we trust it may be open to our Society again, periodically if not annually.

Mr. Aspinall and his Indian companion took meetings at Clifton and Plymouth on their way to the port of embarkation for South America and must by their presence have recalled to the minds of our older supporters the visit of the four Fuégians to England in 1865.

Alongside with these special efforts our regular home staff have been steadily at work during the last eight weeks, and the December Register showed more than forty sermons and meetings to have been taken in the provinces, the collections exceeding £150. From the North we were glad to hear of the active steps being taken to further the work at Liverpool and Nottingham in the formation of influential committees; also that Miss Oldfield has accepted the Hon. Secretaryship for Scarborough, and the Rev. F. Griffiths for the Isle of Man. In the latter we have a warm friend in the new Bishop, who in that respect is like his esteemed predecessors, who both spoke and preached more than once for the Society.

Mr. Grundy has been engaged almost constantly since we last wrote in the pages of the Magazine, and of all his engagements none has been fuller of promise than his visit to Ipswich, a great town full of Missionary activity, and yet one on which our Society had yet made hardly any impression. From the tone of the large meeting which he addressed we hope for great things in years to come. Nor must we forget to mention our Clerical Secretary's two week-day sermons and drawing-room meeting at Lowestoft, which among them produced some £17. Turning from East to West we are struck by the good collections made for us in December at Weston-super-Mare and Cardiff. At the former we have lost a good friend by the death of Prebendary Hunt but we rejoice that his successor at Holy Trinity is a hearty supporter of the Society, and himself preached the annual sermons in his own church. The same double service was rendered for us at Cardiff by the Rev. J. C. Thompson. At the Combe Down anniversary, held on the 21st ult., the largest amount ever collected there was announced by the chairman.

It will greatly assist us if hon. secretaries will write and fix a time for their visits, or simply state that last year's date shall be an annual fixture.

The recent "Sale of Work" at Clifton proved highly successful, and we heartily thank Mrs. Longman and Mrs. Parker Jones, who devised and carried it out. Mrs. Longman has been a friend of the Mission almost since its first formation.

## PRAYER UNION.

The following are the subjects of Praise and Prayer for Monday, February 11th.

1. We praise God for the good care and protection He has graciously vouchsafed to our missionaries in Paraguay, and for the happy prospects of the Mission derived from the favourable attitude of the Paraguayan Government, and the friendly reception of the Indians.

2. We pray God to speed safely over the seas to South America our Bishop and Mrs. Stirling, and also Mr. Aspinall and our Fuegian convert, Henry Katannash, to bless their journey to His glory, and to further His work in South America by their faithful labours.

3. That events at the Southern Mission may be overruled by our Heavenly Father for His Praise and Honour, and the present and future welfare of the native people.





SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE, FEBRUARY 1, 1889.

Contributions thankfully received from December 23, 1888, to January 24, 1889, for the Financial year 1888.

Amounts received for the year 1889 will be acknowledged in March Magazine.

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

DONATIONS.				£	s.	d.
Floyd, Henry A., Esq. ....	2	0	0			
Greville, Rev. E. S. ....	10	0	0			
Richards, Mrs., per Rev. R. J. Simpson .....	0	10	0			
For Special Reserve.						
Garnett, Thos., Esq. (moiety) .....	25	0	0			
In Memoriam.....	50	0	0			
SUBSCRIPTIONS.						
Balmain, Miss .....	1	0	0			
Balmain, Rev. W. ....	0	10	0			
Baron, Miss, per Rev. C. Davis.....	2	0	0			
Brassey, Right Hon. Lord.....	10	0	0			
Beamish, Col. ....	1	1	0			
Cornish, Mrs.....	1	1	0			
Darbyshire, Chas., Esq. ....	2	2	0			
Duncan, Miss.....	0	10	0			
Floyd, Henry A., Esq.....	1	1	0			
Forbes, J. G., Esq. ....	1	1	0			
Gripp, Mrs. F. ....	0	10	6			
Holden-Turner, F., Esq.....	1	1	0			
Macandrew, J., Esq. ....	2	0	0			
Macandrew, Mrs. J. J. ....	1	0	0			
Stanley, H. F., Esq.....	0	5	0			
Towers, Alfred J., Esq. ....	1	0	0			
Watson, C. Hugh, Esq. ....	0	10	6			
Weymouth, Miss A. C. ....	0	10	0			
ASSOCIATIONS.						
METROPOLIS.						
Acton, per Rev. C. M. Harvey .....	1	9	1			
Bayswater, per Miss Keating .....	0	19	0			
Do., coll. by Mrs. Colville .....	1	5	0			
Bermondsey, Rev. C. D. Lawrence (sub.) .....	2	2	0			
Do., St. Andrew's, per Rev. F. R. Sugden, Mrs. Clementson's coll.	0	3	6			
Do., St. Andrew's, W. D. Gilbey ..	0	1	8			
Bethnal Green, St. Philip's, per Rev. R. Loveridge.....	4	15	6			
Brixton, Christ Church, per H. J. Rickwood, Esq.....	2	11	2			
Brompton, per John Fisher, Esq. ..	8	15	6			
Chelsea, St. John's (colls.).....	1	10	3			
Clapham, St. Paul's, per Mrs. Forrester	15	3	11			
Do., per Mrs. Lillingstone.....	1	0	6			
Do., per Mrs. Logan .....	0	10	0			
Do., St. James's, per J. T. Rowland	0	6	6			
Greenwich, St. Paul's, Miss Collingwood (coll.) .....	0	6	0			
Hammersmith, coll. by Master Sydney Mason .....	2	0	3			
Harlesden, Jas. Mudie, Esq. (sub.)..	0	10	0			
Highgate, Miss K. Robson.....	0	10	0			
Highgate Hill, per Rev. H. S. Field	0	4	5			
Hyde Park, per Miss White .....	15	4	9			
Islington, St. Mary's, per Rev. W. H. Barlow .....	1	19	3			
Do., St. Andrew's, Barnsbury, per Mr. A. Pape .....	1	1	1			
Do., St. Stephen's, Canonbury, per Miss B. Sansom .....	9	4	5			
Do., per W. Hughes-Hughes, Esq., Mrs. Oldham (coll.).....	2	0	0			
Kensington, St. Barnabas, per Mr. Tyerman (colls.) .....	0	5	0			
Do., per Miss Litchfield .....	5	17	0			
Do., per Mrs. Pennell .....	1	11	0			
Kidbrooke, per Mrs. Poulden .....	17	15	0			
Do., Juvenile Assoc., Miss Marshall's coll. ....	3	7	0			
Kilburn, St. Mary's, per Miss Watson	4	16	0			
Do., Holy Trinity, per Jas. Rhind, Esq. ....	6	0	6			
Lee, Lewisham, Blackheath, &c., per D. Couty, Esq., on a/c	£10	0	0			
Do., per Miss E. Couty ..	£5	13	0			
	15	13	0			
Do., per Miss Couty, Bible Class, £14	9	7½				
Do., Juvenile Association, including £2 per Mr. Barff.....	£32	10	3½			
	46	19	11			
Do., Rev. J. H. Fairbanks .....	1	1	0			
Maida Vale, Emmanuel Church, per Miss Allcard .....	16	2	8			
Mayfair, per W. Cunningham, Esq.	1	16	11			
New Kent Road, St. Andrew's, per Miss Shields .....	0	15	4			
Do., St. Andrew's, per Mr. Jennings	1	2	9			
New Southgate, Mr. James (coll.) ..	0	6	6			
Putney, per Miss Bradley .....	1	12	6			
Regent's Park, per Miss Birks.....	3	0	0			
South Kensington, per Mrs. E. Harry Woods .....	6	19	6			
Do., per Bishop Stirling, coll. by Mrs. Daniell, for Entre Rios ..	10	0	0			
St. George's-in-the-East, per Rev. C. H. Turner, M.A.....	22	2	0			
Strand, St. Mary's, H. H. Bennett, Esq. ....	0	5	0			
Streatham Common, per Mrs. Cow..	64	17	9			
Sydenham, per Rev. J. Waters Banks .....	23	1	3			
Do., per Miss J. Crouch .....	2	2	8			
Tuffnell Park, per Mr. J. F. Bird ..	3	3	3			
Wanstead, per Miss E. Absolom ....	6	6	8			
Westminster, per Mr. J. Newman ..	0	10	0			
Wimbledon, per Mrs. Mercer .....	5	3	0			
Do., per Mrs. Walker .....	6	0	0			
PROVINCES.						
Aldbourne, per Miss E. Brown.....	4	9	0			
Appledore, per Miss Kingsnorth ....	4	7	8			
Ashton-under-Lyne, per Rev. T. B. Dixon .....	3	14	6			
Bangor, per Rev. D. W. Thomas ....	25	0	0			
Bath, per Rev. H. Bothamley .....	24	17	7			
Bengeo, per Miss A. Murrell.....	0	7	0			
Birkenhead, per Miss Sparke .....	3	0	0			
Bishops Waltham, per Mrs. Brock ..	0	12	6			
Blandford, A. B. ....	0	10	0			
Bournemouth, per Miss Sullivan ....	10	2	0			
Bracebridge and Canwick, per Miss Clarke .....	12	15	0			
Brasted, Miss Murray .....	1	1	0			
Bridlington, per Miss M. Curtis ....	1	15	0			
Brighton, per Rev. W. W. Selwyn..	17	8	6			
Bristol and Clifton, per E. W. Bird, Esq. ....	64	17	9			
Do., C.S. ....	0	2	6			
Broxbourne, per Miss Searle .....	10	10	0			
Burghfield, per Rev. D. Harrington	1	16	3			
Burneston, per Mrs. Bedale .....	1	15	6			
Calne, per Miss Henly .....	2	5	0			
Cambridge, per Mrs. Beedham.....	15	14	0			
Do., per E. T. Clark, Esq. ....	0	2	0			
Canterbury, per Miss Williams ....	12	15	7			
Do., per Col. Horsley .....	38	10	9			
Catfield, per Miss Rope .....	1	0	0			
Chapel-en-le-Frith, per Miss Noon ..	5	4	0			
Cheltenham, per R. H. G. Wilson, Esq. ....	15	11	8			



# SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE, FEBRUARY 1, 1889.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Chichester, per Miss Emma Gruggen	19	0	0	Richmond, per Bishop Stirling, coll.			
Chobham, per Rev. H. S. Acworth ..	2	0	0	by Mrs. Murray for Argentine			
Clevedon, per Mrs. Goddard .....	14	6	0	Republic .....	50	15	
Colchester, per Rev. R. T. Burton ..	13	7	6	Do., per Miss Bushnell.....	7	19	
Combe Down, per Rev. C. G. Acworth	25	6	8	Rochester, per Miss Drawbridge ....	6	13	
Croydon, per Mrs. H. C. Watson ....	12	11	4	Do., per Rev. W. S. Hill, M. by			
Do., per Rev. J. M. Braithwaite ..	1	10	6	Rev. G. W. Grundy.....	3	2	
Darlaston, per Mrs. S. Partridge....	6	17	9	Romford, per Miss Moss.....	2	9	
Darlington, Miss Clarkson (coll.) ..	0	6	6	Sandown, &c., per Miss Garland ....	4	16	
Do., per Miss Pritchett .....	0	15	0	Sherborne, per Miss Parsons.....	5	9	
Darsham, per Rev. J. Thorp .....	0	11	7	Shiffnal, per Miss Collins, for Sao			
Derby, per Miss Gell .....	22	4	6	Paulo .....	0	13	
Do., per Miss Latham .....	8	12	4	Shrewsbury, per T. F. Poole, Esq. ..	16	14	
Dorking, per Rev. H. Sturdy, S. by				Southampton, per Colonel Ward ....	7	12	
Rev. G. W. Grundy.....	5	11	6	Southborough, per Miss Foy.....	14	5	
Eastbourne, per Mrs. Gregg.....	19	19	6	Southend, per J. Waters Caldicott,			
Folkestone, per Miss Nairne.....	6	10	0	Esq., M.L. by Mr. Farmer, &c. ....	4	18	
Freshford, Master Foster (coll.) ...	0	14	6	Southport, Mrs. Coalbank (don.)....	10	0	
Frodingham, per Rev. E. M. Weigall	4	4	8	Southsea, per Miss Lush.....	8	11	
Glynde, per Mrs. Averill .....	0	10	0	Do., per Mrs. Blake .....	0	5	
Guildford, per Miss M. F. Cole.....	2	15	0	Southwell, per Misses Gaster and			
Halifax, per Miss Holgate.....	0	2	6	Heathcote .....	18	9	
Hastings and St. Leonards, per Mrs.				Surbiton, per Miss Newton .....	11	12	
A. Gardiner .....	41	18	6	Taunton, per Mrs. Askwith .....	13	4	
Holme Eden, per Rev. G. T. Valen-				Tewkesbury, per Miss Goodricke ..	3	15	
tine .....	0	10	0	Thurloxtton, per Mrs. Bartlett .....	1	2	
Ipswich, St. Mary's, per Rev. Canon				Trowbridge, per Mrs. Bayfield Clark	2	7	
Bulstrode, S. by Rev. G. W.				Tunbridge Wells, per Miss Mugger-			
Grundy .....	0	10	0	idge ..	34	19	
Do., St. Matthew's, per Rev. T.				Do., per Miss A. D. Hamilton ....	3	4	
Haslewood, M. by Rev. G. W.				Do., Mr. J. C. Knocker .....	0	2	
Grundy .....	0	15	0	Wallington, per Miss Tomkinson....	19	17	
Do., St. Peter's, per Rev. W. Berry,				Waterloo, per Miss M. Evans .....	3	9	
S. by Rev. G. W. Grundy .....	1	13	6	Weymouth, per Miss Thring .....	1	15	
Do., Town Hall, M. by Rev. G. W.				Winchester, per Mr. F. R. Johnson..	0	5	
Grundy .....	3	4	3	Do., per Miss Marsh.....	10	1	
Keighley, per Miss Smith .....	0	6	3	Worthing, per Miss Hide .....	2	11	
Lamorbey, coll. by Master C. Bea-				Yeovil, per Rev. H. T. Beebe .....	0	7	
mish.....	0	4	0				
Leamington, per Mrs. Mandell.....	37	3	2				
Leatherhead, per Rev. F. E. Utterton,							
S. by Rev. G. W. Grundy .....	2	10	8				
Leeds, per Miss C. Tetley .....	7	9	0				
Lincoln, per Mrs. Moss .....	16	2	6				
Liverpool, per Herbert W. Rowe, Esq.	14	4	0				
Do., per Miss H. M. Willis.....	1	3	9				
Longfield, per Rev. W. H. Duke ....	1	10	6				
Loose, per Mrs. Mannering .....	8	2	6				
Lowestoft, per Miss E. Horman							
Fisher .....	32	0	2				
Maidstone, per Miss Lucy Hills ....	3	5	0				
Do., per Rev. D. Fox, S. by Rev.							
G. W. Grundy .....	2	16	5				
Do., per Rev. N. Dimock .....	1	11	0				
Manchester, per Miss C. M. Cooper..	2	18	0				
Do., per Rev. Preb. Macdonald....	12	9	6				
Matlock Bath, per Rev. C. Baker....	5	3	3				
Meltham Mills, per Mrs. C. J. Brook	14	19	4				
Minchinhampton, Brimscombe, &c.,							
per Rev. W. H. Lloyd .....	4	18	8				
Newcastle, per Miss Harrison .....	0	5	0				
New Malden, Juvenile Association,							
per Mrs. H. H. Taylor .....	9	18	3				
Norbiton, from a Working Man ....	0	16	6				
Northampton, per Mrs. Gale .....	5	18	0				
Paington, per Miss Derry .....	0	10	0				
Plymouth, Juvenile Association, per							
Miss Inskip (bal.) .....	2	5	0				
Do., per Mrs. Edlin ..	8	12	3				
Portsea, per Miss E. J. Hall .....	0	17	6				
Reston, &c., per Rev. B. C. Huntly..	9	14	1				
Ramsgate, per Mrs. Humble.....	10	4	8				
Reading, per T. B. Garland, Esq....	1	1	0				

## IRELAND.

Athy, per Mrs. Minchin.....	2	6	
Ballinasloe, per Mrs. Lambert .....	0	10	
Belfast, per J. T. Abbott, Esq.....	2	9	
Do., per Rev. J. Bristow.....	1	17	
Castledawson, per Miss E. S. Feegan	1	8	
Cavan, Derry, and Donegal, per Mrs.			
Gahan .....	45	0	
Charleville, per Miss Harrison.....	0	15	
Cloverhill, per Rev. W. P. Lowe....	0	9	
Co. Cork, per Miss Townsend .....	24	7	
Douglas, per Rev. G. P. Quick .....	6	13	
Drogheda, per Miss Eccles.....	0	3	
Dundalk, per Lieut. Sullivan.....	1	6	
Do., per Rev. J. G. Rainsford ....	2	10	
Glenarde, Galway, per Miss Wentzse	0	10	
Greystones, per Mrs. R. C. Dobbs ..	4	15	
Letterkenny, per W. Carson, Esq. ..	2	5	
Skibbereen, per Miss Fleming .....	4	14	
Tyrrellspass, per Rev. R. Dowse ....	2	9	

## SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, per Miss Jane Ker.....	5	5	
Do., per Miss Shand .....	11	10	
Do., per Mrs. C. Baxter .....	2	15	
Glasgow, per J. O. Mitchell, Esq. ..	1	1	
Montrose, per Jas. Mudie, Esq. ....	5	0	

## FOREIGN.

Chantilly Oise, per Miss F. A.			
Robinson.....	1	0	
New York, per Messrs. Brown, Ship-			
ley & Co., E. W. Landon, Esq. ....	7	15	

## PHOTOGRAPHS.

Cabinet size Photos of Mr. Henriksen and his two Assistants and of Mr. Aspinall and the native Fuegian, Henry Katannash, may be had at the Society's Office, 1 Clifford's Inn. Price 2s. each.



# 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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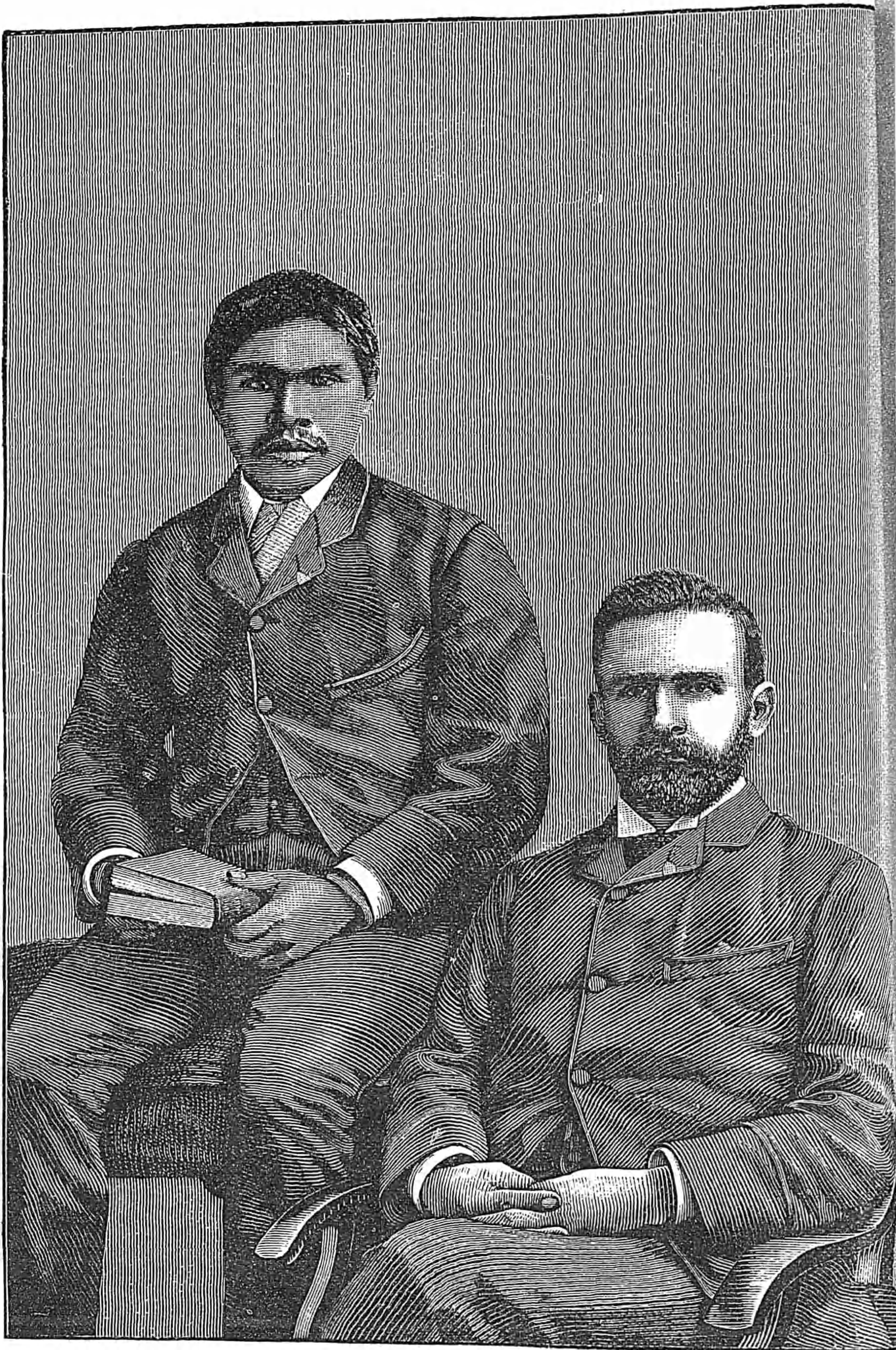
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KATANNASH, ONE OF THE LEADING FUEGIAN CHRISTIANS, RECENTLY IN ENGLAND. SAN  
FOR OOSHOOOLA JANUARY 21, 1889.



# THE SOUTH AMERICAN

## Missionary Magazine.

MARCH 1, 1889.



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

Adams, Rev. G. A. S. (*Jan.* 12).

Allen, Rev. R. (*Jan.* 22).

Brandon, Rev. L. E. (*Jan.* 15).

Davies, Rev. Hugh (*Nov.* 12, 14).

Dean, Mr. C. M. (*Dec.* 12).

Dodds, Rev. J. A. (*Jan.* 4).

Ferguson, Rev. J. (*Dec.* 28).

Grubb, Mr. W. B. (*Nov.* 21, *Dec.* 28).

Hallett, Mr. G. (*Dec.* 16).

Henriksen, Mr. A. (*Dec.* 26).

Hooper, Mr. Thos. (*Nov.* 24, *Dec.* 20, *Jan.* 15).

Lewis, Mr. J. (*Jan.*)

Mosley, Rev. H. (*Jan.* 16).

Moxey, W. H., Esq. (*Jan.* 10).

Robins, Mr. J. C. (*Dec.* 24).

Sparkes, Rev. A. Lee (*Jan.* 19, 20, 22).

Walker, Mr. P. J. R. (*Jan.* 7).

Whaits, Mr. R. (*Nov.* 20, *Dec.* 29).

The General Committee held a Meeting on the 14th ult.

The next Meeting will (p.v.) take place on the 14th inst.

The Finance Committee held Meetings on the 7th and 21st ult.

The next Meetings will (p.v.) take place on the 7th and 21st inst.

The total amount received from January 25 to February 23, 1889, for the financial year 1888 (not yet closed) was £737. 14s. 6d.

The total amount received from January 1 to February 23, 1889, for the year 1889 was £236. 4s. 8d.





## GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

**W**E earnestly trust that before this number is issued, Bishop Stirling and Mrs. Stirling will have safely arrived in South America, and that Mr. Aspinall and Henry Katannash may have reached the South.

Our friends will read the letters from the Paraguayan Chaco with deep interest, but will find that, amidst many cheering prospects, there are difficulties and drawbacks arising in no small degree from the introduction of intoxicating drink amongst the Indians, and of the many vices which are communicated to the poor natives when they come in contact with what is called civilisation, proving most forcibly that the only civilisation worth having must be founded upon the Gospel of Christ.

It will be observed that Mr. Henriksen considers the "fields so white to harvest" as to hope for another missionary being sent out. But it is clear that the Committee is bound to pause at such a request, however warranted by the circumstances, until the state of the Special Fund enables them prudently to comply with it.

We trust Mr. Sweetnam's excellent example may be followed by many of our clergy, and prove successful in stirring up their people to warm sympathy in the work of our Society.

The Chaplaincy at San Paulo is vacant. An assistant-chaplain, long needed, is about to be appointed to Rosario.

The Annual Meeting will be (D.V.) held this year at Sion College, Victoria Embankment, close to Blackfriars Bridge, on Monday, April 29, at 3 P.M. Further particulars will be announced in our next issue.

We have great pleasure in announcing that the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge have generously voted £400 to the church fund for building a new church at Stanley, in addition to the £200 previously voted; also Bibles, Prayer-books, maps, and educational books, to the value of £9. 14s. 8d., for use in conducting services and school work at Ooshooia and Wollaston Islands. Her Majesty the Queen has graciously sent a contribution of £30 towards the erection of the new church at Stanley.



## CLOSING OF ACCOUNTS FOR 1888.

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

*In view of a probable deficit of about £650, including the deficit of £465 carried forward from 1887 and not met by special contributions, we would earnestly appeal for special donations on account of the old year, inasmuch as every additional £1 thus contributed will reduce the charge we must again make upon our "Reserve."*



## Paraguay Mission.

R. HENRIKSEN writes as follows:—

*"Riacho Fernandez, December 3, 1888.*

*"Mr. Robins, I am glad to say, is an extremely useful man for this station, and with God's blessing upon our labours we may look forward to much usefulness derived from his many-sided skill, which in part we can expect to be acquired by some of our boys. He has already shown his patience in managing two boys, teaching them use of saws and chisels, and the other day, when the smith's forge was in use, they all admired his work.*

*"Mr. Bartlett, our farm bailiff, is also most useful, and the boys have taken a great fancy to him, especially as he has a great deal more physical force than any of them. He is also most patient in dealing with the people; of course, as an unmarried man, he is not exposed to the expenditure as any of us married.*

*"It is my most earnest wish that the Committee will duly consider this mission. I feel daily that the future of this work is much depending upon our getting acquainted with as many Indians as we possibly can at the present, and by all means in our power attracting them by kindness and instruction. There is no time like the present, and I often feel that we ought to occupy more places and make our influence felt among the people, who now try to employ Indians instead of labourers, and thereby inculcate still more all the bad habits and vices among these poor and ignorant people.*

*"At different establishments up river there are about 1,000 Indians, and hundreds of children, the men working in the woods being paid with*



a few rags and *gin*. I had a peep into the stores at Asuncion, and saw the piles of demijohns of *gin*, which I was informed was the favourite drink of the Indians up river. 'When they get a demijohn of *gin* they work with renewed energy and force.' I think that the people in connection with these establishments would gladly welcome any persons who would go there and establish a school for the Indian children, not to speak of the hundreds of Paraguayans who are at work there without any means of spiritual care, giving free rein to drinks, fights and gambling. It is now such a notorious place that the worst of people resort there, and it was told me that they could muster 1,000 men. I cannot too much impress upon the Committee that the field in the Paraguayan Chaco is a large one—the largest one the S.A.M.S. has yet occupied—and that no energy should be spared in any sphere of the Society's work to further the efficiency of this. Time rolls on, every year will see new changes, commerce making rapid entrances everywhere, the way of the world is to make much money in the shortest possible time, and by every means coming within the reach of capitalists. If we tarry much in extending our work we shall remain with a dozen men and half a dozen children; the rest will be scattered among the various people seeking a field for their labours in the Chaco, who, finding that a couple of Indians will do their work, will employ them.

"I am just giving you this brief sketch to urge upon you that time is short, and that we are only at present beginning on a very small scale. This place ought to be our chief station, but we ought from here within the next year, to extend our work, viz., put up near to a settlement where there are Indians, to teach the children, and employ the old people as we do here. I am now well on the way with a vocabulary, and hope that, with God's help, I shall soon get hold of the means of communication, when we shall have the right grasp on the people; but no time should be lost in establishing the head-quarters. A little steam launch must be at our disposal. We must be known, and our object must be propagated among the Indians. The 'Bethel Flag' of the S.A.M.S. must become familiar, and in God's love may it be as a bright star to those poor wanderers. Let us hope that God will stir up His own people with renewed effort to support this work with all their might.

"We have hitherto had little success with our gardens. We are left with a few beans and a small piece with corn, melons, and pumpkins, but the drought of the year is prolonged, and our seed got in the ground very late, so that now it is by watering every evening that we keep our plants alive. This will of course be altered when we can select our time, and by-and-by the ground gets more fitted for the reception of seeds. We are told that it takes five years to get a farm into full order; at least, it will take that time before we can get any fruit as oranges, bananas, coffee, &c.

"I would like, with the Committee's consent, to speak to the



manager and agent of ——— with regard to the Indians on his establishments up river, as it will be an advantage to him that a school be established for the Indian children ; he may in part support it, or it may be supported by the government. Would you then be prepared to send out another Missionary ? I am anxiously looking forward to the Committee's decision on working animals and milch cows, as the sooner we get well settled here the better.

“ Have the Paraguayan bondholders not yet consented to our settlement on their land ?

“ We all trust and hope that, as the Church entered upon a new year yesterday, so has our work now entered a new period. All the Indians are very satisfied and willing. Some of our boys are doing their best to speak Spanish to us, and they are all eager to pick up what they can. We trust that they feel now that we are really desirous of their well-being.

“ We are also thankful to our Heavenly Father for all good gifts of grace, and material welfare—strength and health—and feel that we are progressing towards our object every day. It is a work of patience and love, but if God is for us who can be against us ? He has graciously guided us on day by day, and will not leave us nor forsake us ; therefore let all who have interest in this work labour on in faith ; God will help us, and bless our efforts to serve Him faithfully.”

“ *Riacho Fernandez, December 26, 1888.*

“ Since my last letter to you, we have had many disappointments from the Indians. It is true that we expected a good deal of trouble, and, as they are ignorant and heathen, we could not expect much consideration from them. They live for food and drinks, and have no idea of anything better. The few things I have been able to explain to them, with regard to the benefit they would derive from improvements under our teaching and guidance, have not been grasped, and the corruption of their minds is still strong. As soon as the goods arrived from Concepcion we were obliged to dress the Indians, as we had promised them clothes. They promised on their part all that we wanted, and some even repeated their promise of abstinence from intoxicating liquors quite voluntarily. Another tribe arrived (the same which stayed with us for some time on our first arrival, and worked well with us), whose casique is considered the best of the Indian casiques on the coast. We were asked to receive them and help them, and, as there would be plenty of work for everybody, we consented and took them, but I am afraid of the whole being a plan among them to live on us, and, at the same time, to indulge in all their vices and savage customs. A week went smoothly, but then they commenced to fall off in work and be very idle ; from idleness it went to drink, and all promises and laws were broken. A sham quarrel was got up about some axes, and they commenced to demand all sorts of things from us. Then we con-



sidered the matter over, and found out that we had done them no good, and that if we were not to turn over another leaf, and try hard discipline, we should only spend money on them. I had to go to Concepcion, as our provisions were nearly at an end. I left the matter standing, and determined to return as soon as possible. I was eight days away, of which six days were spent in the boat on the river. I had to engage a man who I thought would do as interpreter to the Indians, at the same time as he helped me with the boat up river (and we had some stiff rowing to do); but at our arrival Mr. Robins had settled the matter, and cut off all supplies, which might seem a little hard but really was the only thing to do, as the Indians had broken their promise to us. Of course, being unable to explain thoroughly the matter to them, and show them in detail their bad ways, no argument could be used, and I am inclined to think that their intentions were premeditated, so they all left their camp and went down river, and the last I heard of them was that they were selling skins, &c., and I fear some of their good clothes, for drinks.

“I know that you will all sympathise with us in our great disappointment, and still lift up your hearts on behalf of these poor children of the desert, who are helped by the white man, who knows better, to continue in the vices which he has taught them.

“We have determined to give them another chance, employing them and paying each man for his work in food, give no more clothes, and then try to get hold of their children. Three men and their wives are near to us, and they have been in here on several occasions begging. They have done a little work, such as cutting firewood, &c., for which we have given them a little corn, but that won't satisfy them, and their complaint is that it is not enough. Then we urge them to work more and they will get more, but they are old men and won't work. If they come back in numbers we are determined to try our new rule, and thereby give them another chance and, as well as I can, explain that they have deceived us, and that they must give up their drinking if they will remain with us. God is our stronghold, and His will be done, and His will be the victory.

“I have before alluded to some large establishments up river where there are many Indians, all speaking the same language. The chief manager of all these places passed up river on the 22nd of this month and stopped here to pay us a visit. He very kindly invited me to come with him, as he was going to visit all his establishments, and thus would give me a good opportunity to see the number of Indians all over the Chaco. I accepted his invitation, and have seen great numbers of Indians up the river. At each one of his eight establishments there are one or two tribes, and at the chief place there are more. The most northern place, Puerto Formosa, is said to be only some forty miles from the great Indian village called ‘Toldo Guazú,’ and the local manager of that place told me that he had been in there, and says that there are some 4,000



5,000 Indians scattered about close by, and that they all cultivate the land, and even sell their surplus products to the workmen at the place. The Indians there have cattle and horses, sheep, goats, poultry, &c. They come in small groups and work for fifteen days or a month at the time for their food and a shirt or a pair of drawers. Inland there are many children; and I think they are, on the whole, better people than ours.

“Till lately there has been a great drawback to any missionary work in those places, as they kept the Indians working for drink, but now drinks of all kinds have been stopped, and I was very pleased to see the good order kept up.

“From the census there must be 1,500 Indians connected with the different places. Where they work they do so by themselves, and the workmen are not suffered to interfere with them. There are about 500 children among them. Of white people there must be about 2,000, and the places are growing rapidly. The head-quarters, ‘Puerto Casado,’ contains 50 houses and about 800 people. There was a kind of police sent up, but they have been withdrawn together with the strong drink. They proved the most corrupt of the lot.

“There is a great field for missionary labours all up the river. We went up 300 miles from here, and on the Brazilian side I saw hundreds of Indians at work and many children, all heathen. At one place a family had twelve children under teaching; all behaved very nicely. The owner has built a chapel, and wants to have a priest up to baptize them. It is up there that the hostile tribes sell the children of their slain enemies.

“The owner of the eight establishments I visited owns 3,200 square leagues of land, with 40 leagues’ front to the River Paraguay, all on the north of Itopucumí to the frontier or Fuerte Olimpo.

“The inland settlement called the Toldo Guazú consists of many villages scattered over the high land in the centre of the Chaco, the distance from the coast varying in proportion as the land runs north-west or north-east; so here we have a trail from certain of the inland villages, while in other parts they have other trails, and at Puerto Formosa, about two hundred miles north of this, the village is quite near the coast. Last year, when I was travelling up there, there were only two establishments, and at these there were only slight communications with the Indians, while now six new places have been started, with many labourers, stock, &c.; so the fields are now much better known, and intoxicating drinks having been stopped, progress in the right way is made easier.

“We are having a very hot and dry summer, and while both the rivers Paraná and Uruguay have overflowed their banks, and caused great inundations, we have still a low river, although it is rising very quietly. Our gardens contain but a few pumpkins and melons. If insects will leave them a few weeks more, it will be our only harvest; everything else has



failed. Our corn has been spoiled by immense flocks of parrots eating the still green cobs, and no gunpowder can keep them away. They often supply us with a meal—in fact, they gave us Christmas dinner.

“As the harvest has failed everywhere up here about, there is great scarcity of food, which, when to be had, is very dear and inferior. Also the insects have become very troublesome with the dry weather, and we are sometimes fighting mosquitos and sandflies both day and night.

“But all these troubles are counted as nothing; we are not here to find everything easy. What troubles us more is that time flies, and we have not yet been able to teach these poor people the message of salvation, to open their understanding for something better and lasting both now and for eternity. We cease not morning and evening to bear them before the Throne of Grace, believing that God is able to open the way, and to show great things to His people. May He grant us His richest blessings, and may His goodwill towards us and all connected with the S.A.M.S. be manifest in the new year upon which we hope to enter, strengthened in faith, hope, and charity. We are thankful for many tender mercies received from His storehouse, for health and protection, and all our troubles and cares we have faithfully committed to Him, who will in His own good time show us His will, which alone we are desirous to do.

“Wishing to all at home a happy and blessed new year, and that God's richest blessings may rest upon the Committee, and all their efforts to spread the Gospel on this great continent.

“ADOLFO HENRIKSEN.”

## Brazil.

### SEAMEN'S MISSION.

#### RIO DE JANEIRO.



THE following report has been received from Mr. Hooper:—

“*Rio Seamen's Mission Branch,*

“*November 24, 1888.*

“The following is the report of work done by the Mission during the months of October, November, and December, 1888.

“The hospital was visited, and many of the patients therein derived consolation from these visits.

“The Mission and Reading Rooms had a fair attendance, and at a few of the gatherings I was enabled, through the kindness of friends, to give



a series of dissolving views illustrating the 'Pilgrim's Progress,' and others of the same kind ; the men seemed to appreciate the efforts put forth for their instruction and amusement. I might here perhaps be permitted to suggest to the readers of the S.A.M.S. Magazine that valuable assistance might be rendered to the Seamen's Mission by the supply of various sets of games, the more ingenious the better ; I have sets of draughts and chess, but owing to the high prices ruling at Rio, I do not see my way to getting any others unless I get them through the kindness of friends at home. The sorts of games I mean I think go by the name of parlour games in England ; the sets would be of very little use to the Mission unless strongly made and capable of standing considerable usage.

" During the three months, 119 vessels were visited, papers distributed, services held, and the men spoken to as occasion offered.

" Assistance was rendered to what was thought deserving cases, the visible results of which are that in some cases men are now occupying useful positions in life, instead of drifting hopelessly to that last resort of many out here, that is the beach.

" During the month of December the Mission and Reading Rooms were very well attended indeed ; sometimes I was hard pressed to find sitting room for all, but eventually I managed that ; the men seemed to enter very heartily into the singing, and I took care to have plenty of that for them.

" I do not think I have anything further to add to this report. I will therefore conclude by asking the prayers of the Union.

" THOMAS HOOPER,

" *Seamen's Missionary.*"

---

## PERNAMBUCO.

Mr. Walker writes :—

" *Mission to Seamen, Pernambuco,*

" *November 7, 1888.*

" I lay before you the report of my work from the last week in September until the end of October.

" I have visited or given reading to 35 vessels, visiting 21 of that number, the remainder being vessels in the roadstead, which I am not allowed nor able to visit ; 14 were English, 11 Norwegian, 3 American, and the others of different nationalities.

" I held 10 services—5 on ships, the other 5 in the Sailors' Home. The vessels on which services were held were the 'Flora' (3), the 'Parefero' (1), the 'Rose of Devon' (1). The average attendance at the services was 10, but the English vessels in port were few.

" I have much pleasure in announcing that at last I have obtained a



general license to visit the vessels freely, the license to be renewed monthly.

“ I have also a newer and more suitable boat for my work, so that the prospects are brighter than they have hitherto been. I am now enabled to come more in contact with the men in their best moments—namely, away from shore attractions—and I trust that in this way good is being done.

“ I have visited and given reading to H.M. gunboat ‘Flamingo,’ but as only a few men come on shore at a time, and they have no night leave, I have not been able to arrange any meetings for the crew such as I held for the crew of the ‘Ruby,’ when here last year.

“ The hospital has been visited from time to time and reading taken in. There was one death, a Norwegian steward, whom I had visited and spoken to.

“ I also visited and sat with the late Captain Gideon, who died in the Portuguese Hospital.

“ The Sailors’ Home was fairly filled during the month, and showed a balance in favour at the month’s end. This month so far does not promise well. At present there are some 8 or 9 men on the beach, they having run away from their vessels during the past week. Some of them appear to be old hands at loafing about. I hope to be able to get them away soon.”

“ Pernambuco, December 28, 1888.

“ We have just passed quietly through the Christmas-tide. It is very much unlike Christmas at home, but I dressed up our dining-room with cinnamon leaves, and we had a good old English plum-pudding for dinner. I had two captains, with their wives and one child each, and a missionary brother and his intended, to share what we had provided in honour of the day. I myself made two substantial puddings, one for the Home and one for the inmates of the hospital. I made them myself, because last year they were spoiled by the man I had in charge. The Home was decorated with flags, cinnamon leaves, and paper-chain work. I bought a leg of pork, which was roasted for dinner. There was the pudding, pine apples, a melon, oranges, and lemonade, and ten men sat down to dinner. The whole day passed off quietly and well. I also sent some good things to the hospital, as I did last year.

“ Will you kindly thank the Committee of the Missions to Seamen for their grant of the Mission flag? They would like to know the address of the Sailors’ Home, so as to insert in their list of ‘Seamen’s Friends Abroad.’ The address is ‘Sailors’ Home, 4 Rua de Torres behind the English Bank, near the Landing Place.’

“ At the meeting held in October it was proposed to get more suitable premises facing the sea. The place we at present have is small and confined, and cut off from the sea-breezes. Yesterday I sent away a case of measles from the Home. I treated the man myself until the



fever developed itself, when I reported to the Consul what it was. I called in a doctor who is a friend of mine, and he confirmed my treatment, and suggested that the man be sent to the hospital and the rooms disinfected. This was done.

“My little boat answers admirably, and as I have had her fitted with a lateen-sail I am able to get about freely without a lot of pulling. I should like to send you a photo of her some day for the Magazine. I was very pleased to receive among the magazines two sermons of Mr. Spurgeon’s.

“I should be glad to receive some more reading for distribution, as I am run dry again. I wish also to thank the lady who so kindly sent a number of ‘Toilers of the Deep’ magazine. I do not know her address, or would write to thank her. I should like to receive some more of them, but am in urgent need of reading at present.”

“*Pernambuco, January 7, 1889.*

“I now lay before you the closing report for the year 1888.

“During the month of December I visited and gave reading to 24 vessels, divided as follows: 6 English, 6 American, 9 Norwegian, 2 German, and 1 Dutch. On all the vessels visited I received a welcome, more especially on board the Norwegian vessels. But I have been much crippled when visiting for want of English reading matter. All of the vessels in port are loaded and discharged by their own crews, and in visiting them one cannot stop the work, nor will the officers permit it, for the purpose of speaking to the men. Hence the necessity of some good, wholesome reading to leave to be read when working hours are over. A tract, if given alone, would in all probability be thrown aside and not read; but if accompanied by some of the interesting illustrated and other Christian literature, would be accepted and read. Hence I take this opportunity of appealing for a good supply of wholesome reading to while away the idle hours in port and at sea.

“During the month there were 21 men in the Home, of which four were charity cases, with an equivalent of 28 days’ board. The funds stand fairly well.

“P. J. WALKER,

“*Missionary to Seamen.*”

## Emigration to the Argentine Republic.



THE Norddeutscher Lloyd new steamer “Dresden,” of 4,500 gross, and 3,100 net tonnage, just built by the Fairfield Shipbuilding Company at Govan, sailed from Southampton at 2.15 P.M. yesterday for Buenos Ayres, under the command of Captain H. Bruns, with a party of emigrants who go out under the new emigration scheme of the Argentine Government. The



party consisted of 245 souls, viz. : 44 married couples, 56 single men above 12 years of age, 13 single women above 12, and 48 boys and 40 girls under 12 respectively, principally from Southampton and its neighbourhood. The emigrants who embarked were booked by Mr. Abelarde Aldana, Argentine Vice-Consul at Southampton, who is specially authorised by his Government to select the emigrants from the south of England. Among the official personages who witnessed the embarkation were—Señor J. C. Moreira, Consul for the Argentine Republic at Southampton ; Señor Samuel Navarro, Chief Commissioner of European Emigration of the Argentine Republic, who goes out in the “Dresden” with the emigrants ; Señor L. T. Molinari, Consul of the Argentine Republic at Antwerp ; Mr. F. Keller, German Consul at Southampton ; and Mr. H. Guillaume, Consul of Peru at that port. Before starting the emigrants were all mustered on the quarter-deck and briefly addressed by Señor Moreira, who explained to them the leading principles of this great scheme for granting subsidiary or advanced passages for emigrants, the Argentine Republic undertaking to pay all the expenses, the money so advanced to be hereafter refunded to the National Bank, to secure which “each head of family will have to sign at Buenos Ayres a promissory note, binding himself to pay the total amount of the passages for his family within two years and a half, in half-yearly instalments of 20 per cent. each, bearing interest at 8 per cent. per annum. The rates of passages are as follows :—£8 for each person above 12 years ; £4 from 6 to 12 ; and £2 from 1 to 6 ; children under one year free.” The “Dresden” proceeds from Southampton to Queenstown, where she will embark from 1,300 to 1,500 emigrants, principally from Limerick city, Limerick and Clare counties, Dublin city, and the Midland counties of Ireland, the embarkation being arranged to take place on Friday. These Irish emigrants comprise tradesmen of various descriptions, small farmers and their families, farm labourers, and domestic servants. Another large steamer of the Norddeutscher Lloyd fleet, now nearly completed at Govan, is expected to leave Southampton in about a month with a further detachment from that district. The emigrants will all be landed at Buenos Ayres, with their property, where they will be housed and boarded for five days free of charge, and employment is guaranteed at good wages, the parties being sent free of charge to any part of the country where they may choose to reside. The steamer “Baltimore” left Antwerp on the 2nd inst. with 700 emigrants ; the “Calabria” on the 9th, with 1,428 ; the “Leipzig” on the 12th, with 600 ; and the “Havre” on the 18th, with 850. Steamers of the Netherlands-American Company, from Amsterdam and Rotterdam, sailing on December 5 and January 5, took 600 each, and it is stated that all the steamers from Holland are full up to April 5 next. The Argentine Government, it is stated, intend this year to expend five million dollars on emigration purposes for the north of Europe only.—

*Daily Paper.*





## Rosario.

IF Buenos Ayres is destined to be to South America what New York is to North America, Rosario is to be our Chicago, that miracle of Metropolitan growth and activity which is without parallel in ancient or modern history. The older readers of the "Herald" will recall the fact that many years ago, when this pretty city of the river was a dull and sleepy town, we said that Nature had set her in a commanding position, which made it certain that she would take and keep the second rank among our cities. We then pointed out her unequalled facilities as a shipping point and port for cereals.

All these things have come to pass, and even now the achievements of this place have left far behind the most sanguine predictions we dared to make, while the future promises a growth which will make her recent past appear but snail-like creeping. The writer had not visited this place for several years until the other day, and, although he thought he had by reading and hearing kept pace with the facts, he was quite lost and altogether surprised that the half had not been told, and that scarcely anything had been realised of the growth, activity, and elasticity of this place. The tranquil, sleepy quiet of former years has gone, leaving but a faint tradition of former existence behind. The waste places which once abounded have given place to veritable palaces, which fantastical eccentricities of architectural taste make it easy to think were built by Aladdin, the lamp dealer. Great stretches of dusty or muddy roads are replaced by paved streets, where a busy, pushing population crowd their hurried way along to wealth.

We cannot describe in detail what we saw, there is too much of it; and to try would be to attempt a guide-book. Far easier would it be to describe what there was five or ten years ago than the greater mass of improvements since then. Calles Cordoba and Puerto are as crowded as our San Martin and Florida. There, as here, buildings are going up on every hand, and everywhere are anxious-looking advertisements for workmen, so that a man with a trade and a moderate will to work can find it there on every hand.

Standing on the bluff overlooking the Paraná at the Central Argentine Railway Station, one will get a picture of industrial development which well symbolises this impulsive period of our national life. The broad, beautiful Paraná, dotted all along the river front with shipping; the majestic transatlantic steamship, all the grander from her proximity to terra firma, but triumphed over by the mighty bluffs under which she rests, save her towering, tapering spars; the floating palaces of the Platense, the great grain-ships, a pretty group of the graceful but disappearing



American clipper-built brigs and barques, but of which Rosario has more than Buenos Ayres; sloop, launch and pontoon, yacht and steam-launch, with the still verdant islands for background, together make a picture which would be the hope and despair of an artist.

Turning from this to the terra firma, we encounter a great plain literally burdened and choked with material for railways and merchandise for trade. It would seem that the depôt grounds of the Rosario Railway line contained enough to build a line across the continent. New and grand works everywhere. The very earth is torn up, is tunnelled, is piled up or excavated, is graded or is carted away, until one gets dazed and dizzy with the confused energy all around. A disturbed ant hill is moderately quiet beside the Rosario of to-day. New streets everywhere, and old streets remade.

While we here talk about our grand boulevard for years, and yet keep talking, Rosario has started hers from near the city far towards the suburbs. Rosario does not talk, for she has no time for talking, so busy is she doing. We talk for years about our new National Bank building, while Rosario says nothing, but builds and occupies a solid, stately structure very like our own Carabassa's Bank. The Provincial Bank of Santa Fé duplicates it and does not think it worth mentioning. The London and River Plate Bank branch is building a structure which will leave the plain old head-quarters bank here nowhere.

We have here a periodical epidemic of hotel items. Rosario has completed a gorgeous structure of Moorish design, which for ornate, lavish decoration and brilliant colouring has no equal in South America. That staunch, hard-headed, unconquerable blacksmith capitalist, Ross, is covering the city with a spider-web system of tramways, and will yet be the tramway monarch of the Republic, if an iron will, plenty of pluck backed by capital, can do it.

We might continue for columns of space trying but poorly to approach the facts, speaking of the dazzling electric light with which Mr. Cassels' greets the coming and the going of evening trains; of clouds of telephone wires hanging over the citadel of grain elevators, steam laundry port works; of water-works completed, because a Dawney and not a Bateman had the doing; but, after we should have finished, our readers would have been as far behind the facts as we were until we went, and saw, and marvelled. And the journey, too, how changed from former years! Seated in the solid, luxurious saloon carriages of the Rosario Railway, running over a smooth road-bed for eight hours, making the journey with a comfort and ease, which is indicative of the changes made.

Yes, Rosario is the Argentine Chicago, and as her citizens are awake and alert, they will see that no miserable retro-active policy be fastened to her future. But she will push on to her grand destiny. The nation must help her by digging out the channel at Martin Garcia, and at once, and Rosario will do the rest.



## Chuput Colony.



THE services of the Church are continued in this colony by the Chaplain in the Upper Valley of the Chuput, where he resides, on three Sundays in the month, and in the Lower Valley on one Sunday. The Lower Valley is 25 miles distant, and involves a long journey on the Saturday previous. On Monday or Tuesday he returns home, calling at the farmsteads on his way, and sometimes remaining for the night at one of them, where he is hospitably received. Two laymen carry on services and preach at the stations on the other Sundays in the Lower Valley.

An exploring party under General Fontane made, two years ago, a three months' excursion westward, and discovered some excellent land near the foot of the Andes. A second party went up from the colony, and, under the instructions of the Argentine Government, the land was surveyed and mapped out. Some fifty of the colonists went up last September with waggons, bullocks, seed, and implements, to occupy the first allotments of land. It is hoped that means may be found hereafter to provide the new settlers, now 250 miles from Chuput, with a lay reader. The valley is called Cwm-Hyfryd—*i.e.* Pleasant Valley.

In a letter to the Rev. D. W. Thomas, of St. Ann's, Bangor, from our chaplain at Chuput, dated November 23, 1888, it is stated that the growth of that settlement is not likely to be rapid, and does not indicate any need of immediate provision on the part of the Church, but that he has his mind directed to the subject, and will send information from time to time to the Society. With regard to the Upper Valley, where he resides, he (the Rev. Hugh Davies) reports with much thankfulness the withdrawal of the attempt by some of his neighbours to obtain legal power to carry out an irrigation scheme through his allotment of land, which would have endangered the safety of the house he had built, and made his land almost valueless. The matter had cost him great anxiety, and he had once almost decided to return home in despair. It was a real trouble on the spot, though its nature and importance could not be easily explained to those at a distance, and especially to those who did not bear in mind how vital a question irrigation was out there. But now his original proposal had been accepted as the very best possible solution by all, and complete goodwill was restored. The site allotted for the first church now became safe for building on a dry foundation, though on porous soil, and if he could get the grant of £60 promised by the S.P.C.K., he would be able soon to complete the church in the Upper Valley, of which a plan had been sent home a long time ago. The bricks and timber were ready, though not put together. The interior woodwork—*i.e.*, the communion table, pulpit, and reading desk, made of red pine, and the benches of another kind of pine—were already finished.

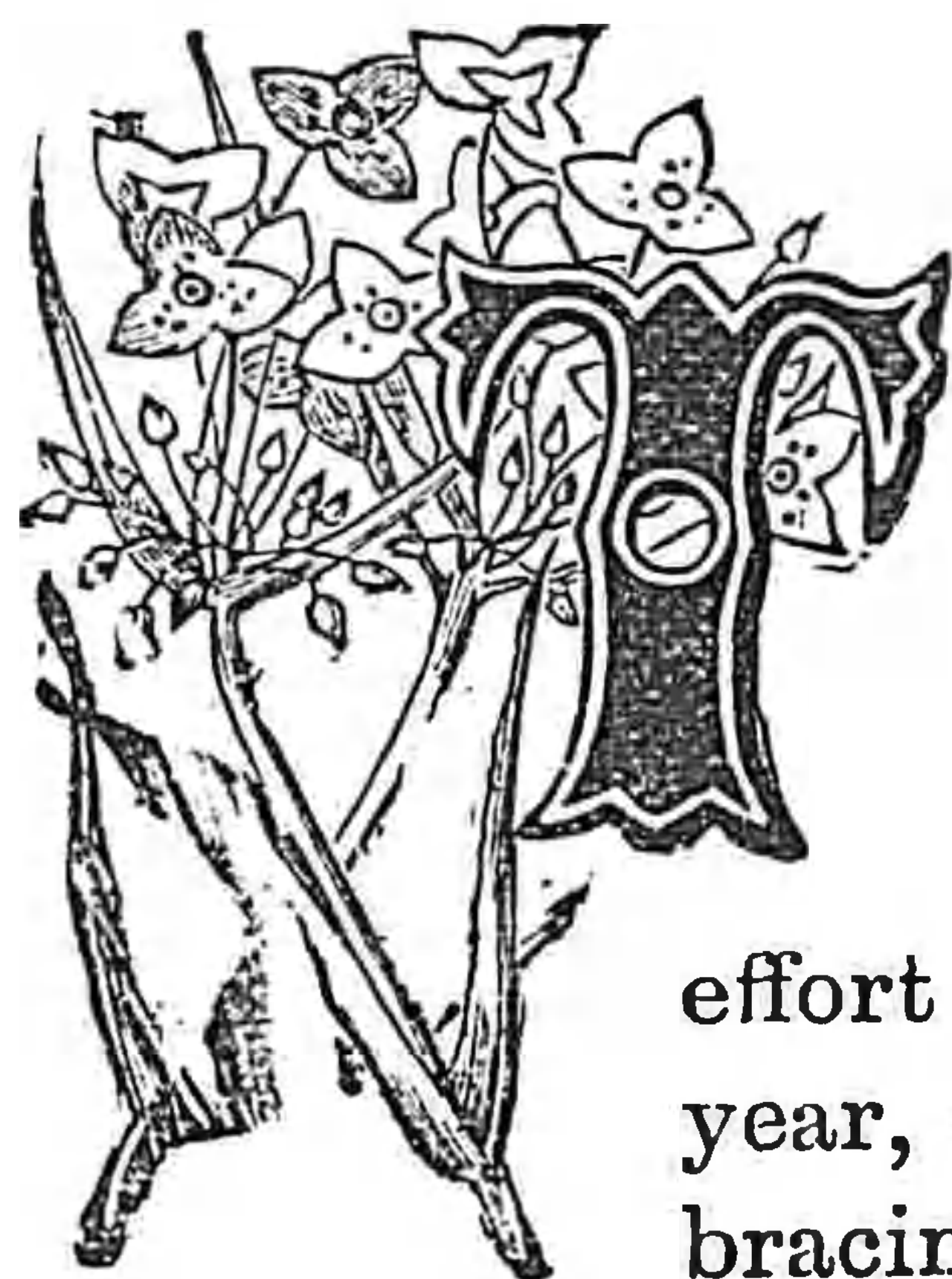


In the Lower Valley, Mr. Erasmus Jones, who had lately come out, and was in charge of the railway station at its terminus, called Trelew, proved to be a valuable acquisition both to the colony and to the Church. He assisted on Sundays as a lay preacher, and was a centre of good influence by his Christian and conciliating conduct. A churchlet, to accommodate 40 or 50 adults, with room for extension if necessary, had been planned for a station called Drofa Gabbage, near the bridge which crosses the river, and exertions were being made to build as soon as possible. This station was four miles from Trelew, and some of the farms near were occupied by Churchmen. Mr. Edwin Roberts, one of the promoters of the Mission, writing to Mr. Thomas, in a letter dated December 13, 1888, confirms the good news as to the preparations for building Church No. 2, and begs that Welsh Sunday-school books may be sent out, as a portion had to go up to the Upper Valley, and wear and tear had told on the rest.

Mr. Hugh Davies concludes a long letter, the substance of which has been given compendiously, by expressing his prayer that what remains of his life may be spent in the service of his Redeemer, and in building up, under the blessing of God, a living temple to the Holy Ghost, in the Chuput Valley.

It will be gratifying to the friends of our Society to have such inspiring news from this interesting part of the Mission field, and to know that Bishop Stirling has promised to pay a visit to Chuput as soon as he conveniently can.

## Church of England Mission on the Isthmus of Panama.



THE Rev. S. Kerr, clergyman in charge of this Mission, reports a decrease in offertories and subscriptions, owing partly to commercial depression, many hundred labourers being out of employment. Notwithstanding, about £632 was raised by extra effort and applied to local expenses. In January of last year, a week was set apart for special united prayer embracing various subjects. The services morning and evening were well attended, and the people evidently devout. Mr. Kerr was obliged to remove to Gatuu, and of course the work at Colon has suffered in consequence; family affliction has also made Mission work difficult for him, but still he has visited along the line regularly during the year. The population of the Isthmus is estimated at 200,000. The baptized members of the Church of England number 3,650, of whom 219 are communicants.



*Colon* has a Church (partly belonging to the P.R.R.Co.), which is now undergoing repairs. Also a Sunday School, which Mr. Kerr superintends personally twice during each month. The Church members in Colon number 900, of whom 120 are communicants. Divine service has been held here last year 209 times, and the Holy Communion administered 114 times.

*Monkey Hill* is in charge of Mr. A. Alexander (Lay Reader), who conducts regular service on Sunday and in the week. There is a Church here the property of the Mission, and a Sunday and Day School, with an average attendance of 15 children. Church members, 450; communicants, 18. A candidates' class is held here. Divine service was celebrated 101 times, and Holy Communion 11 times during the year.

*Bas-Obispo* is in charge of Mr. B. Walker (Catechist), who has been recommended by the Committee for Holy Orders. There is a Church here belonging to the Mission. Also a Sunday and Day School, with average attendance of 11 children; 600 Church members; 36 communicants. Divine service was celebrated 106 times, and Holy Communion 10 times last year.

*Gorgona* is visited by Mr. B. Walker, and has the services of Mr. J. B. Johnson (Lay Reader). Mr. Johnson is desirous of becoming the Catechist here, but at present there are not sufficient funds to support him. The Church was built by the Canal Company under the supervision of the Church of England. Divine service has been celebrated 84 times.

*Culebra* is at present without a resident Catechist. A Church is in course of erection, towards which the S.P.C.K. has promised a grant of £50 when the building is sufficiently advanced to claim it. A committee is taking the work in hand with some energy, and altogether there is hope of future activity. There is a Sunday and Day School, with an average attendance of 23 children. There are 750 Church members, and Divine service was celebrated 60 times.

*Panama* is without a Catechist and without a Church. The hired house in which services were held has had to be given up for want of funds. Services in consequence have not been regularly continued, but the Rev. S. Kerr goes here every month for hospital visits, baptisms and marriages. Divine service was celebrated 80 times, and Holy Communion 7 times last year. There are 450 Church members, 45 communicants.

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The number of baptisms in the Mission during the last year is 258, all being infants, the children principally of Jamaicans and others from different colonies and Americans. There were 27 marriages and 54 burials.

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“Without Me ye can do nothing.”

“I am the Way, the Truth, and the Life.”

“I am the Light of the World.”

“Come unto Me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.”

## What will you do without Him?

I could not do without Thee,  
O Saviour of the lost!  
Whose precious blood redeemed  
me,  
At such tremendous cost.  
Thy righteousness, Thy pardon,  
Thy precious blood—must be  
My only hope and comfort,  
My glory and my plea.

I could not do without Him!  
Jesus is more to me  
Than all the richest, fairest gifts  
Of earth could ever be.  
But the more I find Him precious—  
And the more I find Him true—  
The more I long for you to find  
What He can be to you.

You need not do without Him,  
For He is passing by,  
He is waiting to be gracious,  
Only waiting for your cry:  
He is waiting to receive you—  
To make you all His own!  
Why will you do without Him,  
And wander on alone?

Why will you do without Him?  
Is He not kind indeed?  
Did He not die to save you?  
Is He not all you need?  
Do you not want a Saviour?  
Do you not want a Friend?  
One who will love you faithfully,  
And love you to the end?

Why will you do without Him?  
The Word of God is true!  
The world is passing to its doom—  
And you are passing too.  
It may be no to-morrow  
Shall dawn for you or me;  
Why will you run the awful risk  
Of all eternity?

What will you do without Him,  
In the long and dreary day  
Of trouble and perplexity,  
When you do not know the way,  
And no one else can help you,  
And no one guides you right,  
And hope comes not with morning,  
And rest comes not with night?

You could not do without Him,  
If once He made you see  
The fetters that enchain you,  
Till He hath set you free.  
If once you saw the fearful load  
Of sin upon your soul;—  
The hidden plague that ends in death  
Unless He makes you whole!

What will you do without Him,  
When death is drawing near?  
Without His love—the only love  
That casts out every fear;  
When the shadow-valley opens,  
Unlighted and unknown,  
And the terrors of its darkness  
Must all be passed alone!

What will you do without Him,  
When the great White Throne is  
set, [mistake,  
And the Judge who never can  
And never can forget,—  
The Judge, whom you have never here  
As Friend and Saviour sought,  
Shall summon you to give account  
Of deed and word and thought?

What will you do without Him,  
When He hath shut the door,  
And you are left outside, because  
You would not come before?  
When it is no use knocking,  
No use to stand and wait;  
For the word of doom tolls through  
your heart,  
That terrible “Too late!”



You cannot do without Him !  
 There is no other Name  
 By which you ever can be saved,  
 No way, no hope, no claim !  
 Without Him—everlasting loss  
 Of love, and life, and light !  
 Without Him—everlasting woe,  
 And everlasting night !

But with Him—oh ! *with Jesus !*  
 Are any words so blest ?  
 With Jesus, everlasting joy  
 And everlasting rest !  
 With Jesus—all the empty heart  
 Filled with His perfect love ;  
 With Jesus—perfect peace below,  
 And perfect bliss above.

Why should you do without Him ?  
 It is not yet too late ;  
 He has not closed the day of grace,  
 He has not shut the gate.  
 He calls you ! hush ! He calls you !  
 He would not have you go  
 Another step without Him  
 Because He loves you so.

Why will you do without Him ?  
 He calls and calls again—  
 “ Come unto Me ! Come unto Me ! ”  
 Oh, shall He call in vain ?  
 He wants to have you with Him ;  
 Do you not want Him too ?  
 You cannot do without Him,  
 And He wants—even you.

FRANCES RIDLEY HAVERGAL.

## Worthy Example.



THE following is an extract from the St. Mark's, Victoria Park, Parish Magazine, which we earnestly commend to our readers and friends :—

“ I want to say a word this time about Foreign Missions. The only Foreign Missionary Society we help at present is the South American, and I am sure there is none more deserving. Our contributions have increased steadily every year, and last year we made up in various ways the nice sum of £11. Our efforts are highly appreciated by the Society, not only because we have done so well, but because we have set a good example to other poor parishes, and to rich parishes too. This cheers my heart, for it proves that even if we are poorer in worldly goods, we are growing richer in good works. Let us go on. ‘ Spare not, lengthen thy cords, and strengthen thy stakes. ’ Our stakes are strengthened when our inner life is deepened and established, and our cords are lengthened when our works of usefulness are widened. The two must go together, and the proportion between them must be complete. Just as in setting up a tent, you must strengthen and deepen your stakes if you would lengthen your cords, else the whole will be weakened ; and it will be to little purpose that you strengthen the stakes unless you also lengthen the cords, for the end of all religion is usefulness for the glory of God. Oh that you could go further into the hidden meaning of your Bible ; that you would attend to the underground ; that you would by God's grace simplify and consolidate your motive till it be all the love you have to Him whom every day you



feel more and more loves you ; that you would make the hold of faith faster, and drive it with the sledge of more resolute earnestness. Then there will be the lengthening and spreading at home and abroad. The little tent of your heart will grow larger ; you will not be sparing of yourselves ; you will not be sparing of your trouble ; you will not be sparing of your sympathy ; you will not be sparing of your prayers ; you will not be sparing of your money. I trust that henceforth there will not be a Christian man, or woman, or child in our church lukewarm to Missions ; but that we shall believe much, and give much, and expect much. And I earnestly hope that whatever appeals I may make this year for God's work, I shall be able to say of my congregation as St. Paul said of the churches of Macedonia : 'The abundance of their joy and their deep poverty abounded unto the riches of their liberality. For to their power I bear record, yea, and beyond their power they were willing of themselves.' May God bless you and make you a blessing.

"Your sincere Friend and Pastor,

"M. SWEETNAM."

### Proceedings in the Provinces.



THE current year has opened most auspiciously for our provincial work, and shows a substantial advance over the commencement of 1888, both in the number of sermons and meetings and the amount of money collected.

Mr. Grundy has now the advantage of being in touch with all our southern constituencies, and speaks warmly of the kindness which he receives from those whom he visits. We notice that where there are several parishes in one city or town, a sermon or meeting in one often paves the way for work in the others a few weeks later. So it has been with Chichester and Worthing quite recently. Without wishing to ignore the parochial system, we would impress on all our hon. secretaries in such composite auxiliaries the desirability of trying to make the deputation's visit as inclusive as possible, so as to avoid extra cost for travelling, and the loss of time. An interchange of pulpits and two meetings on the same or consecutive days may do much in this direction. The sermon at St. George's, Brighton, and the annual meeting the following day produced more than £22, or £6 above the amount taken last year. It is worthy of notice that the Society's old friend, the Rev. C. P. Phineas, preached the sermons at Blandford on January 20. It is also satisfactory to see Coleford, St. Cuthbert's, Wells, and Bruton again helping us with sermons or meetings. The last especially encouraged the deputation, the meeting being crowded, and, with the previous day's sermons, producing nearly £7. 10s., not to speak of 16s. laid out in the Society's publications. Christ Church, Clifton, is a congregation noted for missionary sympathies and, after a week-day sermon on a wet morning, over £11 was contributed



Indeed, the deputations of our societies are receiving daily illustrations of what St. Paul wrote about the churches of Macedonia.

In the midland and northern districts, Mr. Welby seems, during January, to have been mainly responsible for the pulpit and platform work. He is able to speak of several new openings, and, including double sermons in two places, can report eighteen appeals made in the month. The drawing-room meetings at the houses of Mrs. Hobson, Broadwalk, and Mrs. Tristram, Durham, and the sermons at Willington were the most productive of the month's engagements, the collections amounting to nearly £20. We heartily thank those ladies who kindly open their drawing-rooms to our deputations.

In conclusion, we may add that all our staff have their Sundays pretty continuously filled up for some time to come, and that to insure a preacher a good notice is essential.

### Metropolitan Proceedings.



SINCE the year commenced upwards of twenty meetings have been held in the metropolis on behalf of the Society, at most of which new friends have been enlisted, and old friends encouraged to persevere in the good work to which they have put their hands. At Woodford, Lee, Blackheath, and Sydenham, and at Exeter Hall, Mr. Aspinall and Henry Katannash attended, and created new and deeper interest in the Society's operations in connection with the Southern Mission before starting for the West of England, on their way to Dartmouth, the point of embarkation for South America.

Mr. Farmer held meetings at the following places:—Hornsey Rise, where a large gathering, presided over by the Rev. W. S. Lewis, manifested great interest in the Society's work, taking cards and boxes. Miss Thompson was appointed Hon. Secretary in place of the Rev. W. Bartlam, who has gone abroad.—Islington, at Mr. M. H. Rackstraw's establishment, where the large room was crowded by an attentive and appreciative audience.—St. Mary's, Whitechapel, the occasion being in connection with New Year festivities, but the character of the meeting exclusively missionary.—St. Mary's, Islington, on a temperance evening amongst poor people, who gave help according to their means.—Reeve Mission Hall, where a crowded audience listened with deep interest to the details of the work, and the Incumbent (Rev. Neville Sherbrook) expressed his earnest sympathy with the Society.—St. Peter's, Belsize Square, where the Bishop of Jamaica took the chair in the Lecture Hall, kindly lent by the Rev. Dr. Tremlett. This was a new opening, obtained, and most effectively worked up by Miss Harton, whose interest in the Society has extended over many years. Owing mainly to her judicious arrangements, the lecture brought ten guineas to the Society's funds.—St. John's, Chelsea, under the Rev. F. W. A. Wilkinson, where there was



a large meeting, at which numerous cards and boxes were taken, and Mr. Bolson resumed the post of Hon. Secretary.—St. Jude's, Brixton, where the meeting took place under most unfavourable circumstances, and it is hoped another opportunity will be afforded. Two ladies took cards, and one of the two has kindly promised to interest her friends in the Society.—New Malden, which looks to the metropolis for deputations, and which had two lectures, also by Mr. Farmer.—St. Thomas's, Camden Town, when a small but most enthusiastic audience, with the Vicar in the chair, gave a liberal response to Mr. Farmer's appeal, and took cards, about twenty in number, in a way which promised good results before the year ends.—St. Matthew's, Chelsea, where numerous cards and boxes were taken, which Mr. P. Welch, as Hon. Secretary, will doubtless give a good account of in due time.

We have reason to hope that more than one of the above meetings will pave the way for sermons, and to an abiding interest in the cause of Missions in South America; and we would remind our readers that a meeting is of little avail if it does not lead to earnest and systematic help in the place in which it is held.

### Obituary.

On February 7, the Rev. J. E. Dalton, Rector of Seagrave, entered into rest. He graduated 59 years ago as tenth Wrangler, and was Vice-President of Queen's College, Cambridge, 1847–1852. He was for many years a hearty and liberal supporter of the Society, and took a special interest in all questions connected with the work of Spanish translations.

JOB v. 26.

### PRAYER UNION.

The following are the subjects of Prayer on Monday March 11 :—

1. That events at the Southern Mission may be graciously ordered by our heavenly Father for His glory and the present and future welfare of our Missionaries and our native converts and people.

2. That the Bishop may be guided to a "right judgment in things" pertaining to his important and extensive work, and not less in the satisfactory settlement of some difficult questions that will arise in the course of his ensuing visitation.

3. That faithful and fit men may offer themselves for the vacant post of Chaplain of San Paulo and Assistant-Chaplain of Rosario.



SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE, MARCH 1, 1889.

*Contributions thankfully received from January 23 to February 25, 1889, for the year 1888; and from January 1 to February 26, for the year 1889...*

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

For 1888.		£ s. d.		PROVINCES.		£ s. d.	
SUBSCRIPTIONS.							
Aberdeen, Right Hon. the Earl of ..	5	0	0	Beckenham, per Mrs. Stephens .....	12	9	1
Acworth, Rev. H. S. ....	1	1	0	Birmingham, per J. U. Caldecott,			
Braithwaite, Isaac, Esq.....	10	0	0	Esq. ....	58	14	9
Burnaby, Atkins T. F., Esq.....	2	2	0	Bournemouth, per Mrs. Snell .....	15	2	0
Burton, Alexander, Mrs. ....	1	1	0	Brighton, per Rev. W. W. Selwyn ..	40	5	0
Carpenter, Miss W. ....	1	1	0	Broxbourne, per Miss Searle.....	1	16	0
Evans, Mrs. ....	1	1	0	Buckland, per Rev. H. F. Burnaby..	2	17	5
Fyers, Miss E. C. ....	0	10	6	Cambridge, per Mrs. Beedham.....	0	9	0
Gulliver, Mrs. ....	1	0	0	Chobham, per Rev. H. S. Acworth..	1	19	6
Hardingham, Rev. C. H. ....	1	1	0	Cholmondely, per Rev. D. Sparshott			
Home, Mrs. ....	1	0	0	(M.) .....	1	7	6
Isaacson, Rev. C. J.....	0	10	6	Clent, per A. Roberts, Esq. ....	1	8	8
Lawrence, Gen. Sir A. J., K.C.B....	5	5	0	Colchester, per Miss E. Wright ....	1	13	0
Phelps, Mrs. ....	0	12	6	Derby, per Rev. F. Hoare .....	22	10	6
Prevost, Admiral .....	1	0	0	Dodleston, per Rev. A. C. Gordon,			
Purcell, Rev. L. T. ....	1	1	0	M. ....	0	15	0
Rodd, Admiral .....	1	1	0	Douglas, per Rev. J. F. Griffiths ....	14	11	3
Watson, D. M., Esq. ....	1	1	0	Doveridge, Master M. C. and E. H.			
Whately, Ven. Archdeacon .....	1	1	0	Hamilton (cards) .....	1	0	0
Windle, Rev. W. ....	1	1	0	Elton, coll. by Miss Weatherell, ....	7	14	0
Woodrow, T. R., Esq.....	1	0	0	Flushing, per Mrs. Punnett .....	17	16	6
Woodward, T., Esq.....	1	1	0	Hanbury, per Rev. — Foot (M.) ....	1	1	0
				Ilfracombe, per Rev. H. Barnes, L.			
				by Rev. G. W. Grundy .....	2	0	0
				Kingston-on-Thames, per Lady Fox	2	6	7
				Leighton, per Rev. J. Sawyer.....	4	4	4
				Lichfield, per W. F. Robinson, Esq... 17	17	0	
				Malvern Wells, per Miss S. Duke ....	3	1	0
				Meltham Mills, per Mrs. C. J. Brook	0	12	0
				Newark, per Rev. H. J. Jukes (SS.)	6	5	0
				New Malden Juvenile Association,			
				per Mrs. H. H. Taylor.....	4	13	6
				Nottingham, per Rev. G. Edgcome.. 71	19	10	
				Do., per Miss Adams .....	1	14	5
				Paignton, per Rev. Canon Wilson, M.			
				by Rev. G. W. Grundy .....	3	13	2
				Pateley Bridge, Rev. A. Scott .....	1	1	0
				Plungar, per Rev. W. H. Mackenzie	0	10	2
				Ramsey, per Rev. W. Morris.....	1	0	0
				Rugby, per Rev. W. O. Wait.....	12	10	0
				Scarborough, per Miss Oldfield.....	5	0	0
				Southport, per Miss Buchanan.....	0	10	0
				Sunderland, per Mrs. F. Ritson ....	4	12	0
				Tollerton, Rev. A. A. Welby (sub.) ..	2	2	0
				Torquay, per Mrs. L. Hockin (bal.).. 14	3	6	
				Do., per do., omitted in our last ..	6	16	0
				Warrington, per L. W. Reynolds,			
				Esq. ....	2	8	6
				Weston-super-Mare, per Rev. J. B.			
				Bartlett .....	74	0	0
				Windermere, A. H. Heywood, Esq.			
				(don.) .....	10	0	0
				Worksop, per Rev. G. Dobree, S....	1	6	2
				York, per Rev. H. G. Hopkins.....	17	16	0
				SCOTLAND.			
				Aberdeen, per Mr. Geo. Sowden ....	6	12	6
				Cupar, per Miss M. Campbell .....	2	15	0
				Edinburgh, per Representative Church			
				Council (subs. for Tierra del Fuego)	1	1	9
				IRELAND.			
				Belfast, per Rev. W. Riddall .....	0	2	4
				Cavan, Derry, Donegal, &c., per Mrs.			
				Gahan.....	62	8	0
				Co. Cork, per Miss Townsend .....	11	18	4
				Co. Dublin, per Rev. F. C. Hayes....	56	11	6
				Do., do., coll. by Willie Johnstone..	0	3	0
				Craigs, per Rev. A. T. Kirkpatrick..	1	7	7
				Dungannon, per Miss Irwin .....	5	8	8
				Kingstown, per Miss B. Rolleston ..	26	2	0
				Rosscarbury, per Rev. G. C. Bruton,			
				K. Bennett (card) .....	0	8	6



# SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE, MARCH 1, 1889.

			£	s.	d.			
For 1889.								
DONATIONS.								
"E.".....	50	0	0			Kidbrooke, per Mrs. Poulden .....	0	10
Churchill, H., Esq., J.P. ....	5	5	0			Kensington, Mrs. Lefroy (sub.) ....	1	1
Cotton, Mrs. (for Paraguay).....	1	0	0			Lee, Lewisham, Blackheath, &c.,		
Gawthrop, Mrs. F. ....	1	0	0			Juvenile Assoc., per Miss Couty ..	4	10
J. P. S.....	0	5	0			Putney, per Miss Bradley .....	2	6
Scott, Mrs. ....	2	0	0			Southwark, St. Peter's, Rev. J. H.		
Wilson, J. E., Esq. ....	5	0	0			Johnson (sub.) .....	0	5
SUBSCRIPTIONS.						Shepherd's Bush, Rev. F. E. Elliott		
Beley, G. P., Esq. ....	1	0	0			(sub.) .....	2	2
Bothamley, Rev. Hilton .....	1	1	0			Westminster, Mr. F. N. Martin ....	0	5
Bower, H. Syndercombe, Esq. ....	2	2	0			Woodford, per Mr. W. Tuckniss,		
Cameron, Rev. G. T. ....	0	10	6			M. Grove Road Mission, by Mr.		
Canterbury, Very Rev. Dean of ....	1	1	0			E. C. Aspinall .....	1	10
Cardall, Rev. E. T. ....	1	1	0			Do., per do., M. at "The Wilfrid		
Carey, Mrs.....	1	0	0			Lawson," by Mr. E. C. Aspinall	0	15
Childers, Rev. Canon .....	1	0	0			PROVINCES.		
Dean, J. M., Esq. ....	2	2	0			Bishops Waltham, per Miss Brock ..	0	12
Freeman, Miss L. ....	1	0	0			Bournemouth, per Miss Sullivan ....	2	2
Garland, T. B., Esq.....	5	0	0			Brighton, Miss C. T. Tarner (box coll.)	1	6
Gibson, Rev. T. W. ....	0	10	6			Do., Anon .....	0	2
Gulliver, Mrs. ....	1	0	0			Broughton, per Rev. R. C. Clarke ..	0	5
Haig, Miss .....	0	10	6			Calder Bridge, per Rev. A. G. Loftie	0	11
Hughes-Hughes, Miss Augusta ....	1	1	0			Cambridge, G. Stanley Pite, Esq.....	0	5
Isaacson, Rev. C. J. ....	0	10	6			Camerton, per Rev. T. Hodges ....	1	5
Jones, Miss .....	0	5	0			Carlisle, per Rev. G. T. Valentine ..	10	8
Mitchinson, Right Rev. Bishop ....	1	1	0			Coleford, per Rev. T. P. Yewens, M.		
Owen, Mrs. R. K. W. ....	1	1	0			by Rev. G. W. Grundy .....	0	11
Phelps, Mrs. ....	0	12	6			Combe Down, per Rev. C. G. Acworth	4	8
Picton, Rev. Robt. ....	0	5	0			Durham, per Rev. Canon Tristram,		
Plowes, J. H., Esq. ....	2	2	0			D.R.M., Rev. A. A. Welby.....	4	10
Russell, Mrs. ....	0	10	0			Isleham, per Rev. S. W. Merry.....	0	10
Tarner, E. T., Esq. ....	1	0	0			Lichfield, per Very Rev. the Dean		
Tarner, H. T., Esq. ....	2	0	0			(own) and Mrs. Bickersteth's sub.	1	11
Tarner, Miss C. T. ....	1	1	0			Do., per W. F. Robinson, Esq. ....	13	0
Tarner, Miss L. T. ....	1	1	0			Littleton, per Ven. Archdeacon		
Towers, Alfred R., Esq. ....	1	0	0			Whately, SS. and M. by Rev. G. W.		
Wall, Justice Capt. F.....	5	5	0			Grundy .....	3	7
Wauchope, Miss.....	1	0	0			Liverpool, J. Clifton Brown, Esq. ..	10	0
Wigram, Rev. F. E.....	3	3	0			Lower Gornal, Rev. H. E. Beech....	3	3
Woodward, Mrs. ....	0	10	0			Minster, per Rev. W. Bramston, S.		
ASSOCIATIONS.						and Sub., 21s.....	1	16
METROPOLIS.						Norbiton, per Rev. R. J. Simpson,		
Belsize Park, St. Peter's, per Miss						from a Working Man .....	1	13
Harton, L. by Mr. Farmer.....	10	10	0			Plymouth, per Mr. Aspinall, Miss		
Bethnal Green, Rev. T. H. Stokes ..	2	0	0			O'Donoghue, for Southern Mission		
Blackheath, per Mrs. Bourne, D.R.M.						(don.) .....	1	0
by Mr. Aspinall .....	4	0	0			Portsea, per Rev. S. Lidbetter, M. by		
Do., per Rev. S. F. Hooper, D.R.M.						Mr. Aspinall .....	0	13
by Mr. Aspinall .....	4	4	4			Shepperton Green, per Ven. Arch-		
Brixton, Dr. Bernays (sub.) .....	1	1	0			deacon Whately, S. by Rev. G. W.		
Do., St. Jude's, per Rev. R. B.						Grundy .....	0	4
Ransford, L. by Mr. Farmer ....	1	6	9			Stamford, per Rev. H. Wickham....	1	6
Brompton, per John Fisher, Esq.,						Do., per Rev. H. MacDouglas, SS.		
Don. in lieu of D.R.M...£5	0	0				and own Sub., 10s. ....	2	3
Own Sub. ....	1	2	0			Strood, per Rev. C. H. Banning, S.		
St. Matthew's Mission..	2	3	0			by Rev. G. W. Grundy .....	1	12
Oakley Street Mission ..	2	8	6			Thurloxton, per Mrs. Bartlett, Misses		
						Evans .....	0	2
Camberwell, Ven. Archdeacon						Trowbridge, per Mrs. Bayfield Clark	0	10
Richardson (sub.), per Mr. Farmer	2	2	0			Waterbeach, Cambridge, SS. by Rev.		
Chelsea, St. John's, per Rev. F. W.						J. E. R. Polak .....	2	0
Wilkinson, L. by Mr. Farmer ....	1	14	8			Wells, per Rev. Preb. Beresford,		
Ealing, Miss Keating .....	1	0	0			S. by Rev. G. W. Grundy.....	1	16
Gypsy Hill, per Rev. F. C. Butler ..	1	0	0			Weymouth, per Miss Thring.....	1	0
Hornsey Rise, St. Mary's, per Mr.						Willington, per Rev. J. Stone, SS. by		
Thos. Rees, L. by Mr. Farmer (less						Rev. A. A. Welby.....	10	1
expenses) .....	1	1	0			Winforten, per Rev. Geo. Blissett ..	2	4
Hyde Park, per Miss White, L. by						SCOTLAND.		
Mr. Farmer, Reeve Mission Hall ..	2	3	1			Edinburgh, coll. by Mrs. Aikman ..	0	11
Islington, per Rev. Rev. W. H. Barlow,						Do., Miss C. Terrot .....	0	5
L. by Mr. Farmer.....	0	12	9			FOREIGN.		
Do., per Mr. Rackstraw, L. by Mr.						Pernambuco, Rev. J. Midgley (sub.)	1	1
Farmer .....	1	17	1					

## ELMFIELD HOUSE, SOUTHWELL, NOTTS.

Miss GASTER, assisted by Miss HEATHCOTE, purposes (D.V.) to hold a Sale of Work at her house early in May for the South American Mission, and will be happy to receive contributions from all friends interested in the Society.

Parcels received for transmission to South America will be acknowledged in our next issue.



# THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.



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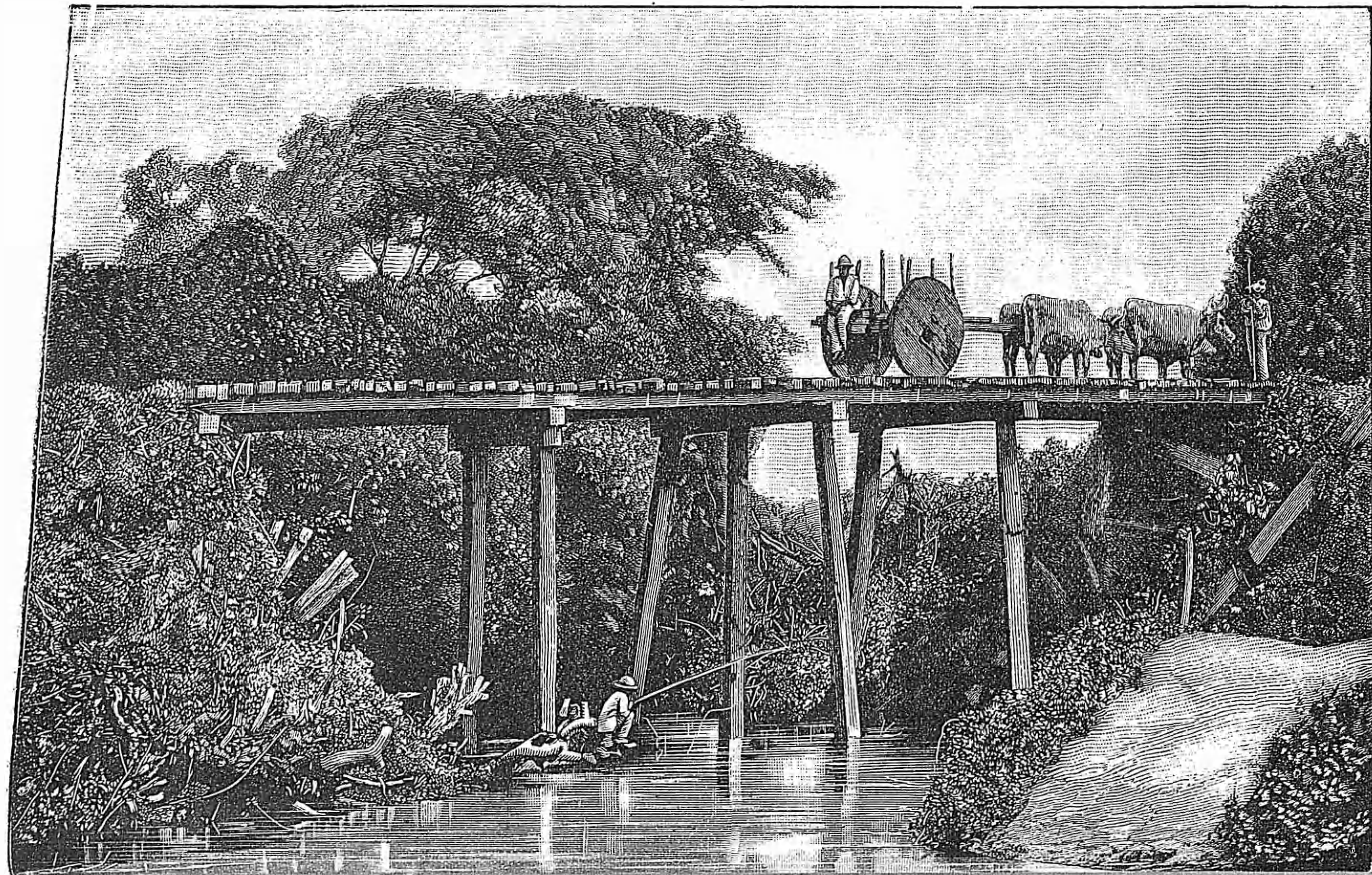
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**SOCIETY'S OFFICES:—1 Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, London, E.C.**

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# THE SOUTH AMERICAN

## Missionary Magazine.

APRIL 1, 1889.

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

Adams, Rev. G. A. S. ( <i>Jan.</i> 24, <i>Feb.</i> 4, 21, 23).	Lewis, Mr. J. ( <i>Jan.</i> ).
Allen, Rev. R. ( <i>Jan.</i> 26).	Midgley, Rev. J. ( <i>Feb.</i> 26).
Brandon, Rev. L. E. ( <i>Jan.</i> 28).	Robertson, Mr. J. S. ( <i>Dec.</i> 31, <i>Jan.</i> 1, 17).
Dominguez, Rev. J. ( <i>Feb.</i> 15).	Sparkes, Rev. A. Lee ( <i>Jan.</i> 28, <i>Feb.</i> 17).
Henriksen, Mr. A. ( <i>Jan.</i> 25).	Walker, Mr. P. J. R. ( <i>Feb.</i> 4, <i>March</i> 2).
Jones, J., Esq.	

The General Committee held a Meeting on the 14th ult.

The next Meeting will (D.V.) take place on the 11th inst.

The Finance Committee held Meetings on the 7th and 21st ult.

The next Meetings will (D.V.) take place on the 4th and 18th inst.

The total amount received from February 23 to March 18, 1889, for the financial year 1888, was £395. 9s. 7d.

The total amount received from February 23 to March 23, 1889, for the year 1889 was £369. 3s. 3d.





## GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.



WE deeply regret to hear that yellow fever has broken out, and is prevalent at some of the sea-ports on the East Coast, notably at Rio and Santos. We trust it may please God soon to remove this dangerous plague, often so fatal on the South American continent.

Mr. Walker's last report is a very interesting one, and shows how important it is that our missionaries should have some medical knowledge and surgical skill.

Rosario appears to be becoming more and more a centre of great importance, and one where Englishmen especially are wont to congregate. This gives increased force to Mr. Adams's petition for a colleague. The Committee hope soon to meet this want by assisting the community there by a subvention, and appointing a fit and faithful man to the post.

We are sorry to find that Mr. Adams's health has of late been anything but good, owing in a great measure to two attacks of fever and heavy work. We trust that his visit to England for six months not long hence may recruit his strength.

The Annual Meeting will be held on Monday, April 29, at the Lower Hall, Exeter Hall, at 3 P.M. The chair will be taken by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lichfield, D.D. Among the speakers will be the Hon. and Rev. E. Carr Glynn, M.A., Vicar of Kensington, and Sydney Gedge, Esq., M.P.

The Quarterly Meeting of metropolitan workers will take place at 1 Clifford's Inn, on Tuesday, April 9. Tea and coffee at 6.30 P.M. Meeting for prayer and conference from 7 to 9 o'clock. All metropolitan workers are affectionately invited.

Our friends will be glad to hear that Mr. J. R. Tyerman, who has already acted as Lay Missionary for the Society in South America, has passed Bishop Stirling's examination, gone very successfully through a course of study at King's College, and was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of London on Sunday, March 17. The Rev. J. R. Tyerman will shortly go out as Missionary to Quino, in Chili, on the petition of the English emigrants who have settled there.



## In Memoriam.

R. H. G. WILSON, Esq.

It is with heartfelt regret we have to announce the death of our old and tried friend, Mr. Wilson. The Society has lost in him a most devoted supporter, ever ready to help it in any form—to receive its deputations, to speak and organise, or to stir up sympathy for its cause. He fell asleep in Jesus on the 17th ult. at the age of 68 years.

## Argentine Republic.

### ROSARIO.

#### REPORT FROM ROSARIO DE SANTA FÉ FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1888.



IN presenting his report for the fifth time, your Chaplain has to call your serious attention to the enormous continual increase of the English community, an increase so great that it is now almost impossible for him to keep touch with new arrivals, even apart from the fact that his health has so greatly suffered from the severe strain put upon him, by his being left alone in the work for a considerable time, that a prolonged rest is now imperative.

It is, indeed, manifest that with about fifteen hundred English Protestants, scattered over a city of some sixty thousand inhabitants, the mortality in which for the year amounted to forty-three per thousand, it is hardly possible for the work to be thoroughly carried out, even by two men in full strength, whilst the heavy expenses caused by frequent sickness render it impossible for the community to contribute, as they would otherwise do, towards the work of their church.

The congregations at the various services have been certainly above the average. In fine weather it is frequently difficult to find seats at the morning services for those who come, whilst the evening congregations have never been so large. As a natural consequence, the question of increased church accommodation, and the ways and means thereto, is rapidly assuming the foremost place. As, however, funds are not forthcoming for repair of the church building, it is difficult to see how the cost of increased accommodation is to be supplied.



The cash statement of our Church Service Fund shows a net increase of about \$650 in the various branches of income, which is, however, almost swallowed up by increased expenditure, thus leaving only a nominal balance to be carried over to 1889. This state of things is largely due again to the high premium on gold, requiring in gold payments an increase by one-half in the number of paper dollars. The amount raised locally for church purposes was \$3,145·69 paper and \$745·70 gold, inclusive of a sum of £40 sterling paid to the funds of the Society in diminution of their grant. Owing to the large premium on gold, the sum raised is only equivalent to about £570 sterling, instead of being equivalent to over £770, had the paper dollars been on a par with gold.

The returns from the registers in the custody of your Chaplain are as follows :—

				BAPTISMS.		
				1887	1888	Private baptisms included in foregoing
Services in	English	.	.	47	38	4
„	Spanish	.	.	20	24	4
„	German	.	.	24	36	3
„	French	.	.	1	2	1
„	Italian	.	.	1	...	...
				<hr/> 93	<hr/> 100	<hr/> 12

Receptions after private baptism, 7 ; receptions into church, 2.

			MARRIAGES.	1887	1888
Services in	English	. . .	18	15	
„	Spanish	. . .	7	8	
„	German	. . .	25	19	
„	French	. . .	1	1	
„	Italian	. . .	1	...	
			—	—	
			52	42	

		BURIALS.			
Services in English	.	.	.	43	34
„ Spanish	.	.	.	12	11
„ German	.	.	.	21	14
„ Danish	.	.	.	1	...
„ French	.	.	.	...	1
„ by other ministers	.			3	12
Without Service	.	.	.	9	12
				—	—
				89	84

## CHURCH SERVICES.

11 A.M. and 7.30 P.M., every Sunday.

9.45 A.M., service for the young, once a month.

3 P.M., on *last* Sunday in month, service for Scandinavians, held by minister sent by Norwegian Government.



## THE HOLY COMMUNION IS ADMINISTERED AT

11 A.M., on 1st Sunday in month.

8 A.M., on 3rd Sunday in month.

## DAY SCHOOL.

The committee was elected under a new bye-law framed by the vestry, and ratified at the annual general meeting just held. It has worked under great disadvantages, owing to the financial position of the school. Up to May the master was Mr. J. W. Williams, to whom a large number of the pupils went on his opening his own school. Since that time the school has steadily improved under the able management of Mr. G. Robb, M.A., Aberdeen University, whose wife has reopened the girls' department, which had to be closed after the cholera epidemic. Your Chaplain cannot better describe the state of the school than by quoting the following extract from the report of the School Committee: "We have worked under great disadvantages during the past year, but we are satisfied that the standard of education has been considerably raised, that the efficiency of the master is beyond question, that the new rules are giving satisfaction, and that only time is required to make an efficient school in every respect."

## SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The regular work of this school has been greatly interfered with during the year, the attendance being seriously interfered with by the weather on no fewer than 13 Sundays, as well as by Carnival Sunday (Quinquagesima). The average percentage present has, notwithstanding this fact, been higher than in any of the three preceding years, whilst the number on the books has been about the same. Mr. A. B. Cook still acts as superintendent, and it is a great pleasure to your Chaplain to again testify to the zeal and efficiency manifested in his work. The greater interest shown by the teachers in their work is to be seen not only by the more regular attendance of the children, but also by that of the teachers themselves.

In the Spanish department also there is room for encouragement. The superintendent is now Mr. T. E. Eggington. He is assisted by Miss Lehmann. Their labours have been rewarded by seeing an increase of 29 in the number of scholars since they commenced their work in May last. The average percentage of attendances has been 52, whilst the greatest percentage present has been 72 per cent. of the total number on the books.

## OUTLYING DISTRICTS.

Owing to Córdoba having been constituted a separate chaplaincy, the work outside Rosario has been somewhat curtailed. Services have been, however, held at Cañada de Gomez, in the St. George's District, and in Santa Fé. Marriages have been solemnised at Armstrong and Santa Fé.



Baptisms have taken place at Avila, Roldan, Correa, the St. George's District, Cañada de Gomez, Armstrong, San Carlos, and Santa Fé. Since the arrival of the assistant-chaplain, it is intended to hold more frequent services in the St. George's District and in Cañada de Gomez, whilst we hope to be in a position to hold more frequent services also at other places. It cannot, however, be too clearly understood that work could not be found at this centre for three clergymen, especially if Spanish work is to be carried on with any measure of success.

Your Chaplain has found it impossible to visit the Alexandra Colony during the past year. The ordination of Mr. Ferguson in May has removed the more pressing need of the case, and the work in Rosario is now of too much importance to allow of its being left without ministrations for a period of three weeks, except under such circumstances as are absolutely unavoidable.

G. A. S. ADAMS, *Chaplain.*

## Chubut Colony.



THE Rev. H. Davies writes :—

“ *Chubut Colony, Patagonia,*

“ *November 12, 1888.*

“ Respecting the timber for the church building it has been cut up for its various uses long, long ago, and the greater portion of it worked.

“ The communion table, reading desk, seat, and pulpit are completed as far as can be before fixing in their proper places.

“ The seats or forms have also been made all ready except the fixing of them up ; the rest of the timber is properly kept.

“ I have been waiting to hear some further explanation concerning the S.P.C.K.'s promised grant, as advised by the Society some time ago. The form of application I filled and sent to his Lordship Bishop Stirling for his signature. I also mentioned the matter to his Lordship when he visited Chubut last time. Until I am in receipt, or favourably advised, of the above-mentioned grant, I have to find again many other little items that will crop up before the church is finished, besides the zinc for roofing, glass for windows, and paying for the joinery work.

“ What the yearly value of my farm will be, I can hardly tell. The colony land is perfectly dry, consequently pasture grows not of its own accord, and it is watered only when under cultivation ; else it becomes hard as brick, and unfit for use the following season. Although the farms here are about 200 acres in size, they hardly ever sow more than from 50 to 60 acres the same season, the majority sowing much less.



“Were I to let the farm at the usual annual rent, in the colony, to a tenant, it would be about \$2 or 8s. per acre, without providing water.

“If the land requires clearing of the thorns and bushes (so prevalent here), and laying it out in squares of different sizes, according to the requirements of its surface, with soil banks of about one foot six inches high by four feet wide in the bottom, making as well small irrigation ditches from the main ditch coming from the canal, that is reckoned more than an average rent for a year. The piece of ground is not sown the following season, as it requires a full year to pulverise before it can be ploughed again.

“Last year I engaged a husbandman to clear and set a part of the farm in proper form (about 40 acres), to construct main ditch and smaller ditches for irrigation, and to form the land in squares with soil bank.

“My two sons helped him throughout the season, as I wanted them to have experience and tuition in farming. A fair crop was raised.

“After paying for its cutting and thrashing, it hardly realised enough to pay the workman’s wages, without taking into consideration the hire of five horses, their gear, and implements required, and my sons entirely unremunerated for their hard labour. I made the above statement in order that the Committee may be fully informed.

“HUGH DAVIES.”

## Brazil.

### SEAMEN’S MISSION.

#### PERNAMBUCO.

R. WALKER writes:—

“*Pernambuco, February 15, 1889.*

“I now forward you a few lines to let you know that I am well and in good health. Mr. Midgley will forward by this mail my last month’s report. With this I forward a note which I received from a native minister of the American Presbyterian Church in Maceio. He states that since 1883 he has been in the habit of

receiving a copy of the Society’s Magazine monthly, through an arrangement made with Mr. Midgley, but that lately it has been stopped. This I suppose to be due to Mr. Midgley’s absence. He states that he is interested in it because of the information it gives concerning mission work in South America. He also states that he is engaged on a translation of the ‘First-fruits of the South American Mission,’ and up to date had translated as far as page 30. Thinking you would be interested in this, I send his card, and have written to him to tell him that I have no





doubt that you will send him a copy of the Magazine regularly, and to ask him to send me a copy of the translation to forward to you as soon as completed.

“Lately, during my spare time, I have been stuffing some animals to send home, and as soon as convenient will forward them to you. One is a rare kind of silky-haired ant-eater, with young one. The mother is about eight inches long, and the young one about two inches. I think they will please you, and I should like to know if I am right in calling it an ant-eater. We are now in our slack season, which has begun rather earlier than usual. Vessels coming with cargo are leaving in ballast and going to the West Indies. I have arranged for two services on a steamer on Sunday. The owners are Christian people, and the house flag has a cross and a crown, and is taken from the motto ‘No cross, no crown.’ There are services held on board during the time the vessel is at sea. Some of the officers are interested in the work, so that I look for a good time on Sunday. Other captains have promised to come and bring their men. His Lordship the Bishop passed through here lately and held an evening confirmation service, when eight candidates were confirmed. His Lordship did not have time to go over the Home to see it.”

“*Pernambuco, February 4, 1889.*”

“The report of work for the past month has little to make known out of the usual routine of work. In the early part of the month a shipwrecked crew was landed here, their vessel having been burned at sea and two lives lost. Some two or three of the crew misbehaved themselves while in the Home, getting drunk and destroying bedding and other property of the Home to the extent of a couple of pounds. Remonstrance was of no use, and the police could not be found, so that they did pretty much as they liked for a couple of nights.

“Visits were regularly made to the Hospital, and reading taken in. Services were held on the ‘Mohican,’ ‘Daisy,’ and ‘John T. Rothman’ (American). The vessels represented were ‘Ariadne’ and ‘Prinsessen’ (Norwegian); ‘Olive Thurlow’ and ‘H. and J. Blenderman’ (American) and ‘Mary Hogarth’ and ‘J. Walter Scammell’ (English). The attendances were as a rule small. The Sailors’ Home continues to hold its own, and, so far, has not drawn on the Mission for the current year, but better still, one hundred milreis has been handed in to the treasurer to its credit.”

“*Pernambuco, March 2, 1889.*”

“Herewith I present my report for the month of February.

“Reading was given to 25 vessels, of which 22 were visited, the other three being in the roadstead. The vessels were as follows—viz. 12 English, 5 Norwegian, 3 Swedish, 1 Dutch, 1 French, 2 German, 1 Argentine. In visiting the French vessel, the ‘Tranquebar,’ I was



pleased with the reception given me, as also the way in which my books were taken. One explained to another that they were the books of 'le bon Dieu.' In many of my visits I meet with captains and men who have been here before, and from them receive a hearty welcome. I find my boat invaluable in bringing me into close contact with officers and men.

■ "Services were held on the 'John T. Rottman' (American), ss. 'Straits of Gibraltar' (English) (2), and in the Sailors' Home. The attendance was fairly good. On the steamer I had the advantage of the use of a small portable harmonium, which greatly helped in the singing. The vessels represented at the services were 'Varuna' (Norwegian), 'Ramona, No. 6' (Argentine), ss. 'Cometa' (English), 'Winifred' (English), 'Emulator' (English), 'Stella' (English), 'Viola' (English), ss. 'Chilian' and 'Abeja' (English). My services have been in demand for first aid to sick and wounded during the past month.

"In the early part of the month was treating a captain who had been injured out in the roads, and in whose lips I put a number of stitches.

"On Saturday night, February 16, was called at 11 o'clock at night to attend to a sailor, whose head had been cut open by a boarding-master, in whose house he had been drinking. I found a wound two inches in depth cutting into the bone, and bleeding freely. I took out three splinters of bone and dressed the wound, having put two stitches to bring the edges of the wound together. The man is still in hospital, and is progressing favourably.

"February 26, 9 A.M.—A boy brought from a steamer with an artery burst in his left arm and still bleeding. Had been bitten by a dog eight days before and had the wound cauterised. The artery had been bleeding four days. I took off the bandages and tourniquet, but, finding a large wound requiring an operation, plugged it and stopped the bleeding, and then took him to the hospital, where I assisted at the cutting open his arm and tying the artery.

"February 25.—Called to a vessel with three men sick and feverish. Accompanied doctor, who gave me instructions what to give, promising to call next day. Failing to call, I was left to treat them myself, which I did successfully. One man had to come ashore to hospital, it having been reported that he had yellow fever, a report which turned out to be unfounded.

"March 1.—Called at 1 P.M. to go on board a steamer, where I found a man who had been vomiting and had a considerable degree of fever. Gave an emetic and then some medicine, and next day the man was all right. The hospital arrangements here are defective in this particular, that if a man goes in after the doctor's visiting hour he gets no medicine until next day at 3 o'clock, an interval which allows fever to get a fatal hold. This first aid is then, I take it, an advantage to those attacked, as it opens the way for the medicines which may be prescribed by the



doctor next day, and, in some cases attacked, as it gives the medicines the better chance of effecting good when prescribed next day by the doctor than if no prior treatment had been used. At times it is difficult to find a doctor to go off at once to see a case, and people send the captains to me. There was one case of yellow fever in the hospital last week, when a Russian sailor was carried off by this disease. I had seen him in the earlier stage of the sickness before it had properly declared itself.

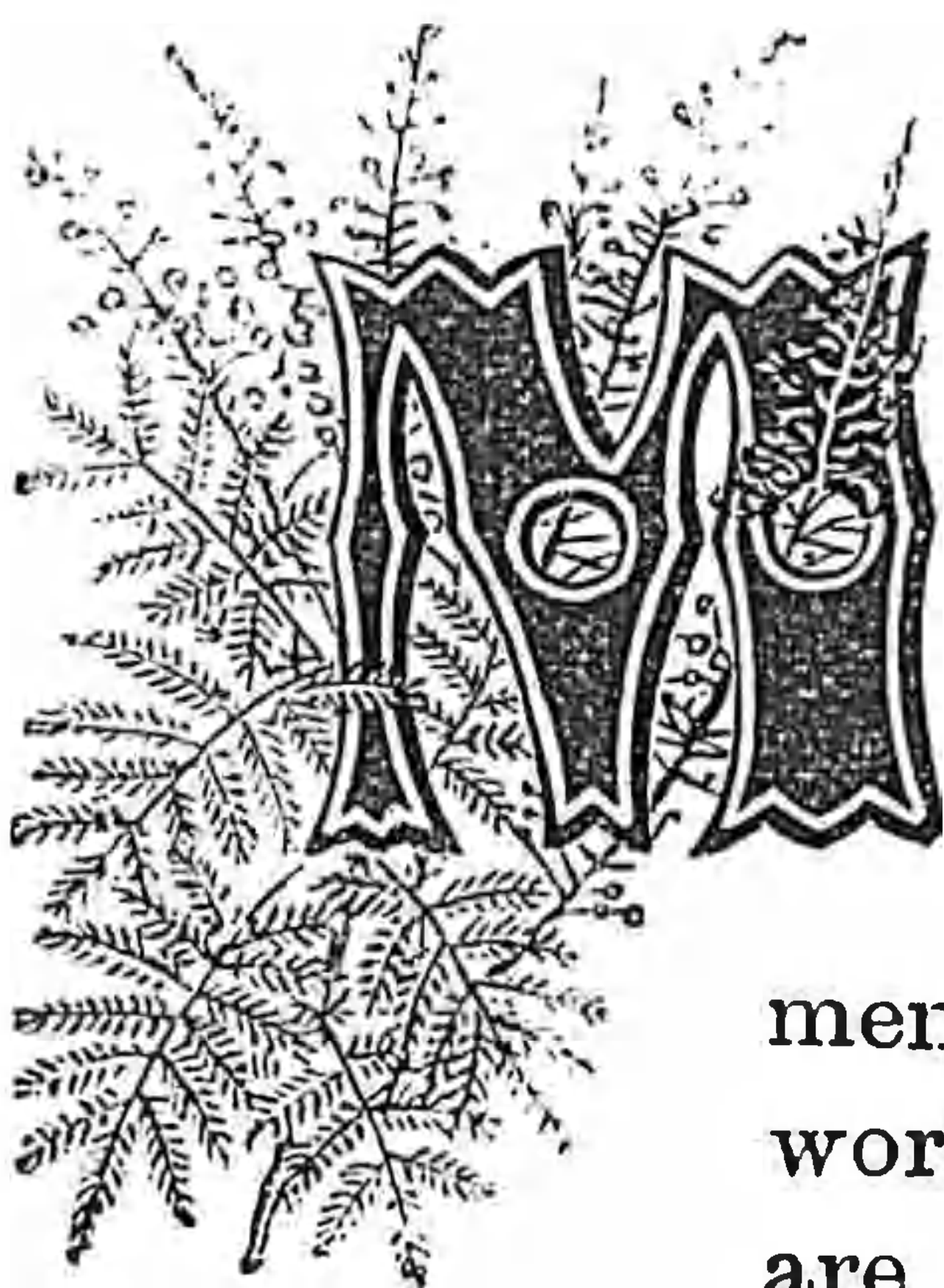
"I also visited an engineer in the Portuguese hospital on Sunday, February 17. I was with him an hour and a quarter, and prayed and spoke with him. Knowing he could not live long, I told him so, and desired him to think about eternal things. He told me he was 'a [redacted] of many prayers,' and had oftentimes been 'almost persuaded' to be a Christian, but had deferred. I spoke to him of the love and grace of the Lord Jesus who came to die to save us, but I do not know with what effect. He died four hours after, and next day I stood beside his grave.

"P. J. WALKER,

"*Missionary to Seamen.*"

## Chili.

### CHANAÑARAL.



R. ROBERTSON writes:—

"*Chañaral, Chili, December 31, 1888.*

"Our congregations have been [rather] larger lately on account of the presence of several English ships in the bay, and also because the Government has bought the railway, and has already begun work on a small scale. Some six or seven Englishmen are employed at the works, and probably before long a few more may be engaged. This influx will place our community on a better footing, at all events for a time. We held our school examinations in the week before Christmas. Some of the papers were very fairly done. The prize for general proficiency was gained by Arthur S. M. Schjolberg, who outdistanced the rest by many marks. I also gave a prize for general progress. This was won by Sarah Schjolberg. We do not indulge in long holidays here; about fifteen days is all I generally give. It is difficult to get away, and, again, there is absolutely nothing in the way of recreation for the children. Teaching in this country is rather telling work on one's constitution, although I, thank God, never felt better in my life, but others seem to collapse after a short residence in the country. The last parcel of books, for which I thank you very much, especially for 'The Holy Scriptures Explained,' arrived in very good condition.



"Mr. Schjolberg is still doubtful whether he will remain another year.

"On Christmas day we held a special morning service. We decorated our church as well as we could, and really we felt quite proud of its appearance.

"I watch with great interest the development of the Paraguayan Mission, and trust that the endeavour may be crowned with success. The difficulties will be enormous and numerous, but the strength of the Lord will overcome all.

"I trust that this year may, day by day, find us nearer to God, and that His Kingdom may be increased in all the world.

"J. S. ROBERTSON."

## Discussion on Captain Page's Paper on the Gran Chaco.



THE following is the discussion on this interesting paper, which was recently read before the Royal Geographical Society, and a summary of which appeared in our journal:—

Mr. Clements Markham said that when he first became a Fellow of the Society, now many years ago, he remembered that they were all deeply interested in the United States expedition under Captain Page, which was sent out about that time to explore the Paraguay River and its tributaries. Geographers rejoiced at the excellent work done by Captain Page. It was such work that it must form the basis of maps of that region for all time to come. The Society now had the pleasure of welcoming Captain Page's son, who had so worthily followed in his father's footsteps. The Gran Chaco was assuredly a most important region, lying as it did between the plateaus of the Andes on one side, and the great fluvial highway of the Paraguay, leading to the Atlantic, on the other. Its very name was suggestive of riches. In the Quichua language "Chacu" meant a hunt, but under the Government of the Incas of Peru the word was used for that festival when they surrounded and numbered their flocks. It was a counting of wealth. Hence the *Hatun chacu*, or Gran Chaco, was so named by the Incas, because those vast forest-covered regions to the east of their mountain homes were a source of wealth to them in wild animals, precious drugs, and the highly prized harvests of coca. In the distant future the channels which flowed from the homes of the Incas across the Gran Chaco were destined to bring down the produce of the Andes to markets



beyond the Atlantic, but that time had not yet arrived, although he believed it was near at hand. The Gran Chaco was still scarcely known, only portions of it having been explored. It was still one of those regions to which geographers might point when they were tauntingly asked what there was left for them to discover. He believed that the Bermejo was the only river of the Chaco which had been thoroughly explored, and Captain Page had described the difficulties and perils surrounding its navigation. The course of the river appeared to be strewn with the wrecks of steamers. The grand stream to the north of the Bermejo, called the Pilcomayo, was not yet explored. Its name, like that of the Chaco, must have been given by the Incas of Peru, meaning not the river of birds, he thought, but the river of garlands or wreaths. In the extreme northern part of the Chaco there was another river which Captain Page had not referred to, but if he remembered rightly it was a river in which his honoured father took great interest, namely, the Otuquis, which has been looked upon as the shortest and best channel for opening a route to Bolivia. The information possessed by the Society respecting the exploration of many parts of South America was of old date, and he did not remember that anything had been heard of the Otuquis for fifteen years. They had been told by one authority that it lost itself in a swamp, and by another that it was a fine river, only choked with islands of grass and reeds, such as Sir Samuel Baker had described in the Upper Nile. More accurate information respecting the basin of the Otuquis would be very acceptable. One of the most interesting points in Captain Page's paper was his suggestion as to the way in which the great plain of the Chaco had been gradually raised and levelled by the overflowing of its rivers in the course of ages. It was an old, and perhaps exploded, geographical theory, that rivers flowing from north to south had a tendency to work laterally to the westward; but Captain Page had told them that the rivers of the Chaco worked to the eastward. He was inclined to suspect that, although they had worked in one direction during the historical period, they were tolerably impartial as regards both banks, and that in the course of ages they had oscillated east and west, and would continue to do so until, by the exercise of great engineering skill, they were confined to their banks. He wished, in concluding these remarks, to express the pleasure he felt at the presence of a distinguished Argentine explorer. English geographers had watched the work that was being done by their Argentine fellow-labourers, and by the Society at Buenos Ayres. They had appreciated the scholarship of Vicente Lopez, and the admirable work of such men as Francisco Moreno and Ramon Lista. He hoped that the feelings of cordial appreciation entertained by members of the Society for their Argentine brother geographers might be conveyed to them, and he wished all possible success to Captain Page in his future enterprises.

Colonel Church said that the Argentine Republic seemed to be divided



into two sections, that of the Pampas without forest, and that of the Chaco, which was a forest-covered country. According to all the old geographers, the Chaco extended from about latitude  $19^{\circ}$  to  $29^{\circ}$ , the southern border making a rather sinuous line westward until it reached about longitude  $64^{\circ}$ . Curiously enough the rains of the Chaco district did not occur during the rainy periods of the Pampa district, but from November to May there was a veritable downpour, and the country became flooded, filled with lagoons, with here and there an island or small hill. At the head waters of the Bermejo there was on such occasions a lagoon 40 leagues across. It was a very difficult problem to him how the Pilcomayo and the Bermejo could ever be usefully navigated. The former, 180 leagues above its mouth, filtered itself through a sandy swamp 100 miles in diameter, while above this swamp it was filled with falls, rapids, sandbanks, and snags. The bed of the latter oscillated backward and forward to the extent of 30 or 40 miles, carrying with it great trunks of trees of very hard wood, the specific gravity of which exceeded that of water. The rainy season was succeeded by one so dry that animal life almost perished for lack of water. There was a distance of 1,250 miles along the Bermejo to its mouth, during which it received but one branch. When the Argentine rivers left the mountains the plains soon drank them up. He ventured to say that the Chaco region got its rains from the north-east winds that blew up the Amazons and the Tapajos and Madeira Rivers. There in November they met the cold winds from the South Atlantic, sweeping across barren Patagonia, and the rain was precipitated upon the Chaco, forming the forest district. At the lower fall of the Madeira River the rainfall was 91 inches per year, and he had kept a rain-gauge there for three years. In the southern part of the Argentine Republic the rainfall was only 18 inches, while at Buenos Ayres it was 34 or 35 inches. He doubted if the rainfall of the Chaco was less than 80 inches, almost the whole of which was concentrated into a period of six months. The Gran Chaco was almost a lake district in the rainy season, and in seasons of extraordinary floods the Paraguay, the Pilcomayo, and Bermejo overflowed their banks, and created a vast sea, far exceeding in area the overflow of the Nile, the upper Paraguay becoming a great inland ocean, stretching from the high Brazilian shore westward across the undulating Chaco, and varying in depth from three to ten feet. This flood district extended northward to the falls of the river Madeira,  $11^{\circ}$  South latitude, and north-west across the Beni department of Bolivia, almost to the frontier of Peru. In the Beni alone there was a single lake of 20,000 square miles, during flood-time, from two to seven feet deep. In all this flood district nature was hard at work distributing and spreading over the flat lands the detritus of the Andes. It was estimated that the Bermejo River alone delivered yearly over 6,500,000 cubic yards of detritus into the Paraguay. A curious feature of the inland of South America was the hollowing out



between the Andes and the Brazilian mountain system. Starting from the mouth of the Rio de la Plata at Buenos Ayres, a line might be traced through the Chaco, perhaps about 400 feet high in the northern part, and rising probably to 1,000 feet between the head waters of the Tapajós and those of the Madeira. Perhaps the slope of the Amazons from the mouth of the Madeira did not exceed half an inch per mile. San Antonio, on the Madeira, 578 miles above its mouth, and 1,478 from the Atlantic, was about 250 feet high. From that valley to the Orinoco there was not a point over 1,000 feet. There was a similar depression in North America running from the mouth of the Mississippi through to Hudson's Bay. The Gran Chaco district was known in the time of the Incas as Tucma, which the Spaniards afterwards changed to Tucuman, and which signified land without end. In 1289 the inhabitants sent a deputation begging the Inca Viracocha to include them in his dominions, as they had heard so much of his benign government. When Tupac Armaru revolted, the revolt extended to those provinces. He had traced the Inca empire as far south as 33° east to Santa Cruz in Bolivia, and north-east to the Beni River. The Gran Chaco district was a great barrier to the early *conquistadores*. In 1527 Sebastian Cabot ascended nearly to the Bermejo, so that when Pizarro was battering against the north end of Peru, Cabot was trying to reach inland up the Parana River. The Brazilians claimed that while Pizarro in 1526 was plotting the conquest of Peru (as yet undiscovered), a Portuguese *conquistador* crossed the Chaco from Brazil and raided the Peruvian frontier. The echoes of Pizarro's conquest having reached Spain, numerous expeditions attempted to cross the continent, one of which founded Santa Cruz in Bolivia. Under viceroyal rule, and during the sixteenth century, numerous were the efforts to subdue the Chaco, and make it an avenue from the Atlantic to Peru, that Cape Horn, Panama, and the freebooters might be avoided; but the savage tribes, swamps, lagoons and floods defeated them all. It is evident that all effort had for years been abandoned, when in 1756 the Spanish commissioner Flores wrote to the Marquis de Valdeliros from Paraguay that "the archives of Asuncion contained nothing about the interminable gulf of land, the Chaco." The missionaries from Salta penetrated to the Bermejo in 1590, but their missions were afterwards destroyed by the savages. They penetrated to the Pilcomayo in 1719, and in 1721 Padre Patiño explored the river, although in 1672 De Armenta y Zaráte had, at the head of a small contingent of troops from Tarija, marched for a long distance down its valley. The Chaco was interesting in a commercial sense. A young nationality was being formed in the Argentine Republic, which had a magnificent destiny. It had an intelligent, energetic, hard-working people, pushing the iron rail over the country, already having 4,000 miles of railway laid down and another 4,000 projected. On the southern border of the Chaco the locomotive was already shrieking the knell of



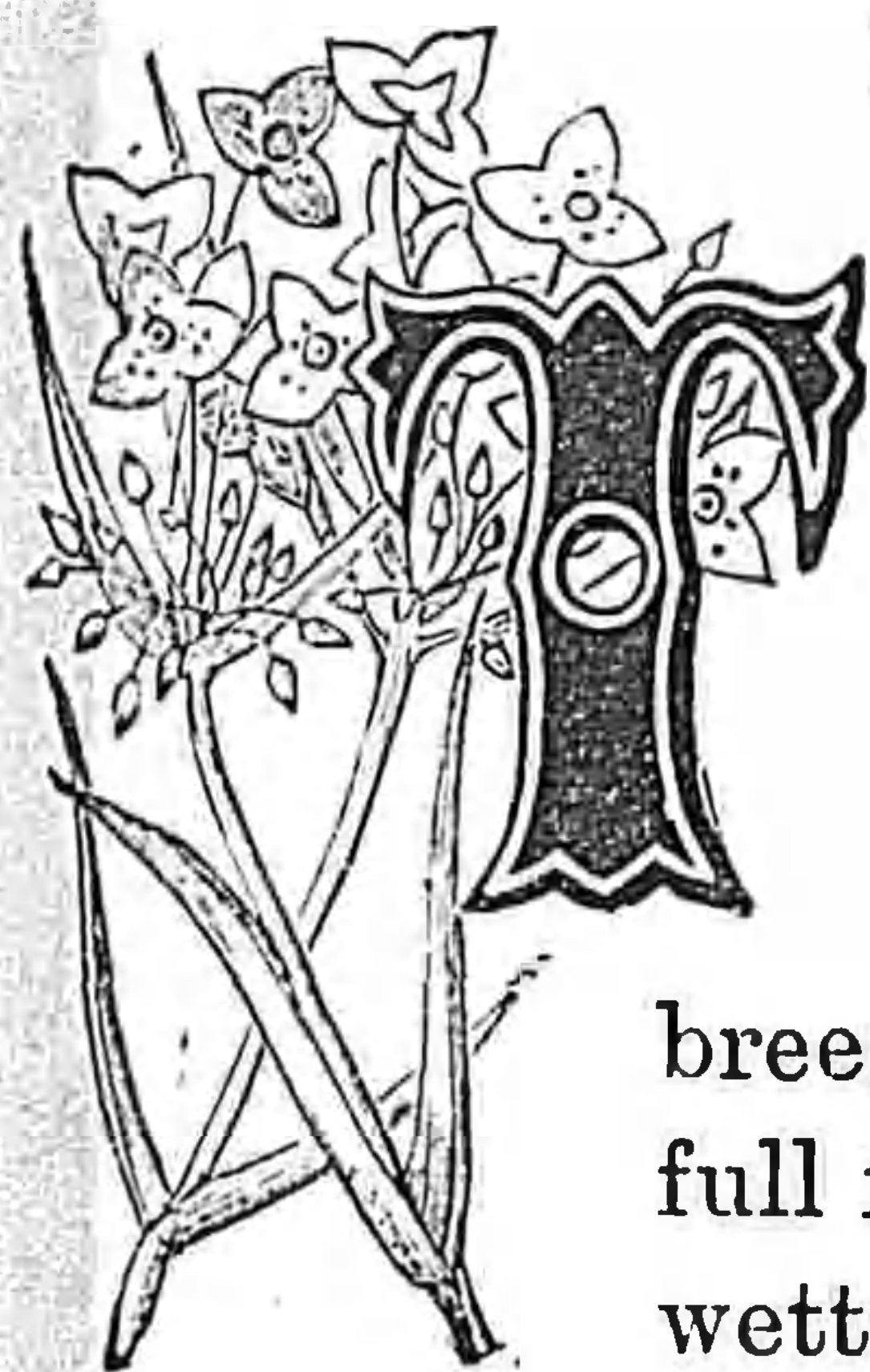
the savage. Buenos Ayres had 500,000 inhabitants, and he believed it was destined to be the great city of the world, owing to the fact that by no other route could a magnificent territory of a million square miles find access to the Atlantic. The railway works were being done almost entirely with British money. The British banker had backed up the English or the Argentine impresario. Money was pouring into the country, and it was impossible to discount its grand future. As an American, he was proud to find England acting there with such vigour; for whatever glory she achieved in the line of civilisation, America, as her son, received some little of it.

## Tierra del Fuego.

BY REV. THOS. BRIDGES.

REVISED BY THE VEN. ARCHDEACON WHATELY.

(Continued from p. 209, Vol. XXII.)



TIERRA DEL FUÉGO is more diversified in its vegetation than most countries of the same size. This diversity is owing to three causes: to the variety of the climate, to the nature of the subsoil, and to the absence or presence of sea-breezes. Where the influence of these latter prevail in full force, there is little besides bog vegetation. In the wetter districts, and where the air is less impregnated with ~~all~~, the forests are thick and composed chiefly of evergreen beeches. In these districts (which extend over many leagues) there is invariably a large growth of magnolia, like trees, &c., besides one or two species of shrubs.

As you approach the Pampa district, the vegetation changes. The trees, as well as the bushes in Tierra del Fuégo, are very much affected by parasitic growths, but, as far as I can gather, these are all of one tribe, though of different species. He does not mention the mistletoe or any other parasitic plant which bears leaves; the parasites he speaks of are all fungi; some of these, he says, are edible, and one of them serves the natives for food during eight months in the year. As is naturally to be expected, the fungi are most abundant in wet districts. Some of them grow on the soil, and, therefore, are not parasitic. But the edible ~~roots~~ grow on the three different kinds of beech trees, which are indigenous in the forest. They are of rapid growth, and of a gummy texture. Being very numerous in quantity and good in quality, they might be useful for exportation; but I doubt whether they would be found as palatable to the taste of Europeans as they are to that of the native. However, the experiment might be tried. Their taste is sweetish,



with a musty fungous flavour. This description is not appetising. The wood of those beech trees on which the fungi grow is, on the whole, not very serviceable, being hard to work, liable to twist and curl, and shrink very much, but as framework for buildings and ships it is invaluable. These trees often attain a girth of 18 feet and a height of 20 feet, but the higher ones are invariably rotten. Their wood yields (in spring) a sweet sap, which the natives use plentifully for food.

Tierra del Fuégo is prolific in berries, all of which are edible. There are two sorts of berries, however, which are remarkable as being plentiful both in winter and summer, a phenomenon which is accounted for by the fact of their being dry and fluffy, which prevents them from being killed by the winter frosts.

The flora in Tierra del Fuégo are very numerous, and renders the grassy districts and borders of the woods quite gay with its variety and profusion; but most of the flowers are devoid of all perfume. Some of them are identical in genus, if not in species, with those which are commonly found in England in the violet, the orchus, and others. With regard to the grasses, it is fortunate that, with the introduction of cattle and by the help of cultivation, the common garden grass spreads rapidly, both in the gardens and paths, and takes the place of the stiff native grasses, which are, probably, less ornamental and less suitable for fodder. Cultivation has been the means of introducing the mushroom which did not, I think, previously exist in those regions.

The vegetation of the sea is very varied, and some of it very useful as—*e.g.*, the “macrocystus” or “housh,” which supplies the natives with excellent fish-lines. The branches they lay on their canoe-tracks on the shore to guard them from injury. The leaves of one kind, which they call “shorm,” they split open, and thus convert them into bags for keeping stores of meat and blubber. In the south and west there is a very rapid growth of green weed, probably the same as is found in smaller quantities on our coasts. These weeds, besides shoaling up the inlets, are carried by strong gales to the shore, where they decay and make a fearful stench.

The beds of macrocystus, called by the natives “sala,” serve them for fishing-grounds and fishing-lines. The fish which they catch here during the summer and autumn months are very plentiful and various in kind. The lakes also have their own peculiar plants. One of these which the natives call “darvius,” covers a large part of their surface, and looks very beautiful when the sun shines upon it. Its tint is bright red and it grows in long straight reeds, which the boys use as play-lances.

The animal life in Tierra del Fuégo is scarce in quantity but rich in variety. There are three kinds of geese, nine of ducks, two of swans besides penguins and other birds. A great many of these are of the same genus as those which inhabit our country, such—*e.g.*, as sparrows, snipe, woodcocks, &c. &c. Of land animals there are few. Sand foxes are



found in all the larger islands. There are also rats and mice, also the tetmar and the lizard, found only in Orrapampa, and other animals.

There is an abundance of different kinds of fish. Shell-fish are very plentiful.

As regards the insect life of Tierra del Fuégo, it is scanty in comparison with that of milder climates. However, the country is, in mild weather, much troubled by mosquitoes.

[Before closing this paper, it is only fair to Mr. Bridges to mention that, for fear of seeming too lengthy and tedious to the general reader, I have omitted many of his details, such as his accounts of the properties of some of the plants of Tierra del Fuégo, and have only given the names of some of the vegetable productions and animals which he has enumerated. His own account of these is most full, minute, and accurate, and deserves the highest praise, and might prove most valuable to the botanist or naturalist.]

## Proceedings in the Provinces.



WE do not find it easy to present to our readers a statement on this head quite up to date, as the particulars given are drawn from the registers of each month's work, furnished by the association secretaries, and the Magazine goes to press before these registers come to hand. Thus, in compiling a summary for the April Magazine, we have before us no *official record* later than February, though correspondence with deputations may place us in possession of certain portions of the March work.

Speaking, then, of the February returns from the Northern and Midland districts, we note that the counties of Lancashire, Cheshire, Staffordshire, Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire are represented. Certain meetings not reported in January are also included, of which that at Lichfield Theological College is the most important. Such an opportunity of addressing possible future workers in the mission field cannot be overestimated, and is out of all proportion to the sum which may be collected. But here the sum realised was £5, which is far above the average collected at meetings. It is worthy of record also that a first meeting was held in the parish of our Nottingham hon. secretary, who has usually confined himself to sermons, often kindly taking them himself. But a meeting has some advantages which no advocacy in the pulpit yields, as—*e.g.*, the possibility of giving more detailed information and the placing of boxes and cards.

We are very glad to see that Canon Eyre, the Vicar of St. Helen's, preached for us at his former church, St. Michael's, Liverpool, and secured for us the sum of £9. 9s. We are also interested to learn that the Liverpool Committee has met under the presidency of Archdeacon Lefroy, and that steps are being taken to enlarge our support in the "greatest city in the empire."



The southern registers for February comprise ten sermons and eight meetings, all taken by Mr. Grundy, and yielding a total of more than £46. An average of £2. 11s. 6d. may not seem much for each engagement, but it is quite as much as we find from experience we can count on.

We are glad to see our friend of many years' standing, the Rev. W. Bramston, has been able to help the Society in the Isle of Sheppey. A second new opening was obtained at Holy Trinity, Sheerness. Broadwater, and Christ Church, Worthing, St. John's, Wimborne, and Highfield, near Southampton, were the most remunerative engagements of the month. It is a feature in Mr. Grundy's work that he is able to dispose of a large amount of the Society's publications, and to place in suitable hands a great many collecting cards. After-results, be it remembered, are the principal hope of deputation work. At a C.M.S. meeting, which, as we write, we have just been attending, only 14s. 2d. was collected; but the treasurer was able to show a total of more than £25 from the association for the past year. Where after-results are conspicuous by their absence, the association should either be abandoned or visited by another deputation. Good work has already been done in March, and in our next issue we hope to give a full report of it.

### PRAYER UNION.

The following are the subjects of Prayer on Monday, April 8:—

1. That events at the Southern Mission may be graciously ordered by our heavenly Father for His glory and the present and future welfare of our Missionaries and our native converts and people.
2. That the Bishop may be guided to a "right judgment in all things" pertaining to his important and extensive work, and not least in the satisfactory settlement of some difficult questions that will arise in the course of his ensuing visitation.
3. That God may be pleased to speedily remove the serious attack of yellow fever now prevalent on the East Coast, and graciously preserve our Bishop, Missionaries, and people from its fatal effects.

### PARCELS FOR MISSION STATIONS.

THE Secretary begs to acknowledge, with warmest thanks, the receipt of the undermentioned packages for transmission to Stations in South America:—Mrs. Mundell, Leamington; Mrs. and Miss Searle, Broomsbourne; Miss Couty, Lee; Mrs. Gardiner, St. Leonards-on-Sea; Mrs. Bartlett, Thurloxton; Mrs. C. H. Turner, St. George's-in-the-East; Mrs. C. G. Acworth, Coombe Down; Katie and Lily Harris, Lowestoft; Mrs. H. H. Taylor, New Malden; Mrs. A. M. Barber, Wellington; Mr. C. Cox, Worcester; Mrs. Teape, Edinburgh; Mrs. Percival Peckham; Mrs. Watson, Kilburn; Mrs. Burton, Dawlish; Miss Attwell Smith, —; Miss Marsh, Winchester; Miss C. Parker, Derwent; Mrs. Robson, Greenwich; Rev. Geo. Blissett, Urnforten; One Parcel per Carter, Paterson & Co.; One Parcel, no name.





SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE, APRIL 1, 1889.

Contributions thankfully received from February 25, to the closing of accounts for the year 1888, on March 19; and from February 26 to March 25, for the year 1889.

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

	£	s.	d.
For 1888.			
SUBSCRIPTIONS.			
Aldridge, Mrs. A. E. ....	0	10	0
Bennoch, Rev. A. J. ....	0	10	6
Blickerdike, Rev. J. F.....	1	0	0
Carlyle, Mrs. B. F. ....	1	0	0
Hill, Rev. Isaac ....	0	10	0
Kearney, Mrs. ....	0	10	0
Niven, Mrs. ....	2	2	0
Noble, Wilson, Esq., M.P. ....	2	2	0
Stewart Saville, Mrs. ....	5	0	0
ASSOCIATIONS.			
METROPOLIS.			
Barnsbury, St. Andrew's, per Mr. W. S. Weston .....	1	1	0
Battersea Park, Young Women's Christian Assoc., per Mrs. Heale..	8	8	8
Bayswater, St. Peter's, per Rev. E. L. C. Clapton, A. Dennison (coll.)	0	5	0
Ealing, Bishop of Antigua.. ..	0	10	6
Gordon Square, per Rev. A. R. Godson, M.L.L. by Mr. Farmer and Subs...	6	6	9
Hampstead, per Geo. Harris Lea, Esq., E. Gotto, Esq. (sub.) .....	25	0	0
Kidbrooke, per Mrs. Poulden .....	7	5	0
Lee, Lewisham, Blackheath, &c., Assoc., per D. Couty, Esq. (bal.) ..	17	6	6
Millwall, per Mrs. Grundy (coll.), Miss Lenanton .....	0	12	1
Westbourne Park, St. Stephen's, Mrs. Brook's sub. ....	0	10	0
PROVINCES.			
Bolton, per Rev. E. Jump, Messrs. G. and F. Monk .....	1	0	0
Edlington Quay, per Rev. W. G. Halse .....	0	7	6
Burton-on-Trent, per Rev. C. F. Thornevill, Sunday School Coll...	5	0	0
Cardiff, per G. F. Webb, Esq., Rev. C. J. Thompson, Treasurer.....	51	4	8
Catfield, per Miss Rope, Rev. A. Brown (sub.).....	0	5	0
Chobham, per Rev. H. S. Acworth ..	1	0	0
Colchester, per Rev. G. W. Grundy (subs.) .....	0	16	6
Derby, per Mr. J. Stretton, Coll. for Fugian Orphan .....	10	0	0
Dover, per E. Wollaston Klocker, Esq.	11	12	0
Faversham, per Miss Wyles .....	1	10	0
Market Harborough, C. de Capell Brooke, Esq. ....	1	1	0
Minchinhampton, per Mrs. Ricardo	8	0	0
New Malden Juvenile Assoc., per Mrs. H. H. Taylor (addl.) .....	0	2	0
Nottingham, A Friend .....	1	0	0
Nottingham, per Rev. G. Edgcome..	5	4	3
Pendoylan, per Mrs. H. Thompson (deficit) .....	1	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Redhill, per C. H. Norman, Esq.....	10	14	6
Spilsby, A. K. Rayner, Esq. ....	0	5	0
Taunton, per Rev. G. Kingdon ....	0	10	0
Ware, per Miss B. Collins .....	12	14	0
Wolverhampton, per Rev. S. C. Adam	3	10	1
Wolverhampton, Red Cross Street Church of England Sunday School, per Miss Kate Dawes .....	4	0	0
IRELAND.			
Antrim and Down, per Rev. Dr. Crozier .....	27	3	11
Cavan, Derry, Donegal, &c., per Mrs. Gahan .....	45	0	0
Co. Cork, &c., per Miss Townsend ..	2	18	1
Co. Dublin, per Rev. F. C. Hayes....	6	6	0
FOREIGN.			
Stanley, per Rev. Lowther E. Brandon, Church of England Sunday School Coll. for Foreign Mission .....	5	2	0
Sale of Publications .....	17	7	0
For 1889.			
SUBSCRIPTIONS.			
Bennoch, Rev. A. J.....	0	10	6
Brown, Mrs. S. F.....	0	10	0
Carlyle, Mrs. B. F. ....	1	0	0
Courthope, G. C., Esq. ....	2	2	0
Girdlestone, Rev. R. B. and Mrs.....	2	0	0
Good, Miss E. ....	1	0	0
Hunt, Miss .....	0	5	0
Martin, J. Symons, Esq.....	1	1	0
Ram, Mrs. ....	0	10	6
Scarlett, Miss.....	0	5	0
Welby, Rev. A. A. ....	2	0	6
Zimmerman, E., Esq. ....	2	2	0
DONATIONS.			
F. H. T. ....	1	0	0
Harling, R., Esq. ....	1	1	0
Long, Mrs. and Sister .....	0	5	0
Malcolm, Mrs. ....	0	10	0
Southouse, Rev. G. W. ....	2	2	0
ASSOCIATIONS.			
METROPOLIS.			
Belsize Park, St. Peter's, per Miss Harton, Mrs. Lacy£	0	10	6
W. Klein, Esq. ....	1	1	0
Rev. Dr. & Mrs. Tremlett	1	0	0
Mrs. ——— .....	0	5	0
	2	16	6
Chelsea, St. John's, SS. Address by Mr. Farmer, &c., per Mr. J. Balson	1	0	2
Greenwich, St. Paul's, per Rev. J. R Tyerman, Miss L. Rolling (for 1888)	0	7	0
Ealing, per Mrs. Bazett .....	1	1	0



# SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE, APRIL 1, 1889.

	£	s.	d.
Fisherton, per Rev. E. N. Thwaites, Miss Harding (coll.) .....	2	19	4
Hackney, Miss Wilson and Pupils ..	0	7	0
Hampstead, per Geo. Harris Lea, Esq., E. Gotto, Esq., sub. for Rio Sea- men's Mission .....	100	0	0
Do., do., Pernambuco do. ....	5	0	0
Kentish Town, per Rev. P. R. Mahony, L. by Mr. Farmer .....	0	19	0
Kidbrooke, per Mrs. Poulden .....	1	6	0
Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath Assoc., per D. Couty, Esq., J. Holt Skinner, Esq. ....	10	0	0
Do., Juvenile Assoc., per Miss Couty	5	0	6
Lee, St. Peter's, Mr. J. G. Kitching- man .....	0	5	0
Putney, per Miss Bradley .....	1	12	6
Southwark, St. Peter's, Rev. W. A. Corbett (sub.) .....	0	10	6
Tuffnell Park, St. George's, per J. F. Bird, Esq., L. by Mr. Farmer ....	4	2	9

## PROVINCES.

Assington, per Rev. J. Wilson D. Brown .....	2	11	6
Beckenham, per Mrs. Stephens, L. by Mr. Farmer (including new sub. and don.) .....	3	19	4
Broadwater, per Rev. E. K. Elliott, SS. by Rev. G. W. Grundy (includ- ing sub.) .....	5	1	7
Bruton, per Rev. H. T. Ridley, SS. and M. by Rev. G. W. Grundy ....	6	12	8
Carcolston, per Rev. J. A. Auchinlech, M. by Rev. A. A. Welby .....	0	12	0
Clevedon, per Mrs. Goddard .....	12	12	0
Crich, Coll. by Miss Adamson .....	0	15	0
Dronxfield, per Rev. C. Bickerstaff, M. by Rev. A. A. Welby .....	0	8	6
Ferndown, per Rev. T. M. Paley ....	0	5	3

Hastings and St. Leonard's, per Mrs. Allen Gardiner .....	20	0	0
Hereford, Miss Keal (sub.) .....	1	0	0
Ipswich, St. Matthew's, per Rev. Francis Haslewood (card colls.) ..	2	8	0
Leamington, per Mrs. Mandell .....	11	0	0
Liverpool, per Herbert W. Rowe, Esq.	61	5	0
Do., per do., S. in. St. Michael's-in- the-Hamlet .....	9	9	0
New Malden Juvenile Assoc., per Mrs. H. H. Taylor .....	1	14	0
Norbiton, from a Working Man ....	1	7	0
Nottingham, St. Ann's, Rev. J. D. Lewis (sub.) .....	0	5	0
Penge, per Rev. E. E. Keightley, D.V.L. by Frank M. Ponder, Esq. ...	2	6	0
Plymouth Juvenile Assoc., per Miss Inskip .....	3	10	0
Selsley, per Miss A. M. S. Page .....	0	15	0
Sheerness, Holy Trinity, per Rev. W. M. Mann, S.S. by Rev. G. W. Grundy .....	3	15	0
Do., St. Paul's, M. by Rev. G. W. Grundy .....	1	9	0
Shortlands, per Thos. Whittington, Esq., Bible Class Coll. and own Don.	0	19	0
Swansea, per Rev. Canon Smith, for 1888 .....	1	8	0
Torquay, per Mrs. L. Hockin .....	6	0	0
Do., do., Part proceeds Sale of Work for Rio Seamen's Mission .....	13	13	0
Wimborne, per Rev. J. B. Watson ..	10	18	0
Wingfield, Rev. J. H. Cardew (sub.)	1	0	0
Workop, per Miss F. Wright .....	4	1	0
Worthing, per Rev. E. K. Elliott, M. by Rev. G. W. Grundy .....	1	3	0

## IRELAND.

Co. Louth, per Lieut.-Sullivan .....	2	4	0
Sale of Publications .....	4	9	0

## ELMFIELD HOUSE, SOUTHWELL, NOTTS.

Miss GASTER, assisted by Miss HEATHCOTE, purposes (D.V.) to hold a Sale of Work at her house early in May for the South American Mission, and will be happy to receive contributions from all friends interested in the Society.

Parcels received for transmission to South America will be acknowledged in our next issue.

## THE ANNUAL MEETING

WILL (D.V.) BE HELD ON

MONDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 29,  
IN LOWER ROOM,

EETER HALL.

THE CHAIR WILL BE TAKEN AT 3 O'CLOCK  
BY THE

RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF LICHFIELD, D.



# THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE



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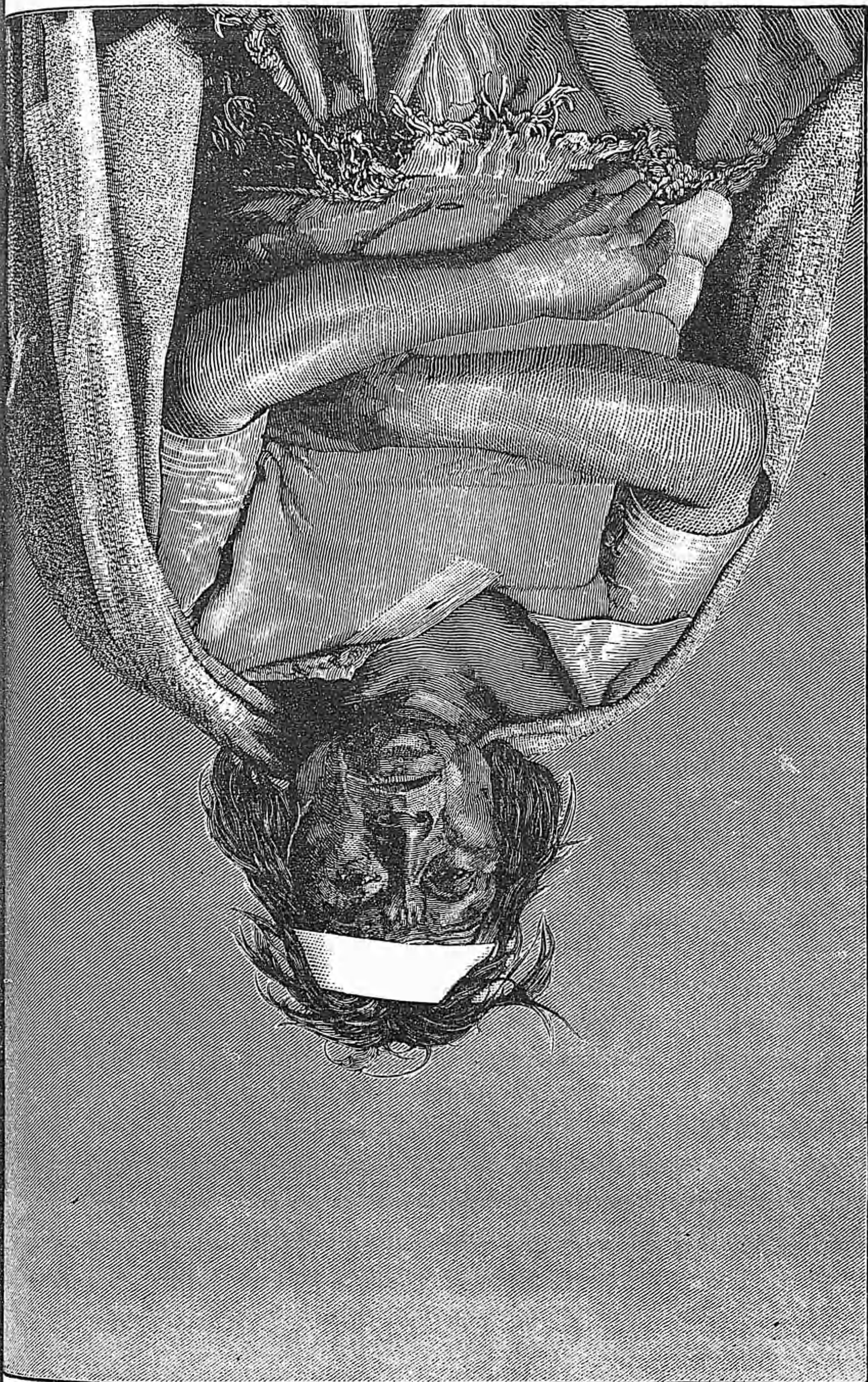
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*From an original photograph by H. Gray, Sandy Point.*

A PATAGONIAN CACIQUE (CHIEF).





# THE SOUTH AMERICAN Missionary Magazine.

MAY 1, 1889.

**S**INCE our April issue letters from South America have been received from the following :—

Bishop of the Falkland Islands  
(*Mar.* 10).

Adams, Rev. G. A. S. (*Feb.*  
28, *Mar.* 4).

Aspinall, Mr. E. C. (*Mar.* 5,  
11).

Burleigh, Mr. L. H. (*Dec.* 26).

Concordia Church Committee  
(*Jan.* 16).

Davies, Rev. Hugh (*Jan.* 14).

Dodds, Rev. J. A. (*Feb.* 14,  
*Mar.* 4).

Grubb, Mr. W. B. (*Feb.* 5).

Henriksen, Mr. A. (*Feb.* 14,  
*Mar.* 2).

Keith-Douglas, Rev. F. S.  
(*Feb.* 29).

Lawrence, Mr. J. (*Jan.* 28,  
*Feb.* 26).

Lewis, Mr. J. (no date).

Midgley, Rev. J. (*Mar.* 18).

Robertson, Mr. J. S. (*Jan.* 31,  
*Feb.* 25).

Sparkes, Rev. A. Lee (*Mar.* 4,  
18, 19).

Walker, Mr. P. J. R. (*Mar.*  
31).

Wehrhahn & Co. (*Feb.* 22).

Whaits, Mr. R. (*Jan.* 25, *Mar.*  
11).

Willis, Capt. (*Jan.* 17, *Mar.* 5).

The General Committee held a Meeting on the 11th ult.

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

The Finance Committee held Meetings on the 4th and 18th ult.

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

The total amount received for the month of March was £206. 4s. 4d.





## GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.



OUR friends will rejoice to hear that the Bishop Mrs. Stirling have arrived safely at Buenos Ayres and have been mercifully preserved from yellow fever, which was so prevalent around them. They were detained by quarantine in the River Plate.

We are also thankful to say that letters have been just received from Mr. Aspinall announcing his safe arrival, that of Henry Katannash, at the Southern Mission, giving us a very happy account of the condition in which they found all there.

We are sure all our supporters, especially those who take a special interest in the Paraguay Mission, will read Mr. Henriksen's letters with sincere pleasure and thankfulness and will heartily join in the prayer proposed for the Prayer Union on the 13th that our Paraguayan Missionaries may be Divinely supported and cheered in their arduous work.

The Rev. F. E. R. Holles, late Curate of St. Stephen's Tonbridge, has been appointed Missionary Chaplain of Sao Paulo and Santos, and sailed for South America on the 25th ultimo. The Secretaries and officers of the Society and several personal friends bid God-speed to the travellers at half-past nine o'clock in the morning, having had a brief meeting for prayer in one of the waiting-rooms of Waterloo Station.

The Rev. J. R. Tyerman was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of London at his last ordination, and will sail for South America about May 15, to undertake the spiritual charge of the many groups of English emigrants located in Quino and the adjacent districts in South Chili, and we earnestly hope that the venture of faith thus made by the Committee in answer to the petition of these emigrants, who are as sheep having no shepherd, may be sustained by additional help from the friends of the Society and South America.

As the Annual Meeting was fixed for so late a day in April we postpone our report of it till next month.



## SOUTHERN MISSION.

## The "Allen Gardiner."



CAPTAIN WILLIS writes:—

*"Ooshooia, January 17, 1889.*

"Since my last to you from Sandy Point I returned here, and after unloading the provisions, sailed for Harberton with Mr. Lawrence and family.

We then went to Wollaston, and found all had gone well since we left. Before unloading the stores we went to Albert Sound to cut posts, and to a bay on the south end of Washington Channel for wrecked driftwood, with which to finish a house for his, Mr. Burleigh's, chief mate, Parry Williams, part of which will be for a storehouse. We left December 24, and arrived at Harberton the same evening. Mr. Lawrence's family embarked on the 26th, and we arrived at Ooshooia the next afternoon. As the weather was fine we embraced the opportunity, and cleaned and painted ship, Mr. Ince working on shore for us, fixing the wheel on the spindle, and making us some bands, occupying three days of his valuable time. We also went to Waif and cut posts for fencing off a portion of Ooshooia Peninsula, Mr. Lawrence accompanying us.

"We have now just returned from Acamatoon, where we have cut posts and rails for Keppel. Mr. Bridges lent me eight sheep for Wollaston, and I have promised to return them the first opportunity. We should have had much difficulty in feeding sheep from Sandy Point, even had we room to carry them.

"Mrs. Hemmings intends going with us to Harberton for a visit. You will be glad to hear the Bishop's house has been removed from a backward position, and now stands opposite the Orphanage, ready for the carpenter to make it habitable as an hospital under Mrs. Hemmings' motherly care and supervision.

"The New Year has come upon us. We are grateful to our Heavenly Father for mercies past, deliverances from danger, freedom from sickness and accident. We desire to give ourselves anew to Him and His service, and to labour amongst those whom we find scattered about these desolate islands of Fireland. May our labours be to the benefit of the people, and the Glory of God and His Son Jesus Christ our Lord.

"Kindest remembrance to the Committee and all friends, also Mr. Aspinall if still with you, and H. Burleigh.

*"J. C. T. WILLIS."*





## Keppel Island.

IN a letter from Mr. Grubb, he says:—

*“ Keppel, February 5, 1889.*

“ Many thanks for your last letter, which I now proceed to answer.

“ George Lywia, the Indian in charge of the natives' house, is doing very well indeed ; he is under the strict supervision both of Mr. Whaits and myself.

“ The ‘ Allen Gardiner ’ starts for Stanley on the 11th. Mr. Whaits is going in on business, so I will take charge until his return.

“ I have started this year an extra ‘ class ’ for advanced boys. School now occupies me, one day with another, six good hours daily.

“ The natives are very slow to learn ; practical Christian teaching has a perceptible effect. Outside labour they advance in, but mere learning is truly uphill work.

“ Cramming the boys up in one or two things is not fair progress, so I would rather see the natives generally intelligent than mere parrots. Of course you will see that, working thus, I cannot send home wonderful accounts of their attainments.

“ I know you realise their incapacity, and therefore will not expect too much.

“ W. BARBROOKE GRUBB.”

## WOLLASTON.

Mr. Burleigh writes:—

*“ Bayly Island, Wollaston, December 26, 1888.*

“ Your letters of July 7 to September 8, 1888, reached me, per the ‘ A. Gardiner,’ on December 19. Her stay here was very brief on account of the pressure of work, being only four days, including a run down through the Washington Channel, in search of some material for a house and store which I am building ; and after discharging her cargo she was again free.

“ I must now go back and give you a brief view of our life and experience here. In my last I think I mentioned that numbers of the people were suddenly stricken down with blood-poisoning through eating rotten blackfish. The wigwams were in a terrible state—men, women, and children lying about as helpless as infants, unable to keep anything on their stomachs on account of their disordered condition ; and the crying of the children and the moaning of their parents made a perfect Babel of confusion. Again, those who were able to crawl about made up immense fires with wet wood, and I constantly found myself in danger of being either burnt, suffocated, or poisoned as I moved about doing what I could for them. Two old doctors, fully powdered and dressed in their feathers (otherwise naked), went from case to case, and would now and again



pause in their performance of rubbing and yelling at their patients, and turn to me and say, 'See what you can do.' Thus appealed to, I administered emetics and other medicines, and gave much relief.

"Most of the cases yielded to steady treatment, but in three families fever followed. These I isolated in a large wigwam built for the purpose, and the majority of these also are now convalescent. Strictly speaking, death followed in one case only; and although a poor old man, at the same time I should say the cause was naturally accelerated by formation of carbuncle and inflammation.

"His death, though sad, was interesting. It would seem as if he felt that his end was near when we first landed, for he would sit about and watch us at our work, and one day I heard him heave a great sigh, and went over and asked him what was the matter. He said he was afraid of the evil spirit, and was troubled. I told him that God was stronger than the evil spirit, and if he would turn to Him He would protect him. The same evening he came to the evening prayers, and as we were exposed to the rain, and he had a bad cough, I advised him to go into a wigwam. However, he preferred to stay, and asked me to tell him where this God lived, and whether he was coming to Wollaston soon. You may be sure that I did all I could to enlighten his understanding, and encouraged him to begin to pray. Some days after, when suffering fearful agony, he broke forth quite intelligently in earnest prayer to God to save his soul and take him to heaven.

"I made every inquiry respecting his past life, and found that he had been a most peaceable, good-living man, had one wife and three children, for whom he manifested great affection.

"I therefore felt it my duty to further instruct him, and, if he desired it, baptise him, which I did when I felt sure that he must die. I named him Samuel (Aniswulacetryiz). He passed quietly away some days later, and was buried decently, followed by nearly all at the station—a striking contrast to the funeral or *burial* of a little child a week before.

"Fever in this case followed the disturbance caused by the putrid fish, and the poor little thing hung for days, its life trembling in the balance. I visited, and did all I could in the way of nourishment, medicine, &c., but we could not stay the hand of death.

"I reached the house, *i.e.* wigwam, just as the little thing breathed its last, and found it crammed with mourners, with painted faces and powdered heads, all joining in a pitiful lamentation, above which the real grief and sobs of the poor mother rose painfully.

"The poor child, which all through its illness (according to custom it seems) had been kept quite naked, was now covered with everything it possessed, even to bits of flannel and linen I had used for it during the past few weeks, and was bound around and around with bits of hide and sinew, until it had lost all resemblance of anything like a human body; indeed it looked more like a small wicker chair carefully packed for removal than anything else. Of course I could not interfere.

"I went, however, so far as to ask whether they would like me to



assist in its burial, and I understood them to wish it. I accordingly went home to make arrangements for it, and started immediately with two men to dig a grave; but on mounting a hill at the back of our house I saw the poor mother rushing off with her baby, without a creature to help her, and she almost in a dying state. I was astounded, and, bounding after her, relieved her of the burden, when just in front appeared a native who had gone on to scratch out a hole for it. No one knows how far he would have led us, had I not (seeing the fainting condition of the poor woman) called upon him to stop. He was like a man demented, but with firmness I got him to be reasonable, and we found a place near at hand.

“A grave having been dug and the body deposited, I offered prayer and spoke a few words of comfort to the poor mother, and, much saddened by the sorrowful sight, made my way home.

“We often say in England that you must live with people in order to know them, so it is with these natives. They are certainly interesting, but I find that they are as able to scheme &c. as most people, and scarcely a week passes without something happening to call forth your powers of circumvention.

“A few days ago I had one or two cases of very unsatisfactory behaviour to deal with, and I felt that I must make a firm stand and show my disapproval.

“First, I found that a man was living with a child of about eight years of age as his wife. I was very much hurt, and sent at once for the father and told him to order her to leave the house and go home. I was very pleased to find him accede to my wishes, and that no trouble followed.

“Next, I discovered that a man had landed his wife and child from the canoe and intended taking another young girl off to reign in her stead. I started off and arrived just in time to see the poor woman coming from the canoe, laden with her fishing gear, &c., and leading her little boy (who was crying bitterly) by the hand, and the said young girl coming out from the bush to enter the canoe. I put a few words of inquiry to the man, and, not feeling satisfied, I told him that he must take his wife back at once, and sent the girl home to the station.

“Again, I found that another married man had gone off with three women, leaving his own wife and child at home, and did not mean to return for some time.

“I at once manned the dingey and started off, and after a good pull caught up to them and brought them back.

“These little skirmishes may appear to you a rather novel way of beginning work among these people, but I felt so hurt by many things I witnessed that I was compelled to protest against and grapple with their evil doings, and that I must steadily meet each case that presented itself.

“Fortunately, everything passed off without much trouble, and I have since been thanked by certain of the natives for doing as I did.

“I have endeavoured to prevent any repetition of this disgraceful child marriage, by having a large wigwam built close to our hut, and have



brought all the young and unprotected girls there under the charge of a decent man and his wife, and have issued an order that the house is to be respected, and so far I have had no occasion to complain.

"Thus little by little I hope to clear away some of the sin and misery which crops up, and, by God's grace, teach the people to live Christian and godly lives.

"The weather during the past few days has been very bad, so much so that all out-door work had to be entirely suspended; this grieved me very much, as we have a deal of work to get through before winter.

"I have planted potatoes and sown seeds of turnips, swedes, cabbage, carrots, and radishes; all these are coming on fairly well except the potatoes, which I am afraid will not do well on account of the excessive wet.

"I shall be glad to hear from you on the points mentioned in my last letter, and until then I shall go on as I have begun.

"On Christmas day, after an early dinner, we took all the people over to Grevy, and spent a very enjoyable afternoon. All seemed thoroughly pleased and behaved exceedingly well.

"Two days later, as we were at work, we saw a strange wooden canoe with five men approaching the station. I went off to meet them, as they seemed to hesitate, and found it was a party of the Hermit islanders who had arrived and camped lower down the harbour. I brought them on shore, and early next morning went off to see the whole party. It numbered thirty-two people, and all in fairly good health, and rich in paint, oil, and blubber. The smell they emitted was stronger than I have ever noticed, and after I had talked for some time with them I felt quite sick.

"I invited them up to our station, and they accordingly got into their canoes and came along. We now number ninety-four, and I have heard that another party is coming from the westward soon.

"I am very much in want of clothing for them, as I have not a single garment to give them.

"Also, if you can now afford to send me a helper it would relieve me very much. I do not mind how hard I work, but some days I am so much pressed that at the close I am too excessively fatigued, while my writing has to be done often in the long hours of the night.

"I am sending you an account of stores &c. since leaving Keppel, which will serve to show you the actual outlay for this station, the majority being required for Keppel, the clothing being entirely out, except a few shirts.

"I brought only six pairs of boots with me and only one tweed suit, which I have appropriated, as I have been obliged to give away much of my own. Boots are absolutely necessary here in the case of working men. Only last week one man had his toe nearly severed through coming into contact with the keen edge of a felled tree. Please be sure that I will be very careful.

"L. H. BURLEIGH."



## Paraguay Mission.



THE two following very interesting letters have reached us from Mr. Henriksen:—

“ *Riacho Fernandez, February 14, 1889.*

“ Hoping you have received my last from Concepcion, which I wrote in a hurry, the time for the post being up, I will again mention the few items of importance it contained.

“ Mr. Robins has decided that his family shall not come out this year. His reason for this was our unsettled state and inability to build anything adequate for their reception, and also the turn in circumstances we have experienced with the Indians, which leads us to expect further troubles, and also brought to our minds that it would, perhaps, be better to seek for another place, where we could have a larger number of Indians to deal with ; and also where we would be at a greater distance from Concepcion, which has so far proved injurious to our work that the drink which the Indians can obtain there proves to be very attractive to them. Then, as the opportunity was offered to us to know more of the Chaco and its heathen inhabitants, and it was desirable that one of us should accept it, Mr. Robins came forward and asked me to consent to his following the expedition. It was accordingly settled, and he was equipped with what was counted necessary for the occasion. This, of course, at once led to his writing to his wife about putting off coming out.

“ The expedition started on the 31st of last month, and as the rainy season has set in, we hope that they will be able to proceed and overcome their difficulties, which chiefly consisted in want of sweet water. Since they left we have had frequent and heavy rainfalls, and most of the western sky has remained darkly clouded for days ; so we hope that they have had plenty of sweet water, both for man and beast. Some of the Indians who have been here, and consequently knew Mr. Robins, went with the expedition as guides, and I expect them back here much before the others, when they will probably bring letters.

“ Our Indians returned to our camp on the 29th of last month, and commenced begging, when we put some of them to work, for which they received food in return. Their women have made fans of palm-leaves and spun belts, which we have taken in exchange for corn, &c. They are now all inland to cut wood suitable for bows, of which they will make us a number. We have in this way tried a new tactic with them, encouraging their small industries, and hope thus to teach them a lesson. They came back very hungry and worn out. But from what I have learnt from them, I gather that they have periods for hunting at the different places, and especially at the time of the ripening of ‘algaroba’ (a fruit from which they make an intoxicating drink) ; they break up their



camp and go into the woods till they get tired of eating 'algaroba' and drinking 'chicha.' Likewise will they do at the time of wild honey, which we expect them in parts to be after now. Again, owing to the long dry season, the bigger game had to come down to the river Paraguay for water, and when the Indians know this they will break up and go out hunting at once. These things, I am willing to suppose, were the chief reasons why they left us so abruptly in December, just when they were beginning to get drunk on their 'algaroba' and 'chicha.' When they had a good number of deer skins and ostrich feathers, they came down to Villa Concepcion and sold them. They remained there as long as they had anything to sell, and as long as they could drink, so there it was that some of them sold their clothes.

"When they came back to us now the last time, they were just as orderly and as willing as when we first came here, and our new way of dealing with them seems to please them just the same. We have taken into our special consideration the little children and old women, who come to us for a few biscuits and a little extra food, for which they are very thankful. We have had visits from other tribes, some trading skins and feathers, others bringing their broken guns to be repaired. Thus I was very much pleased when Mr. Bartlett re-stocked one old gun and put a new spring into another for our neighbouring tribe, and I am sure they were pleased too, as they can now use them. We made a bargain with them, and are curious to know how far they will keep it. They have promised to bring us either 20 deer skins or 10 bows and arrows. We will see now how far they meant it by our trading with them, paying them with knives, small axeheads (which we make for them), a hoe, or in food. We keep them from the Villa Concepcion, which, I think, is a good thing.

"I am not very pleased with this place, and fear it is too low to be healthy, and also that we shall never be free from mosquitoes and sand-flies, which plague us both night and day. The building of houses here will take a great deal of work, as we have to level the ground, and the soil is very sandy; the little black soil here and there will not be sufficient for a decent-sized garden—not to speak about the success we have had hitherto with our gardening: it came to nought, and I believe that the watering caused the roots to decay, while the scorching sun withered the tops, so we got nothing. The only thing we could have here would be cattle, for which there is splendid grass.

"I can now clearly see that our work will be very slow; we must thoroughly study both the language and the customs of the people, and gradually train the young ones for steady work—to keep them near us means to feed them; to encourage them to work, to pay them however so little, say one or two dollars a month, and then sell them clothes. They will not work for clothes and food alone, *i.e.*, to any amount, but want a little money; the clothes they sell for next to nothing, the money I may advise them how to use. Their great ambition is to have a horse,



so they can save their money to buy a horse, for—in fact, the great thing will always be to keep them near us, and treat them well, so that they little by little may be trained to work steadily, and give up their wanderings. I can only recommend to your kindest consideration the necessity of establishing a farm, my original idea, and, as far as I can see, the way to get at the people. I thought once that it would be an easy matter to keep them at our camp, but it is not; but they may be much improved by having a kind of work for them, such as farming, herding cattle, driving a car, &c.

“There is also the question about my family, which the Committee must kindly consider, and I hope they will do their utmost to enable me to have them out next year. Here comes in the question of building. We must be enabled to build some suitable houses, protecting our families against the hot climate and insects. From our thermometer record I give you the average of temperature inside our storehouse for December and January:—At sunrise, 77·25; at 3 P.M., 93·66; at sunset, 84·50 Fahrenheit; highest, 101°. I hope that we shall be able to build such as to lower this considerably; as it is now, it is telling on us, but people say that this summer has been exceptionally hot and dry. Although we are now having heavy showers, they cool the air but little.

“Also I beg you to consider our great want of proper means of communication; our boat is not sufficient. I think I have spent on the river and at Concepcion with the boat more than forty days, incurring expenses both at the hotel, and also to steamers towing the boat up river. The steamers pass certainly, but are all so insecure, and without fixed time, that they are almost unserviceable; generally, they all pass up or down on the same day. We had made arrangements with one to carry our mail, but have only once received the mail by her. We have tried all means to get our stores up by steamer, but the end has been that the steamer passed without our things, and I have had to go down in the boat. I can drift down in ten to twelve hours, but it might take me fourteen days to get up again, while those waiting for me may be driven to all kinds of difficulties. I may add we do not want a grand steamer; a *small steam launch of seven or eight horse-power, with no more than three feet draught, and flat-bottomed, with plenty of beam, and boiler for burning wood, and a long funnel for draught, which can steam against a three-knots current, is all we want, and I can assure you that such is quite indispensable for the welfare of the station.*

“The Mission will be the better for these additions, and will gradually work into the way of self-support, which will relieve you of heavy expenses otherwise to be continually incurred.

“It may also be stated that if our work is to be of any permanency we cannot too early begin to work up to the point of self-support. Every year will otherwise cost your treasury large outlays of cash which could be used with much profit when spent in the right time.



"To this station should certainly be attached a herd of cattle. From what I have heard cattle give an excellent return.

"I do not know what has been the result or decision of the bondholders, but do not doubt that you could obtain from them some kind of grant or lease. They have 130 leagues of land here in the Chaco, and, as far as one can see, it would be to their benefit to keep us on their land ; if for nothing else, for having some kind of help in case they should commence to work in exploring the woods. Anybody would at once see that we would be able to help them and save them from beginning in a complete wilderness.

"Although I have been somewhat disappointed in the behaviour of the Indians, and in the little or no sympathy from so-called Christian people, I am far from thinking that our labour will prove in vain ; but the work will be one of much patience and perseverance, much more than I ever imagined. Perhaps for long we shall have to work on slowly as we do now before entering on any regular missionary work among them, which we perhaps may not expect now, but among the growing generation. The old people are really so grown into vices and their old customs, that they seem prejudiced against any reform, while the vanity of the young ones, together with steady work, may slowly train them as workmen.

"I perceive that they will never leave us their children, which seem to be their pets. Our keeping the children means to keep the whole family ; the man may work a little for his food, but his wife also wants food, so there is gradually the whole tribe to feed. The women have lately made some fans for us. They can make some kind of pottery and also spin and weave, which may be little by little turned into some industry for their benefit ; but this seems only to be in the far future. Their mind is as wandering as they themselves, and they change it as they do their abode—in no time. Last time they broke up their camp and left, they were all working for us, the young men putting up a shed in front of our house, and some of the women brought us a few fans ; but before evening they were all off. The Cacique brought us the cauldron and a bucket, saying, ' We go off to the forest to cut wood for bows,' and off they were with birds, dogs, and all their pack, both young and old, and have not been seen since.

"I do most earnestly hope that the Committee will consider all these items.

"We are all in good health and thankful for gracious protection vouchsafed to us from the ' Giver of all good gifts.' We have often recognised the Divine guidance and Hand of our great and mighty God upon us. In Him do we put our trust, knowing that He is both able and willing to lead all to the best.

"It may be that circumstances so present themselves that we move from here ; if so, it will be higher up the river to the property of Don Carlos Casado ; but this, as well as all regarding the work, has been laid



before our Heavenly Father, and in patience we wait for further events, through which I always feel that He is revealing His will to us, and this only we are willing to do. We do remember you all daily in our prayers, that God may bless all in connection with the work in His vineyard on this continent, and strengthen all efforts made to turn many from the wisdom of the world to the wisdom of the just, and that Jesus may be made known and His name exalted and glorified, even in the midst of darkness and sin.

“ADOLFO HENRIKSEN.”

“*Riacho Fernandez, March 2, 1889.*”

“Your kind and welcome letter of December 27 reached me a few days ago, and came in time, both to cheer us and to encourage us, bringing us to look upon our position with much more hope, and view it in much greater brightness; and I heartily thank the Committee for their kind consideration; but first of all, thanks be to our God, His is the silver and gold.

“You will be glad with us here to learn that one of the Indian lads, about seventeen years of age, the son of our Cacique, left the hunting field, and for the last two weeks he has been staying with us, eating and sleeping at our huts, and seems to have given up living with his people, and although the other Indians are here working, he is still staying with us, and seems to be quite at home; he exhibits much interest in learning, and I generally give him a lesson every day in counting and writing ciphers and letters. I made him a present of a slate and pencil, which have become his constant companions. However, he gets often very tired of repetition, so the lessons are never very long; but I feel much encouraged and thankful for this sign, which I can assure you at that time came as the gentle dew from heaven upon a barren and thirsty ground. I feel sure that he will be a great help to us when we get the animals and our carts going. I also beg to thank the Committee for their kindness in increasing the allowance for the Indians, and I can only say in addition, that the money will be economised as much as in me lies—my only desire is that we can help ourselves, which, with God’s blessing, we are hopefully looking forward to.

“The river has been rising for some time, but steadily, and is almost standing at the same height now; a flood was feared, but we might not have it; still we are much plagued by the mosquitoes, which we fight day and night—in fact we have no peace but under our nets. I am writing this in our hut in the midst of a dense smoke, procured by putting fire to ants’ nests; the thermometer is registering 84 degrees at 9 A.M. If I put my head outside the hut I am met by swarms of mosquitoes, still it is necessary to have a breath of air, and the smoke out of the eyes. I am, therefore, looking forward to the time when we can have our house better defended against this kind of invasion.

“We have not quite decided upon the site for our house-building, but



have in view to go about 500 yards up this Riacho, where there will be plenty of high ground, and enough for corrals &c. The house here will then be used as our farmhouse, and on the other side of the island we will have all the rest of our stores. The island, I hope, will be suitable for gardens ; I fear it will be too low for dwellings.

“From Mr. Robins we have, of course, not yet any news, and do not expect that he will be able to send us any, as the Indians all backed out of their bargain to accompany the expedition ; but the rains have been very frequent inland, and the Indians who have visited us from the inland villages all looked very well, and told us that there was much water on the roads. We therefore hope that he is faring well, knowing that he is not alone, but that our strong and mighty God is with him, able and willing to take care of His children.

“You mention in your letter a suggestion of Doctor Stewart with regard to our possessing the island. I shall take it into due consideration, and hope to correspond with the Doctor about it. There will probably be a question about the definition of an island, as some people call this a ‘lagune’ (lake), or swamp, and not an island. As far as we know it, it is properly defined an island, and our Indians say that at high water they go down the inside little river as far as the other Riacho, ‘La Patria,’ about four leagues from here ; but of course all this, I am sure, will be looked into both on the part of the Government, as well as the representative of the warrant-holders when once solicited by me.

“I subjoin a few words of our Indian language, for which I have used the Spanish alphabet for its pronunciation. Would any student of languages give me a hint, or find any similarity with other languages or dialect of the South American aborigines ?

Hecton . . . . arm.	Savohackié . . . it is finished.
Pooté . . . . axe.	Meteomen . . . stone.
Tauá . . . . , (tomahawk).	Talsá . . . . fire.
Atepiem . . . alligator.	Nayman . . . forest.
Niantia . . . arrow.	Tanahuá . . . feather.
Inguaná . . . ants' nest.	Epehec . . . finger.
Pelspas . . . bow.	Enmauoc . . . friend.
Secquiá . . . child.	Yoquelsmá . . . field.
Entalsmauá . . coat.	Elsmoc . . . grease.
Vaquía . . . cattle.	Ilsmá . . . garden.
Tataá . . . fowls.	Memsleyá . . . to go.
Temheng . . . dog.	Monson . . . let us go.
Senac . . . deer.	Taásé . . . good.
Niamoksec . . to dry.	Atehé . . . heat.
Enhecoc . . . ear.	Neangosepaétec . hat.
Ñactec . . . eyes.	Enmec . . . hand.
Slapop . . . earth.	Enhuá . . . hair.



Oltisahá . . .	to hunt.	Saápen . . .	ostrich.
Etnalsteng . . .	horse.	Aása . . .	palm.
Sovoó . . .	iron.	Tatoayá . . .	parrot.
Niasinkoc . . .	I don't know.	Yateéva . . .	pumpkin.
Sovehá . . .	lance.	Pehiyá. . . .	sweet potato.
Inlsec . . .	Indian.	Mamakay . . .	rain.
Elemat . . .	small monkey.	Yeoá . . .	snake.
Baeá . . .	mosquito.	Acnem . . .	sun.
Enhamatong . . .	month.	Tajá . . .	thunder.
Pelstemp . . .	moon.	Neptuaná . . .	tiger.
Esecaá . . .	to-morrow.	Enmaoc . . .	teeth.
Engespoc . . .	neck.	Tahumá . . .	twine.
Enguahoe . . .	nose.	Apoólté . . .	tall.
Mopoy . . .	finger-nail.	Enmen . . .	water.
Samoac . . .	one.	Kilnaá . . .	female.
Aánec . . .	two.	Islkaium . . .	wind.
Antalsanac . . .	three.	Paápa . . .	wax (bees).
Saliatectamá . . .	orange.		

“ They can only count to three, and whenever they express any gender the female is expressed ; without this it signifies male or collective. I have not been able to discover the sound of the letter *r*, but *ls* seems to be the nearest.

“ With regard to the missing steel, no formal claim can be lodged before the Congress has decided upon my petition. I have, as formerly enunciated, received our goods on guarantee, and gave my signature to the receipt of all the packages less the bundle of steel ; this arrived at Asuncion, so it has been lost there.

“ The Indians have been with us now for some time, and go on working in cutting down weeds, &c., for the preparation of new fields. They seem to be more peaceable and willing even than before, and we feel that we are gaining on them daily in confidence.

“ Both Mr. Bartlett and myself are in good health, and thankful for so many mercies and so much goodness daily received from the Giver of all good and perfect gifts, and cease not to pray for His guidance Who will finally lead on to victory.

“ We thankfully acknowledge the receipt on various occasions of newspapers from Miss Smart, H. F. Paget, Esq., and the Office.

“ ADOLFO HENRIKSEN.”



## Chili.

## CHAÑARAL.



R. ROBERTSON writes:—

“ *Chañaral, February 15, 1889.*

“ We have seven new pupils at school, mostly very small children, and as I had no time to give them, Miss A. Chellew takes this class for me.

“ Our congregations are a little larger than formerly on account of the influx of some families at the railway.

We have a fair community, as far as numbers are concerned; but they are poor, and what with the increased price of all the necessaries of life owing to two successive years of cholera and inundations, they find it hard work to make both ends meet.

“ The latest news from Taltal is that an English nitrate company has been formed to work the nitrate fields in the interior. They intend to erect their establishment in the port. This will bring a large number of English people there. Mr. Schjolberg thinks that the Society could easily form a station there, should all these propositions, which are now on the eve of being settled, be carried through.

“ We were very pleased to see a picture of our church in the magazine. I am sorry to say that the distribution of Bibles and Testaments has been at a standstill lately.

“ You will mourn with us all the loss to this country of Dr. Trumbull. When I saw him in Valparaiso on January 7 he was very weak, but looked forward to years of usefulness; but God rewarded His servant at His own good time. As the pioneer of all religious and charitable movements in Valparaiso he will be greatly missed, especially amongst the natives of the Chilian Evangelical Alliance. No appeal for help was ever sent away empty-handed. Natives and foreigners alike shared his benevolence and generosity. Humility and kindness were two of the salient feature of the doctor's character.

“ Mr. Schjolberg is still uncertain as to his movements, but next week may see a way marked out for him, when he will write you. He asks me to tell you that as everything was so doubtful about his continuing here, to excuse him for not writing before.

“ J. S. ROBERTSON.”



## Wreckage near Cape Horn.



THE "Allen Gardiner," Mission schooner, which arrived at Tierra del Fuégo on December 28 from Wollaston Islands, reported that on visiting the South American missionary station lately formed in Wollaston Islands, she found that the natives there had recently picked up at Grevy Island a life-buoy marked "British Envoy, Liverpool." The "Allen Gardiner" also picked up in the bay on the south-east end of Washington Channel the roof of a small deck-house, 12 ft. by 8 ft. Both the lifebuoy and the roof of the deck-house had the appearance of having been but a little time in the water. Captain Willis further adds that October, November, and December were bad months, with very changeable weather, much snow and rain, thunder and lightning.

## Farewell Meeting to the Revs. F. C. R. Holles and J. R. Tyerman.



THIS Farewell Meeting took place on Thursday, April 18, in the Society's Rooms, at noon.

Although it was a busy week, the attendance was good, and much interest in the future of the departing Missionaries was manifested. Mr. Holles goes to minister to our fellow-countrymen in Brazil, at Sao Paulo and Santos, and to the seamen at the latter port; and Mr. Tyerman is the Chaplain appointed to labour amongst the English-speaking bands of emigrants at Quino and neighbouring districts in South Chili. It is expected that he will be able to act also as Missionary to the Araucanian Indians, to whom it is hoped he will find ready access.

After the hymn "Jesus shall reign" had been sung, and prayer offered by the Rev. H. S. Acworth, Mr. Hughes Hughes read a portion of Scripture (Isaiah lxi. 1-4), and the Committee's parting address to the Missionaries was read by the Clerical Secretary, the Rev. R. J. Simpson, to which Mr. Tyerman made a suitable reply.

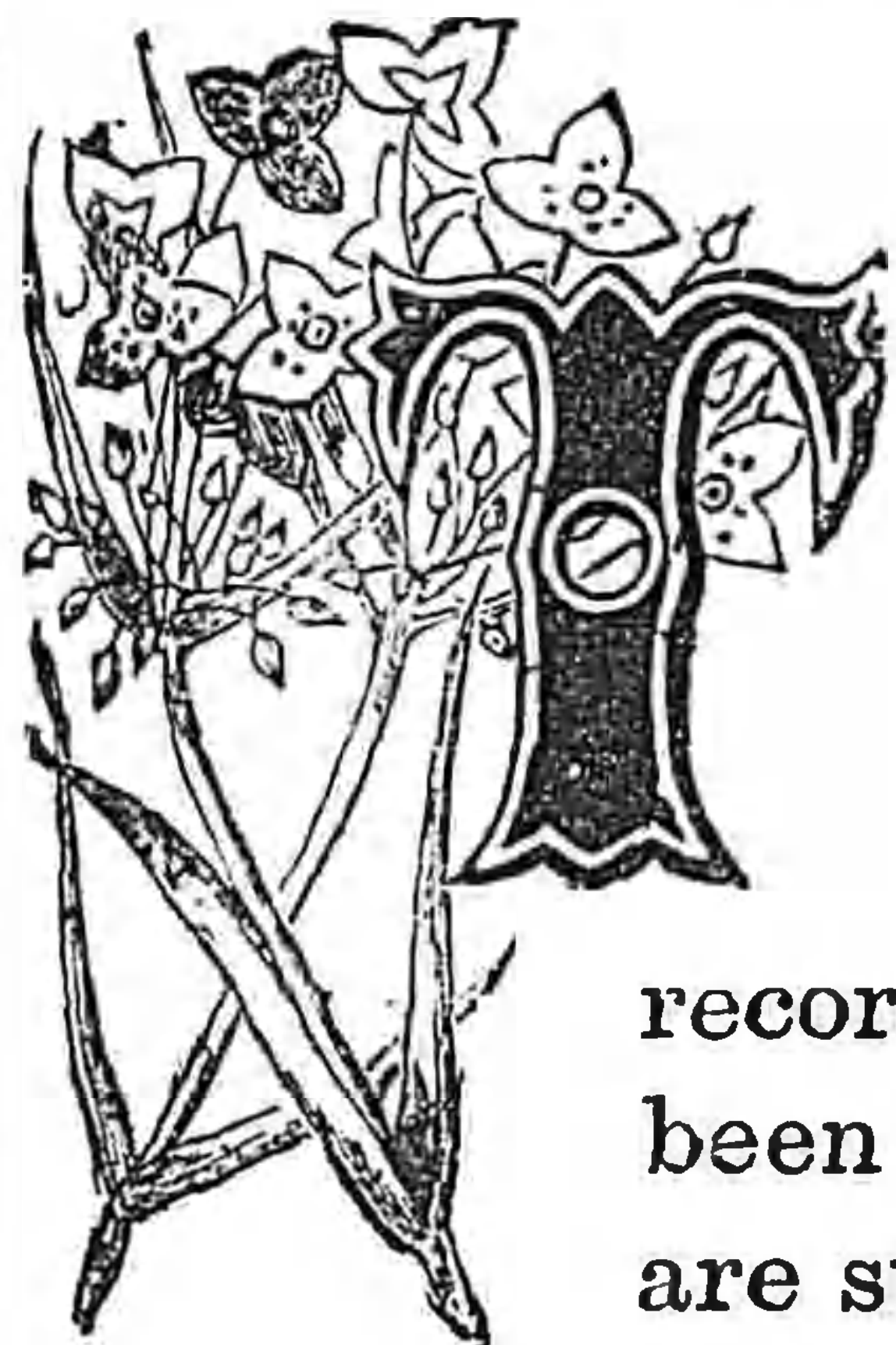
The Chairman (Mr. Henry Morris) then impressively and forcibly addressed Mr. Holles and Mr. Tyerman, charging them to be faithful, and indicating their true source of strength in the abiding presence of a personal Saviour.

Mr. Holles having replied with much earnestness, remarking that he felt assured of being called by God to the work, prayer was offered by the Rev. R. J. Simpson; and the Ven. Archdeacon Whately closed the proceedings by pronouncing the Benediction.



**Missionary Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Maclaren.***(Reprinted with the Author's kind permission.)*

*And on the Sabbath we went out of the city by the river side, where prayer was wont to be made, and we sat down and spoke unto the women who resorted thither.—ACTS XVI. 13.*



**H**AT simple account is the first record of the preaching of the Gospel in Europe. We infer from the vision of the man of Macedonia, which gave an impulse to the act, and from the length at which the circumstances of the Apostle's preaching at Philippi are recorded, that it was actually the first time the Gospel had been proclaimed in that quarter of the world. If so, we are standing at the well-head of a great river. The little silver thread, over which a shepherd might step without asking it to stay its progress, broadens out into a great expanse, and the Christendom of a civilised world is developed from those simple words spoken that Saturday morning. Thus gently and unobtrusively stole into Europe the great words which were to shatter and remould its institutions, and to be the starting-point of its liberties. If we may look at the incidents from that point of view, we may draw two or three lessons which may not be inappropriate in view of the special object that brings us together this evening.

*The first one I would suggest is the apparent insignificance and real greatness of Christian work.* There was no more apparently insignificant knot of people in the crowded streets of Philippi that day than the little group of weather-beaten Jews who went out by the river-side. And there was nothing in that city that day that looked smaller than that handful of women beneath the blue sky and the sad rushing stream. How the Philippians would have smiled with polite blank incredulity if anybody had said to them that in time to come nobody will care a button about you ; but if anybody could say that this was the place where the prison stood, all Christendom would look upon it with reverent interest ! It was the biggest thing that was done in the world that day when Paul talked to that handful of women. Well now, dear brethren, the same temptation, to judge of acts by their external aspect, and to underrate their value, besets us all in our Christian work, and the world is ready enough to tell us that what we are doing is a very small thing ; but let us bring these estimates to the test of Scripture, and let us try the greatness of the work that the poorest Christian does, whose heart is touched and his lips made eloquent by the love that he feels to his Heavenly Father, by such standards as this question suggests to us. The greatness of an action depends on three things—its motive, its sphere, and its consequences. Anything that is done for God is great. You take a pebble



and plunge it into a stream, and all the veins become visible, which you failed to detect as it lay on the shore ; and so it is with Christian work. Cast it into the stream of holy motive, let it be done for God, and it is sanctified and ennobled. In that realm smallness and greatness are, perhaps, inappropriate terms, but insignificance, at any rate, has no place in it ; and whatsoever is done for God is great, and has in it all the elements of sublimity and of magnificence.

And so it is, my dear brethren, as to the relative greatness of the sphere of our actions. What is done for material well-being and physical life is distinctly at the bottom ; what is done for the understanding is higher ; and if the lightest word of a great thinker is more than all material magnificence, then, decisively, by the very same reasoning, we must exalt above the mere thinker's words the words and deeds which touch the heart and that sway the will, that cleanse and invigorate and instruct, and invest with sovereign power the life and conscience ; and the preaching of Christ's name is that which does all these things. Therefore, high above all other forms of Christian benevolence and munificence, above and sovereign of them all, is this setting forth of the Name that Paul spake by the river-side on that Sabbath morning.

But deeds are classified according to their consequences. The longer they last, the wider they reach, the deeper they go—the greater the act which sets them in motion. Go and ask about the length of time the consequences of that sublime morning's discourse will endure. Go and ask the outcast gaoler—one of the pariahs of that civilisation, probably a condemned criminal or a lawless desperado of Rome—how long the effect will last of this message, and you will see. Acts done for Jesus Christ—because wrought in the spiritual nature of man, with consequences that reverberate throughout eternity through the souls of the men that are their subjects—are the mightiest things in the world's annals. Let none of us be cowed or frightened into depreciating the worth of Christian work, or think too lowly of it, because the world, in its vulgar blindness, misnames and reverses the things that are great and small. There will be a reversal of all that yet. How many names that now are sounded with the world's loud hallelujahs will fall dumb and dead then ? How many structures that now seem solid will be burnt into ashes, with the wood, and the hay, and the stubble ? When all the flaring gas-lamps and rush-lights are out, "they that be wise shall shine like the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness, as the stars for ever and ever." Then it shall be found that high above all Roman power and Grecian wisdom towers the work of the witnessing Church, and mightiest among the mighty will be that speaker who, on that Sabbath morn by the river-side, was talking in humble fashion to a handful of poor women.

*So let me take a second lesson, viz., the law of growth in Christ's kingdom.* The seed sown at first was but little, and though eighteen centuries have passed, and it has grown to a kingdom, it is obviously a long way from the term of its growth. So I may draw one or two lessons upon which I



would touch for a moment or two. First : That the law of Christ's kingdom is found in minute and unobtrusive beginnings ; noise and prominence are no parts of its power, and have little part in accomplishing the great things that are done for Him. The noisiest things are generally the little things, and the quiet things are the strong ones.

Look how Jesus Christ stole into the world, into a corner of a remote little province, and went about silently doing good, and passed out of it again, and "the world knew Him not." And so there have been all down through the ages earthquakes and fires, but the Lord is not in them, and then comes the still small voice. Destructive preparations are noisy, constructive beginnings are quiet. "The kingdom of Heaven is like a grain of mustard seed, which, when it is grown, becomes the largest of herbs, so that the birds of the air lodge in the branches thereof." And so don't let us be ashamed of little beginnings ; they are in the line of God's way of working. And side by side with that, for I don't desire to weary you on this matter, there is the other thought, Slow progress is unobtrusive and steadfast. "An inheritance may be gotten hastily," says the wise author of the Book of Proverbs, "but the end thereof shall not be blessed." The length which any organism takes to come to its maturity is the measure of its duration, and the man outlasts a million generations of moths, and the oak waves its unchanging branches above many, many generations of reeds that spring and wither at its careless feet ; and if eighteen centuries have but begun the development of the forces which were set loose in Europe for the first time on that Saturday morning, how long is it going to be before decay sets in upon that which has taken so long to grow ? A long, long duration must belong to that kingdom, the consolidation of which has been the work of all these centuries ; and that must be an unsetting day, of which these years are but as a watch in the morning twilight. God works leisurely and invisibly. Treading most closely in the footsteps of Him who waited over a thousand years to send His own Son, with that small beginning and slow advance, they commenced their work of the founding and building of the kingdom of Christ. "The Lord is not slack concerning His promise as some men count slackness."

*And now, lastly, let us gather from this little incident the fact of the simplicity of the forces to which Christ entrusts the progress of His kingdom.* It seemed a most unequal contest into which the Apostle and his little band had gone, led by the vision which they interpreted as the Divine monition. Think of the opposition, the antagonisms that were ready against them. There was Greece over the hills with its proud philosophies. There was Rome all active, ready to change its toleration for active persecution. They had to meet storms of heathenish idolatry, round which the superstitious dread of untold centuries gathered, and which was ever menacing with consummate obstinacy.

They had to confront ordered systems of able philosophic teachers with their unlettered message. They had no help, and were but unlearned and ignorant men. Did Cortes, landing on an unknown shore,



with an unsubdued and barren beach in front and his burning ships behind, embark on a more apparently desperate venture than these men? What do these feeble Jews? And what were the weapons that made them victorious? First and foremost, the message that they preached, the plain Gospel—to which the heart and conscience of men will respond, when it is put before them as Christ meant it to be—the message, “that God was in Christ reconciling the world to Himself, not imputing unto them their trespasses.” That was Paul’s Gospel, as he tells us, and that was the weapon with which he fought, which was “the power of God unto salvation.” With this most beneficent intention they fronted the universe with one word, and with that word they took the world; and you and I have it, and if we will be faithful and will use it, we shall have the same issues and results as they. That sword has not lost its temper, and the ages have brought no rust to its shining blade, nor taken away the keenness from its sharp edge. It is as fresh to-day as ever it was. Oh that all Christ’s ministers, and people who are also preachers of God’s Gospel, would say like the king of Israel, “Give it to me; there is none like unto it!”

Their power in the next place came from the earnestness with which they preached the truth. I know it is not the man, but the message, which brings men to Jesus Christ. But I also know that one of the Apostles telling the secret of his power, gave this explanation: “His name, through faith in His name, has made this man whole.” The greatest force we can use is our own intense earnestness, the result of deep convictions; nothing will stand in the way of that.

Convictions are contagious. You may reason with a man until doomsday; and if you hammer an iceberg to powder, it will be ice still; but melt it, as you can by having your own soul aglow with love and loyalty to Jesus Christ, and you can turn it from ice to sweet water.

Dear brethren, the very first sermon that was ever preached was a very short and simple one; it was this: “We have found the Messiah.” No argument, no demonstration, that this was the Coming One, but the utterance of personal conviction, earnest and solemn, and fresh from the heart; and short as the sermon was, it was perhaps the most powerful one ever preached, for it converted a whole congregation: “And he brought him to Jesus”; and so it will always be. The earnest man proclaiming the Gospel of Jesus will not always have to say, “I have laboured in vain, and spent my strength for nought.”

The last element of power is the presence of the abiding and indwelling Christ. Those who are entrusted with the sword of the Spirit must have the indwelling of Christ to make them mighty in wielding it. The Word, mighty as it is, is vain without the mighty power and inspiration of the Spirit. As we read that verse lower down, what do we find? “Whose heart the Lord opened, that she attended to the things that were spoken of Paul.”

In the measure in which we are true to Him, and yield ourselves in



glad surrender to His power and presence, we carry Jesus Christ with us, and He works through us, as we read in the Acts of the Apostles, which are indeed the acts of the risen Christ in the Apostles. As the man who wrote them tells us, "The former treatise have I made, O Theophilus, of all that Jesus began both to do and to teach." If Jesus began *before* He was taken up, didn't He go on to do and teach *after* He was taken up? Where is the second treatise, O Theophilus, which records the continuance of His work? Is it not said that "they went forth and preached everywhere, *the Lord working with them*, and confirming the word with signs following"? If you search in the Acts of the Apostles, you will see that it was He who was working in and through them. So, then, we see what are the forces in which our might lies. The Gospel is as much the power of God unto salvation to-day as it ever was, and the earnestness of our personal conviction is as deep as ever, and the presence and power of the indwelling Spirit of Christ is as real as ever; and the closer we keep to Christ and the more exclusively and unreservedly we trust Him, the more assured will be our results.

God's Church has no need of wealth. Jewels on the hilt of a sword are often in the way of getting a good grip of it, and the gilded scabbard adds nothing to the keenness of its edge. The Church has no need of worldly help. David was almost throttled in Saul's armour; he was better without it. Let us then get the old proved weapons which have been tried through many generations. We have more reason to trust them than Paul had, for we have eighteen centuries of experience to fall back upon, which he had not; and if we cleave to them, as I pray God we may, we shall find that the weapons of our warfare, not being carnal, but spiritual, are mighty through God to the pulling down of the strongholds of sin and Satan.

And so I venture to commend to your sympathies the claims of the Foreign Missionary enterprise. We all—I mean all we who are strangers—rejoice with our friends in Victoria in their munificent liberality directed towards home objects. I know very well there are large claims in a new country like this which it seems impossible to set aside; but what about that? There is no antagonism between the two—Home and Foreign Missions. However some people are fond of disparaging the claims of the one as compared with the other, I venture to say that the people who are always talking about doing Home work instead of Foreign, are the people who don't do either. And I am sure of this, that no church or denomination (to use an unscriptural word), no church or community of churches, is in a healthy condition that does not lend a helping hand in the great work of Foreign Missions. The lamp that is placed in the window gives no less light in the room because its rays are illuminating the darkness outside.

And as coming from the other side of the water, I would just like to tell you that we have to thank God for the wonderful new outburst of missionary zeal in our denomination; and I do believe that nothing could



have so deepened the consecration of our home churches as the example which has been set before us in the splendid devotion of those of our honoured brethren who are engaged in this noble work.

It is like that Highland story of that foster-father chief, whose sons made a ring around him to guard his person in the battle-field, and when one and another fell, cried out, "Another for Hector," and the summons was always responded to. We have only to say, "Another for Christ, another for Christ, and yet another," and whenever one has fallen in the ranks in Foreign Missions, at that cry there have been two to step into the breach. The Christian Church which could do all that is not dead, and the churches in which it has been done have got far more than if they never gave men or money to this Foreign Missionary work. Martin Luther said, "Justification by faith was the standing article of a falling or rising Church." I say "Amen" to that, but I would like to add, Missionary earnestness is the test of faith, and of the reality of Christian character.

The vision of the man of Macedonia comes to us all, dear brethren. "Come over and help us," rings in our ears from every shore. Oh! if we listen to the voice and do our feeble best, though our beginnings may be humble and obscure, like that little meeting for prayer by the river-side, we, like that little group, shall find that we are doing a greater thing than we know of, and planting a grain of mustard seed of which God will bless the springing. "That which thou sowest, thou sowest not that body that shall be, but bare grain, it may chance of wheat, or of some other grain: but God giveth it a body as it hath pleased Him, and to every seed his own body." Let it be "sown in weakness," depend upon it "it will be raised in power."

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## PRAYER UNION.

The following are the subjects of prayer and praise on Monday, May 13:—

1. We desire to thank God for the safe arrival in South America of Bishop Stirling and Mrs. Stirling, and of Mr. Aspinall and Henry Katannash, and that the former were graciously preserved amidst the prevailing epidemic of yellow fever to which they were exposed.

2. We earnestly pray God to vouchsafe His abundant blessing on all that was said and done at our Annual Meeting which was in accordance with His Holy Will.

3. That Mr. and Mrs. Burleigh may have grace and strength to carry on the spiritual work at the new station on Wollaston Islands.

4. That Mr. Henriksen, Mr. Robins, and Mr. Bartlett may be sustained by Divine grace and strength in the present trying stage of their spiritual work among the Indians, and that they may have patience and endurance granted them to fight the good fight of faith, and be of good cheer in the work to which Christ has called them.

5. We pray God to grant safe voyages to the Rev. F. E. R. Holles and the Rev. J. R. Tyerman, and a blessing on their future labours in South America.



SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE, MAY 1, 1889.

Contributions thankfully received from March 25 to April 25.

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

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
LEGACY.				London Bridge, St. Magnus, per Rev.			
The late Miss Charlotte Wright, Ex-				A. J. McCaul, Frank Lord (coll.)..	0	5	4
ecutor, F. Beresford Wright, Esq.,				Minories, per Miss Burnett.....	0	2	6
per Messrs. Fox & Thicknesse ....	25	0	0	New Kent Road, St. Andrew's, per			
				Rev. J. S. Gray (for 1888) .....	1	16	7
DONATIONS.				South Kensington, per Mrs.			
A Donation from Elizabeth Comp-				E. Harry Woods, the			
son in memory of her Sister Martha				Misses Hunt (sub.)....	2	10	0
Compson.....	5	5	0	Do., do., Paraguay .....	2	10	0
Anon., Stamps .....	0	2	6		5	0	0
SUBSCRIPTIONS.				Southwark, St. George's, per Rev.			
Cheetham, the Right Rev. Bishop ..	2	0	0	Burman Cassin, 1888, S. by Rector,			
Macandrew, Miss Constance.....	0	10	0	L. by Mr. Farmer, &c.....	15	7	8
				Do., per do., L. Boro' Mission by			
ASSOCIATIONS.				Rev. J. R. Tyerman.....	1	0	0
METROPOLIS.				Streatham Common, per Mrs. Cow,			
Belsize Park, per Miss Harton .....	1	5	6	SS. Easter Day at Immanuel Church			
Bermondsey, per Miss Stone, coll. at				by Rev. G. S. Streitfeild and Rev.			
Anchor School .....	0	7	1	W. J. Latham .....	51	10	8
Bow, Miss Johnson (box coll.) .....	0	13	0	PROVINCES.			
Brockley Hill, per F. W. Russell, Esq.,				Aston, Cheshire, D.V.L. by Rev. W. E.			
St. Saviour's Missionary Assoc. ..	1	0	0	Martlew, per Rev. E. Marsden....	1	5	0
Camberwell, St. Bartholomew's, per				Beckenham, per Mrs. Stephens (addl.			
Rev. H. Wells, S. by Rev. G. W.				to Lecture by Mr. Farmer).....	0	10	0
Grundy .....	1	10	6	Do., per Rev. J. Harding, Rev.			
Camden Town, John Adam, Esq.				P. P. Bosanquet (sub.).....	1	1	0
(for Paraguay) .....	2	0	0	Bengeo, SS. by Rev. G. W. Grundy ..	5	18	9
Forest Hill, per Rev. Gus-				Birkenhead, Holy Trinity, D.V.L. by			
tavus Jones, L. by Mr.				Rev. W. E. Martlew, per Rev.			
Farmer .....	4	18	6	E. T. Stonex .....	1	9	0
Offert., Early Communion	0	13	0	Do., St. Paul's, M.L.L. by Rev. W. E.			
Mrs. H. Laird Cox (box)	0	5	1	Martlew, per Rev. J. Linton ....	0	6	9
				Do., St. Mark's, S. by Rev. W. E.			
				Martlew, per Rev. J. Dicker ....	5	9	3
Fulham, per Rev. F. H. Fisher, L. by				Brighton, per Rev. W. W.			
Mr. Farmer .....	2	0	2	Selwyn, SS. ....	16	13	8
Hornsey Rise, St. Mary's, per Miss				Do., do., M. by Rev. G. W.			
Thompson .....	1	2	7	Grundy .....	4	4	4
Hoxton, per Rev. H. Hayman, L. by					20	18	4
Rev. J. R. Tyerman.....	0	10	6	Bromley, per Rev. A. G. Hellicar, S.			
Islington, per Rev. W. H. Barlow,				by Rev. G. W. Grundy.....	4	4	0
B.D. (bal. for 1888) .....	0	2	6	Broxbourne, per Miss Searle.....	6	10	0
Kensington, per Mrs. Pennell, Mrs.				Buxton, Holy Trinity, S. by Rev.			
Shute Peer's box, 1888.....	0	10	0	W. E. Martlew, per Rev. C. S.			
Do., Mrs. J. H. Wright .....	1	1	0	Green .....	0	15	9
Kidbrooke, per Mrs. Poulden :				Chobham, per Rev. H. S. Acworth..	2	0	0
Capt. and Mrs. Stirling..	2	0	0	Clifton and Bristol, per E. W. Bird,			
H. Latham, Esq.....	1	1	0	Esq. ....	25	0	0
				Colchester, Hon. Sec., Rev. R. Burton,			
				St. Peter's, Rev. G. Caddell, S. and			
Lee, Lewisham, Blackheath,				M. by Rev. G. W. Grundy .....	4	1	9
&c., per D. Couty, Esq.,				Do., St. Nicholas, per Rev. J. S.			
W. Dent, Esq. (don.)..	5	0	0	Bullock, S. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	2	9	1
Do., Paraguay.....	5	0	0	Do., Greenstead, per Rev. — Martin	0	14	8
Do., Sub. ....	1	1	0	Do., Annual Meeting, Town Hall,			
				per Rev. G. W. Grundy .....	3	9	5
				Coniscliffe, Darlington, SS. by Rev.			
Do., Juvenile Assoc., per Miss Couty	5	0	6	W. E. Martlew, per Rev. E. P.			
Do., do. ....	7	12	2	Weatherell .....	2	0	0
Cards and Dons.	2	11	3				
	10	3	5				
Bible Class .....	2	12	4				
	12	15	9				



# SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE, MAY 1, 1889.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Cropwell Bishop, M.L.L. by Rev. W. E.				Preston and District, per Rev. B. C.			
Martlew, per Rev. A. J. L. Dobbin	0	13	3	Huntly :			
Dawlish, Miss Burton (sub.)	1	0	0	Rev. C. de Ewer	0	10	6
Dewsbury, Yorkshire, D.V.L. by Rev.				Mrs. Rawcliffe	1	1	0
W. E. Martlew, per Canon Whitby				Rev. B. C. Huntley	1	1	0
(including card, &c.)	3	1	9	Longton, S. by Rev. W. J.			
Durham, per Mrs. Bramwell	6	5	0	Lake	2	16	0
Exeter, per Rev. W. Hope (1888)	29	17	2				5 8 6
Fareham, per Rev. T. G. Browne				Purston, per Rev. B. Burgon (1888)			2 13 0
(1888)	0	15	0	Redhill, per C. H. Norman, Esq., Rev.			
Filey, M.L.L. by Rev. W. E. Martlew,				H. and Mrs. Brass	2	2	0
per Rev. A. A. Cooper	1	6	0	St. Albans, per Rev. E. C. Ince	4	4	0
Gretford and Wilsthorp, per Miss				Sherborne, per Miss E. Parsons, S. by			
Kate Joy	2	10	0	Rev. G. W. Grundy	5	7	5
Harberton, Mr. S. Varder (1888)	1	0	0	Southsea, per Miss Lush, SS. and M.			
Highfield, Southampton, per Rev. E.				St. Simon's, per Rev. G. W. Grundy	6	5	0
Silver, SS. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	9	18	8	Stockport, St. Mary, D.V.L. by Rev.			
Do., do., per Lieut.-Col. Ward, S. ..	4	15	6	W. E. Martlew, per Rev. Canon			
Isleworth, G. P. Beley, Esq. (for				Symonds	2	0	5
Paraguay)	5	0	0	Stonehouse, per Rev. W. Farren			
Kirkby Woodhouse, Nottingham,				White (1888)	1	5	0
D.V.L. by Rev. W. E. Martlew, per				Sunderland, St. Thomas, D.V.L. by			
Rev. J. Rideout	0	16	0	Rev. W. E. Martlew, per Rev. E.			
Leamington, A. M. (don.)	30	0	0	Caswell	1	16	8
Lincoln, per Mrs. Moss, M. by Rev.				Tollerton, M.L.L. by Rev. W. E.			
J. E. R. Polak	4	4	8	Martlew, per Rev. A. A. Welby	0	15	0
Louth, per T. F. Allison, Esq. (1888)	7	4	6	Torquay, per Mrs. L. Hockin	3	0	6
Malvern, per Mrs. Whyte, M. less				Tunbridge Wells, per Mr. J. O.			
expenses	2	6	6	Knocker (coll.)	1	2	2
Newark, per Rev. J. A. Jukes	6	6	0	Weaveham, Cheshire, D.V.L. by Rev.			
Nottingham, St. Peter's, D.V.L. by				W. E. Martlew, per Miss Burges ..	3	4	3
Rev. W. E. Martlew, per Rev. G.				Westleton, per Rev. F. H. Nicholls..	0	6	1
Edgcome	1	0	0	Whitby, M. by Rev. W. E. Martlew,			
Do., St. Nicholas, D.V.L. by Rev.				per Rev. Canon Anster (including			
W. E. Martlew, per Rev. Wm.				subs.)	3	10	0
Pope	1	0	0	Windermere, Mrs. Jeffray (don.)	5	0	0
Do., don. after D.V.L., Mrs. Hill				Worthing, Christ Church, per Rev.			
(for Paraguay)	1	1	0	F. Cruse, S. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	3	2	7
Do., St. Philip, D.V.L. by Rev.							
W. E. Martlew, per Rev. J.							
Wheeler	1	0	3				
Plymouth Juvenile Assoc., per Miss							
Inskip	2	3	11				
Do., per Mrs. Edlin	5	4	9				
Poole, per Rev. R. Bishop, M. by Rev.							
G. W. Grundy	1	4	0				
Do., per Miss Hill (1888)	2	1	0				
Portsea, per Rev. H. L. Young, S. by							
Rev. G. W. Grundy	1	18	9				

## SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Thos. Gibson, Esq. (sub.) 3 3 0

## IRELAND.

Cavan, Derry, Donegal, &c., per Mrs.  
 Gahan 9 0 0  
 Co. Down, per Rev. Dr. Crozier 2 10 0  
 Co. Monaghan, per Miss Brooke (1888) 4 7 0  
 Dungannon, per Miss Irwin (addl.  
 1888) 0 7 10  
 Galway, Miss Wentzel (coll.) 0 10 0

## ELMFIELD HOUSE, SOUTHWELL, NOTTS.

Miss GASTER, assisted by Miss HEATHCOTE, purposes (D.V.) to hold a Sale of Work at her house early in May for the South American Mission, and will be happy to receive contributions from all friends interested in the Society.

## CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS

Of the Mission Party to Paraguay; also of Mr. E. C. ASPINALL and HENRY KATANNASH of the Fuegian Mission.

Price 1s. 6d. each; Subscribers, 1s. each.



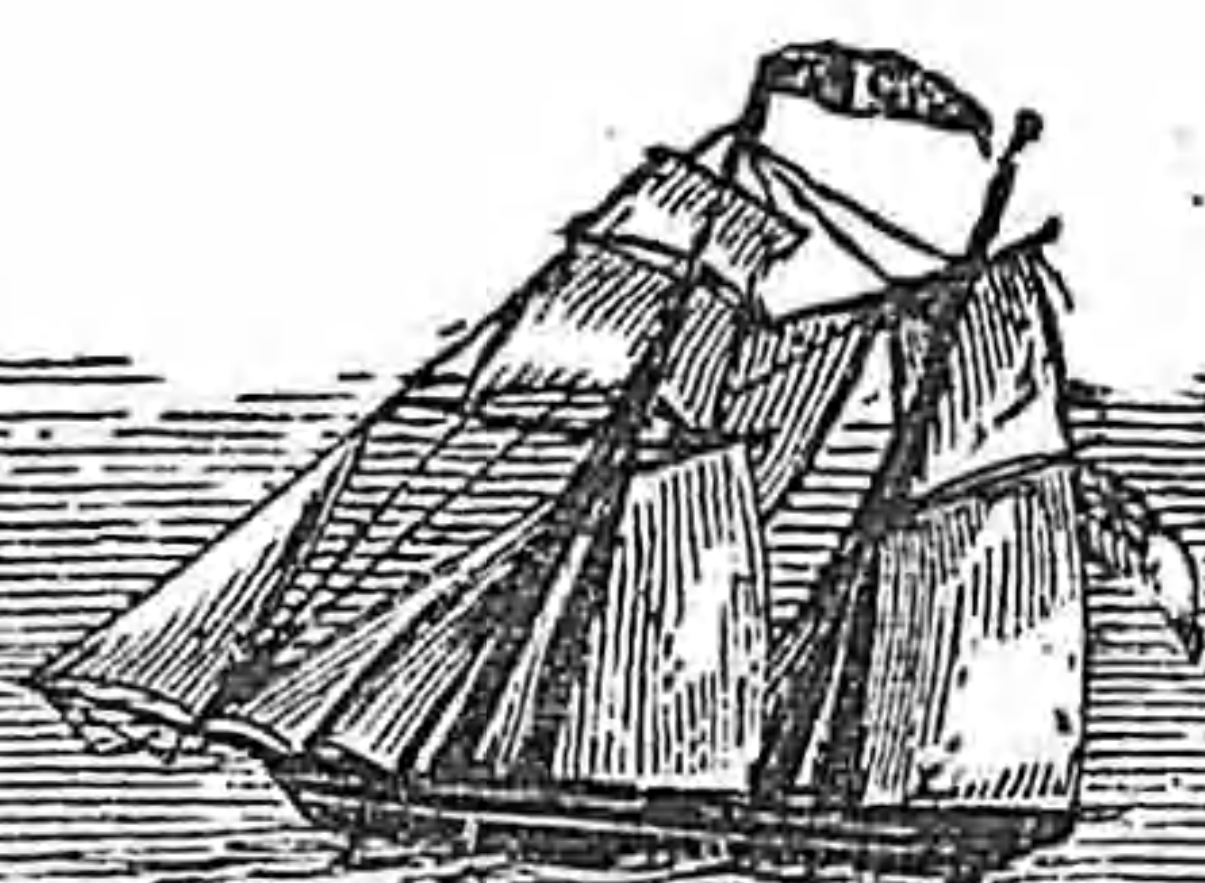
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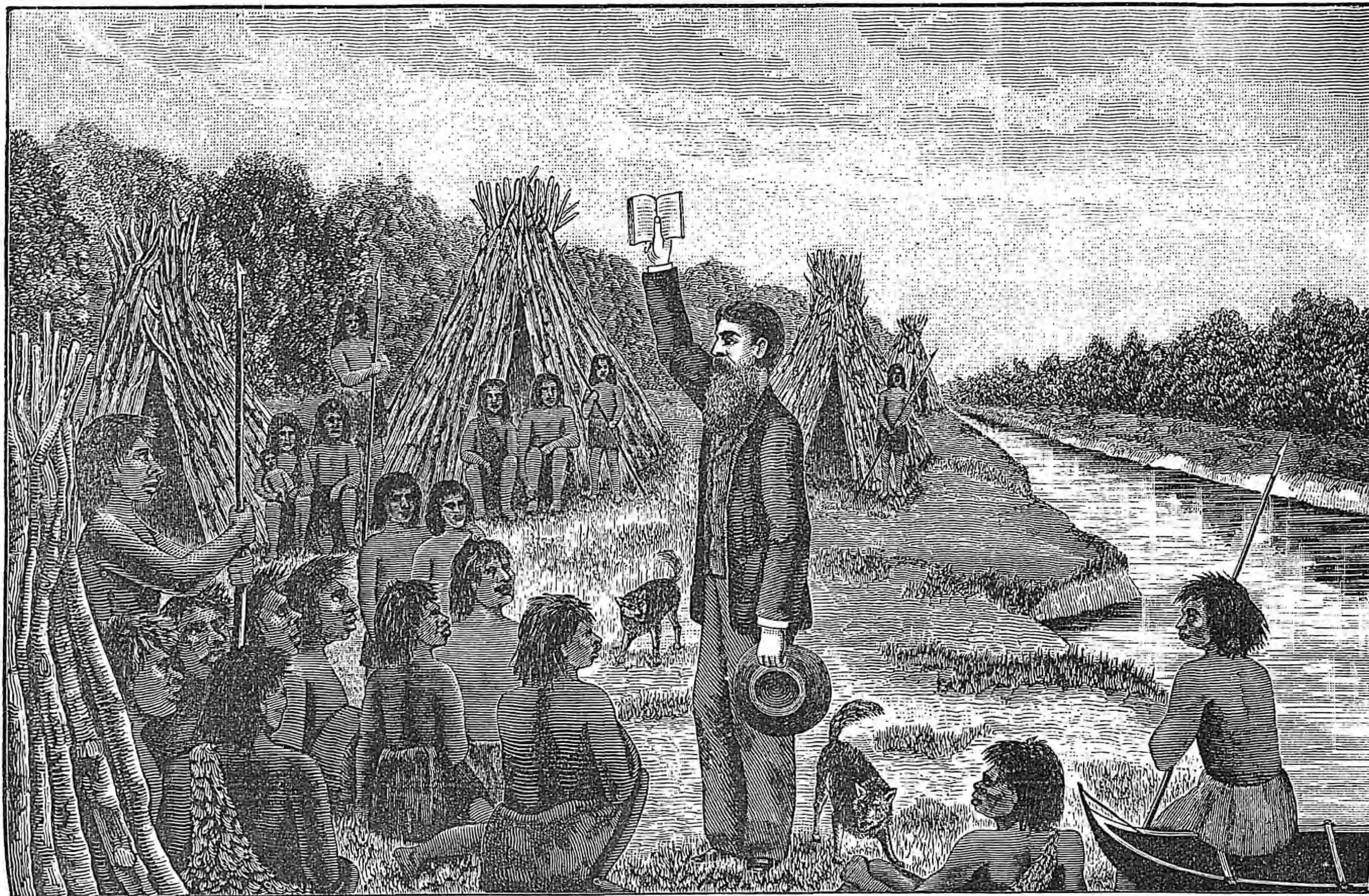
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MR. HURLIGH PREACHING HIS FIRST MISSIONARY SERMON TO THE NATIVES ON WOLLARTON ISLAND.



# THE SOUTH AMERICAN

## Missionary Magazine.

JUNE 1, 1889.



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

Bishop of the Falkland Islands  
(*April 3*).

Adams, Rev. G. A. S. (*April 4, 11*).

Allen, Rev. R. (*April 19*).

Dodds, Rev. J. A. (*Mar. 5, 29*).

Ferguson, Rev. Jas. (*Mar. 21, 28*).

Henriksen, Mr. A. (*Mar. 8, 11, 25*).

Hooper, Mr. Thos. (*Feb. 25, Mar. 28*).

Midgley, Rev. J. (*April 13*).

Mosley, Rev. H. (*April 1*).

Moxey, W. H., Esq. (*April 18*).

Robertson, Mr. J. S. (*Mar. 22, 28*).

Robins, Mr. J. C. (*Mar. 25*).

Schjolberg, Mr. P. N. (*Mar. 28*).

Walker, Mr. P. J. R. (*April 8*).

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

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

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

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

The total amount received for the month of April was £364. 6s. 4d.





## GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.



THE Annual Meeting was well attended, and was marked by many happy and hearty utterances in the cause of the Society.

The Bishop of Lichfield presided with dignity and ability, and proposed the adoption of the Report in a very impressive speech. This was seconded by Sydney Gedge, Esq., M.P., who is always fluent and effective, in an excellent speech.

The Hon. and Rev. E. Carr Glyn, who takes a warm interest in the Society's work, spoke with much force, and, not least, in reference to the necessity for increased support, and to the special work opened up by the new mission to the Indians of the Paraguayan Chaco.

Sir Leopold McClintock and Captain Kennedy dilated with earnestness and power on the work amongst our English seamen, and on the state of the Southern Mission and the Bishop's recent visit to it in H.M.S. "Ruby."

Captain Snow spoke a few words of interesting reminiscence and hearty cheer; all the more acceptable as coming from an old, nay, the first, Commander of the "Allen Gardiner."

H. Morris, Esq., Chairman of the Committee, in thanking the Bishop for presiding, urged in strong and telling terms the necessity for a "spiritual tone in the work of the Mission"—a remark warmly endorsed by the Bishop in his reply.

The Rev. H. S. Acworth, in seconding Mr. Morris's resolution, alluded in fitting and feeling words to the labours of our friend Mr. Grubb at Keppel Island.

We desire to direct special attention to the appeal now made to all those who have a personal interest in the material prosperity of South America, which is now regarded as the most attractive field for either investment or speculation. It is certain that thousands of Churchmen and Christian men in England have invested millions in that continent in railways, lands, and mines, and that very rich returns have



already been realised. Surely, then, we may hope that many will recognise the truth that property has its duties as well as its rights, and that even on the lowest grounds the furtherance of true religion is the pathway of safety, progress, and peace, not only in regard to man's highest interest, but to those commercial and industrial interests which minister to individual and national prosperity.

The letter of Mr. Robins and the few words from Mr. Henriksen will be read with interest and thankfulness, and will help to urge our friends to maintain by immediate and liberal help the work so auspiciously begun.

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### Special Appeal to those Pecuniarily Interested in South America.

SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY,  
CLIFFORD'S INN, FLEET STREET,  
LONDON, E.C., 1889.

DEAR SIR,—The Committee of the South American Missionary Society cannot but feel that after their arduous and useful labours in South America during the last 38 years, they will not be deemed unreasonable in hoping, if not expecting, some liberal aid from those who, either directly or indirectly, derive pecuniary benefit from South American sources of wealth, so proverbial for their number and productiveness.

It has, happily, come to be held by thoughtful and observant men that the devoted labour of the Christian Missionary, whether ordained or unordained, is one of the surest precursors of true civilisation, as well as one of the best guarantees for progress and peace.

The readiness of the poor Indians, when kindly approached, to abandon their fierce passions and foul vices, and learn a more excellent way—the grateful appreciation of our sailors of the care shown for their spiritual and temporal needs—and the frequent occasions on which parents and friends at home seek to interest us in their anxieties as to sons and daughters and relatives abroad: these, amongst many other characteristic features of our Society's experience, will suggest more



forcibly than any ordinary appeal a recognition of that familiar truth that property has its duties as well as its rights, nay, more, will commend the labours of the Society to your generous sympathy and support.

The additional responsibilities recently undertaken by the Committee in the Paraguayan Chaco, Wollaston Islands, Araucania, Rosario, and Panama warrant them in appealing to old as well as new friends to supply them with increased help to meet their increased liabilities.

We remain, your faithful servants in Christ,

ABERDEEN, *President.*

M. W. COLLET, *Treasurer.*

HENRY MORRIS, *Chairman.*

DAVID COUTY, *Chairman of Finance.*

R. J. SIMPSON, *Clerical Secretary.*

EDWD. POULDEN, *Lay Secretary.*

H. S. ACWORTH, *Organising Secretary Provinces.*



## South American Missionary Society.

THE thirty-eighth Annual Meeting of this Society took place on Monday afternoon, April 29, in the Lower Room, Exeter Hall, the Right Rev. the Bishop of Lichfield presiding. Among those present were Hon. and Rev. E. Carr Glyn, Ven. Archdeacon Whately, Revs. W. Windle, W. H. Barlow, J. Kirkman, R. G. Thornton, S. Barrass, R. J. Simpson, W. H. Shimield, H. S. Acworth, Clifford Aston, S. H. Beamish, F. Carey, G. W. Grundy, W. E. Martlew, H. J. Griffin, J. R. Tyerman, W. H. Wheeler, Sir Leopold McClintock, Capt. Kennedy, Messrs. D. Couty, A. R. Pite, H. Morris, W. Macandrew, Capt. Poulden, Capt. Parker Snow, Messrs. T. Garnett, J. H. Rhodes, F. Coleman, W. Tuckness, E. F. Bird, J. Pape, S. Mallham, S. Vickers, C. Knight, T. Farmer.

The proceedings having been opened by the singing of the hymn commencing "Jesus shall reign where'er the sun," and the offering of prayer by the Rev. W. WINDLE, M.A., Rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook,

The financial and general reports were then read by Captain Poulden, R.N., Lay Secretary, and Rev. R. J. Simpson, M.A., Clerical Secretary, with which our subscribers will be supplied in due course.

The Right Rev. CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and the appointment of the Committee [for names *see cover*], said: It was with great pleasure that I accepted the invitation of the Committee to be present at this annual meeting, and to take the chair on this occasion. I feel that I am very unworthy of occupying this position for many reasons, and chiefly because, although it is many years since I began to take an interest in this deeply interesting Society, yet the busy character of my life has prevented me during these past twenty years from keeping abreast of the information connected with the work of the Mission—keeping abreast of it as I ought to have done, and as I feel much regret that I was not able to do. There are those on this



platform to-day who could have much more fitly and ably filled the position of chairman than myself, men who could tell you of your Mission field from what they have seen with their own eyes. We are fortunate in having with us to-day Captain Kennedy, some of whose letters you will find in the report for this year, and who has shown not only great sympathy with the work of the Mission, but great personal kindness to those engaged in it. (Applause.) We have also with us to-day Sir Leopold McClintock—(applause)—who in the course of his wide experience has seen something at least of the country which interests us so particularly; and we have others here too who have known the work of the Society from the beginning, and could have told you much more ably than I what is its true ground for appealing for your support. The missionary work which brings us here to-day is not one which occupies a very large space in the public eye. It is not like the work of the great Society which will hold its annual meeting in the upper hall of this building to-morrow, and which spreads its Missions over the face of all the globe. Nevertheless, this Missionary Society is not only one of the deepest interest from many circumstances, but also, looking to the future, one of unspeakable importance. It is not, if I may say so, a Mission to millions so much as a Mission to thousands; and that very circumstance gives it a peculiar interest. The missionaries are not only enabled but compelled by the force of circumstances to deal with those to whom they have been sent in detail, to deal with them one by one rather than in masses. It is for the most part also a very low type of humanity with which they have to do. There are no very illustrious converts to be spoken about. For the most part, it is merely humble men and women and children reared in savagery who are brought by the Society's missionaries to the knowledge of the true God, and of His Son, our Lord Jesus Christ. This is the tale that we find repeated year after year in the reports of the Society. But no one will think of this as an insignificant result who rightly estimates the meaning of missionary work, or the value of individual souls. Each of these converts, who are so few in this day of small things, may hereafter be a pioneer in the great army of Christ. (Hear, hear.) He may be a light-bearer in the dark continent of South America, and it is impossible to forecast the results for time and eternity which may flow from the conversion of any one of those of whom we are privileged to read in the Society's report to-day. This work, therefore, is eminently a work of faith. As I have already said, it does not for the most part attract the public eye, and has few startling records to give to the world; but none the less we may believe that it is the object of very special care and interest on the part of our Blessed Lord. He knows better than even we do the difficulties and the very real perils that have to be encountered by the missionaries engaged in the Society's work. He knows also the privations of the solitary life which many of them must lead in parts of that far-distant and barbarous country. The solitary missionary in his hut or tent thanking God, as you will find in the report, for what we should really call great discomfort—thanking God for small evidences of His blessing, which crowd upon us in our more favoured position in this country, and for which I fear we are often very ungrateful—each of these missionaries as he toils along in solitude, without the sympathy of brother Christians, among barbarous heathen, and sometimes savage tribes, must surely be the object of very special interest on the part of our Blessed Lord Himself. Doubt not that He by His Holy Spirit makes up to them for their loss of human sympathy, by extending to them more and more the light of His countenance and the blessings of His truth. (Hear, hear.) But, on the other hand, we must remember what a duty lies upon us, and what a privilege He has placed within our reach in enabling the Society to send out brother-helpers to these missionaries, who are placed in such positions of difficulty and isolation. How the heart of each of these men must long for a brother of whom he can take counsel in his work, with whom he can kneel down at the end of the week-day and pray to God about the difficulties he has met with, or thank God for the encouragement he has received! It would increase the value of our work and the power of the Society tenfold if we could multiply our missionaries to such an extent that no man among them would ever be left alone—(applause)—but always have the sympathy and support of a brother clergyman. It is a weighty and important task that we



take upon us in respect to this Mission. When you consider the vastness of the continent over which the Society extends its operations (the whole continent of South America, with the exception, I believe, of British Guiana), and when you consider the small number of clergymen, catechists, and lay-workers of all kinds who as yet are engaged in the work, it does seem an altogether heroic enterprise for anyone to offer to take part in it; and that heroism should not be underestimated by us because it cannot send home such records as would catch the public ear if published in the newspapers. (Hear, hear.) I think God gives us a special privilege, and makes a special claim upon us, when He allows us to take part in this work. The varied character of the Society's operations is likely to astonish anybody who hears about it for the first time. The Mission labours not only among the heathen, but it does a most invaluable work among our own countrymen who have settled in South America. (Hear, hear.) I may perhaps be speaking of that which is a matter of personal experience to someone here when I say how a parent's heart must be cast down in sending out a son to the far-distant ends of the earth, and especially to countries like those of South America, with so few religious privileges—a tremendous crucible to have his lot cast there in his early years! And how the mother's heart must long that God will bless this Society—(hear, hear)—and extend its operations so that the ministrations of the Gospel may be brought within the reach of all our countrymen who are obliged by circumstances to settle in that distant country—(hear, hear)—for every man whose life is saved from degradation by being kept in touch with the ministrations and influence of Christ is himself a mighty power for good. Every European who yields to the temptations of such a position as he is placed in in such a country becomes really a hindrance, and unconsciously a very enemy of the Cross of Christ. Therefore it is for the sake of our own countrymen, as well as for the sake of the heathen, that we may well feel a call to support this Society a great deal more than we have done in past days. For myself, I earnestly trust that my presence at this meeting, for which I feel deeply thankful, will stir me up to give a little more of such leisure as I have to study the works of this Society, and take a more active part in its operations. (Applause.) The report we have heard read, both in the financial and general parts, must have given us great encouragement and great ground for thankfulness. The financial statement, which is always a very important matter, must have been exceedingly acceptable to our good friend Mr. Couty, who, from the very foundation of this Society, has laboured earnestly in its support, and whom we feel very thankful to see still among us to-day at his advanced age. (Applause.) As for the general report, it must have given encouragement and happiness to us all. Those who have actually taken part in the work in South America, such as Captain Snow, whom we have with us—(applause)—and who once commanded the "Allen Gardiner," must be able to tell us a great deal that will interest us with regard to the work carried on there in former days. It is a perfectly beautiful and touching picture that we find in the report—that of the "Allen Gardiner" threading its way through the narrow channels and in and out of the bays along the South American coast and everywhere, on the look-out for a little smoke on the shore, betokening the gathering together of a few savage Indians, and the possibility of getting among them as fishers of men, and gathering them into the great net of the Church. (Hear, hear.) As our Blessed Lord looks down on South America, and sees your solitary missionaries in the great continent, and the "Allen Gardiner" threading its way among the islands and channels along the coast, He must watch with special love over your undertaking for the salvation of those for whom He died. In that work I trust we shall all be encouraged to take a more active interest by the proceedings of our meeting to-day. (Applause.)

SIDNEY GEDGE, Esq., M.P., who seconded the motion, said: I must plead very much the same excuse as your lordship, but I am afraid with less reason, for my want of intimate acquaintance with the works of this excellent Society. Though I had the honour of speaking for it many years ago, I have been so much more engaged with the affairs of a larger society, that I am afraid that I have not sufficiently studied the history of this Society. But I remember enough of what I learned when I last came in contact with it to see that it has made very good progress since that time. There is enough to make the Committee



of Management thank God for the past and take courage for the future. In reading the report, you are most struck by one fact. We approach it with the idea that the Society is a small one, and we see that its income is not much more than a twentieth of that of the Church Missionary Society. It was originally called the Patagonian Missionary Society, and it is now called the South American; but one's ideas of South America are, perhaps, very much tied up with Patagonia. When, however, one looks through the report, one is aghast at the extent of the operations of this Society. From the extreme south—not in this case the sunny south, but the icy south, where they rejoice in such names as Desolate Bay and Land of Desolation—the Society's missionaries reach to the extreme north. There is an English Bishop of the Falkland Islands, and I find that the Isthmus of Panama is within his diocese. I should think that it is the largest diocese in the world, and the Bishop must ardently long for a suffragan. What a coast-line to cover—10,000 miles—and what wonder we feel when we read the names of the stations in his diocese! I find that the Society does not limit its efforts to the coast, great as that is. They even go to the Indians of Paraguay, into the very centre of the country, and make the Word of God known wherever they find a welcome. Then I notice the great variety of people to which the Society ministers. The Church Missionary Society confines its attention to the heathen and the Mahomedan; but this Society seems willing to preach the Gospel to everybody. They are not afraid of indignant letters to the newspapers charging them with the sin of being instrumental in attracting some calling themselves Christians to a holier and purer faith. (Laughter and applause.) That is a great thing. They preach to heathen, and, on request, to Roman Catholics, to Protestants, and to Infidels. There are too many of the last-named class, I am afraid. When men who were originally Roman Catholics get away from the influence of their priests and their wives they too often become infidels. Then look at the variety of languages with which the Society has to cope. Its agents teach and preach in English, Welsh, Spanish, Portuguese, German, and the Indian dialects. We find that they make use of every means calculated to promote Christian civilisation. They are obliged to know the common rudiments of what I may call domestic economy. One missionary earned applause by being able to make a Christmas pudding (laughter), which was eaten with relish, and not spoiled as in the previous year. We may smile at these things as trivial, but the more a man can turn his hand to matters that promote the comfort and enjoyment of the people to whom he ministers the greater is his influence over them. (Hear, hear.) The missionaries have to face all sorts of dangers and hardships. I was particularly struck with the account of the Mission to the Paraguayan Indians. The Government of the country offered to provide the Society's agents with a military escort; but the latter wisely refused it, knowing that he who came with the sword would hardly be regarded as a messenger of peace. They preferred to show confidence in God and in the natives, feeling sure that that confidence would be reciprocated by the natives, as the event has even already proved. (Hear, hear.) What experiences they have! One native is dying, and the missionary has to minister to him. He has literally to creep into a filthy wigwam again and again; but he does it in pursuit of his holy work. His wife, instead of driving about in a pony carriage and having a stone cast upon her, as has been the case with some of our missionaries of the Church Missionary Society, is thankful to obtain a hut in which to shelter. These agents of the South American Missionary Society are perfectly willing, for Christ's sake, to submit to any amount of hardship and inconvenience in order to carry the Gospel to the poor people on that great continent. I find also from your report that a great deal of use is made of laymen in connection with the Society's Missions. I find that they conduct services continually. One thing struck me as being contrary to English notions. It was that the Sunday duty fell to the share of the laymen. In England it is generally supposed that Sunday duty belongs specially to the clergy; but perhaps on the other side of the equator they turn things upside down. (Laughter.) Well, then, I am just indicating one or two interesting things in the report. I have noticed the manner in which the work of the Society is regarded by those who know it best because they are on the spot. You see an indication of it in the increase of the money raised there. I was going to say something about



Captain Kennedy, but as he is present himself, perhaps I had better leave you to judge him from his own speech. The work is appreciated by the Chilian Government, who have shown themselves friendly to our missionaries; by the railway authorities, who grant free passes to the missionaries; and by the natives themselves, who aid them in every possible way. (Hear, hear.) I find that on one occasion a man called on a missionary and asked him to speak to his wife in order to move her to a better life. Can you have a greater proof of confidence than that? Then there was the Paraguayan Government who offered the military escort to our missionaries. Our agents meet, it may be said, with the extremes of civilisation and savagery, for at one end of the continent is a high civilisation, while at the other is the heathen. I have no doubt that the heathen are less difficult to win over to the knowledge and love of Christ than those who may be regarded as infinitely surpassing them in the knowledge of modern science and skill. (Hear, hear.) To put it in a few words, this Society seems to combine within its own sphere the work of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Church Missionary Society, and the Colonial and Continental Society (applause), and therefore I don't hesitate to say it deserves our united support. Remember, also, the extraordinary way in which the commercial attention of England has been called to this great country, and how he who wants to get rich quickly invests his money in some undertaking or other there. Only this morning I saw an advertisement announcing that a large sum of money was required for debentures paying a good rate of interest in Paraguay. I mention these things to indicate what an infinite variety there is in the circumstances in which our missionaries are placed and the work they are doing. We are told on the 28th page of the report that the native races are dying before us. That is a shocking state of things. Unhappily civilised man too often takes with him his vices as well as his virtues. Let us, however, at least take care of those natives who are not killed off by civilisation. Let us take care of the residuum, and try to turn them to the knowledge of God and of our Lord Jesus Christ, who does not neglect the residuum, but goes about, as one dear old woman said when she became converted, picking up the rubbish, and wills that we by our missions should gather into His Kingdom these poor native races. With our civilisation, as I have already said, we take our vices and our drink; but to-morrow in the House of Commons we shall, I hope, do good work on Mr. Samuel Smith's motion on the subject of the conveyance of liquor to native races. (Applause.) There are piles and piles of demi-johns of gin, it is said, manufactured for the benefit of the unfortunate natives. What a demi-john is I don't know; but I know what gin is, and I hope before long there will be none of it, for it is a thing in connection with which it is folly to speak of moderation, especially to these poor native races, who look to us for assistance, and whom we must, with all our might, endeavour to put into the right path. I hope that, having all these responsibilities upon us, we shall on no account neglect to give increased support to this Society. (Applause.)

Sir LEOPOLD MCCLINTOCK: I have great pleasure in associating myself with the objects of this most excellent Society. I don't propose to detain you by saying many words. The few words I shall say will be strictly limited to that branch of the Society's operations which is intended to benefit the English-speaking seamen in South American ports. Nine-tenths of them are our own countrymen, and I am very glad to find that they come within the scope of the Society's operations. I think I may claim some fitness for dealing with this subject (applause), being myself an old seaman, and this Society having, I believe, been begun by a sailor—the lamented Allen Gardiner. In this connection it may be interesting, perhaps, to mention that the earliest organised missionary effort in the New World was very largely supported by one of those heroic naval worthies of the old time, whose grand enterprises have done so much to lay the foundation of our country's greatness. I allude to Sir Walter Raleigh. This Society has done something for our English-speaking seamen in South America, but a vast deal more remains to be done. (Hear, hear.) Those familiar with our own seaports know well the kind of people who seek out the sailor, persecute him, and prey upon him, and also the kind of temptations and allurements with which he is surrounded, destructive alike to both soul and body. (Hear, hear.) This is so well known throughout the length



and breadth of the country that there is scarcely a seaport in the British Islands where there has not been something done in the way of sailors' homes, sailors' reading-rooms, or sailors' missions as refuges for seamen wishing to escape temptation. Now let us turn to these South American ports. We find that the case there is very much worse for the sailor. There he takes up with foreigners. He finds friends among them. Foreigners of Spanish and Portuguese stock mix up with the native races, all of them practising the worst vices of mankind, whether they be barbarous or civilised—so-called. This state of things in the South American ports requires our very anxious consideration. We have at the port of Rio Janeiro alone constantly about six hundred English-speaking seamen, and at the various other ports of South America there are many more. This Society has a mission at Rio Janeiro, and another at Pernambuco, and I believe that the American Missionary Society is doing something at Valparaiso. But we can only regard this as a beginning. (Hear, hear.) Let me, before sitting down, remind you of what I am sure everyone here has heard of over and over again, but which should be repeated often. That is, that the efforts of the missionaries are constantly hindered by the godless conduct of English workmen and others in these foreign countries. (Hear, hear.) If the poor heathen native sees the missionary's own countrymen indulging in every possible vice, how can he be expected to be readily brought to Christ? The thing is impossible. On the other hand, if our sailors conduct themselves as God-fearing men, the operations of the missionary are immensely prospered and furthered. Therefore it is of immense importance that looking after our seamen should be regarded as a sort of auxiliary, if nothing else, to missionary work; so I do hope that this Society may have the means placed at its disposal of doing more of that work in the South American ports. (Applause.)

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Hon. and Rev. E. CARR GLYN, M.A., said: I have great pleasure in moving this resolution which has been put into my unworthy hands—"That this meeting regards with deep thankfulness to God the many blessings vouchsafed to the work of the Society during the past year, especially the new openings for missionary work at Wollaston Islands and Paraguayan Chaco." I feel that I stand at a great disadvantage in not having been here at the beginning of the meeting. I had to attend another meeting. The peculiarity of the meetings this afternoon appears to be that here and elsewhere it seems as if predecessor and successor had been designedly brought together. At the meeting I have just attended the Bishop of Oxford was in the chair, and his successor was mover of the first resolution. Bishop Billing was also there, and his successor seconded the motion. Here I find myself speaking to another resolution with my dear friend and predecessor in the chair. Now the whole gist of this work lies in the manner in which you favour the resolution. We say in that resolution that we thank God for the wonderful work He has given us to do. It is a great privilege to be allowed to say a word for so good a work as this; but I feel that every moment is important, because there is a gentleman behind me who ought to have proposed this motion instead of seconding it. I mean Captain Kennedy, who has been on the spot and can tell you all about your work, and tell us what is being done by our missionaries in those distant lands. But, as a clergyman, and one who feels a deep interest in the work of the Society, though only an Englishman's interest from a distance, I hope sincerely that it will be well supported, and especially the two enterprises mentioned in the resolution—the one quite to the south, to which no doubt Captain Kennedy will allude, and on which he will no doubt tell you more than you see in the reports; the other up the River Plate in Paraguay, where, according to the resolution that you passed last year, you have undertaken a great work, and therefore cannot allow it to fail. The three missionaries who have gone to work amongst the Indians there, have in this report a most encouraging statement on the way in which they were received in the new Mission field, and in which God is blessing and about to bless the work. We owe thanks to the Lord for this opening, and for the men He has enabled us to send there. (Hear, hear.) You will not allow the work to fail and languish for want of prayer and interest and sympathy and funds. You must remember



that God has given us this work to do, and we are His instruments in carrying on the glorious enterprise. Let us not be afraid because we read that a certain amount of money is required for starting so great a work as this, no doubt, is destined to be. We are a little bit inclined, in all missionary operations, to count too much on results that can be tabulated. We must make up our minds to many years of fishing, to many years of sowing the seed, before we see any results. (Hear, hear.) This work is of God, whose mercies and marvels will be granted sooner or later after the careful sowing of the seed, but the time will perhaps not come till we are in our graves. Let us trust and pray and hope for His blessing, and do His bidding. Do not let us falter in this sowing of the Gospel on virgin soil—this bringing into the minds and hearts of poor degraded savages that message which alone will give them blessing in this world and peace in the world to come. (Hear, hear.) Charles Darwin thought that nothing could possibly be done to elevate the savages of Tierra del Fuégo in the social scale. But some years after, so impressed was he with the improvement that had already been wrought in those savages by the work of the missionaries, that he became a donor of £5 to the funds of this Society, and an annual subscriber till the end of his life. (Applause.) Then let us go into the work resolved that the blessing of God in the past shall be only an incentive to us for greater effort in the future. There is much ground yet to be occupied, much work yet to be done; and if only the self-denial and self-sacrifice of England be proved in sending forth more labourers into God's vineyard, not only shall we gather together year after year to thank the Almighty for the blessings on our unworthy labours, but we shall be laying up for ourselves a feeling of grateful thanks to the Almighty Father who will have enabled us in this way to do something for the spread of His kingdom, and the sending forth of that Gospel which we have learned to love so well. I commend most earnestly to your attention the interesting account which we find in the report of the way in which the Mission in Paraguay has been started. It reads more like a romance than an ordinary report, because reports are often dull, and at this time of the year, when there are so many of them, we have to be a little "picksome." If you read part of page 68 you will find most interesting food for careful study; and I trust that as you read you will feel that these three men labouring in Paraguay for the cause of Christ are your pioneers for the Gospel, and that you are bound by your prayers and your efforts to do what you can to make the country one of those bright spots on the dark South American Continent where the name of the Lord Jesus Christ is received with love and honour, and where the poor men to whom the Gospel is now being sent will hereafter, in the great day of account, rise up and call you blessed. (Applause.)

Captain KENNEDY, R.N. (H.M.S. "Ruby"), in seconding the resolution said: My lord, ladies and gentlemen, I must begin by telling you that I am now busy in paying off the "Ruby" at Sheerness, and I now unexpectedly find myself in this hall. I received a letter from Mr. Simpson asking me to come. I replied that it was impossible, because the day after to-morrow I have to pay the ship off, and that involves a great deal of work. However, I afterwards got another earnest request from him to come, and I then said I would, and I am now very much pleased to find myself in such good company. I may probably, without vanity, say that I know more about South America than any other person in this room. I have spent the last four years of my life in going up and down the coast, and almost every spot in that map (pointing to a map of South America suspended behind the chair) is familiar to me, at least on the west sea-board; so that I really know something of what I have to talk about. I also know pretty well how to pronounce the names in that map, it being only natural that people generally should not be able to do so properly. I daresay that if people were sorted in a general way, it would be found that not very many knew that there was such a place as Ooshooia, and I am not sure that the name even, "Tierra del Fuégo," would be pronounced by many persons correctly. Very low down in the map of South America there is an isolated spot called Ooshooia, which, as some of you know, is the southernmost spot on the earth where Europeans dwell. I don't think there is any human being living farther south than that. Many years ago I happened to go round Cape Horn in a ship called the "Reindeer." On looking at the map I found reefs and



rocks in the direction of Ooshooia, and I at first declined to visit that place. However, I afterwards had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Bishop Stirling. I got to know him, and I learned that he was very anxious to visit the Mission station at Ooshooia. It was not an easy matter to get to that place. Ships never go there, it being quite out of their latitude, and when asked to take the Bishop there I thought people might well wonder what a naval officer had to do in such a place as that. The Bishop and his daughter travelled about in a little boat like this (exhibiting a model of one), and I hardly know how they could survive. I must tell you, however, that in addition to his other accomplishments Bishop Stirling is a first-rate sailor. I told the Bishop that I would take him to Ooshooia in the "Ruby." We went first to Keppel Island, and a description of the Mission at that island will be found in an account of the "Ruby's" cruise, which is in the report. I was, like most people, under the impression that Tierra del Fuégo was a terribly desolate iron-bound coast. Don't let there be any mistake about the matter—it is Devonshire over again. We went down the Beagle Channel. There had certainly been a snowstorm there; but the scenery was delightful and very undulating, and there was plenty of grazing pasturage for cattle. Indeed, the whole of Tierra del Fuégo is now being peopled. Settlers are flocking there. Sheep do well, and cattle are being introduced. There are difficulties for settlers to contend with. The natives are called "savages." Well, poor creatures, they are perhaps savages. There are probably in the interior about 2,000 of them still left. Although they are, on the whole, very fine people, they are, no doubt, destined to be "wiped out," to use a common slang expression; the Argentines and other races of South America appearing determined that they shall be "wiped out." The natives of Patagonia have, to a large extent, already ceased to exist; some having been killed down, others shot down, and others poisoned; and they have, I say, ceased to exist with the exception of a few poor wretches who contrive to conceal themselves. The Fuégians, as a body, are probably destined to disappear in the same manner. In the part of Tierra del Fuégo where the Mission is stationed there is a tribe called the Yaghan Indians, and many of those people are being civilised by the missionaries. In order to show what a deal of good the agents of the Society have done there, let me mention that not long since the natives were not only savages but cannibals, people who used to look upon a shipwrecked crew as a godsend, and proceed to cook and eat them; while now, through the influence of the Mission work, they are aiding the missionaries in doing good. There are now only about four or five hundred of these Yaghans left, and they have suffered greatly for want of proper food. Not long ago eighteen of them died in consequence of having eaten part of a dead whale, for even the stomach of a Fuégian cannot take in everything; and measles, small-pox, and other diseases have reduced the tribe to about five hundred. That part of South America is very interesting to me as a sailor, particularly from the fact that no man-of-war had ever been there until the "Ruby" went. There was a certain amount of risk involved in my taking her there, because if anything wrong had happened the Board of Admiralty would naturally have held me responsible, and said, "What were you there for?" I told the Bishop that he would be the responsible party, but that as the cause was a good one I hoped all would go well. All did go well. We did not strike on any rock. The Bishop proved, I am bound to say, a very good pilot. The place had not been surveyed, and I had my doubts about the navigation; so I said to the Bishop, "You go on the fore-castle and tell me where to steer," and he did so. The country itself was interesting, but it was especially interesting to me to find in those remote regions, in a latitude farther south than any other human beings are to be found on the face of the globe, English gentlemen and English ladies devoting their time to the amelioration of a set of beings probably the most degraded on the face of the earth. No one could witness such devotion without admiration for such noble work. With no eye to see them, no prospect of reward, but scanty means and little encouragement, they steadily pursue their course. The good that they have done and are doing is immense; for whereas in former times the Fuégians used to massacre the crews of vessels which were shipwrecked on those rock-bound shores, they now protect them and guide them to places of safety; so that every sailor should be grateful



to the missionaries who devote their time and talents to the cause. (Cheers.) I am glad to hear that the site for the Mission has been opened at Wollaston Islands, where they are less likely to be interfered with than on the mainland of Fuégo; for it may not be generally known that the whole of the islands south of the Beagle Channel belong to Chili, an enlightened and powerful republic, and kindly disposed to Englishmen. Many people are under the impression that Tierra del Fuégo is a barren, ice-bound land, with no sort of attraction whatever; but in reality it is not so, and I was both surprised and delighted to find a beautiful fertile country, well wooded and watered, with grassy slopes and good pasture for cattle and sheep, especially the eastern portion. The western is rugged and mountainous, and not suited for the abode of man, but the eastern is capable of supporting a numerous population. Already a good deal of land has been taken up, and large herds of sheep are pastured thereon. The aborigines consist of two distinct tribes, the Canoe Indians, who live on the water, eking out a miserable existence, and subsisting on mussels and fish. Their numbers have been sadly reduced by disease, and at the present time they may be numbered by a few hundreds. But in the interior, a warlike tribe, numbering probably two thousand, still exists. These people are, I fear, destined to be exterminated as the Patagonians already have been by the Argentines and Chilenos, who have systematically oppressed them. For this there is no help, for in all countries the same thing obtains, and the red man has to give place to the white. I could tell you about the climate, the birds, the flowers, and the fruit, if time permitted, to show you what the country is capable of; how we were feasted on strawberries and cream from the Mission station, and from Mr. Bridge's place at Harberton Harbour, and of the flowers and vegetables grown in his garden at Down East; of the birds singing in the woods, and humming-birds flitting about, as though we were in a tropical climate; but I must not trespass on your time. I will only add, in conclusion, what a privilege it was to me to be of any service to Bishop Stirling—a man whom to know is to love and to respect. Ladies and gentlemen, we are all familiar with the gallant deeds of our soldiers and sailors who have won the Victoria Cross, but Bishop Stirling has eclipsed them all; for did he not single-handed go and live amongst the Fuégians for a period of seven months at a time when to do so was almost certain death, nearly all his predecessors having been massacred? If ever a man deserved the Victoria Cross, Bishop Stirling is that man; a hero as modest as he is brave, the beau-ideal of a "Grand Old Man." Ladies and gentlemen, I have done. (Cheers.)

Captain SNOW, in seconding the resolution, said it was just two years ago since he came there, as an old sailor, to talk to those present in plain, sailor-like language about the work of that Society. General Sir Donald Stewart was then in the chair, and he was delighted to see heroes of that kind showing their interest in Mission work in South America. He was one of those who looked at the plain, practical common-sense of a question, and he saw a great deal of plain, practical common-sense in the work which that Society was doing among the Tierra del Fuégians. He felt that although a great many of the natives would pass away as the land became more populated, the Cross of Christ would still be triumphant. Tierra del Fuégo seemed like the end of the world; it was, in fact, the southern apex of South America; and he believed that God had a great work to accomplish there. Upon the Christian ladies of this country the success of the cause greatly depended. His dear old wife, who was now almost dying, had urged him to press that point on the ladies assembled on that occasion. He and his wife battled with the difficulties of the climate of Tierra del Fuégo in 1855. Even then, although the natives were all called savages, they found many of them kind, affectionate, and grateful, and before he left them he was instrumental in helping to lay the foundation of that great success in the work of civilising them which the Society had now achieved. He was glad to see his dear old friend Sir Leopold McClintock present on that occasion. Although he was higher than himself in position he trusted he might call him a dear friend, seeing that he was engaged in trying to further the same noble cause, the cause of Missions in South America. He must say that he almost revered such men as Sir Leopold McClintock, Captain Kennedy, and other gallant



officers, for the great interest which they had manifested in the Society's work. He must confess that his interest in the work was not only a spiritual interest—the interest which one felt in the reclaiming of savages—but that he also felt great interest in the illustration of the influence of Christianity afforded by the action of natives in saving the lives of their fellow-countrymen. The reports of the Committee had taught them what the Mission had already done through the natives saving or helping to save the lives of shipwrecked mariners. He could not refrain from expressing his admiration of the noble conduct of Mr. Bridges in facing the tempestuous climate of that part of South America. It was indeed tempestuous, and much of the work had to be done by running up and down in a small vessel under great difficulties. He was glad that the Committee were engaged in an endeavour to form a new settlement at Wollaston Islands. That appeared to him one of the wisest and grandest schemes that they had formed for a considerable time; but it should be borne in mind that it could not be carried out without funds, any more than a ship could be sent to sea without being stored, and his wife had pressed him to plead on behalf of the work there. Many years ago he suggested to the Admiralty the formation of a harbour of refuge; but they pooh-poohed the notion, and he was glad to find that there was a prospect of the formation of a place of refuge into which English vessels could run in cases of distress.

The resolution was then put and carried.

HENRY MORRIS, Esq., said: I have to propose the following:—"That the best thanks of the meeting and the Society are hereby given to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lichfield, for so kindly and ably presiding on this occasion." Although it is getting late I wish, as Chairman of the Committee, to say a few words before the meeting closes. Captain Snow remarked just now that the plain, practical common-sense of things was what he liked. That is exactly what the Committee wish and long to have in reference to the work of this Society. They want to have spiritual common-sense, and to exercise it with regard to all matters which come before them. Some of the speakers have declared that they do not know very much about the work of the Society. I, standing here, cannot plead that, because I have tried to attend all the meetings of the Committee during the year. My friend Captain Poulden has kindly kept me supplied with bundles of letters, and though I cannot say that I have read all the letters, I think I have read all that were most important. I was glad to learn from one of the letters that Mr. Aspinall and Henry Katannash had arrived at Keppel Island, and that their long voyage from England had come to a happy conclusion. Let me say just a word or two about some of the matters connected with the Mission work which lies nearest and closest to my heart. First let me speak of Ooshooia. I do feel that the Mission there is passing through what I may call a crisis. Those of you who have followed the history of this Society must know that the fact that the Argentine Government are placing one of their prefectures alongside the Mission station at Ooshooia has brought a little perplexity and anxiety to the Committee. That is one of the things that we want to have specially impressed on your minds, so that you may make it a matter of fervent, hearty prayer that we may be able to do exactly what is right in this case. You know that we have opened a new station at Wollaston Islands, that that new station is in Chili, which would become specially valuable to us in the event of our Mission agents being obliged to leave Ooshooia. As you are aware, the Bishop of the Falkland Islands has lately been here, and the Committee had several most anxious and careful conversations with him on the whole subject. We wish to remain at Ooshooia if possible, and we think it only right that there should be a place of refuge near Cape Horn, and a lighthouse for the benefit of vessels navigating the channel. May God's best blessing rest upon Mr. Aspinall and the great work which he is doing there! I ought to say a word about Henry Katannash. I was very glad to hear of the admirable character which his landlady gave of him, and of the kind, courteous, and considerate way in which he behaved while he was in lodgings to all around him. I look upon him as a fair specimen of those native Christians who have been raised up under the auspices of this Society, and with the blessing of God we may look forward to the future of the Church of Tierra del Fuégo



as being of the same character. George Lywyā has also been mentioned, as you will see in the report, in favourable terms as one of the leading native members of the Church of Christ. There is, in fact, the best reason for hopefulness as regards Ooshooia, and I trust that the transition state of things to which I have alluded will not interfere with the progress of the work. As regards the language, my own feeling is that when a portion of God's Word has been translated into any language, that language has been made immortal, and as at Uganda, in Central Africa, so at Ooshooia, so long as there is God's Word there God's Holy Spirit will keep it alive. Then, again, there is the Mission to Paraguay. That is a subject which has long been very close to the Committee's heart. We have a very interesting station at Riacho Fernandez, and Mr. Henriksen has written about it in a very cheerful way. When he last wrote he appeared to be in very low spirits, and to stand in great need of our prayers and supplications. Mr. Simpson has just told me that his last report was of a much more cheerful character than the preceding one; and I hope he will continue cheerful, and be borne up in his work by the prayers of our people at home. Then, again, we are establishing a new Mission station at Quino in Chili, and Mr. Tyerman will start from England for that station next month. He is going out to labour among his fellow-countrymen there. It is a new and strange field which he is about to enter, but we trust that he will be successful, and that he will be enabled shortly to reach the Araucanian Indians in that part of South America. Let me conclude by saying, on behalf of the Committee, that while we trust that we have a great deal of plain, practical common-sense, we want to have the halo of the Holy Spirit's guidance ever around us. We desire that the spiritual tone of the Mission work and of all who are engaged in it may be kept high. That is what we long for more than anything else, feeling that unless we have a high spiritual standard we can never expect the blessing of our dear Lord to rest upon our work. I wish to state here publicly that we desire that a high spiritual standard, a standard worthy of English Christianity, worthy of the Church at home, may mark all that we do; and we pray that many souls may be converted and added to the Church, and that many more may rise up in South America to call this Society blessed.

The Rev. H. S. ACWORTH, Vicar of Chobham, in seconding the resolution, alluded to the labours of his friend Mr. Grubb at Keppel Island, and expressed an earnest hope that God's blessing would rest upon them.

The Rev. R. J. SIMPSON: Before putting the resolution, ladies and gentlemen, I wish to say that I wrote to the Bishop of Lichfield asking him to be good enough to assist the Society in one of two ways, and that he replied by at once offering to take the chair on this occasion; and I may add that he did this, as he does everything, with the greatest courtesy and kindness.

The resolution was then put by Mr. Simpson, and carried by acclamation.

The Right Rev. CHAIRMAN responded as follows: I thank you all for your kindness. I have long felt a great interest in the work of this Society; that interest has been quickened by what I have heard to-day, and I shall be glad if I can in any way forward such a work. I have the greatest regard for the Bishop of the Falkland Islands. I was delighted to hear the tribute paid this afternoon to his heroic character. I know well how great is his spiritual earnestness, and I am sure we ought to feel deeply thankful to Almighty God for having raised up such a man to be the head over a work so difficult and so important. It has been an additional pleasure to me that this vote of thanks should have been proposed by one with whom I was acquainted forty years ago in a distant part of the world—the Presidency of Madras. I feel the truth of the words of Mr. Morris at the end of his address to the effect that in a spiritual tone lies the strength of missionary work as of all other religious work, and I trust that we shall not forget to make a special subject of prayer to God that the spiritual standard among the missionary agents of this Society may be maintained and elevated. I have a good hope that if this is done some day Tierra del Fuégo, the land of fire, will become a land of light, and that the rays of that light will extend along the coast of those distant lands.

The Rev. R. J. SIMPSON: I am sure I express the feeling of everyone present when I thank Captain Kennedy for his kindness in coming here on this occasion.



I believe I also interpret rightly the feeling of the meeting when I say that we have been very glad to see here our old friend Captain Snow, who waved this flag (pointing to a flag brought to the meeting by Captain Snow) over the grave of Captain Allen Gardiner thirty years ago, and that we wish him and Mrs. Snow every blessing God can bestow upon them. I ought, perhaps, to add that we have lately received a report from Mr. Henriksen, which shows that he was then in a more cheerful and hopeful frame of mind than he had been shortly before. I have thought it desirable to mention this in order to remove any unfavourable impression which his previous letter may have produced.

The Right Rev. CHAIRMAN then dismissed the meeting with the benediction.



## Paraguay Mission.

R. HENRIKSEN sends the following report by Mr. Robins of the latter's expedition into the interior of the Gran Chaco.

*“ Riacho Fernandez, March 25, 1889.*

“ Mr. Henriksen will have told you of my journey in the Chaco, also of my return sooner than was expected, being away from the station only six weeks; whereas the expedition that I went with has gone to the west, and will not return for two or three months yet. The reason I returned was—on my arrival at the Toldo Grande, as it is called, I found that all the information that we wished to know—viz. the number of Indians, their language, and their mode of living—I could obtain there, it being the limit of the Languan tribes. Having gained this information, I wished to return to our station as soon as I could. After many days' delay, we started on the 1st of February. The first day was a good trial of patience to everyone. The mules that were to carry cargo amused themselves by kicking the cargo off their backs as fast as it was put on. But at midday the leader, Mr. Haug, and I made a start, having seen most of the others off. At the time of starting it was reported to me that one of my horses was lost in the camp, with two belonging to the expedition also. The heat this day was very great, piercing through the helmet I wore, causing much pain to the head. The water-bottle I carried with me contained only a pint of water, so with the assistance of another this was soon finished. Then I knew in a short time what thirst meant. But I did not mind so much, for I was told that soon we would arrive at the watering-place. Only those who have been in the same situation can understand what it is to arrive at a place where you are sure of finding water, to find plenty of water, but salt water. When I was told the water was salt, it seemed I wanted water all the more. I found many of the men had been drinking the salt water, but after tasting it I knew if I took it I should be worse in a short time after, so I was able to resist the temptation to drink. About 5 P.M. a shower, which lasted about



ten minutes, came on, and by exposing myself to it I was able to get a drink by sucking my clothes. I found after that this first day was only the beginning of many such days that were to follow. The next day's march was about the same, only with this difference—instead of finding salt water we found none at all ; where we made sure of finding plenty of fresh water, all was dried up. The only thing, then, was to move forward, as to turn back would have meant the breaking up of the expedition, for many of the men had commenced to grumble. About midday we came to the edge of a forest, and from the caragueta plant I got a good drink. We were surprised while resting here to see some Indians coming on horseback. It turned out that these Indians had seen strange horses in the camp, and, hearing that we had lost them, had brought them two days' journey to us. Had they chosen, they could have kept the horses, and we should never have known about it. This proved the Indians to be honest. We asked them, pointing to the west, if there was any water to be got. They said there was none, but, pointing to the south, said there was plenty of water a short distance in that direction. It proved that about a mile from where we were there was plenty of fresh water ; although it was very dirty, all were able to have a good drink, both man and beast. I will not trouble you with an account of each day, for so much seemed to happen, more or less the same, that I should be writing the same things over again. On our sixth day out we came to a riacho [river], which is marked on the chart you have—Rio del Fuégo. It is about forty yards broad, and where we crossed there was five feet six inches of water ; but in the wet season, I should judge from the banks, there would be fifteen feet of water. On our arriving at this riacho Mr. Haug and I went north, following the bank of the riacho, hoping to find a pass for the animals, but did not succeed. So the only thing for us to do was to swim the cargo across, also the animals, Mr. Haug and I crossing by ourselves about two miles from the others. This proved a very difficult task, on account of the large quantity of reeds growing in the water. But after about an hour's work we were on our horses on the other side of the riacho. The pain to the body while and after passing through the water and weeds is very great, from the bites of insects and flies that are in the water and among the weeds. I will say here that the whole of the men of the expedition are provided with Winchester rifles, and so many cartridges. The men have never seen a Winchester rifle before, so you may suppose they know very little about the use of one. One of the men used his rifle to shoot the mule he was leading, just after crossing the riacho. They like to hear the snapping of the trigger, so this time he forgot he had it loaded, and lodged the contents in his mule. They are expecting trouble from the Tobas Indians, on the borders of the Rio Pilcomajo, but I am thinking the Indians need not fear, as the men (except by mistake) will never hit with their shots.

“Our next stopping-place was at an Indian village. Knowing we were arriving at this village that day, I went on in advance of the others,



arriving about an hour before them. I was glad that I went in advance, for I was able to see the people to better advantage. When about a mile off they saw me coming. I also could see them by my glasses. The women and children came out in advance about thirty yards from their houses, and then stood still, looking and wondering; for I think, from what I could gather, a white man had never before been seen in that direction. On my arriving at the village I stopped my horse and wished them good morning in Spanish, but no one made any reply, but stood looking as though they could not make it out. After about ten minutes' looking, without speaking a word, I got them to say that all the men were away hunting, except the chief and the guard of their village. The chief, after a few minutes, made his appearance—a man, I should think, about seventy years of age, but quite blind. He was led by a young woman close up to my horse. He asked in Spanish if the horse was quiet, and on being assured that it was, came and touched it, passing his hands all over the bridle and the saddle, and finally over my boots and leggings; then he seemed satisfied. But the examination of the bridle took about five minutes. Then he asked were there more besides me. I told him there were many more, so he said all were friends to whoever came. Seeing the guard going in a hurry towards the south, I wondered why he did so, and followed to see why he went in that direction, and found, about a quarter of a mile away, 16 horses and 130 sheep and goats, which, I thought, he wished to conceal from our sight. Here we found the water was fresh, but stinking very much from decayed vegetation. But by this time we were thankful even for this water. From this place forward we found no salt water, but this stinking water. Mr. Haug at this village bought a sheep from the Indians, paying, as he always did, the full value for whatever he had from them. At our eighth camping-place we pitched beside a very large lagoon where there were many hundreds of alligators, and one could but wonder how they got there. From this place of encampment Mr. Haug and I started early in the morning to the north-west, thinking the remaining body would follow in that direction; but we afterwards found that, instead of coming to the north-west, they went south by south-west for eight miles before going north. We journeyed on and on, making sure of finding some trail of the main body; but when midday came, and we had found no trail, we were obliged to stop to rest our horses, also to try and get something to eat, as we had had nothing during the day. We were fortunate enough to kill two small birds and a very young deer. But neither of us had any matches with which to make a fire, so I thought of the burning-glass I had in my saddle-bag, and with this and my pocket-handkerchief was soon able to kindle a fire. But for my glass I should, with Mr. Haug, have had to go the whole day without food. While Mr. Haug rested I made a fire and roasted a leg of the deer, also the two small birds; but I had such a bad headache that I could eat but very little. At 2 P.M. we started to go to



the west, thinking to cross the trail of the others, but could see nothing until about 4.30 P.M., when we saw in the woods an Indian. We shouted as well as we could, and succeeded in making him hear us, and in about three minutes we were surrounded by seventeen men, looking as wild and fierce as Indians could look, each carrying his lance, bow, and arrows. They could not make out where we had come from so suddenly. There was a long consultation among them about something, and at last one came forward, asking where we were going. We told him to the Toldo Grande, and asked him if there was a road, or had he seen anyone pass that day. While we were speaking one started to run to the south. The reply we got was that there was no road ; but they afterwards said there was a very small trail, but that they had seen no one pass that day. In about five minutes the one who went to the south came back, and, after a few minutes' talk, said no one had passed along the road that day. Mr. Haug and I talked over our future steps for a few minutes, and decided to go due south, thinking in that direction we should see the trail of the others. The Indians seemed very unwilling that we should take that course. But we took no notice of them and went on, they all following, but one by one they dropped off until we were left to ourselves. After leaving the Indians about five minutes we came upon the trail of the main body, which I am sure the Indian that left us for a short time to go to the south must have seen, for the trail was very plain, and an Indian's quick eye must have seen it. What was his motive for deceiving us I cannot tell. When we found the trail the sun was about half an hour high, so we had to move along quickly. When we had been on the trail about two miles we met one of the party coming to look for us, bringing with him some cold tea, which, I can assure you, was very welcome. I don't think the strongest man could live longer than two days without water in the Chaco. The first thing you feel when thirsty, and can get no water, is disinclination to talk ; the next thing is, you can't speak at all if you wished to. We reached the camp just as it was dark. Everybody had given us up for the night.

“ After fifteen days' journey we arrived at the Toldo Grande, which is, I should judge, about 130 miles from the river Paraguay, in a west by north direction. But I found no large *tolderia*, as the name would lead one to suppose, but a succession of toldos about four or five miles apart from each other, all running in a north-west direction. The toldos are here because the land is high with good pasturage, and moderate water for drinking, being the head of the Rio del Fuégo. In each of the toldos there are about seventy people. The different toldos have each their own horses, sheep, and goats, but I found only one cow. I should judge the number of Indians to be about three thousand. I found gardens planted with pumpkins, tobacco, sweet potatoes, mandioca, and sugar-cane. The news had reached them of our doings at Riacho Fernandez, and, when it was known that I was one of the party, a man



was brought and introduced to me as their priest. He looked a very good man, certainly the best face I have seen among these Indians. I asked him had he a god. His reply was, he had one but he had lost him. I asked did he think his god would come back. He said he hoped he would some day, when the sun was not so hot. I asked what his god was—was he a god of wood, or stone, or of what—and he seemed quite put out to be asked such a question. He said his god was a spirit, and a mighty spirit. As I looked at this dear man, how I wished that I could tell him fully of that God who never leaves nor forsakes His people ! I never felt so much the great responsibility resting upon me as a missionary of the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ as when I stood before this poor dark soul longing for the Light. Then in a few minutes this same man brought a little girl about six months old for me to take in my arms. This proved to me that they looked upon me as different from the others of the expedition. I took the little black baby in my arms and lifted my heart to God in prayer, asking His blessing on this child. All standing around seemed very pleased, and when I gave the child back they all seemed very quiet, and walked away quietly.

“I remained here at these different toldos six days ; on the seventh I decided to return. I started on my return with a light heart, knowing that He who has watched over me through many dangers in the past would be with me to the end of my return journey. I was informed before I left that three men had deserted, and that they intended to have my horses in the night. I wished to avoid an encounter with these men, also to see different country going back, so I returned in another direction. My course would be, as near as I could judge, north by north-east, but I went north for two days ; then I altered my course to the east by north, this bringing me to a spot where I knew I should find water.

“I can only compare these lands to the sea. As far as the eye can reach nothing but the same—palm-trees and camp. I found that the Indians know nothing about this land—only a straight line from one place to another, but off the trail they are lost. Travelling, therefore, in such lands requires a knowledge of the compass, also to have confidence in your own self. You are lost the moment you stop to wonder if you are right, for all around you is the same. I had much rain on the return journey ; places that were dry now would in five minutes be three inches under water. In this heavy rain I got my little rice soaked with rain the first day. My last night spent in the Chaco was one not to be soon forgotten.

“I arrived at an Indian village about 4 P.M., my horses and myself tired. I slung my hammock between two palm-trees, and laid down in it as soon as I could. The sun was shining in my face, but I could not get up to shade it. An Indian saw this, and kindly brought two sticks and stuck them in the ground. Then he took one of my blankets and put it on the sticks, and so kept the sun off me. I was very thankful for this



act of kindness. Then the chief brought me a piece of deer, boiled; it was not very clean, but it was welcome. Another brought me a piece of the top of a palm-tree, boiled, which I took to show him I appreciated his kindness, but I could not eat it. Then the chief asked me to come to his toldo to see his wife, who was sick. I thought she had a touch of rheumatism, also a bilious attack. I gave her some pills that I had with me, believing this was all she required. In the night, just as I was going to sleep, I heard a noise which sounded to me at first as if a large bee had got into my mosquito net; but I soon found out it was no bee, for the noise soon increased to an awful row. It was the chief, sitting with his face to the west, calling the sun back, as I supposed, to light up his toldo because his wife was ill. I watched him. He shouted and howled until he was unable to shout any more. Then he would spit on his wife's temples, and suck as hard as he could until he drew blood, and when he had done this he went on with the howling part again. This continued until about midnight, when things became quiet. When I left in the morning the woman was much better.

"I arrived at Concepcion about 10 A.M. on the fifth day. I did in the five days what we took fifteen to do on the outward journey. But I was very tired, as were my horses also. During the five days I had about one pound of rice and the small piece of deer which the chief gave me the night before. But the most remarkable thing was, I had no hunger until the journey was over. I think I travelled about 300 miles altogether. But I cannot say too much of the kindness I received from Mr. Haug. He assisted me in every way he possibly could, that I might gain all the needful information about the Indians. Through the whole time I was with him he was very kind to the Indians, bearing with them at times when many men would have lost their heads and their tempers also. I would recommend that you should write him, thanking him for his kindness to me, and for the service he has done us by assisting us to gain the information we have. On my arrival back at Concepcion I was delayed several days, being unable to get out to our station, but got up eventually by a small steamer. I was very glad to be once more back to what we have got used to call our home. "J. C. ROBINS."

Mr. Henriksen writes:—

*"Riacho Fernandez, March 25, 1889.*

"I am thankful, and rejoice in being able to report all well here; we have now five boys staying with us, and are all busily engaged. The old Indians come in for work as hitherto, while the young ones are with us; we have the loan of carts and bullocks from our neighbours to prepare for our stock, which I hope will be here within three weeks.

*"ADOLFO HENRIKSEN."*



## Proceedings in the Provinces.



WE had not space for our usual remarks on this topic last month, and even now, with the Report of the Annual Meeting taking so large a portion of the current number, we can give but a cursory glance at our provincial deputation work as carried on during the past two months. Easter always sets bounds to such work for the better part of two weeks—holy days and holidays between them practically excluding missionary sermons and lectures. It is not apparent why it should be so; and, indeed, in Ireland, which so often sets us an example in missionary enthusiasm, Mr. Grundy was able to do some good work at Eastertide, and has shown an unbroken record of Sunday work which we do not remember to have seen surpassed in the past twenty years of the Society's history. Thus since our last summary of deputation work he has preached or spoken, sometimes doing both, at the following places: Bengeo, Bromley, Clevedon, Colchester, Lyne and Thorpe, Sherborne and Castleton, Durweston and Bryanstone, Hinton Martell, Goring, St. Paul's, Dublin, Greystones, Dartford, Tunbridge, Pokesdown, Ware, Christ Church Beckenham, and Paignton.

We have to thank the kind friends who advocated our cause at Shortlands and Egham; also Mr. Shimield, who took a drawing-room meeting at Broxbourne. Mrs. Thornton was our hostess, and the fact of Mr. Tyerman having been brought up in her son's parish added not a little to the interest of the proceedings.

Turning to the northern and midland districts, we are glad to see the name of the Rev. W. J. Lake among the preachers for our Society. It is by those who were once on our staff, either at home or abroad, thus giving us occasional help that we can best add to the number of simultaneous sermons. Mr. Martlew and Mr. Doig have evidently made good use of the magic-lantern, having employed it nine times in April. From the Isle of Man an interesting report reaches us of a meeting taken by the Rev. J. E. R. Polak, which we should like to have printed *in extenso* had our space permitted. Suffice it to say that the attendance was unusually good, that the account from an eye-witness of our work was listened to with marked interest, and that £16 was reported to have been raised in the Island for the Society during the past year.

There was an excellent meeting at Leamington on the 21st ultimo in the Pump Room, James Fenn Clark, Esq., in the chair. The Rev. R. J. Simpson and Rev. W. H. Shimield acted as deputation. The local report for the past year was read by the Rev. W. C. Bishop on behalf of Mrs. Mandell, our devoted hon. secretary for the past 38 years.

In conclusion, we have to note that the usual spring visits to Scotland and Ireland have been for a time postponed, and that we must speak of them in a future number.

It is with deep regret that we have heard, as we go to press, of the sudden death of Miss White, one of our most devoted collectors in the city of Cork.



## A Gleaning for the Times we live in.

DR. FARRAR ON RITUALISM.



ARCHDEACON FARRAR contributes to this week's *Christian World* an article on "Character the Test of Creed," the closing passages of which are as follow: "Men say that they multiply ritual observances in order to glorify a sacrament. Were it not far better to glorify it in ways which Christ ordained and which the apostles practised? Is the Sacrament glorified by postures and vestments, or by meek, and pure, and humble hearts? Over half Europe men not only glorify but worship the sacramental elements—genuflect to them, gloat on them, pageant them about like a dreadful idol. Are those countries the better—in any single respect the better—for this coarse materialism, for this blank idolatry? Do we really understand Christ better by supposing that He is at certain times localised in bread and wine in the hands of the priest, or rather when we feel His living spiritual presence in the heart of the worshipper? One of the vilest and wretchedest of kings—Louis XV. of France—got out of his carriage and went on his knees in the mud before the Host, and the mob cheered him as a very religious king for performing this act; and yet he did it coming from the Capreæ of his loathly palace, and returning to the sty of his habitual vice. Had the worship of the Sacrament done much for the kingdom in which such lives were unreprieved? Will England be saved by becoming Popish in all but name, when France, which is Popish in name also, has sunk into her present depths, with her shiftlessness, her incessant revolutions, her flagrant infidelity, her diminishing population, her permeating immorality, and her leprous literature? No! Nations are saved by righteousness, and by manliness, and by self-denial, and by the preaching of simple Christ to simple men; not by mitres, and candles, and chasubles, and such gewgaws fetched from Aaron's wardrobe or the Flamens' vestry."

### PRAYER UNION.

The following are the subjects of prayer and praise for Monday, June 10:—

1. We thank God for the continued good accounts received from the Paraguayan Chaco missionaries.
2. We pray for the Divine blessing on the words spoken at the recent Annual Meeting, and on the "Special Appeal" now being made, and that they may be followed by increased support for our spiritual work in South America.
3. We pray God to speed safely the Rev. J. R. Tyerman and his family on their voyage to Chili, and to prosper his spiritual labours amongst the English emigrants there, and, if opportunity offers, amongst the Indians of Araucania.





SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE, JUNE 1, 1889.

*Contributions thankfully received from April 25 to May 23.*

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

	£	s.	d.
SUBSCRIPTIONS.			
Buller, Mrs. ....	1	1	0
Evans, Miss.....	0	5	0
Fair, John, Esq. ....	10	10	0
King, Miss .....	1	0	0
Minchin, Mrs. ....	0	10	0
Soames, W. A., Esq.....	2	2	0

DONATIONS.			
Beedle, Miss .....	2	2	0
Buxton, Rev. Barclay F.....	25	0	0
Fair, John, Esq. (for Paraguay Mission) .....	10	10	0
Special Collection for Iron Church, Aracania, per Rev. J.R. Tyerman :			
Barff, F., Esq. ....	0	10	0
Blisset, Rev. Geo. ....	5	0	0
Buxton, T. Fowell, Esq....	10	0	0
Condell, J. G., Esq. (don.)	0	5	0
Couty, Miss (don.) .....	0	10	0
Gibb, Duncan, Esq. ....	10	10	0
Gibb, Mrs. H. ....	5	0	0
Gibbs & Sons, Anthony	5	0	0
Green, F. C., Esq., St. Paul's Sunday School, Greenwich .....	1	12	8
Griffin, Mrs. (card)....	0	5	0
Harton, Miss .....	0	5	0
Heywood, Esq., A. H. ..	3	3	0
Holmes, Miss M. (card coll.) .....	0	10	0
Knight, C., Esq. ....	1	1	0
Lafone, A., Esq., M.P. ..	10	0	0
Langworthy, Mrs. ....	50	0	0
Lett, Mrs. (card coll.) ..	2	0	6
Lloyd, Wm., Esq. ....	5	0	0
North, Colonel J. T., per — Campbell, Esq. ....	10	10	0
Robinson, T., Esq. (card coll.) .....	0	18	6
Russ, Mrs. (coll.) .....	0	10	6
St. Augustine's, Bermondsey, per Rev. W.J. Stobart (offert.) .....	3	2	0
St. Bartholomew's, Camberwell, Rev. H. Wells, L. ....	0	17	0
St. Mark's, Bow, Rev. M. Sweetnam (offert.)	2	5	6
St. Paul's, Greenwich, per Rev. A. Love (offertory)	13	8	0
Sargeant, Mrs. (coll.)....	5	15	0
Thornton, Mrs. Spencer	5	0	0
Tugwell, Mrs. (card coll.)	6	0	0
Tyerman, Rev. J. R. (card coll.) .....	5	1	6
Woods, E. Harry, Esq. ..	2	2	0
	166	2	2
Less Expenses.....	1	19	0
	164	3	2

Collection at Annual Meeting, Exeter Hall, Bishop of Lichfield, Chairman	11	3	11
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ASSOCIATIONS.			
METROPOLIS.			
Bromley-by-Bow, Mrs. Harris .....	0	10	0
Forest Hill, Christ Church, per Rev. Gustavus Jones.....	2	8	2
Do., per P. G. Killick, Esq. (coll.)	0	10	0
Holloway, Upper, St. John's, per F.W. Drewett, Esq. ....	1	12	1
Islington, per Hy. Matthews, Esq. ..	1	0	0
Do., per Rev. W. H. Barlow, B.D.	0	13	0
Do., All Saints', Caledonian Road (card colls.), per Mr. F. Howard	0	16	0
Kensington, West, Sub. Miss Low ..	0	5	0
Kidbrooke, per Mrs. Poulden .....	1	2	6
Lee, Lewisham, Blackheath, &c., Juvenile Assoc., per Miss Couty, including £1.15s. 5d. from Belmont House School, per Mr. Barff .....	8	8	3
Mayfair, per W. Cunningham, Esq....	1	15	0
Putney, per Miss Bradley, L. Immanuel Church by Mr. Farmer ..	0	14	0
Do., S. Vickers, Esq. ....	0	10	0
Richmond, per Rev. Clifford Aston, D.R.M. by Rev. G. W. Grundy....	2	12	6
Stamford Hill, Miss Norburn .....	1	0	0
Strand, Exeter Hall, per C. Hooper, Esq., Miss Burnett .....	0	10	0
Woodford, per W. Tuckniss, Esq. ..	1	6	2

PROVINCES.			
Arrow, per Miss A. Silvester.....	0	12	6
Barnstable, per Miss Gribbles .....	1	0	0
Bournemouth, coll. by John Allen Gardiner Willis.....	0	7	6
Broxbourne, per Miss Searle, D.R.M. Mrs. Thornton, Dep. Rev. W. H. Shimield .....	7	14	6
Cambridge, per Mrs. Beedham, D.V.L. by Rev. W. E. Martlew .....	2	2	0
Do., coll. by Mrs. Beedham .....	3	10	0
Canterbury Juvenile Assoc., per Miss Williams.....	10	16	1
Chobham, per Rev. H. S. Acworth (Work sold) .....	6	0	0
Do., per do.....	0	10	0
Eastbourne, Rev. C. Hugh Hanning (sub.) .....	2	2	0
Elton, per Mrs. Weatherell, D.R.M. Dep. Revs. A. A. Welby and W. E. Martlew .....	2	16	7
Fakenham, per Rev. A. E. Humphreys, SS. by Rev. A. A. Welby ..	4	0	0
Great Malvern and Malvern Wells, per Rev. W. E. Martlew :			
Dons. after M.....	0	5	0
For Seamen's Missions ..	2	0	0
For New Chaplaincy, Rosario .....	5	0	0
	7	5	0



# SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE, JUNE 1, 1889.

	£	s.	d.
Great Wilbraham, per Rev. F. W.			
Hudson, SS. by Rev. A. A. Welby	1	2	10
Liverpool, per H. W. Rowe, Esq.,			
S., Princes Park .....	12	6	0
Lyne, per Rev. H. H. Rogers, SS. by			
Rev. G. W. Grundy.....	6	6	0
Malvern Wells, per Miss S. Duke			
(coll.) .....	1	15	0
Moseley, Miss Flood (box coll.) ....	0	10	0
Norbiton, from a Working Man ....	3	5	0
Plymouth, per Mrs. Edlin .....	6	16	0
Rhyl, per Miss Williams.....	0	10	0
Roughtown, per Rev. J. F. McDonough,			
L. and cards, &c., by Rev. Hugh			
Doig .....	3	7	8
Saddleworth, per Rev. Hugh Doig ..	4	7	10
St. Albans, per Miss J. P.			
Nisbet, don. Sao Paulo	5	0	0
Do., do., Paraguay Mission	2	18	0
	7	18	0
Scarborough, per Ven. Archdeacon			
Blunt, D.V.L. by Rev. W. E.			
Martlew (less expenses).....	0	19	6
Sheffield, per Mr. J. Mellor, proceeds			
of sale of "Round Cape Horn in a			
Norther" .....	1	4	0
Stanton-on-Hine, per John Henty,			
Esq. (colls.) .....	5	13	3
Sudbury, per Rev. T. H. Freer, SS. by			
Rev. A. A. Welby .....	5	7	10
Thorpe, per Rev. R. M. Martin, S. by			
Rev. G. W. Grundy.....	1	5	6

	£	s.	d.
Thurloxtton, per Miss Bartlett .....	0	5	9
Weaverham, per Miss Burgess .....	1	8	0
Winchester, per Miss Marsh .....	17	10	0
Worcester, per Rev. H. L.			
Harkness, D.V.L. by			
Rev. W. E. Martlew ..	0	12	9
Do., sub. do.....	0	5	0
	0	17	9

## IRELAND.

Antrim and Down, per Rev. Geo.			
Smith (card colls.) .....	0	10	7
Dublin, per Dr. Duncan (the late			
E. C. D.) .....	0	10	0
Dungannon, per Miss Irwin, per Miss			
Bowers, Portaferry .....	0	10	0
Greystones, per Rev. E. Daunt, M.			
by Rev. G. W. Grundy .....	0	10	6
Killinery, per Rev. Canon Stavely,			
D.R.M. by Rev. G. W. Grundy ....	1	3	6

## SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Andrew Tosh, Esq., 10s.;			
Mrs. Tosh, 10s. ....	1	0	0
Thurso, per Miss Brodie.....	2	0	0

## FOREIGN.

Las Lomas, Offertory, per the Right			
Rev. Bishop of the Falkland Islands	4	0	0

THE  
ANNUAL SALE OF WORK FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS  
WILL (D.V.) BE HELD AT  
LINCOLN  
THE LAST WEEK IN JUNE,  
WHEN THERE WILL BE A STALL FOR THE  
SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Any Contributions for this will be gladly received by Mrs. Moss,  
The Poplars, Lincoln.

## LEAMINGTON ASSOCIATION.

THE LEAMINGTON BIENNIAL SALE OF WORK  
WILL BE HELD (D.V.)  
THE LAST WEEK IN OCTOBER.

The Hon. Secretary, Mrs. MANDELL, 38 Clemens Street, will  
thankfully receive any contributions of work for this object.



JULY 1, 1889.

[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

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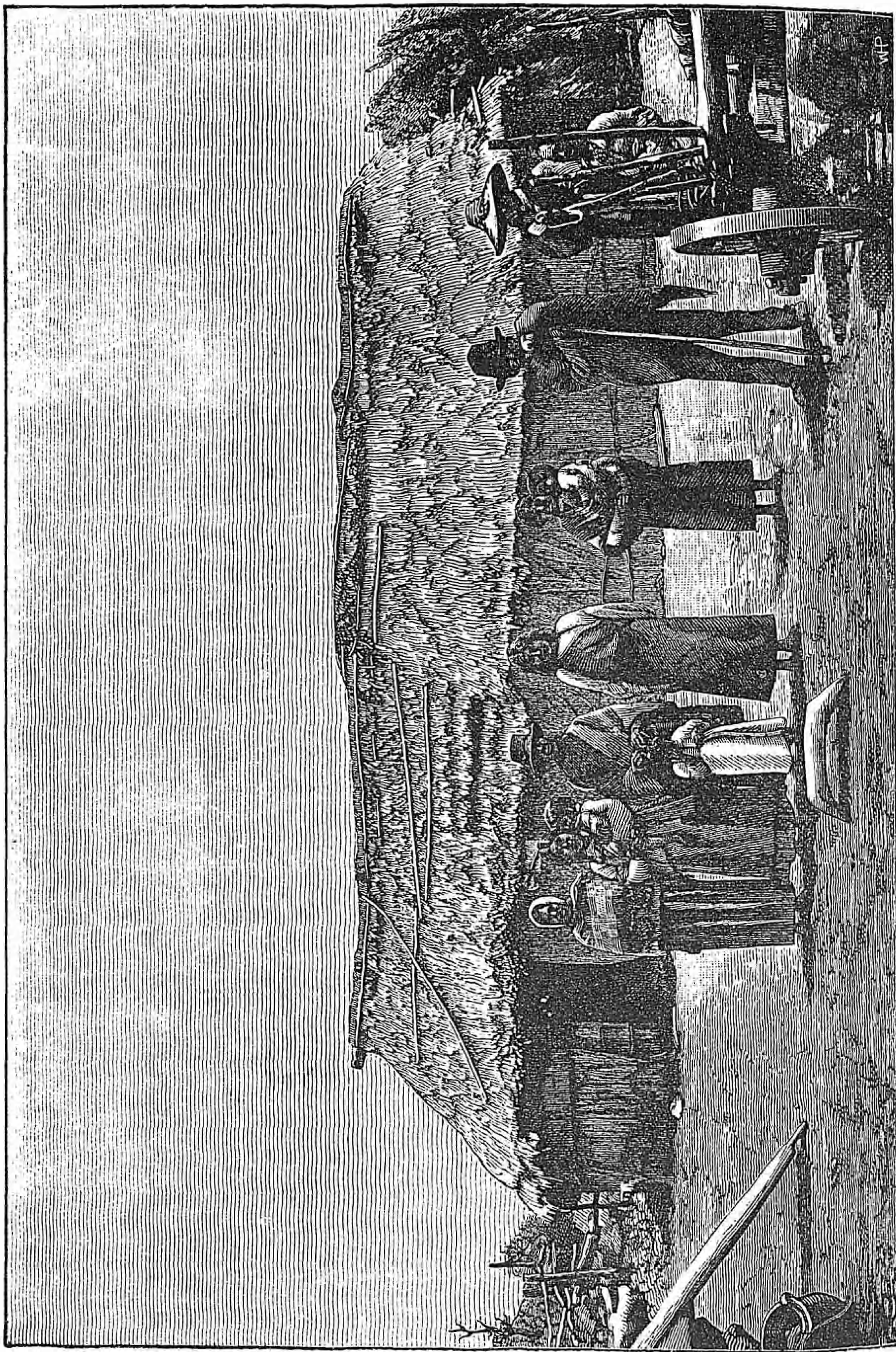
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 54 Lombard Street, and to the Secretary, SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY,  
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From a photograph taken by Rev J. A. Dudgeon.

ALASKAN INDIANS.



# THE SOUTH AMERICAN

## Missionary Magazine.

JULY 1, 1889.

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**S**INCE our June issue letters from South America have been received from the following :—

Bishop of the Falkland Islands  
(May 4).

Adams, Rev. G. A. S. (April  
4, 11).

Allen, Rev. R. (May 17).

Bartlett, Mr. B. O. (April 8).

Davies, Rev. Hugh (Apr. 3, 4).

Dodds, Rev. J. A. (Apr. 12, 26).

Douglas, Rev. Keith (May 11).

Ferguson, Rev. Jas. (April 24,  
May 15).

Grubb, Mr. W. B. (Mar. 27).

Henriksen, Mr. A. (April 6).

Humble, Rev. Dr. (April 25).

Midgley, Rev. J. (May 19).

Moxey, W. H., Esq. (April 29).

Robertson, Mr. J. S. (Apr. 11,  
24).

Robins, Mr. J. C. (April 6, 20).

Sparkes, Rev. A. L. (April 21,  
22, May 1, 11).

Walker, Mr. P. J. R. (May 18).

Willis, Captain (April 4).

Whaits, Mr. R. (April 5).

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

The next Meeting will (D.V.) take place on the 11th inst.

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

The next Meetings will (D.V.) take place on the 4th and 18th inst.

The total amount received for the month of May was £410. 10s. 9d.





## GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.



It is a subject of great satisfaction to find that the Rev. A. L. Sparkes has had so warm a welcome and become so acceptable as a clergyman to the people of Cordoba, Tucuman, and the surrounding districts. His letters are full of interesting details. He has been nominated to the Professorship of Mathematics in the University of Cordoba; in the event of the nomination being confirmed, he has the permission of the Bishop to accept it. This is a highly honourable office, the duties of which will not interfere with those which Mr. Sparkes has already undertaken for the Society.

Mr. Lawrence's letter from Ooshooia is well worth reading, and it is gratifying to learn from it that Mr. Ince's health has improved. His late severe loss must have tried him sorely.

Mr. Oakley Bartlett's letter from Paraguay conveys an idea of the heavy and rough work of pioneering to be done in the new mission. We deeply regret to find that Mr. Robins's health has suffered from the intense heat; but, as he is far too valuable a missionary to lose from the South American mission field, it is in contemplation to place him in the southern portion of that field and place an already skilled missionary in Mr. Robins's place.

Mr. Henriksen's letter will be read with much interest and thankfulness. His testimony to Mr. Robins's character and labours is all that could be wished, but not more than we expected.

Mr. Walker's labours at Pernambuco continue to be a source of great satisfaction to the Committee.

The Rev. J. Ferguson has reached Rosario, and will act as *locum tenens* for the Rev. G. A. S. Adams, who has arrived in England and has already, we are happy to say, benefited in health from the voyage and change.

We earnestly hope that our kind Metropolitan workers will attend our Quarterly Meeting on Thursday, July 4, at 6.30 for tea and coffee, and at 7 o'clock for the business of the meeting.



## SOUTHERN MISSION.

### Keppel Island.



R. WHAITS writes:—

*“ Keppel Island, April 5, 1889.*

“ The ‘ Allen Gardiner ’ left us yesterday, Mr. Aspinall on board. We have sent to Ooshooia by her 50 live sheep, salted meat, potatoes, and other things, to the value of £77. 16s. 2d. Mr. Aspinall has been very busy, and I do not think has been able to write by this mail. I am glad to say all is well and prosperous with us. Our young men and lads are all well and happy. George is still doing good work in the Home ; he has the place clean and orderly. He has under him three lads, one as cook and two for house work.

“ The things from England have arrived in good condition. Now I shall be able to put Sullivan House in good repair. The wool bagging came too late for use this year. We had to purchase from Stanley, or we should have missed the opportunity of sending home the wool for some time to come.

“ I will say nothing about our work in detail, as Mr. Aspinall will tell you all about it ; only, as you know, it has many sides, and the neglect of one would be failure of all. Of course, our first and only object is the glory of God in the salvation of souls ; and although we are very largely engaged in secular work, yet it does not follow that we should be anything the less spiritual, but in this we want all your prayer and sympathy at home.

“ We should be glad if any kind friend could send to the Young Men’s Home a few picture or scrap-books ; it would be a great help to them and us.

“ R. WHAITS.”

### OOSHOOIA.



R. LAWRENCE writes:—

*“ Ooshooia, Tierra del Fuégo, Jan. 28, 1889.*

“ I gladly embrace the opportunity of forwarding the mail for England *viá* Sandy Point.

“ We have been expecting the ‘ Comodoro Py ’ to leave for Punta Arenas, and just as she sailed the long-expected steamer arrived from Buenos Ayres. The former returned and dropped anchor. Both vessels are now lying in the harbour. Governor Paz has returned, and is as warm and friendly as



usual. He will leave in the steamer for Staten Island and Sandy Point, and from thence to Ooshooia. He kindly offers to bring anything I am in need of. I have received by the same vessel the new boat from Valparaiso.

“The ‘Allen Gardiner’ sailed for the Falklands on the 18th inst., from whence we hope for a safe and speedy return with a cargo of sheep.

“I have lately had the pleasure, with my family, of spending a few days with our old and valued friends, the Rev. T. and Mrs. Bridges, at Downeast. The time was short, but very pleasant. We went in the ‘Allen Gardiner,’ when on her way to Wollaston Island. Captain Willis called for us on his return to Ooshooia. The little change we are permitted to have makes us appreciate the great kindness of our friends.

“We were very reluctant to leave our people at Ooshooia, as Christmas was approaching, but I did not wish to detain the ‘Allen Gardiner.’ Our usual treat at this season was postponed till New Year’s week. After our return from Downeast preparations were made, and on Wednesday, 2nd inst., at 2 P.M., the natives assembled, and the afternoon’s recreation commenced. A few of the subordinates in the Argentine service came over and, at my request, joined heartily in the games. At 5 P.M. a good substantial tea was served in the enclosed playground in front of the Orphanage; upwards of 150 were present (chiefly natives). The repast was entirely prepared by Mrs. Willis, Mrs. Hemmings, Mrs. Lawrence, and Miss Lawrence, and consisted of roast beef, plum pudding, bread and butter, buns and tea. Various kinds of amusements, such as ball, racing, running round rings, &c., for which prizes were given to the men and boys, such as shirts, knives, combs, braces, scarfs, &c. As the day was remarkably fine, the ladies were fully occupied interesting the native women and children, distributing among them handkerchiefs and many other small but useful articles. Nuts and dried figs were occasionally scattered and gathered with much pleasure. All thoroughly enjoyed themselves till 10 P.M., when the happy evening was brought to a close by a few appropriate remarks from Mr. Ince and myself, and then concluding with prayer in Yahgan; all hearts and voices joined in praise to God by singing the Doxology. We were all pleased to have the captain and crew of the ‘Allen Gardiner’ with us on such an occasion.

“In addition to our usual occupation during this season of the year (in connection with the necessary outdoor work of the station), we have commenced putting a fence across the Isthmus, about 450 yards in length. My object is to complete it this autumn (if possible), in order to put the sheep on that part of the Peninsula before winter, as they suffer very much for want of pasture near the Mission station. They will not be injured so much by dogs, and it will prevent their straying into the woods. We have twenty-one, all breeding sheep. The few wethers received from Keppel were very acceptable for meat. As our supply of beef is now very limited, I have thought it advisable (for the present only)



to have a little from Sandy Point. I have requested Mr. Whaits to send me by the return of the 'Allen Gardiner' as many sheep as can conveniently be brought, allowing a due proportion for Mr. Burleigh. I have also asked for wire (should there be any not in use) to aid in the completion of the desired object above mentioned.

"There is always a great demand for wood of all kinds, for various purposes, by the natives and ourselves, for fuel, building, fencing, &c. This alone gives much employment for the natives, chiefly because of the distance (about a mile) of the forest from the settlement. Up to the present time, boating it across the water has been very laborious and inconvenient.

"Now we are making a new road across the camp, as we have two remarkably quiet oxen just beginning to work. The two natives who have the principal charge of the cattle trained them with little difficulty. Mr. Ince is still working at the trolly, which I hope will soon be finished, as the best season for its use will soon be past. We have two younger animals which we intend to bring into use for the same purpose, as it is obvious that such means will greatly facilitate the labour performed by the natives. Herewith I enclose a summary of accounts at Ooshooia for the last quarter.

"The stores from Sandy Point are chiefly hard bread, flour, rice, sugar, and coffee, for which there is daily a considerable demand. A few things are sometimes included in the same order when required by employés, instead of sending small private orders to Wehrhahn, and when purchased from the Mission store are always charged for in the accounts. The coal is chiefly for Mr. Ince's blacksmith's work. The quantity sent very much exceeded my order. The account with the new station at Wollaston is principally for building materials, tools, &c., including expenses for unloading and reshipping goods from Keppel for Wollaston on Mr. Burleigh's arrival, and temporary stay at Ooshooia.

"During the stay of the 'Allen Gardiner' at Ooshooia we were able to remove the small building (formerly occupied by Bishop Stirling, known as 'The First European Residence' in Tierra del Fuégo) from the back of the schoolroom to the front of the Orphanage, in anticipation of it being used in the future as a hospital for the sick.

"Mr. Ince's health has lately improved, but he often feels the greatness of his loss. His circumstances since have been a severe trial to him. He has truly realised what a source of comfort are the precious and never failing promises of our loving heavenly Father. He has also felt how sweet it is to have the prayers and sympathy of all Christian friends. He finds the work we have to do for the benefit of the people of Fireland is far from what some may imagine. It requires more than an ordinary amount of patience to bear with the many imperfections and peculiar failings which seem natural to the Indian race. We sometimes seem to forget the awful state of ignorance, degradation, and sin in which the



Fuégians were found before God's message of love reached their ears, and the light of His truth found an entrance into their hearts. We know that God, by His Spirit, has blessed the instrumentality of His humble servants, and in some measure granted success to the united efforts of all who labour for the extension of His kingdom. Therefore we, who have been mercifully preserved, and are still in the Mission field, ought to remember with deep gratitude to the Author and Giver of all good the many blessings we enjoy, though deprived of many privileges we should otherwise have in favoured England. "J. LAWRENCE."

## The Argentine Republic.

### ROSARIO.



THE REV. JAMES FERGUSON writes:—

*"Rosario de Santa Fé, April 24, 1889.*

"You will hear from Mr. Adams, no doubt personally, that I have been appointed to Rosario during his leave of absence for England. I received his letter on the 15th, and left by canoe next morning for Esquina; and having passed a night on the most comfortable island we could find in the River San Javier, we arrived in Esquina next day at 11.30. I found good accommodation in a new 'fonder' near the steamboat agent's office, and after a delay of two days I embarked, and arrived in Rosario on Saturday morning. Mr. Adams very kindly gave me full instructions in regard to the cemetery and church work, and on Sunday, 'Easter Day,' I assisted him at the morning service, and in the administration of the Holy Communion. In the evening I am happy to state that we had a full church, as well as in the morning services; and although I did not intend preaching, I, on second thoughts, considered it expedient to give a short address. I will (D.V.) return on Monday next to the Chaco to fetch Mrs. Ferguson and my little ones, as they could not live there alone for such a long time. I feel the change has done me good already, and I think I can thank God for returning health and strength again. I shall have an opportunity of seeing the Bishop, and I trust his lordship will find some other opening for us. I would not think of giving up the work if I could in any possible way continue, but my health will not permit it. I like Rosario very much, and trust that I shall be kept faithful to my duty, and live and act for the cause in which I am engaged."

*"May 15, 1889.*

"I promised to advise you as soon as possible as to the amount of expenses required for our removal from the Alexandra Colony,

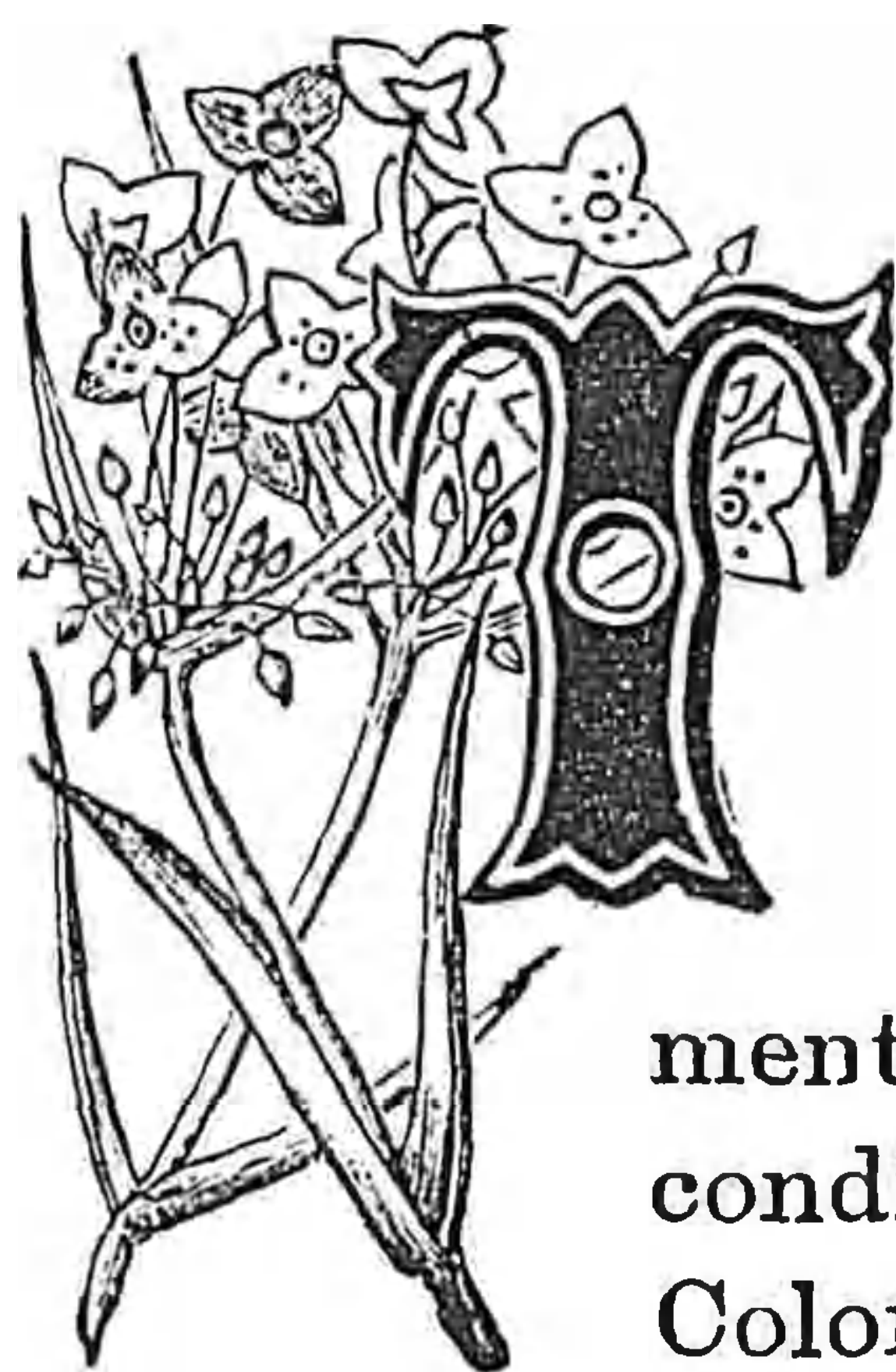


which was £21 sterling. I left Rosario on April 29 by the steamship 'Cosmos,' and arrived at Esquina on Wednesday at 1 P.M. I then engaged a canoe to take me to the colony. We started next morning at sunrise, and got across the River Parana at one o'clock, and were from 1 P.M. to 3 P.M. in the guicarú, and then went down the San Javier and landed at six o'clock. It was a long and tedious journey, and the men had to work hard to arrive in one day. On Friday I was kept busy packing up, and Mrs. Ferguson and our little ones left in our own trap for Mal Abrigo on Saturday morning. The roads were good until we got as far as the Gusano, where the horses stopped to drink, and it was with some difficulty we got out of the quicksand. We then had two leagues of bad swamp to pull through, and it was not till 6 P.M. we were able to get to the fonder at Mal Abrigo. We left next morning in a small canoe for the port; it was so small that we were obliged to land two boxes and have them sent on by another canoe later on in the day. We were the whole of the day before we got to Don Ramon Braga's fonder, and for two hours we were kept waiting in the Bquado before a cart came to fetch us.

"On the next day (Monday) we went on board the 'San Martin,' and were very comfortable in every respect. We got to Rosario on Tuesday evening, at 5.30 P.M., so took up our abode at Mr. Adams's house, which will be our home (D.V.) for the next six months. We both like Rosario very much, and we find plenty of work to do.

"JAMES FERGUSON."

## PATAGONES.



THE REV. DR. HUMBLE writes:—

*"Viedma, Patagones, Argentine Republic,  
January 31, 1889.*

"I herewith enclose my last quarter's financial statement and some of my journal. This place is in a stagnant condition; great things are expected of the new Governor, Colonel Napoleon Berrants, and I have no doubt he will do all he can for the place, but as yet there are no signs of improvement; all the military have been removed from Viedma, which is considered a loss to the place, and families are leaving rather than coming.

"I have been elected a member of the School Board or Council for this territory, which I suppose may be considered an honour and mark of confidence, especially for a Protestant.

"This place is very dull at present, and we hope that when the railway from Cordova to Bahia Blanca and Patagones is made, as well as the bridge over the Rio Negro uniting Viedma and Patagones, both of which have been sanctioned by the Government in Buenos Ayres, that things will improve.

"GEORGE A. HUMBLE."



## EXTRACTS FROM REV. DR. HUMBLE'S JOURNAL.

“ *Tuesday, July 17, 1888.*—News has arrived of a Scotchman, named Mr. John Gordon, having been killed by an Indian. Mr. Gordon was the son of the Rev. Dr. Gordon, incumbent of an Episcopal Church in Glasgow. This will be sad news for his family. The Indian has just been brought down as prisoner to this town.

“ *Thursday, 19.*—I was called out last night late to see a wounded man in the police station. The steamer ‘*Pomona*’ left for Buenos Ayres. The new Governor is expected to come on her return.

“ *Wednesday, 25.*—A wounded Indian came to the surgery to have his wound dressed. I was called out after dark to see the child of the contractor for the army ; his wife is partly English, but has forgotten the language from disuse.

“ *Friday, 27.*—Paid a few visits to some sick persons. I have but little to do now, as there is not much sickness about, and there is much more opposition than formerly ; and besides that, the priestly party is against me.

“ *Tuesday, 31.*—The people are talking about making preparations for receiving the new Governor, such as floral arches, &c.

“ Visited a case of diphtheria ; this is the first case I have had for a long time ; I hope the disease will not spread.”

“ *Wednesday, August 1.*—I was called to another case of diphtheria in the same house as that referred to yesterday ; in this country this is a very fatal complaint ; our dear and only daughter died of it.

“ *Friday, 17.*—I was sent for before breakfast to see two sick persons. I was afterwards sent for to see two prisoners in the police station. The bricklayers finished the walls of the mission house, and commenced whitewashing inside the house.

“ *Saturday, 18.*—The bricklayers finished their work here ; the mission premises look quite renovated now. I was sent to a case of diphtheria in a young girl. Preparing my sermon for to-morrow ; invited a Danish carpenter to come to church.

“ *Sunday, 19.*—This is the anniversary of our wedding-day. I am thankful to say my dear wife has proved a true helpmate to me, assisting in every good work, and advising me when in difficulty and doubt. The death of our dear daughter two or three years ago was a great blow to Mrs. Humble ; she took it much to heart, and I believe it has affected her health ; still she continues to exert herself as far as her strength permits, and I fear sometimes beyond her strength ; she is beginning, too, to feel the weight of years, like myself. Every Sunday my dear wife plays the harmonium in church, and teaches in the Sunday school. We have the usual Sunday services and school afterwards. Attendance at church much as usual.

“ *Friday, 24.*—I commenced writing a letter to the office. It seems



that a railway is likely to be made from Patagones to the Lake Nahannaipa, near the Andes ; this is good news for the town of Patagones.

"*Tuesday, September 11.*—I visited two Danish families who attend our church, and whose children come to our Sunday school. An Indian came to the surgery for medicine.

"*Thursday, 13.*—A telegram has been received that Congress has sanctioned the making of two bridges over the Rio Negro, and one over the Rio Colorado ; one of these bridges will connect this town Viedma with Patagones on the north side. This, no doubt, will be an advantage to both places ; the river which has been hitherto a great obstacle to communication between the two towns will now be overcome. It is to be hoped that some of the Protestants who live in Patagones will now come to our Sunday service when the bridges are made.

"*Saturday, 15.*—An Indian soldier, wounded in the face, came to the surgery to be cured. A young Dane, who arrived by the diligence last night from Buenos Ayres, paid us a visit. I received a packet of papers, including some 'Records,' &c., from my stepmother, Mrs. Humble, of Ramsgate. A Danish lady, the wife of a civil engineer, called on Mrs. Humble about sundown. Preparing for my sermon for to-morrow, and invited some persons to come to church to-morrow.

"*Tuesday, 18.*—A half Indian child was brought to the surgery in almost a dying state. I afterwards paid it a visit.

"*Monday, 24.*—Being the anniversary of the patron saint of Viedma, there was a Romish procession on this side of the river, and an image of the Virgin was carried about. A steamer from Buenos Ayres arrived here ; I have heard no news as yet.

"*Sunday, 30.*—The new Governor, Colonel Berrants, arrived about 7 P.M. I and my son, with many others, went to meet him. I was introduced to him, and he shook hands with me in a most friendly way.

"*Wednesday, October 3.*—The new Governor, Colonel Berrants, called, but did not come in, as I was not at home. An engineer, M. Brondsted, a Dane, also called here and some lady friends to see Mrs. Humble.

"*Monday, 8.*—The Governor, Colonel Berrants, paid me a visit, accompanied by Mr. Brondsted, a Danish civil engineer. His Excellency was most friendly and agreeable. After dark I was sent for to a convent to see a sick child.

"*Thursday, 11.*—I returned the visit of the Governor. Finding he was out, I left my card ; in the morning I called on his Excellency again on business of the Government. I received a letter from the Governor's Secretary informing me that I had been proposed as a member of the Council of Public Instruction for this territory ; I shall probably accept it.

"*Monday, 15.*—I was sent for to see an Indian at the police station who had been wounded. A steamer from Buenos Ayres, the 'Pomona,'



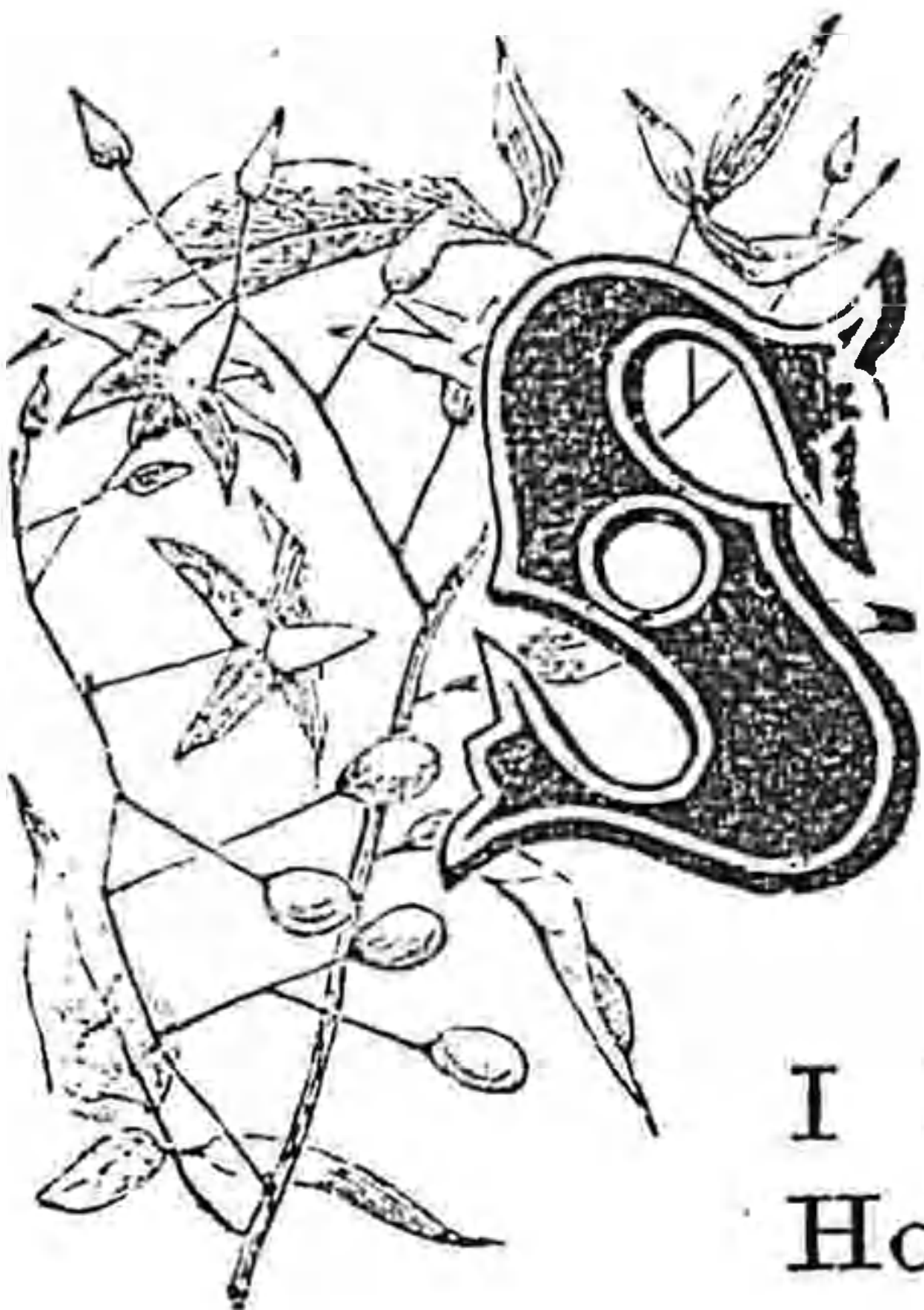
arrived here. I visited a child at the Romish Convent. I attended a meeting for the purpose of forming a sort of club for this place.

“*Sunday, November 18.*—Had divine service as usual. I preached from Isaiah lviii. on the Sabbath, as the Protestants in this country need to be frequently reminded of their obligations in this respect, being too apt to fall into the Romish way of keeping Sunday.

“*Sunday, 25.*—Had divine service ; small attendance, partly owing perhaps to there being races held ; the Protestants are too apt to fall into the loose ways of the natives. After service we had Sunday school.”

## Cordoba and Tucuman.

EXTRACTS FROM JOURNAL OF REV. A. L. SPARKES.



“*Cordoba, November 29, 1888.*

SINCE the date of my last report our services have been well attended at Cordoba, though by an alteration in the arrangements of the work of the railway *employés* more work has been required on Sunday mornings. At the evening services the church room has always been uncomfortably filled. I have changed the time of the administration of Holy Communion from morning to evening in consequence.

“The services are now held in the large room connected with my own house, and the people pay me 25 dollars per month for the use of the two rooms. A desire was expressed by some members of the congregation a few weeks ago that the church should be refurnished. I announced a special subscription for the purpose, and by the following Sunday 300 dollars were promised. At present I have not collected any part of this sum, though I have had the lights rearranged, and have spent about 100 dollars in beginning the improvements. I have baptized three children at Cordoba. Several families have come to reside in the town, and about twenty men. For the latter I have succeeded in getting employment without exception. It is the custom now for new-comers to call upon me on their arrival, and the railway administration always finds employment for those I recommend.

“The Sunday school continues to prosper under the care of Mrs. Updegraff, and I am arranging for a class in it for Spanish children. There is also a movement on foot for bringing in the German Protestants to our church. The majority of the Germans here cannot speak English, so I am spending about three hours every day in study and instruction in their language. I have had an interview with the German consul, and he is strongly in favour of a German service once a month. If I have



no hindrance I shall be able to master the language in two or three months.

"I am preparing a lecture on the 'Life and Discoveries of Faraday,' for the University, in Spanish; and I think, with the assistance of those under whose tuition I now am; I shall be able to face the University in its own language in the beginning of February.

"I have not yet completed my Directory of the English people, and the English-speaking people, of Cordoba, but in my next report I shall be able to tell you exactly how many there are of each.

"There has been neither death nor marriage in Cordoba since I wrote to you last (I mean amongst the English-speaking population).

"I have had several applicants for confirmation, and I purpose beginning a preparation class immediately after Christmas. . . .

"I started on my northern journey on Thursday, November 8. I send you a copy of my diary for the time of the journey.

"*Thursday, Nov. 8.*—Left Cordoba 10.30 A.M. Travelled in chief engineer's private carriage. Slept at night in train. Arrived La Madrid 3 A.M. on

"*Friday, Nov. 9.*—After breakfast visited English people in Pickering's camp. Found that Mr. Eddowe's and Mr. Stewart's family had left to reside some distance up the line. Conversation by telephone with both.

"*Saturday, Nov. 10.*—Visited English-speaking people not connected with Pickering & Co., also Italians working on line. Gave away two Bibles, one English and one Spanish.

"*Sunday, Nov. 11.*—Services as usual. Mr. Stewart told me that the subscriptions for the Society had been paid up to end of year. Interview with two young men who had arrived from England during the day.

"*Monday, Nov. 12.*—Weather very wet. No opportunity of getting outside my room in the hotel.

"*Tuesday, Nov. 13.*—Left La Madrid at 11.30 A.M. Arrived at Frias at 6 P.M.; dined at hotel. Left Frias for Santiago (del Estero) at 9.30 P.M.; slept in train. Reached Santiago at 7.30 on

"*Wednesday, Nov. 14.*—Met at Santiago by Mr. Pierson, who drove me in his carriage to Mr. Woodhouse's residence, where I took up my abode. Visited all English people during morning. In afternoon Mrs. Woodhouse drove me round to see the suburbs of city.

"I must now tell you something about Santiago and its people. In my last report I overestimated the English people, because I used the word English to include all English-speaking people. At my last visit there were eight adults and four children English, making a total of twelve. At this visit the number has increased to eighteen. There are also about twenty English-speaking but not English people; of these five are Germans, two Dutch, one Boer, two Italians, one Maltese, two Danes; the nationalities of the others I do not know. The English,



though no clergyman has visited them for many years, appear to have preserved the early teaching they received in England, and to have maintained a systematic course of religious worship among themselves. At the Sunday service eighteen persons were present, and the collection was 18.50 dollars.

“Santiago itself is a large city. Its area is greater than that of Tucuman, but the houses are very wide apart, many of the squares, even near the centre of the city, being entirely without buildings. It is considered to be the hottest city in South America in the middle of the summer. The Plaza is much prettier than even that of Cordoba. It has a marble monument in the centre, is neatly planted, and enclosed by three rows of trees, the outer the great paquerro tree, corresponding to the English oak, though much larger ; the middle, plane trees ; and the inner row, pepper, acacia, and castor oil trees in regular order.

“The suburbs of the city are more beautiful than those of any other city I have visited in South America. The narrow lanes, with high hedges, reminded me of the first years of my married life in Devonshire. But the hedges here are not the hawthorn, they are composed of small thorny trees with very minute bipinnate leaves. Few thorns are visible, for the hedges are covered almost from top to bottom with three kinds of running plants, which take the place of the English bindweed and wild convolvulus. These annuals are the passion-flower, the pitcher-plant, and a most lovely white waxy-looking flower of the order *Scrophulariaceæ*. These plants being all in flower at the same time, and the ground on the lane sides being nearly covered with the scarlet verbena, give the narrow lanes of Santiago an appearance quite unparalleled for beauty in any European country I have visited. For miles round Santiago (except on that side bounded by the lovely river Dulæ, which is about half a mile wide after rain in the mountains) the hedges enclose the most delightful orange groves, lemon and quince groves, fig and pomegranate plantations. Scarcely a spot of waste ground is to be seen. Even the Indian native in his rancho appears in the suburbs of Santiago to interest himself in the cultivation of a patch of land. In other parts of the country the only form of vegetation to be seen on the Indian's spot of land is a row of cactus or prickly pear ; but at Santiago the ranchos are surrounded for a few yards with patches of maize and a few orange or lemon trees.

“Of the fruits I have mentioned, fig plantations occupy the greatest area of land. Next in order are pomegranates, then lemons, then quinces, and lastly grapes. There are a few spots covered with sugar canes. The climate of Santiago is not suited to the growth of the sugar-cane on account of its variableness. As an instance of this I may say that on one of the days I was there the temperature at noon was 104° Fahr. in the shade. When I went to bed at night it was 80° Fahr., and at four o'clock the following morning it was 42° Fahr.; and it felt so cold, that I had to get up to put more clothes on the bed.



"Night at Santiago has its beauties as well as the day. The groves and lanes, and even the streets of the city, are illuminated by several kinds of fire-flies. One species gives a light so bright, that if one fly is made to walk on the page of a book the whole of that page and the opposite one can be read with ease on the darkest night; and when these insects flutter about the orange trees, their pale blue light gives a very pretty appearance to the ripe oranges with which the trees are now covered; for, as the fly approaches an orange, it becomes suddenly visible, and as suddenly disappears as the fly recedes from it, or makes its course round the tree. The impression is very peculiar; the eye represents to the mind that the oranges are in motion as they appear and disappear.

"The birds and lizards also add their quota to the natural beauty of this region. The humming-birds are very numerous, but considerably larger than those near Cordoba; their colours, too, are much brighter, and their bills much larger in comparison with the size of their bodies than those I have seen elsewhere. But the humming-bird is not the smallest bird at Santiago. There is a little bird having the dress of the English wren, smaller than the humming-bird, which sings most sweetly at sunset. There is one bird, about the size of a sparrow, which is scarlet, without a spot of any other colour upon it. There is the red-breast, but he has no family connection with our robin, for his feet show him to be a climbing bird. The lagunas are inhabited by thousands of wild ducks, black and white flamingoes, and herons. Most of the wild ducks are precisely like those of Great Britain, but there is one species quite peculiar—the edges of the feathers are white, assuming a pink appearance near the main rib, and the main rib itself a bright crimson. I have noted this to be the most beautiful bird I have yet seen. I am hoping to get a few young ones, and if so I shall try to send them to you for the lake in St. James's Park; there are none like them there, and a gentleman, who is a naturalist, has promised me he will carry them to England with him in February.

"The city of Santiago is a very thriving one. In about two months it is expected that about 100 Englishmen will be there to construct the new railway station, railway, and bridge across the river. This bridge will be one of the great feats of engineering in South America. Its length will be 748 English feet. The railway will be the most important one in the country, for it will convey passengers in a line almost straight from Buenos Ayres through Santiago and Tucuman into Bolivia, and passengers will be conveyed from Buenos Ayres to Tucuman in thirty-six hours less than the time at present necessary for the journey. It will skirt the Grand Chago for about 250 miles of its length.

"*Thursday, Nov. 15.*—There was a meeting of the members of the church. One member absent through illness, and two from other causes. The subject of discussion was, 'How the religious wants of the English-



men who were coming over could be met.' The only point well discussed was the provision of a suitable room for holding the services. It was suggested that a plot of land should be obtained, and a room built upon it. The site which received most favour is a plot near the railway station, but nothing was definitely decided. I have no right to judge what will be the ultimate decision, but my opinion is that the land can be obtained for a nominal rent from the railway company, and the labourers and bricklayers who will be employed on the bridge may be induced to build the room in their spare time, each taking his share, just as they would have to build their own residence. This is only an opinion, but I am almost certain it will be so. I took the opportunity at the meeting of impressing upon them my hope that a Sabbath would never pass without a service conducted by themselves in my absence. They made me this promise unreservedly and unanimously.

"After the meeting it was suggested that the assembly should be photographed in a group. Two of the gentlemen are amateur photographers, and there is no professional artist of this kind in the city. These two photographed all the others together. A copy of this photograph shall be sent to the Society as soon as I receive it. Unfortunately, with three absentees, and two away to take the photographs, the proof is very incomplete as a representation of the first members of the Santiago church. I will, however, get photos of the other five at my next visit, if possible; and if you like to insert a copy of it in the Magazine, you can add the five to the others in the engraving. The photo was taken in an orange grove, and a pomegranate tree loaded with fruit should be visible as a background. I spent the rest of this day with two of the church members in making the notes of the city, &c., which I have given above.

"*Friday, Nov. 16.*—Early this morning Mr. Morrison, the churchwarden, sent a native with a horse for me, asking me to pay him a visit at his sugar estate at Zanjón (pronounced Sang-kon). I rode there, a distance of seven miles, and stayed until the afternoon of

"*Saturday, Nov. 17.*—The evening of this day was very pleasantly spent in conversation on religious and educational subjects, the difficulty of getting instruction in English in this country being strongly felt.

"*Sunday, Nov. 18.*—Two services; Holy Communion. Collection, 18m. 50n. Eighteen persons present in evening. Service very hearty, and every evidence of presence of Holy Spirit amongst us. Sermon from Psalm cxxvii. 1, applied to efforts for Church; unity of heart and object strongly impressed.

"*Monday, Nov. 19.*—Went to see site of new bridge with engineer. Left Santiago at 9.15 p.m. and slept in the train.

"*Tuesday, Nov. 20.*—Arrived at Recuo at 7.40 a.m. Found no train to Chumlicha until 8.40 p.m. Determined to go there on account of two previous promises in answer to requests. Recuo has a number of



workshops connected with railway. Visited them. Gave about fifty Spanish and Italian tracts away. Found two Englishmen, neither of whom were receptive of religious impressions, but were somewhat inclined to ridicule my efforts for them. Told me there were some Englishmen at work in the mines about half a mile distant. Went to the mines. Found one Englishman only, a man who had in England been an earnest Christian man, and belonged to the Wesleyan body. Went with him to his house; had a conversation with his wife, who was also a religious woman. Baptized his child, a boy of six years.

"Left Recuo at 10.15 P.M.—train late. Slept in the train.

"*Wednesday, Nov. 21.*—Reached Chumlicha at 11 A.M. Guest of station-master (Mr. Matterson, son of a gentleman at York). Spent day in visiting men employed by Mr. Jackson. Had service at night after last train had been despatched (9.30), in the large booking hall. All Mr. Jackson's men came down from their office. The doors being open to the platform a large number of natives congregated at them, looking at me with some degree of astonishment as I stood inside with my surplice on. At the conclusion of a few words at the end of the service I spoke a few words in Spanish, which I hope may live and grow in their hearts. Their conduct all the time—poor, ignorant, and half civilised as they are—was exemplary, and I was delighted with them. They seemed to look at me with the expression, 'Tell us more,' in their eyes.

"After this service a gentleman, Mr. Jackson's chief man, asked me if I would baptize his child. Of course my answer was naturally, without asking questions, 'Of course I will.' 'Well,' said he, 'my child is at Catamarca. There is no railway through, and no coach to be obtained. If you will go I can send you eighteen miles on an engine, and horses can be sent out for you to ride the remaining twenty-eight miles.' After arranging for my return on Friday I promised to go.

"*Thursday, Nov. 22.*—Left on engine at 5.30 A.M. for Catamarca. At the end of the railway horses were provided, and with the engineer and a guide we set out for Catamarca. After passing from the railway we entered the forest, and following our guide reached the National Road in about a quarter of an hour. This so-called National Road is a fair specimen of other national institutions in this country. We passed Villa Prima about 11 o'clock and proceeded two or three miles further, when our guide told us that in a rancho not far from the road there resided a woman who was 120 years of age. Being anxious for shelter from the sun and a short rest, we decided to pay a visit to the old lady."

(To be continued.)





## Paraguay Mission.

THE following letter has been received from Mr. Henriksen :—

“ *Riacho Fernandez, April 6, 1889.*

“ Since my last detailed letter, we have been richly blessed in our treatment of our people. The one lad who voluntarily came to us has been followed by four others, and all are now staying with us, feeling quite at home and working very well. They have each got their mosquito net, and no doubt feel more comfortable than in their old toldo. I hope to give them a course of instruction by and by when we get into better order. We are now building a shed for them, and have lots of work to do in which they help us. The first lad is the son of our Casique, and he is rapidly picking up Spanish, which will serve us as the intermediate language, and one of my great obstacles seems thus graciously to be removed. What a blessed time when we can freely converse about the salvation of souls with them, and then, through their agency, convey to the old ones the glad tidings of great joy.

“ Amid all our rejoicing we are taught to be prepared for even tears, and as I write this I feel that we are about to have a change in our staff, and I am now preparing the Committee for Mr. Robins' resignation, which he, in another letter, will convey to them. The reason is, as I have feared for some time, that Mr. Robins' health suffers much under the severe climate here, and I have noticed all the summer that he has felt much oppressed by the heat, and often had to give up work and gain the shade ; and now he dreads another summer, which, I believe myself, he will not be able to stand, and both of us feel that we can do no better than give you the notice of his resignation in good time. I shall lose in Mr. Robins a devoted servant and an able and willing hand for this Mission ; his many-sided ability makes him very useful, and his Christian zeal a good servant in his Master's vineyard. The Committee may rest assured that such a decision as Mr. Robins' resignation has not been entered upon in haste. The long expected relief in shape of cooler weather is still absent, and we are now in April, when we ought to have at least cool nights, but the piercing rays of the sun are still excessively hot, and mosquitoes, with all other plagues, are still the same annoyance. From my experience of Mr. Robins I do not hesitate in recommending him as a zealous Christian, sober, honest, and industrious in all his ways, and wish for him the best of welfare wherever it may please God to place him.

“ We have lately tried our pit saws, and have been able to put up our work bench, which proves another comfort to us. We should have done so long ago, but had no wood dry enough for this purpose. With regard



to the working animals, I am waiting for our brand, and also for a 'lighter,' which is now under repair, and is to be used for the crossing of the river. We are to get most of the animals from our neighbours' estancias, about three leagues up river in Paraguay. I have the horses and carts, and as soon as we have the beds for our carts we will (D.V.) get some of our oxen and commence building a new corral and bridge before we can begin building our dwelling-house. We are also clearing as much as we can for fields in order that we may try again our best for a harvest.

"May God graciously grant us His blessing, and watch over all with His love and mercy. "ADOLF HENRIKSEN."

Mr. Bartlett writes :—

*" Riacho Fernandez, Villa Concepcion,  
" April 8, 1889.*

"I hope you will excuse my not having answered your letter before, but as Mr. Robins has been away for some time all the work to be done fell on me, and so has made me rather backward in answering my home letters ; but I expect you have been well informed of all work, &c., going on at the station through Mr. Henriksen. I am very thankful to say that I am in perfect health and not suffering at all from the hot climate, but when our thermometer reaches as low as 60 degrees, I have to put on double the amount of clothing ; but I suppose we must expect lower than that before winter is over. I am sorry to hear from Mr. Robins that he has sent in his resignation, as he feels the change of climate too much for him, and also he is not strong enough for all the manual labour which has to be done here, especially at the starting a new station. I am glad to say the Indians are very friendly to us, and that all the boys that are old enough to work are now living at the station-house, away from the old people, as they prefer working and getting regular food to hunting for it. The old people, I suppose, will always remain Indians, or, I should say, retain their habits ; they are very willing to work for a month or so and then off they go for a few weeks' hunt, but when they cannot kill anything more they come in to us again and work for food. I am of opinion that it is useless to give them any clothes, as they can so easily sell them to the natives, and have already done so with what we gave at first ; but the boys we have with us now are very neat in their dress and clean also, taking a bath in the river every day, and washing their clothes once a week. As there is not room on this sheet I will try and give you a little idea of what work has been done here, and what we are hoping to be able to do (God willing) in the next five or six months, as the weather, I hope, will be a little cooler ; and, as we have five horses now, we can go about more in the camp and see what material we have for building. We also have two carts—or what the natives call carts—that is, two wheels and an axle ; and we have to make the rest, and, I am glad to say, have one well under way ; but we have not much usable timber here, mostly palms, and they are no good for anything when cut up, so we have to use them whole.



We have a piece of work before us as soon as we can use our carts to haul palms for making a bridge over the little river, so as to cart in wood for building our houses. Also we shall have to fence in a field for sowing such things as will grow, viz., sweet potatoes, beans, mandioca, melons, and pumpkins, and as for anything else, I have tried in the little garden close to our house, and nothing else seems to do at all; the seeds shoot up and then die off on account of the heat and dry weather. Oranges, bananas, and pineapples do very well, and we hope to plant some later on.

“B. OAKLEY BARTLETT.”

## Brazil.

### SEAMEN'S MISSION.

#### PERNAMBUCO.



R. WALKER writes and encloses his report:—

“*Pernambuco, March 3, 1889.*”

“Just a few lines to let you know that I am still in good health and continuing in my work. I have to-day handed in my reports for February to Mr. Midgley, which he will probably forward by this mail. The weather here is at present hot and sultry, and there seems a likelihood of our having some yellow fever. Already some fatal cases have occurred sufficient to make the doctors speak gravely about it. It is very bad in Rio, but I hope it will soon pass away again. I have no fears in regard to it, having already had one attack of it, but my trust is in God, who will protect and spare my life until my work is done. ‘Man is immortal till his work is done.’ ‘God lays His labourers down to rest and carries on His work.’ These are sentiments conveying truth which I like to dwell upon. ‘Round about and beneath are everlasting arms’ is a grand guarantee for safety and comfort under all circumstances, and this is my confidence.

“This week I send off a few stuffed specimens of my own doing, and showing some forms of Brazilian animal and fish life. One, a porcupine or hedgehog, had to have his tail bent to go in the box; please straighten it out on arrival. If possible, I hope to send two specimens of black-clay native pottery from the north of Brazil. The specimens have been broken and mended, but they are better than none at all. The animal I have called a sloth-anteater I should like to know the name of if possible. I will enclose in the box a list of things sent so as to verify them on arrival.

“If at any time you should need men for the Paraguay Mission, and this was thought of being given up, I should be willing to go and be of



what service I could. I wish to continue in the Mission work. A missionary is not a soldier serving a certain number of years for a pension, but should be a life man.

“ May 18, 1889.

“I now send in my report for April. During the month I visited and gave reading to 21 vessels of the following nationalities, viz. :—English, 9; Norwegian, 7; Swedish, 2; American, 1; Dutch, 1. Services were held on the ss. ‘Moruca’ (English), ‘Guldregn’ (Norwegian), ‘Gulnare’ (Norwegian), ‘Alert’ (English), and in the Sailors’ Home. Nine services were held during the month, of which two were week-night services held on Norwegian vessels. The average attendance was twenty-one, a fair percentage for the number of vessels in port. This month also there has been a Norwegian ‘Bethel’ ship in port, and the captain, an earnest man, has held service regularly twice on Sundays and twice during the week. I have taken part in many of these services, and have been greatly pleased with the earnest, intelligent addresses given by these sailor-preachers. I have also found it helpful in my study of the language. What has struck me very forcibly was the quiet good behaviour of the men during a service lasting close on two hours, of which a great part was taken up with an extempore address. The other vessels represented at the services were the ‘Madonna’ (Norwegian), ‘Ebba’ (Swedish), ‘Crown’ (Norwegian), ‘Fremad’ (Norwegian Bethel ship), ‘Fortuna’ (Norwegian), ‘Alert’ (English), ‘Blanche’ (English), ‘Carpasian’ (English), ‘Elektra’ (Norwegian), ‘Rose of Devon’ (English).

“A very sad case came in my way in the early part of the month. A vessel called in to land a poor sailor lad whose arm had been bitten by a shark. The shark had been hooked, and was being hauled in on deck, when this lad caught hold of it by the tail to help haul it in. The shark gave a sudden jerk and came in-board, and caught the lad by the arm, tearing away and mangling the flesh of the left lower arm. As soon as possible the captain passed a ligature around the arm to stop the bleeding, but failing to do so, passed another ligature around higher up, and so stopped it. Having no appliances for tying arteries, and so stopping the bleeding, he made for this port. The ligature had the effect of stopping the whole circulation below it, and gangrene set in. I went off in the boat, taking the stretcher to bring him in. The arm was black to close up to the shoulder, dreadfully swollen, and smelling very badly. The captain and I hurried around to try and get the doctors to amputate the arm, but could not get any until next morning (Sunday). I spoke to the lad plainly and earnestly as to his danger, and the possibility of his dying under the operation. He said he knew his danger, but was not afraid; his trust was in Christ, who had died for him. I assisted at the operation, and, at the doctor’s request, visited him again in the afternoon to redress and see to the wound. No hopes were held out as to his recovery, the flesh of the shoulder and the artery alike being black. I saw him again



at five o'clock and changed the dressing. He expressed a desire for sleep, and seemed very drowsy. The same night he died at eight o'clock.

"9th, 9.45 P.M.—Called to see a sailor who had been shot in the back of the hand. Probed and felt a bullet, but, as the man winced on my cutting the hand to extract it, dressed the hand and advised him to go to hospital in the morning. This he did, and the bullet was taken out. Attended to another sailor who had cut his head when diving. He had a nasty scalp wound, but nine days' treatment set him ready for sea, the wound being nearly healed.

"P. J. WALKER."

## Chili.

### CHAÑARAL.



WE have received the following letter from Mr. Robertson :—

"*Chañaral, March 22, 1889.*

"On Monday, the 18th, Chañaral was honoured by a visit from his Excellency Señor Don José Manuel Balmaceda, President of Chili. His Excellency arrived early in the morning in the 'Amazonas,' convoyed by the Chilian ironclad 'Esmeralda.' After parading the streets, or rather the street, and receiving ovations and speeches in his honour, the President and his 'comitiva,' consisting of some ten celebrities, took the train to Las Animas to partake of a breakfast provided by Mr. Schjolberg, at which I was present. The mineral was gaily decorated with flags and arches, and looked very picturesque indeed. I forgot to mention that the band of the Artilleria de Costa accompanied his Excellency to Las Animas. We had breakfast in the bodega of the railway, which had been transformed into a miniature palace for the occasion. We returned to Chañaral about two o'clock in the afternoon. In Chañaral, too, the street looked very gay. At the railway station two arches had been erected, and at the Bombero's Hall another. His Excellency embarked at 5 P.M., seemingly pleased with his reception.

"*Chañaral, Chili, April 24, 1889.*

"Our average attendance at church at the different districts has been very fair indeed. School work has been carried on as usual. I am glad to note improvement in many cases. The junior class taught by Miss A. Chellow is a success, and I hope we may receive an addition to the number soon.

"On the 19th of this month I concluded ten years' work in the desert, and I thank the Almighty for upholding and preserving me during this time.



"On Good Friday we mustered for morning service, but as some very necessary work was required to be done at the railway, our congregation was small. Coughs and colds, too, are the order of the day, as the winter is fast approaching, and we feel the change very much. You will be sorry to hear that the English church at Santiago was burnt to the ground early on Monday morning, the 15th. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The papers inform us that Colonel North gave 1,000 dollars towards rebuilding it.

"I hope to make my trip to Carrizalillo on Saturday next.

"Depression of trade, consequent on the price of copper, has thinned our streets of many well-known native faces, but we hope to be able to stem the current, and still keep afloat here.

"Great business has been done in nitrate works on the coast, but the general opinion is that it will be overdone, and probably come to sudden grief as the copper speculation has already done. In small places like Chañaral the foreign community depends entirely on commerce for its existence, consequently when the copper trade is paralysed foreign labour is depreciated.

"Some kind friend always sends me the *Christian*. It might please him to learn that I pass it round to my friends after I have read it, and we are very thankful to him for his kindness.

" J. S. ROBERTSON."

## Proceedings in the Provinces.

**O**UR readers will have seen from the past month's issue that our finances are in a strained condition, and that our Committee regard the outlook with some anxiety. Still we are glad to find that our Associations continue to receive with cordiality the visits of our secretaries, and that the May registers show a distinct advance on those of the same month in 1888. A desirable feature was introduced into our system by Mr. Grundy settling for a week or two at Paignton, and from that point carrying on work in the West of England. An association secretary can thus acquaint himself with the different parts of the country in a way impossible to one who lives in London all the year round. Dartmouth and Totnes thus received a visit, and heard publicly of a work whose interests they had hitherto supported in private. The further development of this "plan of campaign" might greatly enlarge the influence of our slender staff. The drawing-room meeting at Wingfield lacked none of its usual heartiness, though the numbers were considerably thinned by the unfavourable weather. The sermons at St. James', Ryde, were taken by the Rev. R. J. Simpson, and we regret to see a great falling off in the amount realised, chiefly caused by local changes and removals. Turning to the Midland



and Northern districts, we find that in May no fewer than twenty-one sermons were preached, and seven meetings held by Mr. Welby and his helpers. The best collections of the month in these districts were those at St. Paul's, Prince's Park, Liverpool, amounting to £12. 6s. We have to thank Canon McNeill for his kindness in taking the sermons himself; and not less the Rev. E. C. Dawson, for preaching at St. Columba's, Crieff, where there was an excellent collection of £15 nett.

The Leamington meeting was addressed by the Revs. R. J. Simpson and W. H. Shimield, and seems to have been as successful as meetings at the Midland Spa usually are. Mr. Polak has, we notice, taken seven meetings and sermons in the Isle of Man, and though the immediate results were not very large, it is satisfactory to find our work was published so widely in the Island, and we doubt not that our hon. secretary's hands will be strengthened by the visit. It is encouraging also to see Newmarket again on our *active list*, and represented by so substantial a collection as £10. Speaking of Cambridgeshire reminds us that by the death of the Rev. S. W. Merry we have lost an attached friend. In bygone years he was a very active helper at St. Mark's, Peterborough. At Isleham he could, as he often observed to us, do little more than maintain his subscription. But we are inclined to think that where there are no possible subscribers there may be card-collectors, or a Juvenile Association, and that the most unpromising parish will pay for a cultivation of Missionary interest. And it is in the planting of our cause in such unoccupied ground that the best hopes for the extension of our income may be found. No one can believe what poor parishes can and will do for missions till he tries; and we would say to every *beneficed* subscriber, "Introduce the Society into your parish."

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### PRAYER UNION.

The following are the subjects of prayer and praise for July 8:—

1. We thank God for the present comparative immunity of the East Coast from yellow fever so recently prevalent there.

2. We pray God to bless our present "Special Appeal" to those pecuniarily interested in the material prosperity of South America, and to cause many of them to aid in our spiritual work there—for our brethren's sake and for His sake "Who giveth us power to get wealth."

3. We pray that God may grant His divine blessing to the Rev. R. Allen and Mr. Robertson in their important labours in Fray Bentos and Chañaral.

4. We pray God to direct and bless the work carried on by the Rev. A. L. Sparkes in Cordoba and Tucuman and the surrounding districts.

5. That Mr. Robins may be restored to complete health and strength, and enabled to continue his valuable work in another sphere.





*Contributions thankfully received from May 23 to June 24.*

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

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
<b>SUBSCRIPTIONS.</b>				Bath, per Rev. H. Bothamley (including £2. 18s. for 1888)	10	11	0
Channer, Colonel	1	1	0	Beckenham, per Mrs. Stephens	4	10	6
Harding, Miss	0	10	0	Do., per Rev. J. Harding, SS. at Christ Church, by Rev. G. W. Grundy	21	0	0
Lamb, Chas., Esq.	1	1	0	Birmingham, per J. U. Caldecott, Esq.	22	0	0
Norman, J. H., Esq.	2	2	0	Bretherton, per Rev. R. Gardiner, L. by Rev. H. Doig	0	9	0
Parker, Miss C.	1	0	0	Brighton, per Rev. W. W. Selwyn	14	0	0
Smart, Miss	2	0	0	Bristol and Clifton, per E. W. Bird, Esq.	20	0	0
<b>DONATIONS.</b>				Bryanstone, S. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	2	16	11
Bousfield, C. H., Esq.	20	0	0	Cheltenham, per Mrs. Wilson (includes £4. 17s. 6d. for Paraguay)	45	1	2
Corbett, J. R., Esq.	1	1	0	Chobham, per Rev. H. S. Acworth	0	15	0
Doolan, Rev. A.	1	1	0	Crich, per Rev. W. Acraman, SS. by Rev. W. E. Martlew (including Miss Hurt's box £2)	4	12	1
Hennings, Lieut.-Gen.	1	0	0	Durweston, per Hon. and Rev. P. G. Willoughby, SS. and M. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	6	5	4
J. O. C.	1	0	0	Eastbourne, per Mrs. Gregg	9	13	0
Phillimore, Admiral	5	0	0	Eccleston, per Rev. W. H. Bretherton, L. by Rev. H. Doig	1	8	5
Pearce, John, Esq.	0	10	0	Fees, per Rev. W. E. Martlew	1	1	0
Slawson, Mrs.	0	3	0	Fleet, per Capt. Sullivan, Miss Light (coll.)	6	12	0
Spurr, Miss	0	5	0	Hinton Martel, M. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	1	0	0
Woods, Edward, Esq.	10	0	0	Leamington, per Mrs. Mandell	14	14	6
<b>DONATIONS FOR PARAGUAY.</b>				Lichfield College, per Rev. Principal (Terminal Offertory)	1	11	6
E. S. L.	100	0	0	Liverpool, per Miss Rollet	0	14	6
Smart, Miss	2	0	0	Do., per H. W. Rowe, Esq.	17	16	6
<b>DONATIONS FOR IRON CHURCH FOR ARAUCANIA.</b>				Meltham Mills (bal. for 1888)	0	2	8
Adams, J. Barr, Esq.	1	0	0	New Malden Juvenile Assoc., per Mrs. H. H. Taylor	5	3	7
Seaton, Miss W.	0	6	0	Norbiton, "A Working Man"	2	2	6
Grant towards passage of Rev. J. R. Tyerman, S.P.C.K.	40	0	0	Northam, per Rev. M. Dimond-Churchward	5	3	6
<b>DONATION FOR SOUTHERN MISSION.</b>				Oxford, R. G. Bartlett, Esq.	0	2	6
Evans, Miss	0	10	0	Pennington, per Vicar, L. at Christ Church by Rev. H. Doig (including £1. 6s. 8d. boxes)	2	1	2
<b>LEGACIES.</b>				Reading, Miss Cave (coll.)	0	5	6
Day, The late Miss Georgina Ellen, per G. W. Watson, Esq.	100	0	0	Romford, per Miss Moss	0	10	0
Wood, The late Rev. James, per J. Bigland Wood, Esq.	50	0	0	Shifnal, Miss Collier (for Sao Paulo)	0	10	0
<b>ASSOCIATIONS.</b>				Shortlands, per Rev. H. F. Wolley, SS. at St. Mary's by Rev. G. W. Grundy	11	0	0
<b>METROPOLIS.</b>				Southsea (Camb.) per Rev. A. W. Roper, SS. by Rev. A. A. Welby	1	15	6
Balham, per Rev. Dr. Wainwright, M.L.L. by Mr. Farmer	1	3	1	Spondon, Rev. R. Fawkes	1	0	0
Ditto, per Mrs. Dillon	2	8	6	Tarleton, per Rev. R. C. Fletcher, L. by Rev. H. Doig	1	1	9
Belsize Park, "Commemorative of June 20, M. H."	1	1	0	Torquay, per Mrs. L. Hockin	3	2	6
Bermondsey (Mrs. Hawkes's box)	0	19	1	Tunbridge Wells, per Miss Muggeridge	1	0	6
Canonbury, per Miss B. Sansom	2	1	0	Ware, per Rev. E. E. W. Kirkby, SS. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	3	3	10
Chelsea, per Mr. J. Bolson	0	1	0	Weston-super-Mare, per Rev. C. O. Bartlett	1	0	0
Clapham, Miss E. Sorrell (coll.)	0	10	0	Winchester, per Rev. H. E. Moberly, Offert. at St. Michael's	4	10	0
Finchley, Mrs. Ditmas (sub.)	0	10	0	Wingfield, per Mrs. Bayfield Clark, D.R.M. by Rev. G. W. Grundy (dep.)	3	7	6
Gipsy Hill, Christ Church, per E. J. Stannard, Esq., S. by Rev. — Mylius	8	14	3	<b>SCOTLAND.</b>			
Do., Anon., per Rev. R. Allen	2	0	0	Glasgow, per J. O. Mitchell, Esq., Sale of Work, 7 Huntly Gardens, by Mrs. J. O. Mitchell	28	0	0
Hammersmith, Y.M.C.A., per W. H. Hannah, Esq.	0	14	2	<b>IRELAND.</b>			
Kensington, per Miss Lichfield	2	2	0	Cavan, Derry, &c., per Mrs. Gahan (bal. for 1888)	0	1	7
Kidbrooke, per Mrs. Poulden	5	11	0	Cork, per Miss S. E. Townsend	1	4	0
Lee, St. Peter's, per Miss Slater, M.M. by Mr. Ponder and Mr. Farmer, &c.	6	14	11	Dublin, per Miss E. M. Carre (for 1888)	2	10	0
Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath, per Miss Couty, Juvenile Assoc.	6	11	10	Killarney, a Thankoffering	10	0	0
Do. (cards & dons.), E. M. W., 4s.; Miss Fleury, 10s.; M. E. G., £1; Careful Housekeeping, £1	2	14	0	Stradbally, per Miss E. Perceval (for 1888)	5	8	0
Onslow Square, St. Paul's, per Rev. H. W. Webb-Peploe, Annl. S.—preacher, Rev. Neville Sherbrooke	18	13	0	<b>FOREIGN.</b>			
Ditto, per J. Fisher, Esq.	4	12	4	New Zealand, per H. Williams, Esq.	6	1	0
Putney, Mrs. Vickers (sub.)	1	1	0				
Do., Miss Suttaby	0	10	0				
Regent's Park, per Miss Birks	1	0	0				
Shadwell, per Rev. E. Bray, SS. by Revs. Dr. Carter and G. W. Grundy	3	11	0				
South Kensington, Miss E. Double	0	2	9				
Wyndham Place, Wm. Billingham, Esq. (box)	0	9	3				
<b>PROVINCES.</b>							
Aughton and Ormskirk, per Miss Welsby, M. by Rev. W. E. Martlew	3	0	0				
Bamber Bridge, per Rev. J. Taylor, L. by Rev. H. Doig	0	10	0				



SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE, JULY 1, 1889.

LEE, LEWISHAM, AND BLACKHEATH ASSOCIATION.

THE ANNUAL SALE  
OF  
PLAIN & FANCY NEEDLEWORK

WILL BE HELD (D.V.)

THE FIRST WEEK IN OCTOBER.

CONTRIBUTIONS will be thankfully received by the Hon. Secretary, 3 Northbrook Road, Lee, S.E. (*If per rail, via 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?

---

LEAMINGTON ASSOCIATION.

THE LEAMINGTON BIENNIAL SALE OF WORK

WILL BE HELD (D.V.)

THE LAST WEEK IN OCTOBER.

The Hon. Secretary, Mrs. MANDELL, 38 Clemens Street, will thankfully receive any contributions of work for this object.

---

CLEVEDON.

A SALE OF WORK

WILL (D.V.) BE HELD IN

SEPTEMBER,

AT THE

PUBLIC HALL, CLEVEDON,

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

SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Parcels to be sent to Mrs. GODDARD, Bycullah; or Miss KELLY, Woodbury, Clevedon, Somerset. Please mark prices plainly.

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DONEGAL.

THE ANNUAL SALE

IN BEHALF OF THE

SOUTH AMERICAN MISSION.

WILL (D.V.) BE HELD IN

SEPTEMBER.

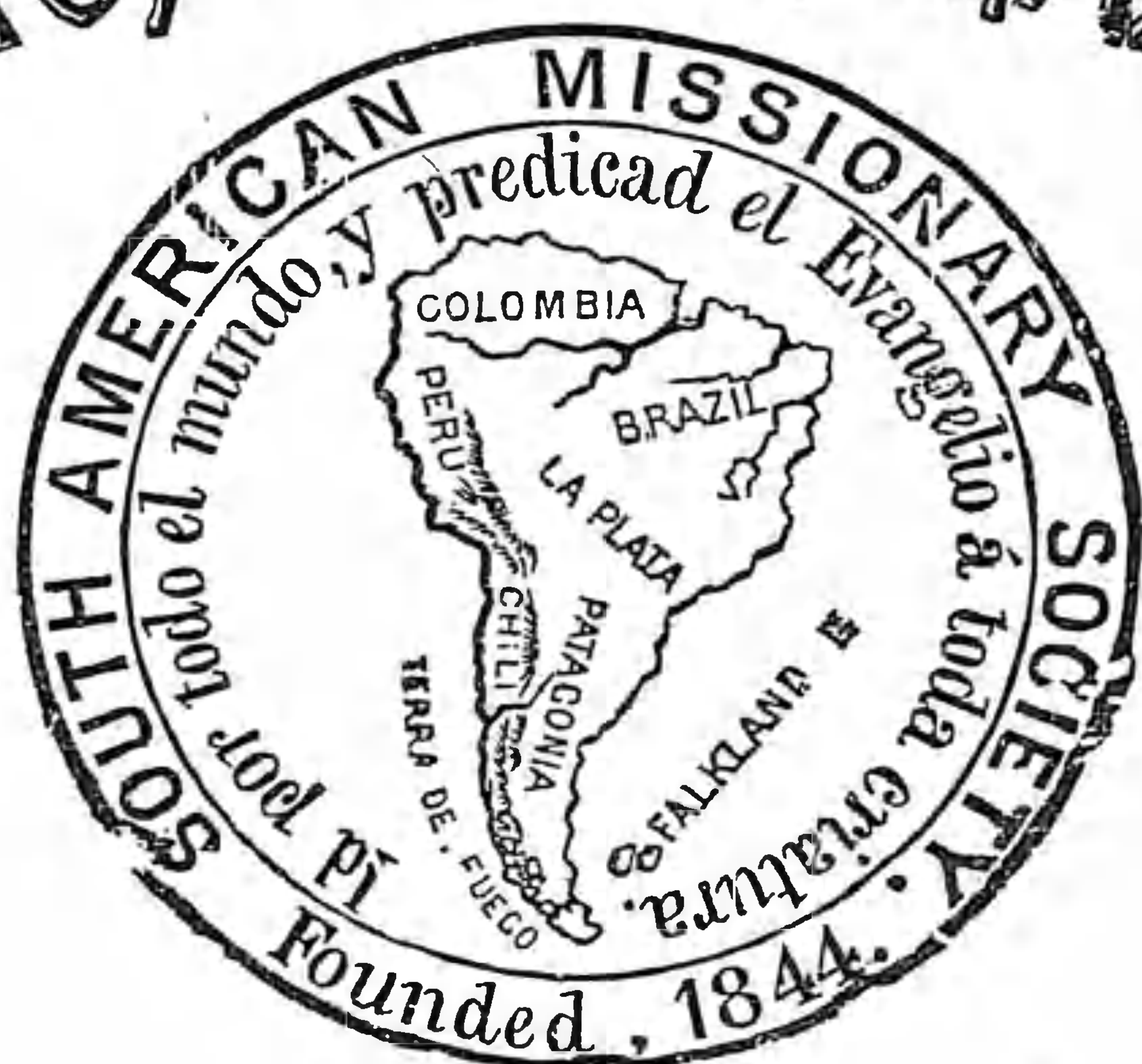
Contributions are earnestly requested by Mrs. GAHAN, Maherabeg, Donegal.



AUGUST 1, 1889.

[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

# THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.



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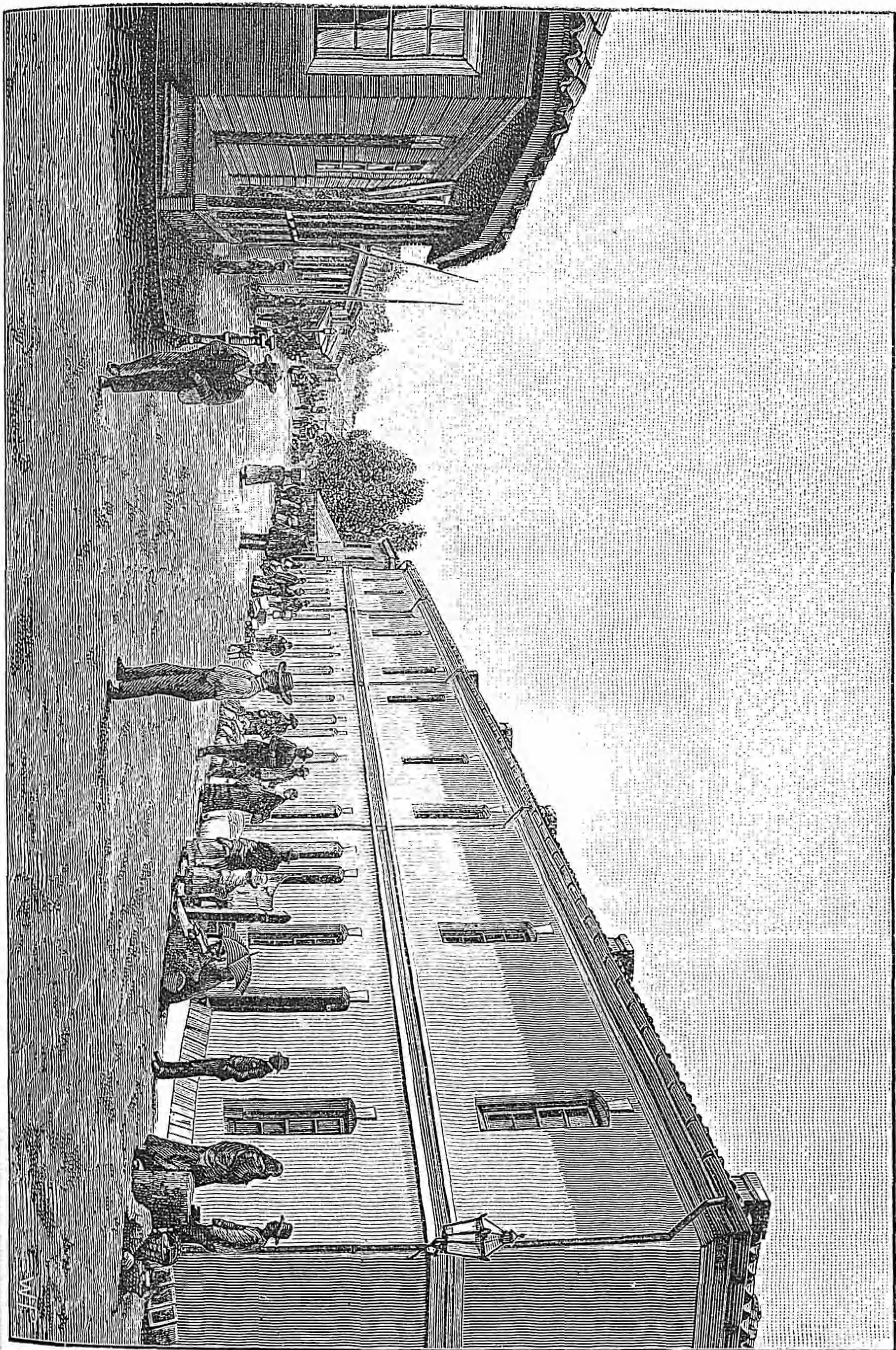
**Clerk**—Mr. J. T. Rowland.

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

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



THE MAIN STREET IN LODA ATO ON A FAY DAY.





# THE SOUTH AMERICAN

## Missionary Magazine.

AUGUST 1, 1889.

**S**INCE our July issue letters from South America have been received from the following :—

Bishop Stirling (*June 21*).  
Aspinall, Mr. E. C. (*May 13*).  
Burleigh, Mr. L. H. (*Mar. 19, 28*).  
Burleigh, Mrs. (*April 13*).  
Coleman, Mr. Geo. D. (*June 4*).  
Davies, Rev. Hugh (*June 5, 10*).  
Dodds, Rev. J. A. (*May 23*).  
Dorrington, Mr. A. (*June 3*).  
Grubb, Mr. W. B. (*Mar. 27*).  
Hooper, Mr. Thos. (*April 6, May 22, June 28*).

Lawrence, Mr. J. (*Mar. 21, April 6*).  
Lewis, Mr. J. (*June 14*).  
Midgley, Rev. J. (*June 22*).  
Robertson, Mr. J. S. (*May 8, 21*).  
Robins, Mr. J. C. (*June 1*).  
Sparkes, Rev. A. Lee (*June 1, 17, 20*).  
Trumbull, Mrs. (*June 9*).  
Walker, Mr. P. J. R. (*June 7, 11*).  
Wehrhahn & Co. (*June 6, 15*).  
Willis, Captain (*June 12*).

The General Committee held a Meeting on the 11th ult.

The Finance Committee held Meetings on the 4th and 18th ult.

There will be no Meetings of the Committee during August.

The next Meeting of the General Committee will (D.V.) take place on September 12; and the Finance Committee will (D.V.) meet on September 9th and 15th.

The total amount received for the month of June was £743. 7s. 4d.





## GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.



LETTERS of a most satisfactory and cheering character have been received recently from the Bishop of the Falkland Islands, Mr. Aspinall, and Mr. Burleigh.

The Bishop has been to Paraguay and seen Mr. Henriksen, and been brought into communication with several persons who will, probably, befriend our Missions and Missionaries. He speaks with strong hope of the future of the Mission.

Mr. Aspinall is once more actively engaged at the Southern Mission, and speaks in hopeful terms of the future.

Mr. and Mrs. Burleigh are carrying on a deeply interesting work among the poor Indians of Wollaston Island.

Mr. Robins's letter gives us a very good insight into daily life in the Paraguayan Chaco, and announces a renewal of amicable relations with the Indians, which has much cheered their hearts. Apparently nothing is now wanting, under God's blessing, except liberal aid for carrying out this important undertaking.

During the past week, in answer to fervent and constant prayer, "Two Friends," through the Rev. George Blisset, sent our Society a donation of £1,000—for which we have thanked "the Author and Giver of all good things"—and now thank the munificent donors, and pray God to bless them.

The Right Rev. the Bishop of Jamaica has favoured us with a copy of the able and painfully interesting Report of the Right Rev. Bishop Douët, his Assistant Bishop.

The state of the Isthmus of Panama is such as to call forth the sympathy of every Christian heart. Surely some of our wealthy merchants will come forward with aid to enable us to help the Bishop more liberally in this work, and prevent the Isthmus becoming a sink of iniquity.

We call special attention to the admirable Missionary Sermon preached by the Ven. Archdeacon Farrar in Westminster Abbey, on the occasion of the Consecration of the Bishop of Tasmania.

The iron house, the handsome gift of the Rev. George Blisset, M.A., to the Rev. J. R. Tyerman at Quino, has just gone out to South America.



On July 6 was held the third quarterly meeting of the metropolitan workers. They met at the offices, 1 Clifford's Inn, and after tea and coffee at 6.30, constituted the meeting, at which the Rev. R. J. Simpson, M.A., Clerical Secretary, presided. The meeting was very hearty, and full of interest. After a hymn, a portion of Holy Scripture, and prayer, the following subjects were considered:—

The Paraguay Mission, brought forward by Rev. R. J. Simpson, M.A.

The Seamen's Missions, by Captain Poulden, R.N.

The Plans of Organisation for the Winter, by Mr. Thos. Farmer.

The meeting concluded with the Benediction.

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## FINANCIAL NOTES.

*July 1889.*

In consequence of the urgent necessity to provide extra resources for the new work undertaken by the Society in Paraguay, Wollaston Island (Cape Horn), Araucania, and Tucuman, and the re-entry on the old field of the Isthmus of Panama, the Committee intend to issue a special appeal for funds at a suitable time after the vacation.

Meantime, they desire to enlist the warm sympathy and practical help of all their fellow-workers for this large and important Mission field, with the view of many more annual subscribers being added to the list, and of an energetic effort being made in many directions to obtain sermons and drawing-room and other meetings, and to get up sales of work, and to form and increase juvenile associations.

Up to the end of June, the comparative expenditure with the like period in the preceding year 1888 showed an increase of £1,213, all in the foreign field. Whereas the income, instead of being proportionally increased, was less for the period named by £1,868, making an adverse total of £3,081.

From these facts, our valued honorary workers, both in the provinces and metropolis, will see that to avoid having to draw back from some of the work a serious effort is necessary to supplement the ordinary resources and to sustain the income to meet the increased annual outlay.



**SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.**

THE Special Reserve Fund so kindly initiated by a subscriber in 1887 (*see* p. 149 in the July number of the Magazine), still needs £400 to complete the much-required £1,000, as shown by the appended list. Eight more "fifties" will secure the £75 promised conditionally.

*Paid or Promised July 1889 towards £1,000.*

	£	
A Subscriber . . . . .	{ 25*	
A Lady at Brighton (since dead) . . . . .	25	
E. S. L. . . . .	50*	
A Member of the General Committee . . . . .	50*	
" " "	50*	
" " "	50*	
" " "	50*	
" " "	50	
" B. V. gratitude " " " " " " " "	50*	
Derby Association . . . . .	£26*	
F. H. M. . . . .	20*	
Minor sums . . . . .	4*	
	<hr/>	50*
F. S. L. and F. E. L. . . . .		50*
In memoriam . . . . .		50*
* Paid . . . . .	£525	
Promised . . . . .	75	
	}	£600


*“And there remaineth yet very much land to be possessed.”* JOSHUA xiii. 1.

SOUTHERN MISSION.

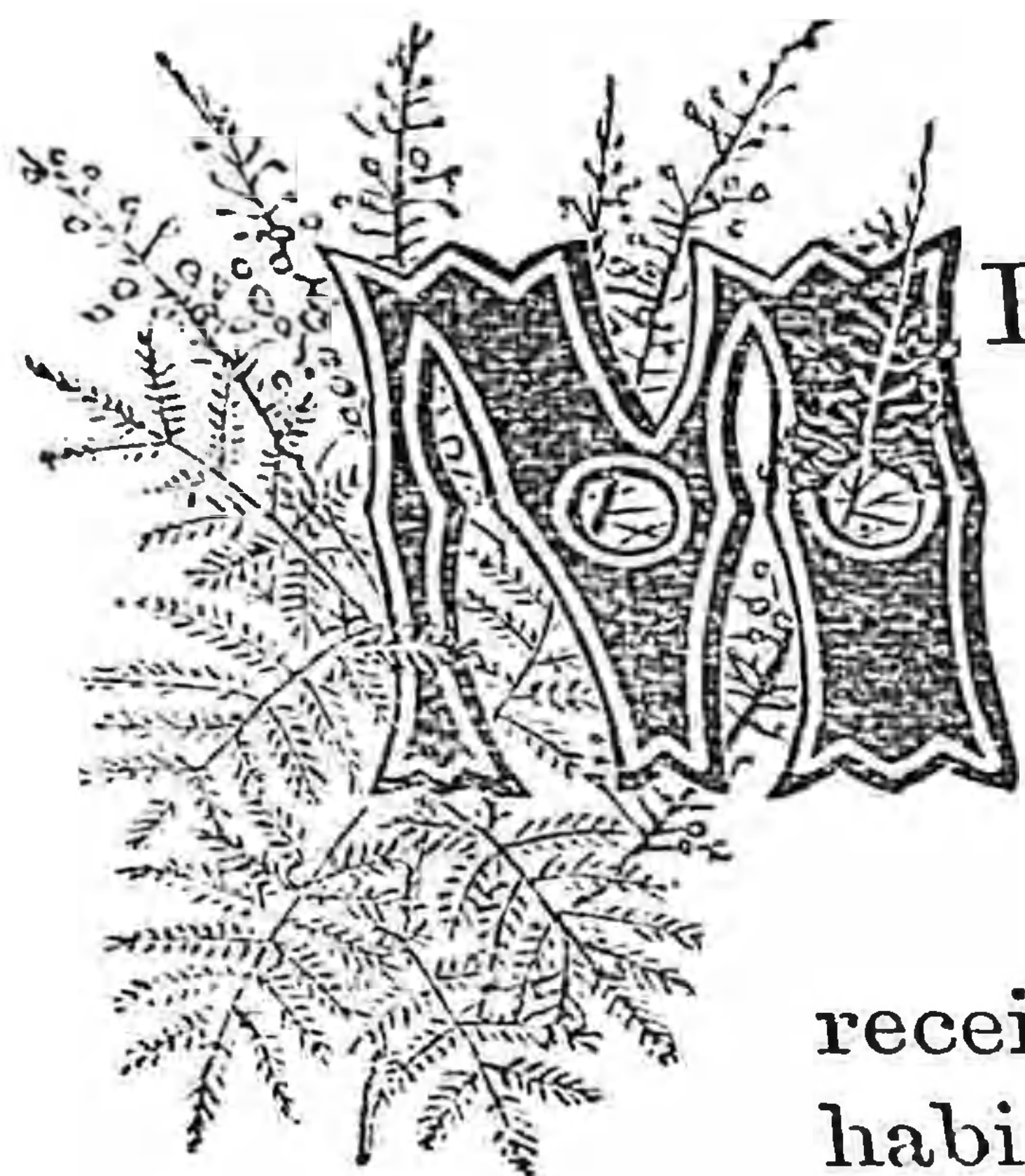
## Wollaston Island.

R. BURLEIGH sends the following:—

*“Wollaston Island, March 28, 1889.*



“We have a very varied experience down here, and so far we have great cause for thankfulness for the way in which our advances have been received. We are pained daily by the loose morals and habits of the people, and have very frequently to protest against very serious things. I do not shrink in doing this, for I feel, as I tell the people, that I should not be doing my duty if I failed to do so, neither should I be their true friend, and I have every reason to hope that much good is done in this way.





"Some of the men are becoming very steady workers, and I am trying to teach the women to bring a small return for the food they receive; thus I am getting together a nice supply of canoes, baskets, buckets, &c., which I hope to dispose of for the benefit of the Mission. A very few of the latter are very disinclined to exert themselves; they find their way to the store very easily in all weathers, but generally come empty-handed, nor do they care to go fishing if they can beg of their neighbours who do so; but I think they will soon come to be ashamed of themselves and do better.

"I am encouraging the people to lay by a portion of their catch for the winter, and to this end I have a large barrel, into which I hope to get a good quantity, so that when the bad weather comes we shall have something to fall back upon.

"In the distribution of food from the store I observe the strictest economy, and as the family here is so much greater than at Keppel, and the circumstances so very different, I am anxious to know how far I am to extend relief outside and independent of actual supplies for work done.

"I have sent back to the Hermite Island a party of nearly forty people to stay two months, so as to advise and help any possible people in distress there, and have given into their charge a letter to any such telling them where relief will be found. I am expecting this party to arrive daily, and only hope we shall hear of no disasters.

"Some weeks ago, after a dreadful storm, I walked over to the outer beach, and found a life-buoy belonging to the 'British Envoy' and some small pieces of wood, indicating a recent misfortune at sea.

"All that people have ever said or written of Cape Horn is only too true; the storms are most terrific. Only on Sunday last, while we were holding the morning service, a tremendous report, as of an immense gun, reached our ears and quite appeared to shake the ground around us. I climbed up to the top of one of the mountains from which I could see all, or nearly all round at sea, but could see nothing but an upheaving mass of water, and the report must have been caused by an extra powerful wave dashing into one of the many caverns.

"Our party present and absent at Hermite numbers one hundred persons. We hear of the intending visit of another party from the West.

"So far, even when all were present, we have had no *serious* disturbance among the people, and we are thankful to say that most of the inevitable petty troubles have ended satisfactorily.

"These are of a very varied nature, and one has to be quite alive to know how to deal with some of them. However, it is the work we are here for, and if we can only help them to mend their evil ways and become better people, we shall be very happy.

"A party of twelve people have just come back from the South in a terrible state. They left here a month ago to look for blubber, &c., and



to build a canoe. They found very little of anything, and in hunting for stags at night one of the number fell and severely injured his back, and is now under my care. From their appearance they must have had a terrible time of it.

“Our services continue to be well attended; generally all on the island are present, and it is very encouraging to notice the very marked attention and interest of the people. One misses the hearty singing of the boys at Keppel, but we are not without hope of bringing out a few notes soon from some of our young people here.

“The services are held in a large wigwam, which, during the great sickness, I had built for a sort of hospital; it does fairly well for a makeshift, but at this time of the year is bitterly cold, and open to the heavy rain. I hope soon to receive from you sufficient warrant to hope that I may order for the station many things that are really necessary at this its commencement: for instance, nails, screws, tools of various descriptions, and building materials, from all of which I refrain till I know your mind.

“We are daily expecting the ‘Allen Gardiner’ to arrive from the Falklands, after sixteen weeks’ absence from here, and shall be glad when she does arrive, for we are very short of provisions; indeed we are entirely out of some things, and we have not a single article of clothing to give the natives. Two days ago a party of seven more returned from the South in a wretched state, cold, hungry, and almost naked. Do try to stir up fresh interest in behalf of these poor people, that their poverty may be somewhat alleviated; it is hard to see them suffering and in want, without having the means to relieve them.

“One or two of the young natives of the place promise, I think, to become very steady young men, and I hope trustworthy men. One of them was engaged to a girl in the orphanage wigwam, and as it appeared that both of them seemed anxious to marry, I deemed it right to allow them.

“Great looseness prevails here, though not nearly so bad as when we first came, and more than one has come forward after reproof and thanked me for having spoken, adding that they now intended to lead better lives.

“Thus little by little we endeavour to lead the people out of their heathen darkness into paths of Christian virtue and happiness, and we are not without hope that our humble efforts will be owned and acknowledged.

“It is a great satisfaction that the children are tractable and even affectionate towards us, and we are very hopeful of them.

“Our great drawback is our poverty; we have not a single article to give to anyone. It will be a great relief to be in a better condition by-and-by; please do your best to send us continued support.

“L. H. BURLEIGH.”



Mrs. Burleigh writes :—

“ *Cape Horn, April 13, 1889.*

“ I am writing for my husband to thank you for those pretty cards and words of cheer. They are very comforting to us in our isolated yet happy life here. As you may suppose, the whole of my dear husband's time is taken up, so that he has to leave his writing until late in the evening. He fully intended writing to you now, but as he is obliged to send a canoe suddenly to Ooshooia, he has asked me to do so for him. We trust that the ‘ Allen Gardiner ’ will soon arrive, as we are short of provisions ; it is indeed wonderful how she has been preserved in the past, for this is a very stormy part, but we know that she is in God's keeping. Last week the storms were most terrific, the waves seemed as though they would reach us.

“ I should like to tell you about one of our orphans ; she was married last week to a very steady, quiet young man. My husband is very hopeful of him. Her Yahgan name is Ushaguallikeepa. When we first came here you could hardly see what she was like ; indeed, I never thought that people could get into such a state as we found these poor creatures. This girl, for a long time, would do absolutely nothing ; yet there was something very nice about her, and after she had been cleaned, by degrees she learned to do several things, and now she is my best helper, and works very well. The other day several canoes were going fishing, and some of the women wanted this girl to go, but quite of herself, she looked at me and said in Yahgan, ‘ No, I will stay and help you.’ Through our hut being so small, I could not possibly have the women to work ; so when the weather has been fine I have taken them into the camp, and we have been able to make many garments in this way. This girl made her wedding dress, which was of blue serge, and a neat hood, and she looked so tidy and happy, and they all seemed to be much impressed at the simple service. May God's blessing indeed rest upon them.

“ We feel so encouraged in our work. We are very hopeful of our orphans ; most of them are very intelligent, and there is a great work before us here, there are so many young people and children. One poor little thing, about ten years old, when she came up from the South I called her over to me ; she was so frightened, and ran away. We found out afterwards that her father had been killed some time ago. No wonder the poor lamb was afraid of white people and ran away. She is such an engaging little thing, and always meets you with a smile. When the bell rings for prayers, these little things wait for my husband, and sometimes he runs on first, and they follow, so delighted. I am sure our friends at home would feel repaid, and also encouraged to go on working, if they could see what comfort and happiness their labours bring to these poor creatures. At present we are quite at our wits' ends to know how to manage for clothing ;



that is one of our greatest hindrances. We ask your prayers for us and our dear people, that they may be brought out of this darkness into the glorious light of the Gospel of Christ, and at last may they all be gathered into the heavenly garner.

“NELLIE BURLEIGH.”



## Paraguay Mission.

R. J. C. ROBINS writes:—

“*Riacho Fernandez, June 1, 1889.*”

“It is with thankfulness to Our Heavenly Father that I once more write to you. Indeed, when we are led to look back over the past year's work and consider for a moment, we are lost in wonder and praise to Him who has done so much for His own cause through such instruments. To-day, as I look around (and even while I am writing I can hear the laughing and shouting of the Indians) and see the numbers around us who have been working so well this last two weeks, I can hardly bring my mind to think so short a time ago we were feeling disheartened and thought we were in the wrong place. But now we have abundant proof that our first choice was the right one, and we feel sure that this is the spot for the future station. Some of the Indians I saw at the Toldo Grande have come here and are here now and working well. Also our own people are come back from working their gardens, and are doing good work. All the people have been employed this last two weeks putting up a fence 850 yards long to keep our animals together. This has been hard work, and the people have given us great pleasure to see how well and contented they are working. The Indians from the interior are much superior to any we have seen on the coast, and are not corrupted as those of the coast are. But, whether from the interior or on the coast, the more we know of them the more we learn of their degraded state, and feel assured that nothing but the grace of God can change or do them good. We see much that makes us sad on their behalf and leads us the oftener to the Throne of Grace pleading for their souls, but again we see much that gives us pleasure and which lifts us up. The son of the chief has just come, bringing some bows as payment for repairs done to his gun some time back, also bringing the gun belonging to the son of the chief of the next tribe north of us. This tribe has kept away from us very much, but we hope by doing odd jobs for them to win them over and prove to them we are only seeking their welfare. Of course we do nothing for them in this line without telling them they must pay us for it, and sometimes we have to wait for payment, but they always pay when



able to do so. The payment is, perhaps, in deer-skin, wax, bows and arrows, feathers, and such like, but the Indians always get the benefit of the bargain. We have been expecting Bishop Stirling. Mr. Henriksen and I have been to Concepcion two weeks following, but his Lordship has not arrived yet, so Mr. Henriksen decided, as he had to go to Asuncion on business, to go on there yesterday, and hoped to meet him and confer with him there, and to do his business at the same time. We had a very rough time in our boat, having a gale from the south-west with heavy rain, wetting ourselves and provisions through, spoiling what could be spoiled, such as our quarter's allowance of sugar and bread; we were three days doing thirty miles. I do not see how it is possible to carry on the work in a proper manner without a steam-launch, for we are bound to go to Concepcion; also we have to make journeys up river at times, and it is impossible to pull against a three-knot current. Mr. Henriksen and I tried hard to pull against the current, and after a hard struggle only managed a few hundred yards, and then had to give up and wait for a fair wind, which, when it did come, we had more than we wanted, but we continued, for we were anxious to get home, as Mr. Bartlett was by himself. I have just now said, the tribe north of us had kept away from us; I now see the chief of that tribe is outside the door, so I must salute him. He is a very hard and cruel-looking man, being much darker than most of the other people. He told me he was going to walk back to-night to his camp, and asked for a little maize; I gave him some, and he very quickly took off his shirt he had on and offered me the sleeve of the garment to put it in. I do feel sure that all the people of these different tribes that are within a hundred miles each way of us will be drawn around the Mission station. In Concepcion I saw the chief, at whose toldo I stopped in the interior, and whose wife was ill, and he told me he had heard from other Indians of our doings up river, and he intended with his people to pay us a visit, and see and judge for himself. How true it is that God moves in a mysterious way, His wonders to perform. Since I have been writing this, I have had many interruptions, all wanting their food, some wanting soap to wash their clothes, one wanting needle and cotton to mend his clothes, another, who has a slight attack of fever, wanting medicine. So we are the whole day long having someone wanting something, or calling our attention to something, just that he may have a word to say to us. I look forward, in faith, to the time when from among these people, who are now sitting in nature's darkness, many shall come forth and be the living monuments of God's power to uplift the heathen and bring them forth into the glorious light of the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, and again prove to the world that He can save to the uttermost all that come unto Him.

"We are very thankful to the many kind friends who send us papers and many other kinds of reading matter. It also cheers us much to know that so many at home are thinking of us, and are desirous that we

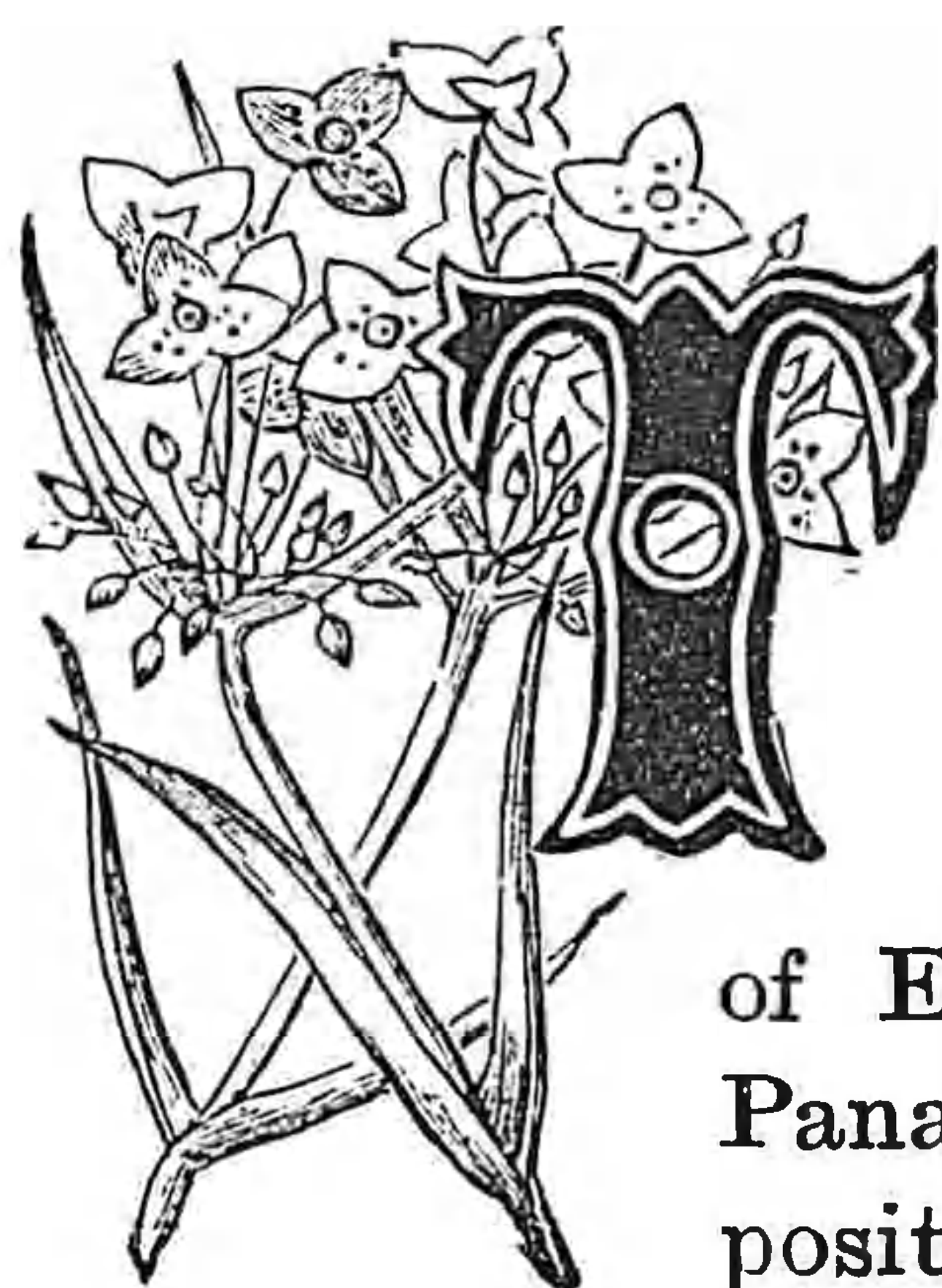


should be informed of the doings of the outer world, for we seem quite away from the world. I am glad to tell you that the last few weeks, since it has been colder, I have been much better, but even now the thermometer stands at 80°, and it is almost midwinter with us.

“ We had hoped that this winter we would have been able to have done more building, but we find with the animals we have much more work in the way of putting up fences, building corrals, and herding the animals ; this will take all the winter, so we have been obliged to put off building a more comfortable house for ourselves to live in. But by the time our day’s work is finished it is dark, and we are tired, so we are glad to go to bed, and don’t so much feel the want of another house.

“ Praying that our heavenly Father will guide you in your work ; also that He will give the Committee wisdom and grace to act and think aright in all things pertaining to His Kingdom.

“ J. C. ROBINS.”



## Work on the Isthmus of Panama.

THE ASSISTANT BISHOP of JAMAICA thus reports :—

“ *Spanish Town, March 12, 1889.*

“ Having just returned from a visit to the Church of England Mission to the labourers on the Isthmus of Panama, I think it may interest your readers to know the position of affairs there at the present time.

“ I arrived in Colon on Wednesday, February 27, and at once proceeded to take measures for finding out the true state of things. On Thursday I went to Panama, and called on the Director-General of the Panama Canal Company, and learnt from him that no payments would be made after the 1st of March, and that, with the exception of one or two small contracts at Paraiso and Culebra, all work along the line of canal was ‘ shut down.’ Later in the day I called on the Prefect of Panama, and ascertained from him that it was estimated there were about 1,000 Jamaicans in Panama, 5,000 along the line, and 3,000 in Colon, who would be more or less sufferers by the suspension of work. In the absence of all reliable records, it is impossible to do more than make a rough estimate of the number of people along the line, but my subsequent experience induced me to believe that this estimate was not much below the mark.

“ In Panama there is a considerable settlement of Jamaicans in a district called Guachapali, situated between the railway station and the



sea. They have built their own houses, and settled themselves. The men work on the railway, and the women wash clothes and carry 'Drogher bowls' about. Many of them also are employed as servants to families in Panama. But besides these people, there is a large floating population of Jamaicans who have come into the town since the closing of the Canal works, and there is much suffering among them. They are unable to get any work, and they hang about the market-place and beg for vegetables and meat, and anything that can support life. The British Consul told me that he had had several applications for relief. About 100 people in very reduced circumstances have been sent on by the 'Moselle.'

"I spent a week in visiting the important sections along the line of the Canal, meeting the people, holding religious services, and giving them such advice as I felt their position required. In many cases I found a great deal of distress, and was obliged to give them what help I could afford.

"We in Jamaica can form no idea of the extent and the population of many of these places. Culebra covers an acreage as large as Spanish Town; and when the works were in full operation, there was a population of about 6,000 persons. There are several sections larger than such places as Linstead and Mandeville, containing a much larger population.

"I found in Bujio, Emperador, Tabernillas, Bas Obispo, Culebra and Gorgona large numbers of people out of work, lounging about the shops, living on their little savings, and anxiously counting the dollars and cents as they slipped out of their pockets. Many of these I induced to take advantage of the opportunity offering of cheap fares to Jamaica, and I have reason to know that they will come home before they have spent all their money. But there are large numbers who arrived on the Isthmus just before the work was closed, and who had not, therefore, been able to earn any money, and who had spent all the little store they brought with them. Among these people there is real suffering already, and it will increase as time goes on. They have not any money, and they live on the charity of their friends. The Government has acted wisely and humanely in sending Doctor Gayleard as a Commissioner to the Isthmus. He is the right man, for he has an intimate knowledge of the character of our people, and they have confidence in him; he possesses a kind heart, and is in sympathy with them, while at the same time he is quick to detect 'humbug.' I have had many opportunities of conferring with him, and while the task he has before him is one of great difficulty and responsibility, he is equal to it, and may be trusted to carry it out with fidelity and discretion. The situation on the Isthmus is becoming more complicated every day, and I could see on my last visit to the people at Tabernillas that they are becoming very anxious to get home. It will be necessary to repatriate between 2,000 and 3,000 before



the end of this month ; a fair proportion of these will be able to pay a portion of the passage, but a very liberal allowance will have to be made for a large percentage who can pay nothing, and who must be fed on the passage. I mention this, because on our passage up in the 'Moselle,' Dr. Stern, the Rev. A. W. Geddes, and myself had to subscribe £6. 12s. to feed forty-four who had no money and no food with them.

“The account that I heard on all sides of the reckless and foolish extravagance of Jamaicans was very distressing. It is quite clear that if they had exercised even ordinary forethought and care they would have had sufficient money to have paid their return passages, and to have settled themselves comfortably in our own fruitful island. If ever the work on the Canal opens again, and our people return there, it is to be hoped that the severe lesson they have learned will not be lost on them, and that they will avoid the gambling tables, drinking saloons, and the insidious wiles of the vicious.

“Waste and extravagance mark everything in connection with the Panama Canal. The masses of expensive machinery piled up on all sides, some of it never even unpacked ; the mansion built at Christophe Colomb for M. de Lesseps, and only used by him for a few days ; the picturesque chalets built for chiefs of sections at Culebra and Paraiso, will stand as landmarks of profligate expenditure, and, perhaps, of the failure of one of the most gigantic undertakings of modern times.

“I am, yours faithfully,

(Signed)

“C. F. DOUËT,

“*Assistant Bishop.*”

Messrs. Coleman and Dorrington, previous to their sailing for South America, had interviews with the Secretaries. We have received the following letters from them on their arrival in South America :—

“*Iquique, Chili, June 4, 1889.*

“I have now been nearly three weeks in Iquique, during which time we have had three earthquakes, one quite a shake. Had there been stone buildings here walls would have been cracked.

“This is a wicked place, and I feel assured that our Heavenly Father will support me so that I can devote all my time to His business. I have been promised, and it is now being fitted up, a large room for a Reading-room and Mission Hall inside the railway company's grounds.

“My time is so occupied, that outside of work hours (6.30 A.M. to 5.0 P.M.) I have no time to perfect myself in the language. I speak Spanish, but not as readily as English. Between visiting the men, &c., letter-writing, &c., I am kept out of necessary hours for sleep ; it is now 11.40 P.M., and generally 12.0 P.M. is my usual hour ; sometimes 2.0 A.M. Within the last three days I have given three of the Testaments you gave



me to different men whom I am quite sure will read them. The Vulgate Bible I have retained for reference. I trust I may see a number of conversions when I can get the time to tell them the good news. The Holy Ghost has already inclined the hearts of some that, in human ways of looking at things, were out of reach. When our Father sends the support, as He is sure to do (I have been, and am praying for it), I shall reach these people, if I have to preach in the open air and in the streets.

“GEO. D. COLEMAN.”

“June 3, 1889.

“I have much pleasure in letting you know that we have arrived in safety, for which we are truly thankful to our Heavenly Father. We had a splendid voyage until we reached Monte Video, when we were met by a storm, which delayed us for two days.

“After landing at Buenos Ayres we found that our agreements were no good, and four of the party returned to England; but as several of us had our families with us, we decided to settle, and we have reached Naposta.

“I presented your kind letter to the Bishop, and was kindly received by him.

“Mr. Allen held a service for us on the 2nd, and it was indeed a pleasure. We hope to arrange for some services every week under his superintendence. We hope to start Sunday-school work, and shall be glad to receive some books, &c., for that purpose, as one of our boxes fell overboard and the books were spoilt.

“I like what I have seen of the country, except for the neglect of the Sunday; but we hope we shall be able to keep it intact. We are also going to try and start a sort of Young Men’s Christian Association, if we can get the materials, and a small library.

“I will (D.V.) let you know how we progress from time to time, and hope that I shall have something of a favourable nature to report.

“A. DORRINGTON.”

## SEAMEN’S MISSION.

### PERNAMBUCO.

R. WALKER writes:—

“Pernambuco, June 11, 1889.

“My work during the past month has been as follows:—

“Twenty-three vessels were visited, and reading given to the sailors. The nationality was as follows: English 7, Norwegian 7, Swedish 3, German 2, Dutch 3, American 1. I held 8 services on the following vessels:





‘Alert’ (1), ‘Fremad’ (Norwegian Bethel ship) (3), T.SS. ‘Buccaneer’ (2), and SS. ‘Commonwealth’ (2). The services were poorly attended, although I visited the vessels previous to the services. One steamer that I visited on the Sunday was discharging, and the men were at work. On my speaking to the mate as to the object of my visit, he replied, ‘There are the men, sir, all at work ; it would be a good thing if you could get the owners converted.’ He was glad to get the reading I had to distribute. The question of English steamers working on Sunday in foreign ports is one for Christian people to fight out at home. It is hard on the captains and men, however, apart from a violation of God’s commands.

“During the month I paid 12 visits to the hospital, and 1 to the prison.

“The Sailors’ Home had 8 men in during the month. So far it has kept going without drawing on the General Fund of the Mission, and has 100 milreís to its credit, that amount having been paid in to the treasurer. It is now the slack season, so that it is hardly likely that we shall have many men in for the next three months. But so far there are funds in hand.

“During the month I treated 4 men for abscesses. These were cases in which the men were lying by on board ship, not caring to go to hospital and lose their ships. I lanced and opened the abscesses, and treated them for a few days, when they got better. Others I treated for large sores on arms and legs ; these were due to impurities of blood. I recommended medicines for cleansing the blood, and also the needed dressings. In all these cases I have been successful with speedy cures. It is good practice, too.

“I was laid by two or three days with a violent bilious attack, with nausea and giddiness, but am all right again.

“P. J. WALKER,  
“*Missionary to Seamen.*”

## CHAÑARAL.



R. ROBERTSON writes :—

“*Chanaral, Chili, May 21, 1889.*

“As I have had no communication from the Office for some time, I surmise that a letter and some magazines may be lost in the ‘Cotopaxi.’

“We are having very cold and inclement weather just now, consequently our congregations suffer in number.

“I hope to go to Las Animas on Saturday next for service on Sunday. Our friends at Carrizalillo and Las Animas are very anxious to keep up



worship, and express great hopes that your Society will continue to support our station, although the future looks so dark and discouraging.

"I hear but poor reports of the condition of the colonies at Traigula in the South. I am afraid some time must elapse before anything like a settlement can be made there.

"J. S. ROBERTSON."

## Cordoba and Tucuman.

EXTRACTS FROM JOURNAL OF REV. A. LEE SPARKES.

*(Continued from July Number.)*



Elighted from our horses, and leaving them with the guide, we proceeded through the forest to the rancho. The rancho was an unusually respectable one; its four sides were intact and well built, its roof covered with the long stems of the dumb cane resembling bamboo. A large parquerro afforded a most pleasant shade, and in this shade, with her back against the trunk of the tree, stood the object of our search. A short, thin woman, as erect as an ordinary woman of thirty years, spoke out plainly and distinctly the usual morning salutation, and asked us if we had come to see her. The very appearance of her face would, I think, have taken away even Macaulay's scepticism on the possible extension of human life beyond a century. There was an expression and general appearance in her face that more than a century of summer suns had shone upon her, and bleached her once black hair. She was in possession, not only of all her faculties, but also her senses too—could hear as distinctly as ourselves, and to all appearance her sight was unimpaired. She had a moderately good set of front teeth; her eyebrows and eyelashes, like her hair, were almost snowy white. We asked her age, it was 122 according to her own estimate; and being anxious to ascertain her mode of reckoning, we made some inquiries about her life and family. A young man who lived in the rancho told us that her husband was killed in the first Spanish war (1821), and at that time she had a daughter, who had two children. I do not always believe everything that natives tell me, but everything connected with these statements, and the exact agreement between the statements of the old woman and the young man, compelled me to believe what they said. If, then, the old woman and her daughter were each only sixteen years of age at the birth of their first children, the daughter would be eighteen at the death of the father, and the old woman must have been born before the year 1787, probably several years before; possibly she might have been from 115 to 120 years



old. I have no doubt from other circumstances the woman is considerably over 100, and she is certainly a strong healthy woman to all appearance.

“ We proceeded on our journey, which was, to some extent, a troublesome one, and fatiguing, not only from the intense heat of the sun, but from the misery I, in particular, suffered from the attacks of mosquitoes; in some places we passed through clouds of them, and I had more than seventy marks upon my hands and neck on reaching Catamarca. After dinner I made up my mind to see all I could of this city, once the capital of a race well advanced in civilisation—now, the centre of superstition and the abode of the most depraved of the American natives.

“ I was first taken to the place where once was the residence of the royal family. No ruin marks the spot, for the natives have moved every brick or stone and beam to build their ranchos. The watercourses from the mountains can still be traced, but they are only just visible, and a stranger would pass them without observing them. The ancient gardens and parks are covered with low shrubs like the forest around, but the old trees show the handwork of man; they were planted originally in long avenues, and some of these avenues must originally have extended for miles. The nearest point of these avenues is about two miles from the present town. The town itself stands in the angle of two ranges of mountains, one running from south to north, and the other from south-east to north-west. The former range consists of a large number of conical mountains, some of them covered at the top with snow. The latter has no conical forms, but the summit is an almost level ridge, giving one the impression that they form the edge of a table-land about 10,000 to 12,000 feet in height.

“ I say the city of Catamarca is the centre of superstition in this country. Some years ago a stone of a peculiar kind was unearthed; it has upon it some characters, probably of Peruvian origin. This stone is believed by the people to be a ‘relic,’ and to possess such wonderful properties that the natives make long pilgrimages to kneel before it. It is only occasionally exposed to view, and the presents of gold ornaments and precious stones which the stone has had given to it to decorate it are worth many thousands of pounds. The money given by the pilgrims of late years has been immense, for out of the stone’s wealth a Theological College has been erected at Catamarca at a cost of 800,000 dollars, a sum equal in English money to about £105,000. The feeling of antipathy to Protestants is most intense. The people assume that the English, who are making the railway, are all enemies to the Church, and it is not uncommon for Mrs. Wallace, who is the only English speaking lady in the city, as well as the Englishmen there, to be hooted and threatened with violence even in the Plaza of the city. I was there, and I did not intend to leave the city without once raising the voice of praise,



and letting the English people join in the pure worship of God in their own tongue. Accordingly, with closed doors, we had our service. We praised God heartily, and all felt that we were like St. Paul at Ephesus, where there was another stone of the same kind. I baptized the child, and I think I may venture to say that this child is the first child in Catamarca who has received the baptism of our Church.

"I had but a few hours daylight in Catamarca, but I contrived to obtain a few curiosities of the ancient people. I bought one gold and two silver coins, and a native gave me a very, very great curiosity indeed. He had dug up a large quantity of old pottery, and amongst it one old mill (quite different from any kind now in use) for grinding maize. It consists of two parts, which I will call the pestle and the mortar. The mortar is elliptical in shape, not more than two inches deep, and it is cut from a block of coarse granite. It has evidently, from the marks upon it, been used many years. The pestle is a rod of very fine-grained basalt, unusually heavy even for basalt; heavier, in fact, than that which forms the Giant's Causeway. The ends are complete and perfect, but the rotundity of the middle part has been worn away by being used for sharpening steel or iron instruments, probably swords; the marks of the rough edge of the instruments are still visible, now it has been carefully washed. I saw the place at which it was unearthed, and the things with it, and it certainly is a relic of very ancient times. If the Society would like to have this, I shall be very pleased to hand it over to you by a gentleman who is visiting England in March. It is well worth presenting to the British Museum.

"*Friday, Nov. 23.*—Started in coach from Catamarca at 5.30 A.M. Fare 6 dollars, which Mr. Wallace paid for me. What a dreadful journey! Putting aside the unpleasantness of the rough road, the terrible mosquitoes, and the scorching sun, there was the howling incessantly of a brutal driver, who continued to beat the poor mules until the skin came off their sides. What a blessing to these poor brute and dumb, yet docile and hardworking, beasts when the railway to Catamarca is completed! and men who love dumb animals can travel with the consciousness that the power which propels them is not drawn at such a fearful cost from muscles and bones of innocent and unoffending animals, with a nervous system as sensitive and acute as that of man himself. My very heart ached as I saw these poor creatures put into the harness at the several stages of the journey, all lively, looking as if they loved each other, and rejoiced to be able to render man a service. I say, my very heart ached to think that those very animals would complete their labours emaciated, not by the hardship of the labour, but by the skin being beaten off their bodies by what is called 'man.' I felt it hard many times to refrain myself from breaking silence and speaking some plain words, but with such men discretion is truly the better part of valour.



“After nine hours in this coach I reached Chumlicha, and at 9.30 again took to my bed in the train. Slept as far as Recuo, and then proceeded to Cordoba, which I reached at 7.30 on Saturday, November 24.

“I had an unusually long round this time, but the churchwardens consented to my being away for two Sundays, so that I might give a Sunday to Santiago.

“The people of Santiago have invited me to spend Christmas with them, and I have accepted the invitation.

“*Villa Maria*.—I should have visited this place much sooner, but there has, as I have told you before, been a difficulty in getting a pass. I have one now, and I shall hold service there next Tuesday night. I shall also go as far as Tortugasand, probably to Rosario.

“I have an invitation to go to preach at Santa Fé, but as it is in Mr. Adams’s district, I have, of course, been obliged to decline.

“My impression is that the arrangements of these chaplaincies would be better if, instead of provinces, railways were the principle of arrangement. If I were the chaplain for all the Northern and North-western line, the companies would feel a closer interest in the work, and would probably do something to support the chaplaincies. It would make only this difference, that I should get Santa Fé from Mr. Adams, and he would get Villa Maria and Rio Cuarto from me. I know the Northern Railway would like this alteration. The railway from Cordoba to Santa Fé now belongs to the Northern, and I have a pass upon it.

“This suggestion is, I assure you, worth consideration. It will give me more work because my district will be extended, but I do not mind that. I have a fine constitution for this climate, and I shall never complain of devoting to the Giver of it all His service demands of it.

“A. L. SPARKES.”

## England and her Colonial Episcopate.

A SERMON PREACHED ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1889, IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY, BY THE VEN. ARCHDEACON FARRAR, D.D., ON THE OCCASION OF THE CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF TASMANIA.

“Instead of thy fathers thou shalt have children, whom thou shalt make princes in all lands.”—*Ps. xlv. 16.*



AMONG the most immense factors in the future history of mankind is, beyond all question, the spread of the English race and the English tongue. In 1837 our Queen reigned over 130,000,000 of the human race; now she reigns over 309,000,000. Her empire then covered 2,000,000, it now covers 6,000,000 of square miles. “It has been estimated that even now the colonies



and dependencies of Great Britain cover about one-sixth of the land-surface of the globe, and nearly the same proportion of its population." And yet less than three centuries ago England had absolutely no possessions outside Europe. We witness to-day the consecration of the fourth Bishop of Tasmania. Yet the island was not settled, by a party from Sydney, till the year 1803; and the colossal growth of Australia itself is the exclusive work of this century. Some of us may have known General Sabine, as late President of the Royal Society, who only died in 1883. General Sabine was born on the very day when the first settler landed in Australia; yet already Australasia is an empire with a giant's youth.

1. A living historian has said that "there is something very characteristic in the indifference which we show towards this mighty phenomenon of the diffusion of our race and the expansion of our State. We seem, as it were, to have conquered and peopled half the world in a fit of absence of mind. While we were doing it, in the eighteenth century, we did not allow it to affect our imaginations or in any degree to change our ways of thinking. But it is time that we should do so; time that we should cease to think of ourselves as simply a race inhabiting an island off the northern coast of the continent of Europe. For "the prodigious greatness to which the English race has attained makes the question of its future infinitely important, and at the same time full of anxiety."

2. When we thus contemplate the growth of our colonies, and what men might call the accidental manner in which they have sprung into power and grandeur, we see a fresh illustration of the silent workings of that Divine Providence which shapes the history of man with so little reference to man's conscious purposes. God lays His controlling Hand amid the intricate and crashing wheelwork of events: and the old Greek poet could feel that the counsel of Zeus was being accomplished amid wars and tumults, no less fully than the Psalmist felt that God stilleth the raging of the sea, the noise of his waves, and the madness of the people. But "accident," as a poet-Bishop has told us, is God's *incognito*: we see the hand of God in history even more distinctly when we watch the noiseless manner in which, apart from all man's purposes, his destinies are changed. When Vasco da Gama sailed round the Cape of Good Hope in 1497; when Columbus discovered the new world in 1492; when Raleigh, by his unfortunate colony of Virginia in 1585, became the father of the United States; when Magellan, in 1520, passed through the Straits which bear his name, was

The first that ever burst  
Into that silent sea;

when Tasman in 1642 discovered that island south of Australia; when Captain Cook in 1789 reached New Zealand; when in 1757 Clive at Plassy clashed with his fiery few into those dusky myriads and won —



who could have foreseen the vastness or the magnificence of the Power which they were contributing to build? Who could have dreamed that long after the colonies of France and Spain and Holland and Portugal had passed from their power, or sunk into comparative insignificance, this island of ours in the northern seas, which the Romans regarded as the farthest limit of the world, should become the mighty mother of empires greater than Rome?

3. Would to God that we could always rise to the height of this immense and sacred responsibility; our responsibility which, before the century is over, may embrace one-fourth of the human race. It would be vain to say that in past times we have understood our duty, or that we understand it now. When we think of the darker and feebler races of the world whom we have ruined by our encroachments or decimated by our vices; of tribes and people who, not without guilt of ours, have withered before our civilisation like the line of snow before the advancing sunbeam; when we think of the flood of maddening and soul-destroying drink which we are at this moment pouring into the Dark Continent, and of the way in which there, and in many other lands, we have put the stumbling-block of our iniquity before the face of the helpless childhood of the world, we have deep need to cry to God as a nation—"O deal not with us after our sins, neither reward us according to our iniquities." Nor have we always done our duty aright, as a mother country, to our own sons and daughters in distant lands. We may, therefore, unfeignedly rejoice in that revived and constantly advancing work of the Church of God in England, of which these consecrations of Bishops to far-off lands are happy proofs. It is but 100 years since Dr. Charles Inglis was consecrated to the See of Nova Scotia. He was the first of our Colonial Bishops. Now there are seventy-five. Does not their existence prove that wherever the true sons of the Church of England go they desire, like Israel of old, to bear with them the banner of righteousness; and under other skies, from the Arctic to the Antarctic snows, to find everywhere a temple for the Lord, a habitation for the mighty God of Jacob?

4. To argue the value of the colonial Episcopate should hardly be necessary in any assembly of Englishmen, least of all in this venerable Abbey, whence so many good Bishops have gone forth. But if proof be required of the blessedness of an Episcopal organisation in the Church of Christ, may we not appeal to the long annals of eighteen hundred years? Was it not found, even in the second century, that Episcopacy was the great centre of unity, the great safeguard of faithfulness, the great bulwark against heresy? In those early days of Christianity how many of the martyrs were Bishops! How often—as in the See of Rome, where, of the first thirty Bishops, it is said that all but two were martyred—did that humble spiritual pre-eminence mean only the prerogative of death! What might not have



become of the seedling of the faith in the second and third centuries had there been no St. Ignatius, Bishop of Antioch, to face the wild beasts in the Colosseum ; no St. Polycarp, Bishop of Smyrna, to brave the flame in the amphitheatre of Smyrna ; no St. Cyprian to bend his noble head to the flashing axe at Carthage ! Think of the humble simplicity, combined with powerful eloquence and deep learning, of St. Gregory of Nazianzus and St. Gregory of Nyssa in the fourth century ; of how St. Chrysostom carried to the throne of a Patriarch the asceticism of a hermit ; of how St. Augustine, declining to wear the splendid vestments which were given him, sold them to give to the poor ; of how St. Basil and St. Ambrose, St. Martin and St. Hilary, stood before kings, and were not ashamed. Think how in the fifth and sixth centuries the Bishops were the true and almost the sole defenders of the State. Think how Attila, the Hun, recoiled before the unarmed majesty of St. Leo ; how Odovakar was overawed by St. Severinus ; how Theodoric was softened by St. Epiphanius ; how the brave Totila was impressed by the holiness of St. Benedict. Then think of the Bishop-missionaries—of St. Boniface, the apostle of Germany, of St. Augustine of Canterbury, of Bishop Otho of Pomerania. Why need I continue the story, as I might do from age to age, of all those saintly prelates whose brows have been mitred with Pentecostal flame ?

*(To be continued.)*

## Provincial Proceedings.

**W**E have often had occasion to notice how meetings fall off as the days grow long, and the June registers show that the rule still holds good, for, as against twenty-five sermons preached for the Society during the month, there is only a record of four meetings, and two of those were at Thurloxtan. This place has now a special tie to bind it to our Society in the person of the vicar's son, Mr. Bartlett, who, as our readers know, is doing yeoman service in Paraguay. And it is encouraging to see what a small agricultural parish can do for the missionary cause when it is really interested. Thus we notice Mr. Grundy's sermons and meetings at Thurloxtan produced £4. 10s., a sum in excess of that collected in many larger and richer places. It will give fresh zeal to our worker in the Chaco to see that he is not forgotten by those at home. We are glad to find Dover giving us a drawing-room meeting, and have to thank Mr. Kocker for this opening. Mr. Grundy also preached on a Wednesday evening at St. James's, and between the sermon and meeting collected nearly £5. His Sunday sermons at Shackleford and Stonegate profited by the great liberality of individual sympathisers with our work, and indeed, in nine cases out of ten, large collections may thus be accounted for. It is the few rather than the many who support foreign missions. Our old friend, the Rev. W. H. Lloyd, received Mr. Grundy at Brimscombe ; but one so versed in South America and all connected with spiritual work done



there, might have interested his people, had he been minded to take the sermons himself. Of course, it is said, people like a stranger now and again, but in cases where the vicar is so experienced in the work to be advocated, it would seem needless to call in a deputation. It is pleasant to see Wadhurst again giving us a sermon after an interval of fifteen years.

Turning to the midland and northern districts, we note that ten sermons were preached, of which those at Doveridge and Christ Church, Derby, produced more than all the others put together. Mr. Polak preached for us at Manea, in the Isle of Ely, which is, we think, new ground to our Society. It is difficult to recognise our oldest Derby auxiliary in a Wednesday collection at St. John's. We remember when we used regularly to get our £14 or £15 there. Now, no doubt, as in so many other cases, fresh claims arise, and even so good a friend as Mr. Chancellor has to abate some of his former support of our Society.

Ireland is now engaging our thoughts, and we hope to have some Irish work to report in our next or following issue.

### PRAYER UNION.

THE following are the subjects of prayer and praise for Monday August 12 :—

1. We devoutly thank God for having put it into the faithful and loving hearts of "Two Friends" to aid the Society by the gift of £1,000.

2. We praise God for the recent happy tidings of the progress in Mission work in Paraguay and Wollaston, and we pray that it may go on and prosper.

3. We pray God to bless our present "Special Appeal" to those pecuniarily interested in the material prosperity of South America, and to cause many of them to aid in our spiritual work there—for our brethren's sake and for His sake "Who giveth us power to get wealth."

### PARCELS FOR MISSION STATIONS.

THE Secretaries acknowledge, with warmest thanks, the receipt of the undermentioned packages:—One bale for the orphans, Ooshooia, from Mrs. Longman's Working Party, Clifton; one telescope from Mrs. Goddard, Clevedon; two parcels of books from Miss C. T. Turner, Brighton; one parcel of clothing from 12 Bath Street, Brighton; one parcel of pictures from Miss Clark, Brighton; two parcels from Miss Couty, Lee; one bale of clothing from Mrs. Campbell, Galway; one box of books from Miss Harton, Belsize Park; one parcel of clothing from Miss H. H. Reeves, per Rev. G. P. Quick, Douglas, County Cork; one parcel of clothing, &c., from Mrs. Teape, Edinburgh; one parcel of books from Miss Searle, Broxbourne; two parcels of clothing, &c., from Mrs. Poulden, Kidbrooke; one parcel of clothing, &c., from Miss Parker, Derwen; one bale of clothing from Holywood Children's Working Party, per Mrs. Crozier and Miss McGee; one parcel of books from Mrs. Elliott, Broadwater; one parcel of clothing, &c., from Miss Paget, Tamworth; one parcel of books from Miss J. P. Nisbet, St. Albans; one parcel of clothing from J. Waters Coldecott, Esq., Southend.





# SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE, AUGUST 1, 1889.

## Contributions thankfully received from June 24 to July 25.

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

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
<b>DONATIONS.</b>				<b>Clevedon, per Mrs. Goddard, D.R.M.</b>			
"Two Friends," per Rev. Geo.				Boddington House, by Rev. G. W.			
Blissett, M. A. ....	1000	0	0	Grundy .....	1	14	6
Cotton, Mrs. (for Paraguay) .....	1	0	0	Clifton, Notts, per Rev. J. Clough,			
Francis, Mrs. (Special Appeal) .....	1	1	0	SS. by Rev. W. E. Martlew .....	4	6	3
Ringrose, R. B., Esq. ....	1	0	0	Colegate, per Rev. S. Y. Boddy, SS.			
"Rosario" (for Paraguay) .....	5	5	0	by Rev. G. W. Grundy .....	7	12	8
<b>SUBSCRIPTIONS.</b>				Dartford, per Rev. A. H. Watts, SS.			
Angas, Miss Georgina .....	5	0	0	and M. by Rev. G. W. Grundy ....	5	18	0
Barnett, W., Esq. ....	5	5	0	Dartmouth, per Rev. S. Exell, S. by			
Courthope, G. C., Esq. ....	2	0	0	Rev. G. W. Grundy .....	2	12	1
Harvey, Rev. A. J. ....	10	0	0	Douglas, per Rev. F. Griffiths .....	0	10	0
Knight, Miss G. ....	1	1	0	Eastwood, SS. by Rev. A. A. Welby ..	5	0	0
Lawrence, W. F., Esq. ....	1	1	0	Egham, per Rev. T. Nicholson, SS.			
Lichfield, Right Rev. Bishop of ....	2	2	0	by Rev. G. W. Grundy .....	3	6	0
Longmire, Rev. J. L. ....	0	10	6	Fleet, per Miss Constance Light, Mrs.			
Webb, R. T., Esq. ....	2	2	0	Horniblow .....	0	10	0
West, Mrs. John .....	0	10	0	Freshford, M. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	2	6	0
<b>ASSOCIATIONS.</b>				Friezland, per Rev. Canon Green ....	4	4	0
<b>METROPOLIS.</b>				Goring, per Rev. H. C. Littlewood,			
Bayswater, per Miss Keating .....	3	0	0	SS. and M. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	6	4	3
Bermondsey, St. Augustine's Bible				Gretford and Wilsthorp, per Miss			
Class, per Mr. Taylor .....	0	9	6	Kate Joy .....	2	10	0
Blackheath, St. John's, per E. Lin-				Lincoln, per Mrs. Moss (Sale of Work)	8	6	6
tott, Esq. (coll.) .....	4	5	4	Manea, SS. by Rev. J. E. R. Polak ..	1	10	0
Bow Church Yard Assoc., per Mr.				Norbiton (from a "Working Man"			
J. Metcalf .....	2	0	0	for Southern Mission) .....	1	13	8
Brixton, Mrs. Middlemist (don.) ....	2	2	0	Nottingham, per Rev. W. E. Martlew,			
Brompton, Mr. Welch (don.) .....	0	10	0	Rev. F. Woods (sub.) .....	1	1	0
Clerkenwell, St. Philip's, per Rev.				Oakham, per Rev. T. Mould, SS. by			
J. S. Jones (part coll.) .....	0	10	0	Rev. A. A. Welby .....	2	2	0
Fulham, per Rev. H. F. Fisher (card,				Paignton, per Rev. T. Cameron Wilson,			
Miss Amy King) .....	0	10	0	SS. and MM. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	6	7	11
Greenwich, St. Paul's, per Rev. F.				Plymouth Juvenile Assoc., per Miss			
Sloan .....	0	2	0	Mary L. Inskip .....	4	19	9
Hornsey Rise, per Miss Thompson ..	1	6	8	Pokesdown, per Rev. T. W. Wilkin-			
Lee, Lewisham, Blackheath, &c.				son, SS. by Rev. G. W. Grundy ....	4	15	1
Assoc., per Miss Couty—				Rugby, Miss Caldecott (for Paraguay)	1	0	0
Juvenile Assoc., inclusive				Do., Mrs. Caldecott .....	5	0	0
of cards and dons. (Miss				Solihull, per Rev. Canon Evans, SS.			
Barton, £1; Miss Shaw's				by Rev. W. E. Martlew .....	5	5	0
Working Party, 10s.;				Stonegate, per Rev. A. D. Clarke, SS.			
Cards, 14s. 11½d.) ....	9	9	5	by Rev. G. W. Grundy .....	21	2	6
Bible Class .....	2	10	7	Thurloxtton and St. Michael's, SS.			
			12 0 0	and M. by Rev. R. L. Bartlett ..	2	4	10
Maida Hill, per Miss Allcard .....	2	12	0	Do., Miss Colthurst's box .....	0	13	8
North Finchley, Christ Church, per				Do., D.R.M. ....	1	10	0
J. Theobald, Esq. (coll.) .....	5	2	3	Do., Rev. R. L. Bartlett (sub.) ....	0	10	0
Woodford, John D. Cooper, Esq. (sub.)	1	1	0	Totnes, per Rev. B. Mills, S. by Rev.			
				G. W. Grundy .....	2	18	4
<b>PROVINCES.</b>				Tunbridge, per Rev. G. N. Storrs, S.			
Altrincham, St. John's, per				by Rev. G. W. Grundy .....	2	0	0
Rev. J. Wainwright,				Wellington Heath, per Rev. F. S.			
SS. by Rev. W. E. Mart-				Stooke Vaughan .....	4	11	10
lew .....	4	7	2	Wells, Rev. J. Beresford (sub.) .....	0	10	0
Do., Subscriptions .....	5	10	0				
			9 17 2	<b>SCOTLAND.</b>			
Bettws, Rev. W. M. Roberts (sub.) ..	0	10	6	Edinburgh, St. Thomas's, per R. S.			
Bournemouth, per Miss Sullivan ....	4	10	6	Stuart, Esq. (subs.) .....	0	15	0
Brighton, per Rev. W. W. Selwyn ..	13	2	3	Glasgow, per J. O. Mitchell, Esq. ....	3	18	6
Broxbourne and Vicinity, per Miss							
Searle (including £3 for Paraguay)	7	10	0	<b>IRELAND.</b>			
Burslem, per Jas. Malkin, Esq. ....	7	4	0	Macollup, per Rev. R. Langbridge, SS.			
Canterbury, per Miss Williams (pro-				by Self .....	2	9	6
ceeds of Sale of Work) .....	70	0	1	Stradbally, per Miss J. Percival (for			
				1888) .....	1	0	0



SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE, AUGUST 1, 1889.

**D O N E G A L .**

**THE ANNUAL SALE**  
IN BEHALF OF THE  
**SOUTH AMERICAN MISSION.**

WILL (D.V.) BE HELD IN  
**S E P T E M B E R .**

Contributions are earnestly requested by Mrs. GAHAN, Maherabeg, Donegal.

---

**C L E V E D O N .**

**A SALE OF WORK**

WILL (D.V.) BE HELD IN  
**S E P T E M B E R ,**  
AT THE

**PUBLIC HALL, CLEVEDON,**

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

**SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.**

Parcels to be sent to Mrs. GODDARD, Bycullah; or Miss KELLY, Woodbury, Clevedon, Somerset. Please mark prices plainly.

---

**LEE, LEWISHAM, AND BLACKHEATH ASSOCIATION.**

**THE ANNUAL SALE**  
OF  
**PLAIN & FANCY NEEDLEWORK**

WILL BE HELD (D.V.)

**THE FIRST WEEK IN OCTOBER.**

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?

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**LEAMINGTON ASSOCIATION.**

**THE LEAMINGTON BIENNIAL SALE OF WORK**

WILL BE HELD (D.V.)

**THE LAST WEEK IN OCTOBER.**

The Hon. Secretary, Mrs. MANDELL, 38 Clemens Street, will thankfully receive any contributions of work for this object.



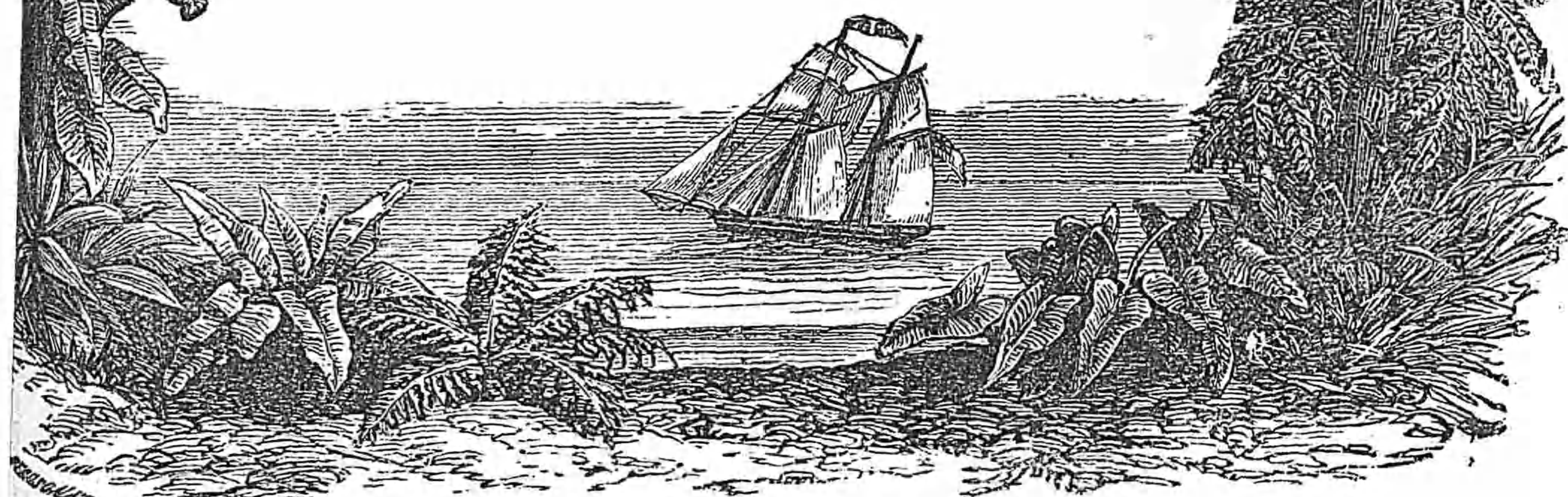
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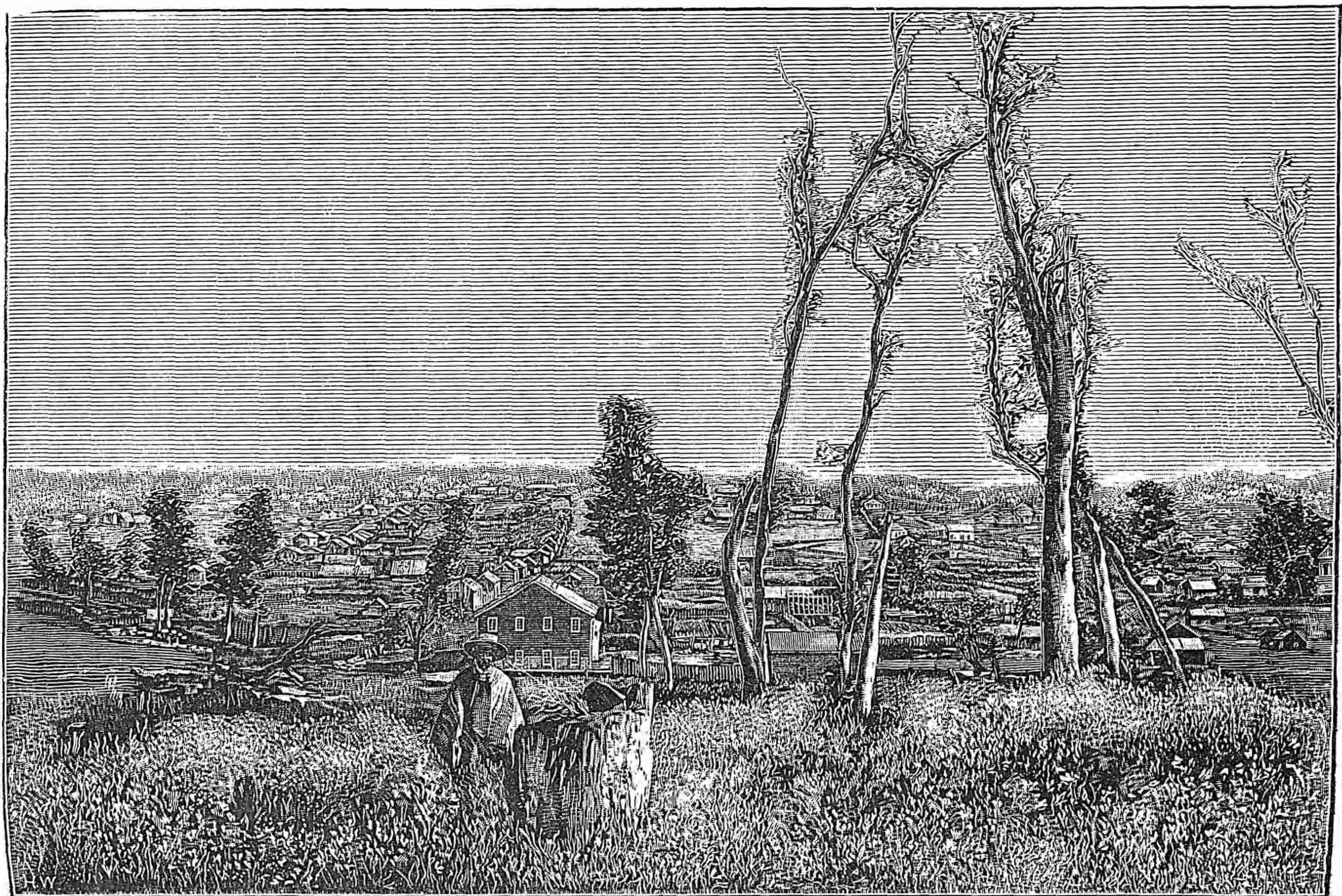
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THE TOWN OF VICTORIA, ARAUCANIA, CHILE, ONE OF THE COLONIES IN THE PASTORATE OF REV. J. R. TYRMAN.



# THE SOUTH AMERICAN

## Missionary Magazine.

SEPTEMBER 2, 1889.

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

Bishop Stirling (*July 2, 17*).  
Dodds, Rev. J. A. (*June 12, July 2*).  
Ferguson, Rev. Jas. (*July 1*).  
Henriksen, Mr. A. (*June 20, July 2, 5, 17*).  
Holles, Rev. F. E. R. (*July 2, 27*).

Lawrence, Mr. J. (*April 2, 3*).  
Sparkes, Rev. A. Lee (*June 29, July 5, 17, 27*).  
Tyerman, Rev. J. R. (*July 1*).  
Walker, Mr. P. J. R. (*July 1, 4*).  
Robertson, Mr. J. S. (*June 20, July 4*).

The next Meeting of the General Committee will (D.V.) take place on Thursday, the 12th inst.

The Finance Committee will (D.V.) hold Meetings on the 5th and 19th inst.

The total amount for the month of July was £1,814. 10s. 10d.





## GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

**W**E are sure our readers and friends will read with deep thankfulness and interest the very able and cheerful letter of our Bishop in reference to his visit to the Paraguayan Chaco, and will learn to value still more than before the self-denial and devoted labours of Mr. Henriksen, Mr. Robins, and Mr. Bartlett. It is a great blessing of God that He graciously led us to select these men of God and of duty.

If the Bishop's admirable, judicious, and just course in recognising the proprietary rights of the natives in their immemorial and territorial rights were more generally adopted by individuals and civilised States, there would be fewer feuds, less bloodshed, and more peace and goodwill.

We rejoice to find Mr. Holles has not only arrived safely at San Paulo, but has been so warmly welcomed, and has made so happy a commencement of his spiritual work. The safe arrival of Mr. Tyerman and his family is also a subject of thankfulness and congratulation. The meeting between him and Mr. Dodds at Lota must have been one of unspeakable pleasure to both.

We trust our friends will note and bear in mind the request contained in Mr. Dodds's letter for help from England for his "sale of work" in October.

The Committee are most anxious to find a fit and faithful man to fill the post of Assistant-Chaplain at Rosario, who shall be able to assist Mr. Adams in his increasing labours in that town and district. It is desirable that he should be in full orders, unmarried, or, if married, without a family dependent on him, and ready to start soon for South America. Salary £300 per annum, half of which is guaranteed by the Local Committee. The Rev. G. A. S. Adams and Mrs. Adams, after their brief holiday in England, leave (D.V.) for Rosario on October 2nd.



*The South American Journal* has the following extract:—

“ASUNCION, July 2nd, 1889.—During June there has been an influx of English visitors; chief among them was the Bishop of the Falkland Islands, who, during his brief stay, made friends of all by his unassuming courtesy. His lordship was anxious to meet the wishes of the English community as to having Divine service, but was prevented by the delay in the return of the up-river steamer, by which he travelled to and from the mission station, where Mr. Henriksen is doing good work among the Chaco Indians. Dr. Stirling was disappointed to find that the South American Missionary Society, under whose auspices the said mission is carried on, had so far overlooked the capital of Paraguay, seeing that there is not even yet the nucleus of a church here, and expressed his intention to have this remedied if possible, and also to inquire as to the cause of the neglected condition of the Protestant cemetery here, for the control of which, apparently, no one is responsible. The Bishop took much interest in the educational establishments of the city, especially those with which two American ladies are connected, as well as that conducted successfully by Mr. Villanueva, a Spanish Protestant, who also holds a religious service on Sundays.”

### Paraguay Mission.

BISHOP STIRLING, having visited the mission station in the Paraguayan Chaco, writes:—

“June 21, 1889.



“I am now in the steamer ‘Rio Paraná,’ returning from a visit to the mission station in the Paraguayan Chaco. I fell in with Mr. Henriksen on my way up at Asuncion, where he was engaged in matters affecting the mission. This proved, I think, of much advantage in more ways than one, but especially because it gave us the opportunity of talking well over the prospects and methods of the Indian work before my arrival at the station, and because at Asuncion we were brought into contact with gentlemen who are men of enterprise, having large interests in Paraguay, vast land concessions, and important schemes for the development of the resources of the country by means of railways, of coffee, cotton,



rice, and tobacco plantations on a large scale, and by exportation of various classes of hard wood, forests of which abound in the country.

“The climate and the soil are highly conducive to the growth of such things, not to mention the sugar-cane and oranges, some 300,000 of which latter are part of the golden freightage of this very boat.

“The one thing lacking in Paraguay is an industrial population. To remedy this, immigration on a liberal scale is required, and the various companies interested in the country will do what they can to promote this.

“The war, which closed more than twenty years ago, depopulated the land. A mere remnant survived the tremendous devastation; and this remnant, it is said, was composed in proportions of one man to fifteen women. There are those on board who tell me that tigers and other beasts of prey got so accustomed to human flesh in those terrible days of war that after it was over the scattered villagers lived in terror of their nightly visitations. The villagers themselves were often reduced to live on the bitter oranges, so utterly destitute were they of other food.

“At present I am informed that the disproportion between men and women is numerically much less than it was; and a gentleman whose means of forming an estimate are good, and whose judgment I respect, gave me as his opinion that three to two is about the present proportion, the female element prevailing.

“Yet, as might be supposed, after the finest and most vigorous elements of population had been exhausted in war, the country was not likely to recover quickly from an almost fatal depletion; and it is even to-day too apparent how terrible the catastrophe has been. Vast portions of the land are lying waste and desolate. Except on nearing certain centres of residence, you may travel day after day and scarcely meet a human being. A solitude prevails; and a land fertile and singularly beautiful awaits the coming of the stranger.

“The actual population is not only scanty, but generally of poor physique and very indolent. I spoke of our freight of oranges; these were all put on board by women, and a very picturesque sight it was as they carried them in shallow baskets, containing about fifty each, on their heads, and distributed them in appointed places in the ship. All was done with a grace and precision that surprised me; and without a moment's intermission for  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hours the work went on. I think some 1,100 or 1,200 a minute were put on board; the pace was quick, and the movements rhythmical; there was cheerfulness to the delivery of the latest basketful. And yet the workers were mite-like creatures, and, when looked at separately, seemed fragile and nerveless in the extreme. Here and there was a woman who seemed fully grown and nourished, but generally they were small and weakly, and wanting in beauty. After this exertion they will rest for a few days until the next cargo is ready. As a rule, I am told they are unsteady workers, and seek the first opportunity of enjoying themselves in expending the few cents or dollars they may have acquired.



"Under these circumstances, it is not wonderful that in his world-wide search for profitable investment the capitalist should be found in Paraguay. He is there now, and very much in earnest. The representatives of the wealth of England are there, and some of these it was my good fortune to meet at Asuncion, where, as I have said, I met Mr. Henriksen on my voyage up river to visit the mission which he superintends.

"In the steamer with me was a Mr. C. P. Ogilvie, Vice-President of the Paraguay Land Company, whose head-quarters are at 17 Moorgate Street, London. This Company has some 500 leagues of land in Paraguay, a part of these being in the Paraguayan Chaco; and it so happens that the mission of which Mr. Henriksen is superintendent has been placed on a corner of the Company's land. This fact naturally brought me into conference with Mr. Ogilvie, who commended himself to me by his frank and friendly disposition. . . . The territory which belongs to them in the Chaco is occupied by some three thousand Indians, who have in the assignment of land to the Company by the Paraguayan Government never been considered, except perhaps as *feræ naturæ*. Yet these people have rights as men and as occupiers of the soil. They have a sense of ownership, however ill-defined it may be, and they cannot be dispossessed without violence—which means in these days extermination—unless by fair dealing and preparation of hearts and minds they may be led to welcome future settlers, and to share with them the advantages of civilisation in return for land surrendered to its service.

"Now, as representing the Land Company, Mr. Ogilvie had, of course, to look at things from a business point of view. Yet he seemed to think there was nothing incompatible between his business and that of the mission. If, for instance, the Indian could be induced to work, to adopt civilised habits, to become permanently friendly, and to acknowledge the superior authority of the white man, then his presence would be no detriment to the interests of those who desire to occupy and turn to profitable account the vast area which he calls his country but leaves a waste.

"I have reached Buenos Ayres, but have not time to finish my letter, but to prevent anxiety I send you what I have written, and will follow it up immediately with details and plans.

"I may say I am very hopeful about the work. I think the Indians, as Indians, very good material, and the missionaries seem to have their hearts in their work. Henriksen has secured the confidence of practical men, and we must look for the Divine blessing to give us good returns for our labour.

"WAITE H. FALKLAND ISLANDS."

The Bishop, under date July 2, sends for the consideration of the Committee alternative plans for the consolidation of our mission, and dwells on the duty of our Church, in obedience to our Lord's command, to spread over these poor Indians her sheltering wings of mercy; and further writes concerning them;—



“ I come now to the Indians themselves. It has been my misfortune to hear them constantly abused and disparaged, spoken of, in fact, with such contempt that I began to fancy they must be of a lower type than the natives of Tierra del Fuégo. When the mission was about to be practically taken in hand by the Committee, I confess to having regarded it as a forlorn hope, to be undertaken more as a protest against the barbarous cruelty practised upon the Indian races, and against the policy of extermination now and for long in force, than as a work likely to be very successful from a missionary point of view. I have now a more cheerful and hopeful spirit. I consider the Indians of the Paraguayan Chaco an interesting, and, to myself, attractive race. They remind me of my old friends at Tierra del Fuégo, but they are superior to them, and far more promising subjects to deal with. Somehow I have an affection for the Indian, and whenever thrown in his way I feel as if I should like to stop with and help him on in the path of life. It was to me, therefore, greatly interesting to be brought into contact, even for two or three days, with the natives in the Gran Chaco. It gratified me also to notice the personal interest taken in them by each of your missionaries. Mr. Henriksen, Mr. Robins, and Mr. Bartlett had a manifest pleasure in dealing with them, and spoke of them in the kindest, pleasantest way. When their language has been acquired, and closer access to their hearts and minds results, I have little doubt but that the influence of the missionary will reach far and wide for good. At present the use of Spanish and of a few words of Guarani provides an important, but imperfect, medium of communication and of confidence.

“ The Cacique of the district where the station is impressed me favourably. He has lost an eye, torn out by the claws of a tiger I was told; but notwithstanding this, his appearance and bearing led me to respect him. He considers himself the lord of the land within a certain range, and we were on it without having made any acknowledgment of his rights, and had treated him no better than the humblest member of his tribe. This I did not consider just in itself, and, furthermore, I thought it might lead to disputes and conflict hereafter. I therefore asked what he would be content with as a yearly tribute, and he said a *mare*. This would entitle us to sow and reap and graze on the lands, and to cut down all the timber we want. I authorised Mr. Henriksen to give him two *mares* annually, and to pay up for the past year, or for the nine months, we had been there. This gave great satisfaction, and will, I hope, pave the way for friendly contract with other Indians. The chiefs being acknowledged and treated with respect, there will be less jealousy of settlers on their land, and the Indians being invited to labour, and being duly remunerated, will, I trust, gradually become amenable to our influence and accept our civilisation. This or extermination will inevitably take place; but I have great hope that the opportunity of making known to these tribes ‘the Grace of God, which bringeth Salvation,’ will not be in vain, and that if it be availed of now, and zealously, great good may be accom-



plished before the wave of immigration breaks upon the coasts of an unprepared people.

"The mission house is of most humble appearance, as airy as a bird-cage. No luxuries have been indulged in. The floor is of earth. Within, hanging from the thatched roof, are huge blacksmith's bellows, a dozen pairs of boots and shoes, very mildewy, various implements, &c. Around the room are boxes and cases containing clothes and books, and stores of all kinds; a table stands in the middle. A camp bedstead for two, and some boards for sleeping on, make up the greater part of the furniture. I had a snug mosquito-curtained bed inside; two besides me slept within; but although the nights were really cold, Mr. Henriksen and Mr. Bartlett slept outside, for the sake of giving me, I fear, more space in the house.

"I wished my visit to be remembered by the Indians pleasantly. A special supply of beef was, therefore, provided, and rations were served out to the Indians present. Hitherto they had received nothing except for work done.

"Mr. Henriksen explained to them the unusual benevolence, and you may be sure it was acknowledged with enthusiasm. But very specially he impressed upon them the object of the mission, and the great desire we had to do them good by instructing them in the law of Christ. The Cacique seemed wholly favourable; but we must be prepared for caprice and irregularities of conduct, and the unreasonable impulses to which savages are subject.

"WAITE H. FALKLAND ISLANDS."

## The "Allen Gardiner" Mission Vessel.



APTAIN WILLIS writes:—

"Sandy Point, June 12, 1889.

"We left Keppel on April 4 with 50 sheep and some potatoes, also goods per Mr. Aspinall. Owing to bad weather, we did not leave Tea Island, where we cut tussock and watered until the 16th, arriving at Harborton on the 25th, when we landed Miss Bridges, and 20 sheep, eight of which we owed to Mr. Bridges, and the remainder we exchanged for wethers for Victoria, &c. We found all well at Wollaston, arriving at 2 A.M. on the 29th, leaving again on May 1. Called at Harborton for two passengers for England. Arrived at Ooshooia on the 6th, landing 16 live and 1 dead sheep. We left for this port on the 14th, and had much bad weather, also calms, so that 28 days were occupied in the passage. We have partly loaded to-day, and hope to finish and start to-morrow. I have taken in the goods from London.



## Sao Paulo and Santos.

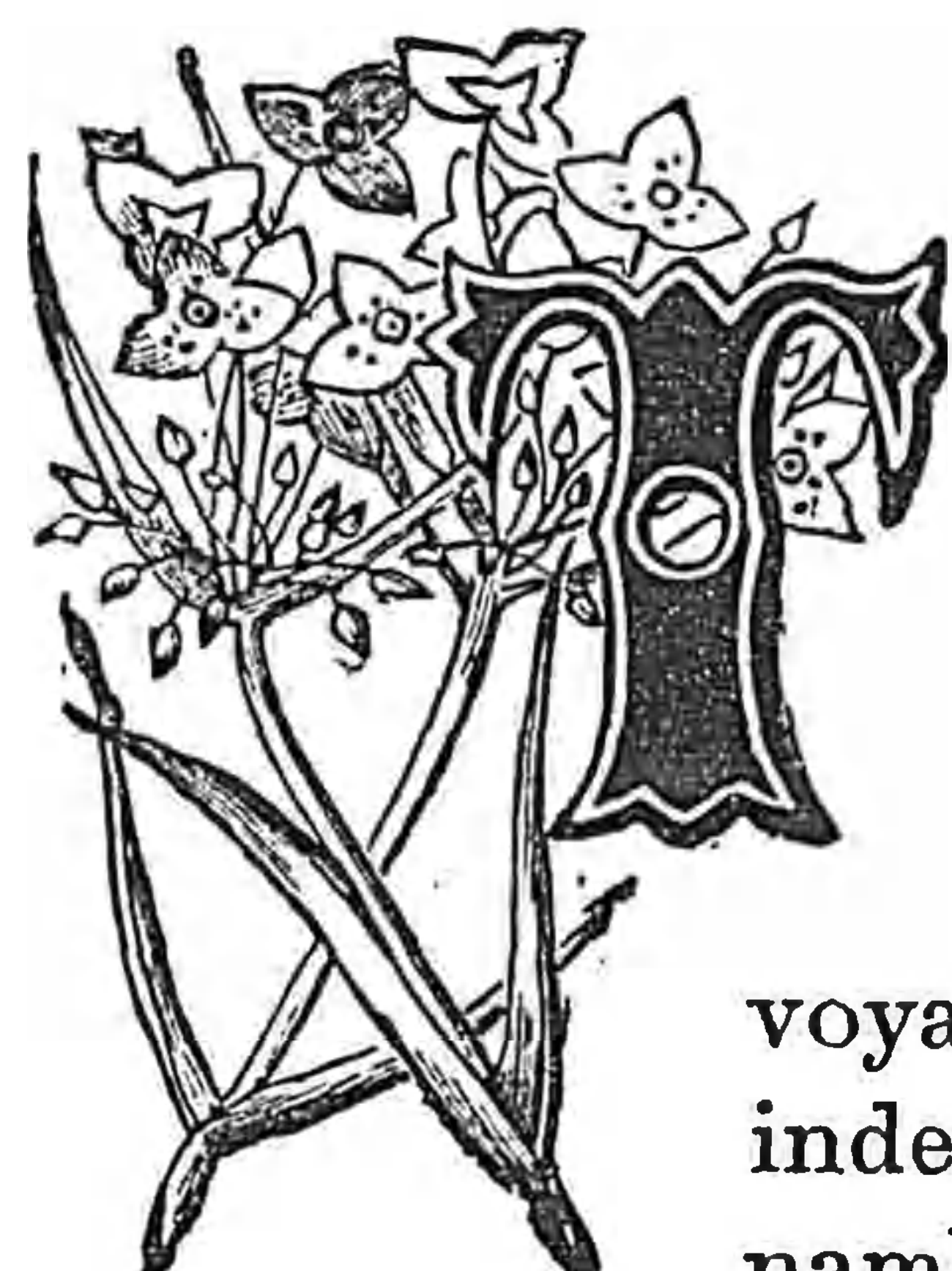


THE REV. F. E. R. HOLLES writes:—

*“Sao Paulo, Brazil, June 2, 1889.*

“ I suppose by this time you are expecting a line from me, if only to know that we are really here, and that the services are being held at the church. Well, the Lord gave us a very beautiful voyage, the weather being exceptionally good, even through the Bay, and when we reached the Line there was a beautiful breeze, which had the effect of making the atmosphere very much cooler, and this was not at all objectionable, especially in port, where we felt the heat to be much greater than when at sea. There is nothing of more than ordinary importance to report of the voyage. We arrived at Santos on Saturday, the 18th of May, and reached Sao Paulo the same evening, and were met at the railway station by a large number of the English people, and finally arrived at the hotel, where we stayed eight days. On Sunday, May 19th, we had two services at Sao Paulo, in the morning at 11 and in the evening at 7, when there were about 34 present at each service. The following Thursday we had a choir practice, when there were very few present, but we were much cheered at seeing about 79 at the evening service on Sunday, the 26th. We now on Sunday get between 70 and 80 at the evening service, excepting when there is a sharp frost, which prevents some who come from a distance. Last Sunday we had about 90. We hope shortly to get a large Sunday School, and also to organise meetings during the week. Before passing to other things I must not forget to tell you that the Church Committee kindly convened a public meeting to present us with an address of welcome about the second week we were here, which, of course, was most encouraging to us, and we trust will stimulate us in the work the Lord has led us to undertake.

## Araucanian Mission.



THE REV. J. R. TYERMAN writes:—

*“ St. Andrew's Parsonage, Lota, Chili,  
“ July 1, 1889.*

“ I am sure you will be glad to know of our safe arrival in Chili on Sunday, June 23. The voyage, so far as concerns the weather, was pleasant; indeed, we had fine days nearly the whole time. At Pernambuco I visited the family of Mr. Walker, the sailors' missionary. It being Sunday morning, he was away holding service on



board ship. I was sorry not to see him, as the R.M.S. 'Potosi' only remained a few hours in that port. Mr. Walker was highly spoken of by both natives and English to whom his name was mentioned. At Rio de Janeiro we stayed longer. I soon found out Mr. Hooper, at the Sailors' Home, with whom I spent the day. He seems to be doing a quiet and steady work, and is held in respect by the people. The work of dealing with sailors such as those I saw in the Home is by no means an easy one, much tact, patience, and prayerful perseverance being required. The scenery about here is admittedly very fine, but the great heat, coupled with the unpleasant odour from the town, caused me to feel glad that I was bound south.

"At Monte Video I visited some English friends, and communicated with the Bishop through his agents. Soon after leaving the River Plate the weather began to be much colder, and in the Straits of Magellan the mountains on either side had much snow on them, and glaciers were seen at frequent intervals. On arriving at Sandy Point I learned that the 'Allen Gardiner' had left only three days before our arrival. I wrote from here a few words of good cheer to Mr. Aspinall, and an Argentine Government agent, who was going to Ooshooia, promised to deliver the letter for me. As we were steaming through a narrow part of the Straits we saw what was, to me, the most interesting sight of the voyage, viz., a canoe containing six Indians. I was early on deck trying to find signs of them with my glass, and was soon rewarded for my diligence, I being the first to discover their whereabouts by the smoke from their fire. As the canoe approached the captain very kindly stopped the engines and ordered meat, biscuits, tobacco, &c., to be given them. As soon as they were alongside they commenced to shout and gesticulate. Their chatter reminded one of so many parrots. 'Capitan capitan, galleta galleta, tabac tabac, pipa pipa, aguardiente,' &c. In return for the provisions lowered to them they passed up a few skins. One of the passengers threw down to them a military coat richly embroidered with gold lace. This was quickly put on by one of the poor women. A few minutes and they are away. But let us take a final glimpse at them. As one beholds the sight, so exciting and full of interest, who can help being moved with pity? See that frail bark canoe, very leaky, requires constant baling. The weather is bitterly cold; we are surrounded by snow-clad mountains, and here we see these poor creatures shivering in the wet and flimsy canoe, some of them being entirely destitute of clothes. Look at that little child as it squats there in the water; it may have seen eight of these rigorous winters, but still it remains quite naked! Some of them looked like demons rather than human beings, and they are allowed still to remain without the blessings of Christian civilisation, to the shame of the Christian Church be it said. This visit of the Indians seemed to cause much merriment to the passengers and crew, but the sight and the reflections thereon only filled me with sadness; and while thinking of what these same Indians were capable of, if only they had the Gospel of salvation taken to them, I



called out to the captain, who was on the bridge, 'Captain, I would rather spend my life in civilising and blessing these poor people than I would be Admiral of the British Fleet.' I trust that the time will come when we shall have a mission to these Indians, which mission might be worked from Sandy Point.

"The scenery all through the Straits was magnificent ; but we were not sorry when, on emerging into the Pacific Ocean, the ship's head was to the north, and so to a warmer clime. A few days more and we were abreast of Lota, in a thick fog, on Sunday morning, June 23. Later on we anchored in the bay at Coronel, where I disembarked, borrowed a horse, and was soon galloping away a distance of seven miles to see my friend, the Rev. J. A. Dodds, our chaplain at Lota, whom, with his family, I found well, and I need not say they gave me a hearty welcome. The next morning we rode thirty miles to Talcahuano, where my family disembarked. Later on they were taken to Lota, where they are spending a short time at the Parsonage. In the course of a few days I got my boxes through the Custom-house, and sent away to the interior at Government expense. All this proved a most difficult and trying business, and had it not have been for the kindness of an English gentleman taking me by the hand and assisting me, I should have been in serious trouble and put to much more expense. I have received a hearty welcome everywhere, and have found people generally very kind and obliging. Yesterday I had the privilege of preaching in Lota Church in the morning, and in the afternoon we mounted our horses and rode to Coronel, where I again preached. Now we are busily engaged in our preparations for going to the interior. Mr. Dodds and I leave early to-morrow morning, with the intention of making a thorough tour of inspection in the camps, visiting the colonists, and of deciding where to locate the new mission. It is impossible to say how many days we shall be absent. I hope that the iron parsonage will soon arrive, as I find there will be no place in the interior in which we can live until our own house is ready.

"I am thankful to say we are all in good health, and eagerly looking forward to the commencement of our new work. During the voyage I held three services—*i.e.*, one in the first saloon and two in the second—and did not let slip the opportunity of doing missionary work amongst the Spanish emigrants on board. I am glad to say that my Spanish has easily come back to me, and I can talk quite freely ; this is, of course, an immense advantage.

"As we expected, on arriving at this season of the year, when there is so much rain, we have deep mud everywhere. In some places the poor cattle can scarcely drag their burdens over the roads. How we shall be able to travel in the camps remains to be seen. I will send you a full report on our return. Our hearty thanks are given to the Father of all mercies for His protecting care, and we ask your prayers that the good work for the Master which we are now privileged to begin may continue and abound in fruitfulness.

"JOHN R. TYERMAN."



## LOTA.

The Rev. J. A. Dodds writes :—

*“ St. Andrew’s Parsonage, Lota, Chili,  
“ July 2, 1889.*

“ We were heartily glad to see Mr. Tyerman, and to renew old friendship, and make the acquaintance of his wife and family. This feeling is, I am sure, mutual. I am greatly cheered by his presence and companionship, and feel devoutly thankful to Almighty God, our Father, that our brother has been sent out to be my neighbour.

“ Now my object in writing to you this time is to bring to your notice, and to the notice especially of the readers of our Magazine and the workers for our Mission, that we are about shortly to hold our annual bazaar, or sale of work. One kind friend at home remembered us last year, and sent us a very acceptable and valuable box of useful and fancy articles, which was a great help indeed, and aroused great interest among the workers here. Would the same kind friend, and others beside, send us a little help in this way? We should be glad to have some work from home.

“ We hope to have our good Bishop here about the time the sale will take place, in which case we hope his Lordship will open the sale himself. We think the sale will take place about the end of October. If some of our friends will help us we shall be most thankful, and I would suggest that they be sent out without delay, so as to be in time.

“ I really must now take some rest before starting on our journey, so will postpone more information upon the work of this pastorate, which is daily becoming more interesting, till a future time, perhaps next mail.

“ JAS. ALLAN DODDS.”

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## England and her Colonial Episcopate.

A SERMON PREACHED ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1889, IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY, BY THE VEN. ARCHDEACON FARRAR, D.D., ON THE OCCASION OF THE CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF TASMANIA.

“ Instead of thy fathers thou shalt have children, whom thou shalt make princes in all lands.”—*Ps. xlv. 16.*

(Continued).

Why need I pause to mention such holy and humble men of heart as Bishop Bedell and Bishop Ken amid the moral waste of the seventeenth century? or what need is there to point to the sweet and saintly figure of Bishop Thomas Wilson or of Bishop Berkeley, to whom the satirist attributed “every virtue under heaven” during the torpor of the eighteenth century.



Is it not enough to show that during all these centuries Wisdom has been justified of her children, and that in our age also they have maintained their spiritual nobleness? "How beautiful upon the mountains have been the feet of them that brought good tidings, that published peace!" Not for a moment do we forget the humblest of our missionaries. We think of New Zealand and—

With furrowed brow and eye serenely fair,  
The calm wind wandering o'er the silver hair,  
His arm uplifted and his wasted eye  
Fixed in deep rapture on the golden sky,

the figure of Samuel Marsden rises before us. We think of Schwartz, and Carey, and Marshman, and Henry Martyn, in Hindustan; of Williams, the martyr of Erromango in Polynesia; of the lonely death-bed of David Livingstone at Ulanda. But in all these lands the humble Bishops also have placed themselves in the very forefront of toil and peril, and have done a work which it is only possible for Bishops to achieve. We think of India, and we recall the fair spirit of Reginald Heber, the quiet wisdom of George Cotton; of Newfoundland, and we recall the apostolic labours of Bishop Feild for thirty-five years; of New Zealand, and the image of Selwyn seems to rise before us; of Sierra Leone, and we know how three English Bishops died there in seven years, each stepping where his predecessor had fallen. Nor have they all passed away to join the more in number. How many a true servant of Jesus Christ, how many a brave and self-denying standard-bearer of the Cross, did we see when the Bishops of the Lambeth Conference met last summer in this Abbey! We saw that saintly and beloved old man, the Bishop of Minnesota, who has won the proud title, once borne by the lion-hearted missionary John Eliot, of "the Apostle of the Indians"; *we saw the calm and wise Bishop who, from his home in the stormy Falkland Isles, has charge of many a scattered congregation through all the vast regions of South America*; we saw the Bishop of another race, once a slave-boy, once bartered for a horse, twice for rum and tobacco; his spirit then so broken that he tried to commit suicide; sold to Portuguese traders, rescued by an English vessel, converted, educated, meeting and converting his parents after twenty-five long years, the first negro Bishop whom the world has seen. And among the prelates of England and Australia and the West Indies whom we have among us as the consecrating Bishops this day there is one who has planted the rose of Sharon in the cold sub-Arctic wastes, and through whose blessed ministrations the word of the Gospel of Peace has come to many a poor Indian tribe, once degraded and cannibal, in their wigwams on the bleak shores of Hudson's Bay.

5. Yes, and more even than this. If the blood of martyrs be the seed of the Church, is it nothing that even in a century of such luxury



and such materialism as this we have seen the aureole of martyrdom shining softly round the brows of Bishops whom we have known? In the last twenty-two years no less than three such martyrs have been taken from the ranks of the colonial Episcopate. In 1862 a dying man ministering to the dead under an acacia-tree in feverous swamps of Africa, read as much as he could of the Burial Service, in the deepening gloom of a tropical twilight, over the body of Bishop Charles Mackenzie. That martyr had died, but thirteen months after his consecration, delirious, fever-stricken, on the malarious banks of the River Shire. In 1870, floating, under the burning sunlight, over the blue waves of the Pacific tide, a boat bore from the shores of Nukapu the lifeless body of Bishop Coleridge Patteson, stabbed with five wounds, the knotted palm-branch on his breast, a smile as of heaven upon the pallid lips. In 1885 died in Equatorial Africa a young man in the prime of life and strength, full of fun, full of vigour, full of high spirits. He had given up home, and all its wealth and happiness, to be the messenger of heaven through those dreary and horrible regions. He had been often lost in the jungle; often starving; stung by swarms of bees; in constant peril of wild beasts; advancing alone and unarmed to face men whose venomous arrows were poised and trembling upon the string, ready in an instant to smite him with a death of agony; in the midst of savages, brutal and revolting; holding not his life dear unto himself, and all for the love of Christ. Yet "so full was my trust in Christ, that I laughed amid the very agony of my situation." I have had in my own hand the little *Churchman's Almanac*, in which the young martyr wrote his last words from day to day. On October 29 he wrote, "I can hear no news, but I was held up by the 30th Psalm, which came to me with great power. A hyæna howled near me last night, smelling the sick man, but I hope he is not to have me yet." The ink was scarcely dry on those last words, when, singing hymns, he was led out of the filthy hut in which he had been imprisoned to die for his Master's sake. Yes, thank God, even the life of this nineteenth century has been redeemed and ennobled by the imperial purple of martyrdom. "We still ring true," says a great writer, "when anything strikes home to us, and though the idea that everything should pay has infected our every purpose, there is still a capacity of noble passion left in the heart's core of Englishmen, and there is hope for the nation while this can be said of it."

Such, in age after age, has been the Episcopate, and above all that which corresponds most nearly in all its conditions to our Episcopate in the colonies. Nor can God have given it a nobler mark of His blessing than in putting into the happy hands of these Bishops the palm of martyrdom. And you, dear friend and fellow-worker, almost my son in years and now my father in spiritual dignity, you, too, in the Providence of God, are now called forth to join that noble company of men, whose



prelacy has so often been a pre-eminence of toil. In the terrible hour of England's agony your father, as much as any man, helped to save India for us in the great mutiny ; and we know that you, his eldest son, have inherited his righteous and sterling qualities, and are, as he was, a man who feareth God and worketh righteousness. From the manly games and youthful happiness of a famous English school, from the serious studies of one of the greatest of English colleges, from the daily and almost crushing anxieties of a densely crowded London parish—tried in all these positions and not found wanting—you will go forth to lands under the Southern Cross “to fight God's battles and His work pursue.” You will be helping to build up the Church in those antipodes of which older Fathers denied the existence. You will bid to your nearest and your dearest a long farewell ; and often, in far distant days, in the land of your exile, the eye may fill with the gracious dew of tears, as thoughts of home rise into a memory which can never be dimmed. Even of its dear, familiar outward scenes you will say—

Green fields of England ! wheresoe'er  
Across the watery waste I fare,  
Your image in my heart you bear,  
Green fields of England everywhere.

And how much more may you feel the loss when, haply, in that far distant land—having left mother and brethren and sisters and house and lands for Christ's sake and the Gospel's—it may be your hap to hear “heartshaking news in long-accumulated arrears” ; and perhaps some letter from England may tell you of the death of those whom you have loved, whose last farewell you will not have heard, whose face haply you shall see on earth no more. But when you lift your gaze to that bright constellation of the southern night may you ever see in the Cross of Christ the sign whereby you shall be able to conquer and to endure ; the emblem of that absolute humility and that absolute self-sacrifice which will be, I trust, the very keynote of your Episcopate. You will go to maintain among our kin beyond the sea—those kin who, as the Heir to the Crown has truly said, should be as dear to us as though they lived in Kent or Sussex—the standard of true holiness. You will go to uphold in all its purity and preciousness and in all its power over the lives of men, that faith, once delivered to the saints, which has made England the kingdom of one book, and that book the Bible. And what other charge, dear friend, can the Angel of this our Church of England give to you save that which the aged prisoner of the Lord addressed to the young Bishop more than eighteen centuries ago ? “I charge thee in the sight of God and of Christ Jesus who shall judge both the quick and the dead : preach the word, be instant in season, out of season ; reprove, rebuke, exhort with all long-suffering. Be sober in all things ; suffer hardships ; do the work of an Evangelist ; make full proof of thy ministry.” Or how,



again, can the Angel of our Church more deeply encourage you, save by the promise which He Who walketh in the midst of the seven golden candle sticks addressed to the Angel of the Church of Smyrna, "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life." May God's Spirit breathe over you His invisible consecration! May Christ's presence support you in all dangers, strengthen you in all temptations! May He be with you and with those whom you love! May He teach you for His sake to bear all things; may His protecting presence glide before you like a pillar of fire—whose dark side shall not be turned upon you, no, not even when "at last it ringeth to evensong"—when the long day's work is over, and you begin to enter the valley of the shadow, where still you shall fear no evil, for His rod and His staff shall comfort you!

## The Mountain Pass and its Contents.



THE REV. A. L. SPARKES writes the following interesting sketch of one of his many long journeys between Cordoba and Tucuman:—

"At about six o'clock the horses I had engaged on the previous evening were at the door with the guide. We took with us provisions for the day, which the guides in this country are very ingenious in packing. The morning was hazy, foreshadowing a hot day. After the usual South American early 'coffee,' we set out for the pass, the entrance to which was visible across a plain about half-a-mile in breadth. This plain is a very high one, for Chamlicha itself is 1,752 feet above the sea-level, according to the railway engineer's returns. Upon this plain there are no annuals or small plants of any kind, except here and there a climbing stephanotis winding round the cactus and presenting its white waxy flower on every side. The ground is covered with trees of a medium height, nearly all of the same kind, with pinnate leaves and long sharp spines. The branches grow somewhat low down upon the stem, and these spines would present an insuperable obstacle to a horseman who ventured from the beaten track. About halfway across this plain we met a stream flowing over numerous pebbles of all sizes and colours, some rounded limestone, others worn blocks of red granite. The horses entered this stream, and, carefully selecting the best path amongst the pebbles, they followed it round its many turnings until we reached the side of a mountain covered with trees to its very summit, amongst which the cactuses stand out conspicuously like so many bare and naked rods in the far-distant height. The sound of the horses' feet at last began to form an echo, which, as we proceeded, grew louder and louder, till at last



we saw an almost perpendicular mountain in front of us, which had formed the plane from which the sound had rebounded. Here was the entrance. We turned to the left, as does the current, but it began to change its sound from that of a ripple to a subdued hiss. The road rises about 100 feet, and after this there were no trees over our heads, and we saw the inside of the pass for the first time. On our left the rock is bare for 50 feet; above that height the shrubs are so dense that it appears impossible to push a walking-stick into them. The bare rock is free from both moss and lichen; it is greenstone granite containing large scales of mica, some of them half-an-inch in diameter. On our right the stream was close by; we could hear it but we could not see it, for it was completely hidden by the leaves of the water-melons which grow on its banks. Beyond this, on the right, is an irregular piece of ground, narrow, but running parallel with the stream, and covered with cactuses, with here and there a large white flower having the form of a star. This piece of ground forms the foreground for the other side of the pass, which is yet about 200 yards in width, but fast getting narrower. We followed the stream for another mile, and the pass was closing gradually upon us. The distance showed no opening; the hiss of the stream began to have a lower pitch, but it is still invisible on account of the water-melons. Not only leaves are visible now, but we see here and there a melon itself. The rocks here are quite different in their nature—still granite, it is true, but its colour is red, and it is lying about in gigantic blocks which would outwit the very Cyclopians themselves if they tried to move them. The rocks, where they are bare, are of a dark grey colour, and a light brown lichen finds its habitat on nearly every naked spot. The pass now is so narrow that a strong man could throw a stone across it, and its direction lies nearly east and west. There is not a sound to be heard above that of the stream, which has now assumed a roar, and soon we see it visible in a cascade about ten feet in height. Round us are hundreds of coloured butterflies, so peculiar; they all appear to have tails like little humming-birds, and their mode of flight is quite different from their relatives of the plain. We succeed at last in catching one; the apparent tail is nothing more than long spurs on the hind parts of its wings. We mount a steep gradient, about 100 yards in length, and here at first we have the hiss of the stream again in place of the roar; then all is silent, and before us is a circular plain surrounded by mountains without any apparent opening. The diameter of this plain is about 200 yards. We dismount here and have part of our provisions, concluding the repast with a melon gathered from the stream. What a lovely place! Every plant, every tree different. Species of eucalyptus, some with large leaves; a dozen varieties of leguminose shrubs, some in bloom, some with dehiscent legumes, all leaves pinnate, but no spines nor thorns; air plants in bloom, the flowers unusually small, but with bright colours. The verbena, which is now over for this season upon



the plain, is here in full bloom, but its flowers are purple instead of scarlet. Here are a hundred flowers which we never saw before, but which would take a week to classify. The *stephanotis* alone seems to suffer up here, for its waxy white has become a sickly yellow. Here is a bare rock ; it appears to be almost pure mica, for there are loose scales upon it large enough for window-panes. Blocks of basalt—quite different from that of Europe, for it is free from the small cavities which distinguish it there—enormously heavy, and sounding like metal when dropped upon another stone.

“ We leave this beautiful spot by a narrow opening in the mountains, and pass some distance through what appears to be an outlet made by the hand of man. It is about 20 feet wide, and perfectly straight for a quarter of a mile. The horses’ hoofs make a noise on the hard rock, which produces a musical sound by resonance between the sides of the pass. We come again to the stream and its water-melons, and across it we see smoke rising high, vertically, in the air. This must be a human habitation. The smoke is on the opposite side of the stream, but we follow our track until we reach a number of ranchos. Here the scene again changes ; the bushes are covered from top to bottom with the Passion-flower, many flowers remaining, but the number of large round balls which are visible, and the many faded leaves, show that its season for flowering is nearly over, for these balls are the seed vessels of the plant. We cross the stream, and a large number of Europeans greet us. This is the waterworks. The engineer received us kindly, explained the work, and gave all the information asked for. There are 23 Europeans engaged, but not an Englishman amongst them.

“ After a stay of about half-an-hour we proceeded along the pass. The scenery became more grand as we penetrated further, but the flora became less interesting until we came into the region in which the kaolin or china clay is found. Here were flowers very much resembling the acacia, on a plant belonging to the order *Labiatae*, and the leaves gave a perfume very much resembling peppermint. The butterflies were quite different from those we had seen lower down the pass—very small indeed, but their wings were black with a serrated white edge.

“ We reached the kaolin works. The majority of the employés were native Spaniards, but the managers were both Englishmen. I was much interested with the very primitive mode of collecting the clay, and still more so with the mode of washing it. In the kaolin pits in Devonshire a man would collect and wash a ton in about the same space of time as a man here requires for a hundredweight ; but the fault is not in the man, but in the defective apparatus, and the bad division of labour.

“ I made a collection of small stones which had been filtered from the clay in washing, or had been thrown up in getting these stones from the stream into which they were placed after the process. These were very small crystals of Iceland spar, as it is called, better known to chemists as



crystallised sulphate of calcium. No large piece could be found, but by carefully observing an object in a bright light I could distinctly see evidences of double refraction. Pieces of mica and limestone of nearly every colour were amongst this waste, as well as a few very nicely formed crystals of silica in the form of rock spar.

“The kaolin is transported in bags from the pass by an outlet on the southern side, and then by a tramway to the railway. It is then carried to Buenos Ayres, and used at the Buenos Ayres china works.

“After gathering specimens of the flowers which were new, we set off again. I was told that there was an Indian village about a mile further on. As I had never seen a native Indian village, I decided to take the opportunity of paying it a visit. This part of the journey was less pleasant than the former, for the sun shone directly into our faces, and there was no shade whatever. Parrots were seen here in thousands, notwithstanding the great height, and the trees contained their nests. We kept to the stream, still partly covered with melons.

“Smoke rising in the distance told us of our approach, and we soon came in sight of the ranchos. One part of the village was enclosed by stakes about six feet high, placed close together. The ranchos were simply wretched, even in comparison with those of the plain. The men were nearly naked, the children quite so, but there were not above half-a-dozen men to be seen. The first impression I had of them by their grimaces and shouts was, that they were very hostile to us, especially when I went to look over the row of stakes. One man took out his long knife, and I did not like the way he twisted it about in his fingers, so I withdrew some distance, and taking from my pocket a large bundle of cigarettes, which had been given to me at the hotel in lieu of change, I threw them over. There was at once a scramble for them, and I could tell by their noises that they were pleased. We turned to go back, but were followed by about half-a-score women with maté pots and melons. The guide drank maté, and I pretended to do so, and we both ate of their melons. Their shouts I could not understand, but the guide told me they meant ‘Come again soon.’ These poor people live in the most squalid condition—if I say most horribly filthy condition, I should not exaggerate.

“We again started and made the best of our way towards Chamlicha. We passed one place at which I felt alarmed. The narrow defile was enclosed by steep rocks, which appeared to consist of nothing but detached pieces of rock, the smallest several tons in weight. The report of a gun would, I should say, bring many of them down across the path.

“When near the entrance of the pass a heavy shower overtook us, and we had to take shelter under a large tree. Here a curious sight met the eye. Not far away was a tree which began to close its leaves as soon as a spot of rain fell upon them. In five minutes all its leaves were closed



"But how came the melons to grow wild by the stream for nearly twelve miles? The secret is not difficult to find out. In the Indian village melons form the chief part of the food of the inhabitants. These people, after eating the melons, throw the skins and seeds into the stream. The seeds float and become attached to the bank and grow there. How wonderfully nature arranges for the reproduction of such things!

"Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow."

"A. L. S."

## The Loss of the "Cotopaxi."



AT Liverpool, on June 11, the stipendiary magistrate, with Captains Wilson and Bragg as nautical assessors, opened an inquiry, as directed by the Board of Trade, into the circumstances attending the loss of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamship "Cotopaxi," which occurred in Smyth's Channel, Straits of Magellan, on April 15 last.

Mr. Paxton, who represented the Board of Trade, stated the circumstances. The "Cotopaxi" left Liverpool for Valparaiso on March 6, with a general cargo, 98 hands, and 102 passengers. On April 8, when off Cape Holland, in the Magellan Straits, she came into collision with the German steamer "Olympian," and had to be beached and repaired, but was able to proceed on the 12th. On the 13th they came to anchor in Smyth's Channel. At 6.30 next morning she again proceeded, and arrived in due course off the entrance to the Gulf of Trinidad. Having regard to the state of the weather and the damaged condition of his vessel, the captain resolved to proceed northward by means of Smyth's Channel, which would afford him shelter. At 5.30 that night they anchored off Fort Grappler, and at 9 o'clock the next morning they went slowly to the English Narrows, which was passed at 2.10 P.M. The master went into the chart room to have lunch, leaving the second officer in charge. At 2.14 P.M., according to the second officer, Marques Island was passed on the port side, distant one mile, and at 2.28, without any warning, the vessel struck on a sunken rock. The captain ordered the engines to be stopped, and saw that the vessel was sinking, and would go down in a very short time. The boats were at once lowered, and everyone on board was landed safely on Wellington Island. There they were taken on board a German steamer named the "Setos," and the passengers eventually reached their destination by the "John Elder," another of the company's steamers.

Mr. Henry William Hayes, master, was examined, and a telegram was produced from the owners' agents in Valparaiso, stating that the presence of an unknown reef in Smyth's Straits, where the vessel foundered, had been verified. Captain Hayes stated that he had requested the commander of Her Majesty's ship "Acorn" to endeavour to verify the existence of the rocks, and the telegram was in consequence of that



request. In reply to Mr. Paxton, witness stated that the channel where the ship sank was used by merchant vessels and war ships of all nations. After the vessel struck, the first four boats were loaded with women and children and a few men, and were away from the ship in four or five minutes. The other boats were loaded, and everybody had left the ship in eight minutes. The crew worked silently and without confusion. Witness was the last man to leave, and he had not moved ten feet from her when she sank. The rock must be 19 or 20 feet under water.

The first mate, the second mate, the third officer, and two quarter-masters gave corroborative evidence.

Mr. Dickinson, for Captain Hayes, put in a letter from Rear-Admiral La Torre, of the Chilian Navy, bearing high testimony to the master. A communication was also put in from the passengers. Mr. Dickinson added that the captain and officers were]about to receive presentations from the Mercantile Marine Service Association and others.

Judgment was given on June 12. The Court were of opinion that the master was justified, the weather being clear, in navigating the vessel at full speed. It was not customary, according to the master, to put a look-out on the fore-castle-head during daylight in clear weather, and the second officer was on the look-out on the bridge. The exact position of the rock was in latitude 48'' 44' S., longitude 74'' 25½' W. A telegram was produced corroborating this information, but no further particulars had yet been received. This rock was not marked on the Admiralty chart. The Court considered that there was no default on the part of the master and the second officer, or either of them, in regard to any of the above matters. The Court, however, could not content themselves with this remark merely, and desired to express their highly favourable opinion of the discipline shown by the master, officers, and crew of the ship in getting the passengers away so speedily from the sinking vessel without loss of life. The magistrate, addressing Captain Hayes, said : " I hope you will get another ship." Captain Hayes : " I believe I am to get another."—*South American Journal*, June 20, 1889.

### Proceedings in the Provinces.



THE paucity in meetings to which we have often alluded as characterising the summer, reaches its culminating point in July ; for though August is still more a holiday month in England, our deputations then begin the Irish work, which, as all our readers know, include a very large proportion of meetings, with or without the magic lantern. At the time we write Mr. Grundy and Mr. Farmer are both at work in Ireland, the former in Co. Donegal, the latter in Co. Cork. Both are encouraged by the hearty way in which the Society is received, and the excellent attendance at the meetings. We are specially glad to hear of the resuscitation of the Waterford auxiliary, after a capital meeting in the Protestant Hall, and the accept-



ance of the hon. secretaryship by Miss K. E. Line, sister of the Rector. We have pleasant memories of what Waterford used to do seventeen or eighteen years ago, and we hope now to see a revival of its early interest in South America. Mr. Farmer speaks warmly of his reception at New Ross, Cahir, and Queenstown. But we must defer writing more particularly of Ireland till we have the registers for August before us.

Turning to England, we acknowledge with gratitude Miss Townsend's successful efforts to gain us an entrance at Tenby, and subjoin a brief account of the meeting Mr. Farmer held there on his way to Ireland. We have always desired to have our Society represented in Tenby ; but though at one time we had considerable support in Pembrokeshire, its principal watering-place now appears for the first time in our list. Mr. Farmer also visited some neighbouring clergy, and addressed the Young Men's Christian Association in Tenby. In July nineteen sermons were preached for the Society in England, and five meetings held in private houses or public rooms, the collections reaching nearly £77, which would give an average of £3. 4s. for each *engagement*. In the south, Colgate, St. Stephen's, Walcot, Holy Trinity, Eastbourne, and Busbridge yielded the best results ; in the Midlands, Alderley Edge, and St. Matthew's, Rugby. Indeed, more than three-quarters of the month's collections came from these six places, the meetings and sermons at the six remaining places producing the balance.

After our last article appeared we were very sorry to hear that our old friend, Mr. Lloyd, had been for some time laid aside from active work. This amply accounts for the presence of Mr. Grundy at Brimscomb in June, but we are glad to be able to add that Mr. Lloyd is beginning to gain strength again, and was able to take full duty once more on August 4.

We may, in conclusion, advert to the loss the Society has sustained by the death of Sir W. Ewart, Bart., M.P. He greatly befriended us in Belfast, and when we formed our Irish Branch he gladly became one of its Vice-Presidents.

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#### SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONS.

On Thursday evening, August 1, a lecture was delivered in the Public Hall by Mr. Thomas Farmer, Metropolitan Lecturer, on the South American Missionary Society. There was a large attendance, the Rector of Tenby being in the chair. The lecture was illustrated by means of a series of views of coast and inland scenery, mission stations, and groups of natives of South America. The wretched condition of some of these native tribes, especially in Tierra del Fuégo, attracted the attention of the late Captain Allen Gardiner, who founded the Mission known by his name,\* and which has since developed into the South American Missionary Society. Captain Gardiner, and all engaged with him, lost their lives in endeavouring to bring Christianity to these people, of whom the late Mr.

\* Patagonian Mission.—[Ed.]



Charles Darwin declared, after seeing them and examining their peculiarities whilst on board the "Beagle," during a voyage along the shores of Tierra del Fuégo, "that the task of improving them would be utterly hopeless; that they were no better than mere animals; and that, in fact, while animals might be taught something, the natives of this region could be taught nothing." Yet a large number of this race, by means of this Society, had been brought under the influence of the Gospel, and were in a state of civilisation, having schools and native teachers. Mr. Darwin lived long enough to see the effects of the work of the Mission, and was one of its chief supporters. The story of the Mission, as told by Mr. Farmer, was most instructive and entertaining, and at its close a collection was made which realised £3. 14s., a donation of 10s. being sent by Dr. Cust Gwynne, who was unable to be present. A hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer and chairman closed the proceedings. Miss Townsend, of Fern House, is the local secretary.—*Tenby Observer*, August 9.

### PRAYER UNION.

THE following are the subjects of prayer and praise for Monday, September 9:—

1. We thank God for cheering news of steady progress at the Indian Mission Stations.

2. We thank God for His gracious protection of the "Allen Gardiner"; and pray for a continued blessing on the Mission Vessel, her captain and crew, during her frequent navigation of dangerous channels in all kinds of weather.

3. We thank God for the safe arrival in South America of the Rev. F. E. R. Holles and the Rev. J. R. Tyerman and their families.

4. We pray that the Holy Spirit may rest upon the Mission work at Chuput, so that both minister and people may have a rich spiritual blessing.

5. We pray for a similar blessing on the Missionaries and their Indian flock at our Industrial Farm, Cranmer Station, Keppel Island.

6. We pray for our seamen in the South American ports, and specially for our Missionaries and their work at Rio and Pernambuco.

### PARCELS FOR MISSION STATIONS.

THE Secretaries acknowledge with warmest thanks the receipt of the undermentioned packages for transmission to South America:—

- |                        |                                 |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 Parcel of Books from | Mrs. Goddard, Clevedon.         |
| 2 Boxes of Clothing ,, | Miss F. Livingstone, Sydenham.  |
| 1 Box of Books         | For Sailors' Mission.           |
| 1 Parcel of Books ,,   | Mrs. Upward, Clapham.           |
| 1 ,, ,,                | Bournemouth.                    |
| 1 ,, Clothing ,,       | Mrs. Powys, Weymouth.           |
| 1 Clock ,,             | Admiral Orlebar (for Ooshooia). |





# SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE, SEPTEMBER 2, 1889.

*Contributions thankfully received from July 25 to August 24.*

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

DONATIONS.					
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Anon., Rugby .....	10	0 0	Beckenham, per Mrs. Stephens ....	2	0 2
"E.S.L.," "an Old Friend," for Para-			Broxbourne and Vicinity, per Miss		
guay.....	100	0 0	Searle (£1. 10s. for Paraguay) ....	14	0 0
"Joy".....	0	1 3	Canterbury, per Miss Williams ....	6	15 11
Lush, W. Vawdry, Esq., In Memory			Cheltenham, per Mrs. Wilson,		
of the late Miss Elizabeth Lush, of			SS., St. James', by Rev.		
Gwinear, Cornwall .....	1	1 0	G. A. S. Adams .....	14	6 6
			Subscriptions.....	5	12 6
				19	19 0
SUBSCRIPTIONS.			Chobham, per Rev. H. S. Acworth..	2	15 0
Anderson, Miss .....	1	1 0	Croydon, per Mrs. Watson, Sale of		
Lockett, Rev. Wm. ....	1	0 0	Work .....	29	10 0
Empson, C., Esq., Sowerby Bridge ..	0	10 0	Dover, per Rev. A. H. Smith, S. by		
			Rev. G. W. Grundy .....	1	16 5
ASSOCIATIONS.			Do., D.R.M., W. Wollaston Knocker,		
METROPOLIS.			Esq. ....	2	12 7
Clapham, St. James', Mrs. Upward..	1	0 0	Eastbourne, per Rev. W. A. Bathurst		
Fulham, Mrs. M. Lupton (coll.) ....	0	10 0	(part offertory), Holy Trinity ....	1	0 0
Kidbrooke, per Mrs. Poulden, J.			Gravesend, per Miss Smart, Sen.....	3	0 0
Macgregor, Esq. ....	3	3 0	Hinton Charterhouse, per Rev. C.		
Do., do., Mrs. Swift, per Mrs. Nelson	2	0 0	Watkins .....	2	17 1
Marylebone, Holy Trinity, "L. E."..	10	10 0	Leamington, Mrs. Phelps, In Memory		
Southwark, St. Peter's, Rev. J. H.			of Rev. Robert Phelps (Matt.		
Johnson .....	0	2 6	xxviii. 19, 20).....	2	0 0
St. Paul's Missionary Society (Messrs.			Paignton, per Miss Derry .....	2	12 6
Hitchcock, Williams, & Co.), per			Rochester, per Miss Drawbridge,		
Mr. L. L. Catt, Hon. Sec. ....	9	0 0	J. Lees, Esq. ....	5	0 0
Do., George Williams, Esq. ....	3	0 0	Thurloxtton, per Mrs. Bartlett ....	0	10 0
Wimbledon, "A Friend" .....	2	0 0	Wadhurst, per Rev. Dr. Codrington,		
			SS. by Rev. G. W. Grundy .....	3	12 6
PROVINCES.			SCOTLAND.		
Felbridge, per Rev. J. Thorp .....	3	13 0	Edinburgh, per Miss M. E. Shand ..	6	0 0
Norbiton, "From a Working Man,"			Do., per do., Juvenile Assoc. for		
for Fuégian Mission.....	2	3 0	Fuégian Mission .....	4	0 6
Alderley Edge, per Rev. J. W. Con-			Glasgow, per J. O. Mitchell, Esq.....	12	1 0
sterdine .....	12	15 8			
Bath, per Rev. H. Bothamley, SS.,			IRELAND.		
St. Stephen's, by Rev. G. W.			Cavan, Derry, Donegal, &c., per Mrs.		
Grundy .....	8	1 1	Gahan .....	10	0 0
Do., per do., additional to Coll. ..	1	10 0			
Do., per do., o/a Subs.....	1	0 0			

## LEAMINGTON ASSOCIATION.

## THE LEAMINGTON BIENNIAL SALE OF WORK

WILL BE HELD (D.V.)

## THE LAST WEEK IN OCTOBER.

The Hon. Secretary, Mrs. MANDELL, 38 Clemens Street, will thankfully receive any contributions of work for this object.



SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE, SEPTEMBER 2, 1889.

**DONEGAL.**

**THE ANNUAL SALE**  
IN BEHALF OF THE  
**SOUTH AMERICAN MISSION**  
WILL (D.V.) BE HELD IN  
**SEPTEMBER.**

Contributions are earnestly requested by Mrs. GAHAN, Maherabeg, Donegal.

---

**CLEVEDON.**

**A SALE OF WORK**  
WILL (D.V.) BE HELD IN  
**SEPTEMBER,**  
AT THE

**PUBLIC HALL, CLEVEDON,**

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

**SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.**

Parcels to be sent to Mrs. GODDARD, Bycullah; or Miss KELLY, Woodbury, Clevedon, Somerset. Please mark prices plainly.

---

**LEE, LEWISHAM, AND BLACKHEATH ASSOCIATION.**

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**THE ANNUAL SALE**  
OF  
**PLAIN & FANCY NEEDLEWORK**

WILL BE HELD (D.V.)

Wednesday and Thursday, October 2 and 3, at  
**INSTITUTE, OLD ROAD, HIGH ROAD, LEE.**

*(Lewisham or Blackheath Station.)*

CONTRIBUTIONS will be thankfully received by the Hon. Secretary, 3 North-rook 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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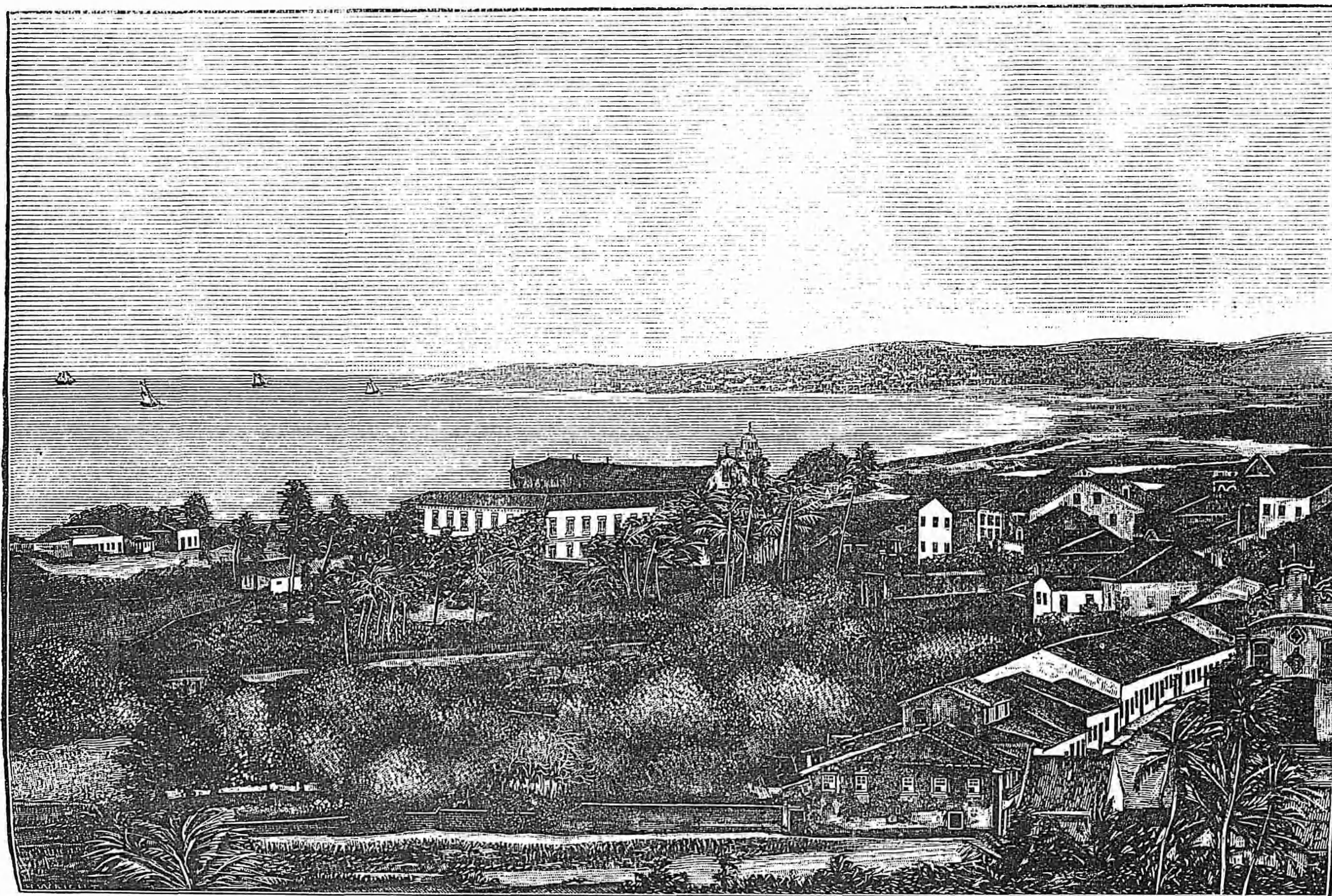
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OLINDA WITH PERNAMBUCO IN THE DISTANCE.

Engraved by J. P. Walker from a drawing by J. P. Walker.



# THE SOUTH AMERICAN

## Missionary Magazine.

OCTOBER 1, 1889.

**S**INCE our last issue letters from South America have been received from the following :—

Bishop Stirling, Monte Video  
(*Aug. 16*).

Allen, Rev. R. (*July 22*).

Aspinall, Mr. E. C. (*July 10*,  
*15*).

Bartlett, Mr. B. O. (*July 19*,  
*Aug. 3*).

Dodds, Rev. J. A. (*July 19, 20*).

Ferguson, Rev. Jas. (*Aug 2*).

Grubb, Mr. W. B. (*June 29*,  
*July 1*).

Henriksen, Mr. A. (*Sept. 5*).

Humble, Rev. Dr. (*Aug. 1*).

Ince, Mr. W. (*May 13*,  
*July 3*).

Lawrence, Mr. J. (*July 10*).

Midgley, Rev. J. (*Sept. 2*).

Robins, Mr. J. C. (*July 28*,  
*Aug. 4*).

Tyerman, Rev. J. R. (*July 20*).

Whaits, Mr. R. (*June 24*).

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

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

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

The total amount received for the month of August was  
£318 7s. 3d.

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





## GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

**W**E are sure every member of our Society will hear with sincere regret of the serious illness of our beloved Chairman of the Finance Committee, D. Couty, Esq., and will sympathise with his family, who, together with Mr. Couty, have been for many years amongst the foremost and most active workers in the cause of the Society. We trust they will also heartily join in the prayer suggested under these circumstances for the Prayer Union.

The Rev. G. A. S. Adams, Mrs. Adams, and family sail (D.V.) for Rosario in the "Galileo" on October 2.

The letters from the Paraguayan Chaco still continue to give us good cheer, and to cause us to bless God for His goodness to us. We trust Mr. Henriksen's illness may prove one of a very passing nature.

We commend the letter of "W. M. R." to the hearty sympathy of naval chaplains and officers, and the inhabitants of seaport towns; and we trust our gleanings from such fields and by such reapers may aid us materially in sowing the seeds of eternal life in South America.

The description which Mr. Holles gives us of the ravages of the yellow fever in Santos must touch every Christian heart, and make us more active in supplying spiritual aids and consolations in a land where life is more than usually uncertain and death more sudden.

Mr. Tyerman's letter, giving an account of his expedition to Quino with Mr. Dodds, and of the latter's undertaking of a spiritual charge at Concepcion at the request of our English people, is most interesting and satisfactory, and we wish them God-speed in their work.

The Society unites with Mr. Aspinall in acknowledging with many thanks the following kind gifts, viz.: From the Rev. H. E. Weatherall, of Valparaiso, \$400, the proceeds of a



bazaar in aid of the Fuégian Mission ; a noble life-boat, field-glass, letter-press and clothing for orphans, &c.

Mrs. Hemmings desires thankfully to acknowledge the receipt of a box of toys for orphans from the New Malden Juvenile Association, per Mrs. H. H. Taylor, and clothing from Miss Clarke, Lincoln.

The Illustrated Sheet Almanac for 1890 is now ready. Price One Penny.

## Southern Mission.

R. J. LAWRENCE writes :—

“ We are now expecting the arrival of the ‘ Allen Gardiner ’ from the Falklands. She has already been absent much longer than we anticipated. Owing to the increased number of natives

at Ooshooia, there has been a greater demand upon our stores. Consequently our provisions are considerably reduced, and we have to economise the little that re-

mains, as we shall have patiently to await the return of the vessel from Sandy Point (which may be several weeks) before we can receive a fresh supply.

“ Since the last opportunity of communication, we have had the pleasure of welcoming to the Mission station a party of Alaculoof Indians. We were not altogether surprised at their arrival, as some of them have previously visited Ooshooia. Once only on a former occasion have we had the opportunity of seeing the women and children. They have travelled many miles on foot, crossing mountains and valleys, and several rivers, some of which are sometimes impassable, the current being too strong to allow of their swimming across. On the present occasion the men only first reached Ooshooia, guanaco skins being their chief covering. The women and children were halting at Lupatia, about eight miles from our settlement. After giving them a warm reception, I suggested their returning with an invitation from me to bring to the Mission station (if possible) the remaining party, including their wives and children. All were pleased with the suggestion and quite willing to acquiesce. Some of our Christian natives volunteered to accompany them. On the following morning they started on their journey, and returned the next evening. Their appearance was exactly the same as the natives of Ooshooia in former times. We clothed them to the best of our ability, but, as there is always a considerable demand, our supply is very limited ; we have to



economise, otherwise we should often be unable to meet the necessities of those who visit us from distant places. The few articles of clothing were thankfully received, and very soon disrobing themselves of their hairy mantles, their outward garb had a more civilised appearance. The resident natives at Ooshooia have shown the Alaculoof Indians all the hospitality in their power, having received them kindly into their own dwellings, thereby causing considerable inconvenience to themselves. The evening after their arrival we had a most interesting meeting in the school-room ; upwards of a hundred natives present. Wishing to give the Alaculoofs a hearty welcome, I gave them a special invitation to attend, and it is very encouraging to know we have one of the same tribe who has been with us ever since their first visit, and who understands sufficient of the Yahgan language to interpret anything I may wish to say to them. We are also fortunate enough to have another native as a permanent resident who can speak both languages fluently. These being present, it was very gratifying to hear them make known to the Alaculoofs, in their own tongue, the wonderful love of God to all people, manifested in the gift of His only begotten Son to be the Saviour of the world. As it is our earnest desire to spread the knowledge of Salvation among the scattered tribes of Tierra del Fuégo, I was enabled to realise more fully what a privilege it is to be the instrument for conveying the Gospel message to the Yahgans in their own tongue, and through them to extend the knowledge of the same to the Alaculoof tribes. To make the evening as profitable and pleasant as possible, we sang several hymns, accompanied by the harmonium. Some of our Christian natives made a few appropriate remarks, particularly alluding to the arrival of the Alaculoofs, and their own condition and circumstances at the present time compared with the past, when they were without any knowledge of the one true God, and without any hope of eternal life and happiness hereafter. Since then we have had several similar meetings. One evening was very happily spent, when we entertained them to tea ; 108 Yahgan and Alaculoof natives were present, and partook of a plain substantial meal, chiefly provided by my dear wife and daughter and Mrs. Hemmings ; after which we had much pleasure in listening to short addresses given by some of our native friends, varied with music. Mr. Ince took an active part in the evening's proceedings, and all felt it to be a season of special encouragement, it being the first time the two tribes had been brought together in this manner and addressed in their own tongue. It was quite evident that the Alaculoof Indians understood what was said, as one of them emphatically replied. We were all interested to notice the great attention of the people to the words of truth spoken to them by their own countrymen. We cannot but believe that such meetings, with the blessing of God, must have good results. When we remember what our duties are, we certainly feel the greatness of our responsibilities. While we would not forget the privilege in being called



to witness for Christ under the 'Southern Cross,' we have cause to hope that this will be the beginning of a good work among the Alaculoof tribes, as those now with us have expressed their desire to remain at the Mission station for a time ; and though they may not become permanent settlers, their visits will be more frequent, as they have manifested their appreciation of the blessings enjoyed as the fruits of the various teaching at the Mission station, Ooshooia.

"J. LAWRENCE."

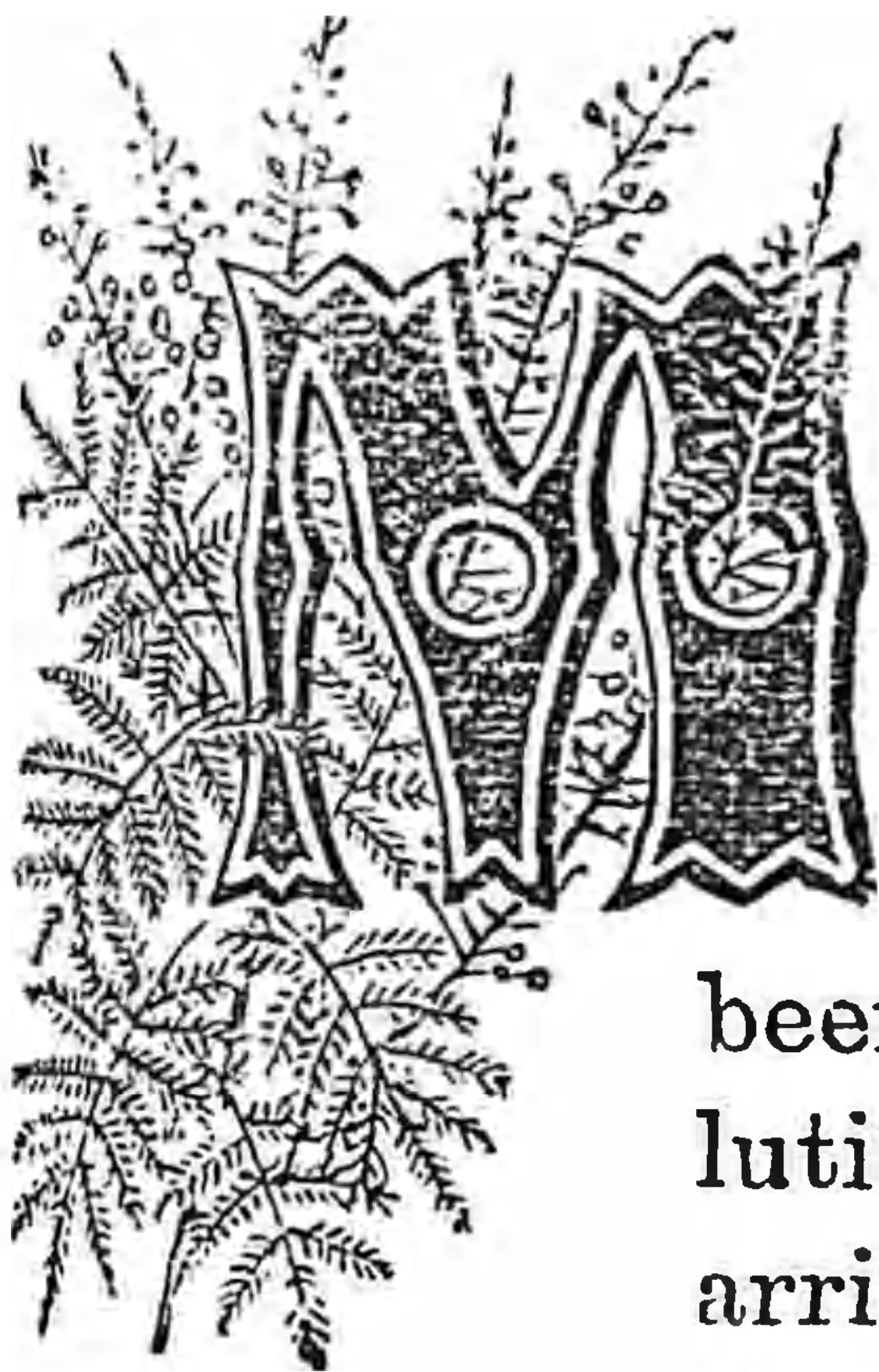
## Paraguay Mission.

R. HENRIKSEN sends the following three letters :—

"*Riacho Fernandez, June 20, 1889.*

"Your kind and welcome letter of March 30 has been duly received, and I have noted the different resolutions passed by your Committee. Your letter just arrived in a time of much depression, but I am glad to say that I am strongly of opinion we have passed at least

the first step of our work in becoming known to the Indians ; so much so that when on former occasions they came to us a few at a time, now they rally round us in larger numbers, and the news has spread all over the neighbouring Chaco that we help them and receive them at our hut. For the last five weeks we have had different groups around us, and to-day there are at least fifty on our premises, all glad and willing to work. I should have written much before this, but we have been very busy, both in herding the animals and also in putting up a wire fence, which I saw was essential to work the cattle easily. Next to that, I was expecting our good Bishop since the middle of last month, having to go down to Concepcion to meet the steamer every Thursday, as his Lordship wished to meet me there. At last I wished to do some errands at Asuncion, and went down there, where I met the Bishop on the 6th inst., and travelled with him up here, where we arrived on the 11th. The Bishop stayed with us for about three days, during which we had a most blessed time, refreshing both for our minds and our souls. His Lordship administered the Holy Communion to us on the 13th. It was also a day to be remembered by the Indians, who all flocked around the Bishop. An ox was killed, so they all had a day's good extra food and holiday. Then several presents were given to the chief, as a recompense for our coming and disturbing his hunting ground. This gave great satisfaction. The Bishop also made a present of one mare to the next Indian in rank, and of a milch-cow to the chief's wife. All this has had a good effect, and the people seem much more open with us ; the lads are more willing, and especially eager that we should learn their language. We have now





among strangers the chief casique of the Lengua Indians and a group of his men. They are just as much at home as the lads, and the evenings are filled with their merry laughter, and then it is our time to speak to them and to pick up as much as we can of their language ; also we get an opportunity to speak to them about what we really want them to do and to learn.

“ From my former letters you have gathered that we were about to change the station. I certainly was once ready to do so, but in this and in many other affairs I believe the good hand of our heavenly Father has been guiding ; and going in search for another place I have not seen any with as many advantages as this, although it leaves much to be desired, but as we do now know the place much better we are much more satisfied with our choice, and have now determined to remain here.

“ We are having delightful weather at present this winter, and can work very well. This is the season for work, and we are having cleaned up a large piece of ground, which Bartlett is to put the plough into very soon.

“ I only took eight work oxen, as I wished to spend the other money on the fence.

“ We are all very well in health, and feel hopeful for the future.

“ Hoping and praying for the guidance of our heavenly Father, who is sure to watch over His own work in the hands of His children, I pray may His will be done.”

“ *July 2, 1889.*

“ God is blessing us in many directions ; I feel that His loving hands are upon our work. The Indian stranger feels at home under our care, comes to us with his complaints and pains ; the children flock outside our hut, playing and laughing, and out of my heart comes the ejaculation : ‘ O Lord, may I be permitted some day to hear them praise Thee and love the Saviour of the world, Who longs to possess our souls.’

“ We are now hard at work ; there is no sitting still, all is activity, and all goes on most satisfactorily. A few days ago, the chief of the chiefs of the Lengua Indians left us, after having been staying with us for about a month. He is an oldish man, with a very mild face ; tall in stature, and must have been a very muscular man. But as we make no special distinction with regard to work, he took his cutlass and followed fifteen of his people to the fields, cutting down weeds and shrubs. Still, we all noticed that he has more power over his men than the chiefs living on the coast of the river. When they left we were asked to come and see them at their village, which I hope may be Mr. Robins’ task to do some day. This chief is called Casique Pucú, which means the tall chief, and he said he would come again with younger men.

“ We now often spend the evening with the lads, chatting with them



and noting down words of their language. I suppose it is a peculiarity with all uncivilised people that they are at first so unwilling to teach, or even speak their language to strangers. Well, our lads sometimes are most eager to repeat the words with us, while at other times they seem to have forgotten what they have told us, or say it has no name.

"We have had plenty of cold weather and rain, a great change from summer heats, and I am afraid that the natives have suffered more than usually from the cold. Three of them are now suffering from strong head-colds, but I am glad that all the babies and little children have not yet been affected.

"Mr. Bartlett is away on the other side of the river, to bring down the remainder of our cattle and mares for the Indians. We expect him to-day or to-morrow.

"The trips down to Concepcion are weary. The wearisome waiting for wind or steamer—my mind being at the station, and longing to return among the people—is trying to all patience. Still these trips must be done, and all inconvenience encountered patiently, in the hope that we may one day handle a small steam-launch, which will be simply invaluable."

*"Riacho Fernandez, July 17, 1889.*

"I only bought one plough, as Mr. Bartlett thought to try first with one, and when the Indians can do more work, or if the one we have should prove too weak for the soil, we must get up from Buenos Ayres a good steel plough. You will also find in the account three mares; two of these were given to the Indian chief as a kind of rent for our occupation of his hunting ground; he is to have two mares every year while he is staying with us. This is, as you will have learnt from former letters, the determination of the Bishop. The chief, on his part, made a present to the Bishop of all the palms and timber on this hunting field, and also a she goat to the Bishop, and another to me. He says now that he will always stay with us, and that the Bishop is the best of all the foreigners who have settled in the Chaco. We are getting on very well, and the boys, whose number is eight now, are feeling quite at home. They have built themselves a hut (the first), and sleep on a kind of elevated shelf, over which they accommodate their mosquito nets. They have also a kind of table, and are, on the whole, trying hard for comforts. As the Bishop himself made a present of a mare to another Indian, and there still remained one of the higher rank, who has two nice boys, I gave him one also, and it has had a very good effect on them all.

"We have had here at the end of the present month a Paraguayan man, whom I chiefly engaged to help us in managing the cattle before having the wire fence put up. This man has proved very valuable, and being able to speak and understand the Guarani spoken by the Indians, has served as a kind of reconciliatory medium between me and our



people, whereby I have been able more fully to enter into their minds also to get hold of their language. He is of great service by explaining things to them. Of course he is just or almost as ignorant as they, and is only a workman ; but from what I have noticed of his character, he is a good deal better than the majority of his class. His board and wages is four pounds a month, and his engagement with me will cease with this month. I shall feel the want of him when he leaves. Meanwhile I may leave it to your Committee to grant me the expenditure just made. When the Committee has consented to the proposals of the Anglo-Paraguayan Land Company, he will be most useful to us, and the expense will fall on the capital. I shall then engage him as a foreman among the Indians.

“ We have now cleared enough land to commence ploughing, which Mr. Bartlett hopes to do on Monday next. Mr. Robins has just finished a harrow, and our work oxen are all in splendid condition for work.

“ I made an arrangement with a private steam-launch to carry our mail-bag, and bring up our goods also, on trial for three months ; but she is so irregular, and the people so neglectful, that I have withdrawn my arrangement, and am much delayed by voyages down to Villa Concepcion, which, as they are given either to wind and weather or the catch of a steamer for the homebound voyage, simply robs me of time which I desire above all things to have with the people. These trips are unavoidable, and a drag on the work generally, until such time as we can handle a small steam-launch of our own.

“ I am often spending hours with the lads by their camp fire, and have long chats with them about all kinds of subjects, improving their minds, and I am glad to see them attentive and trying to understand me. May God’s blessing rest upon them !

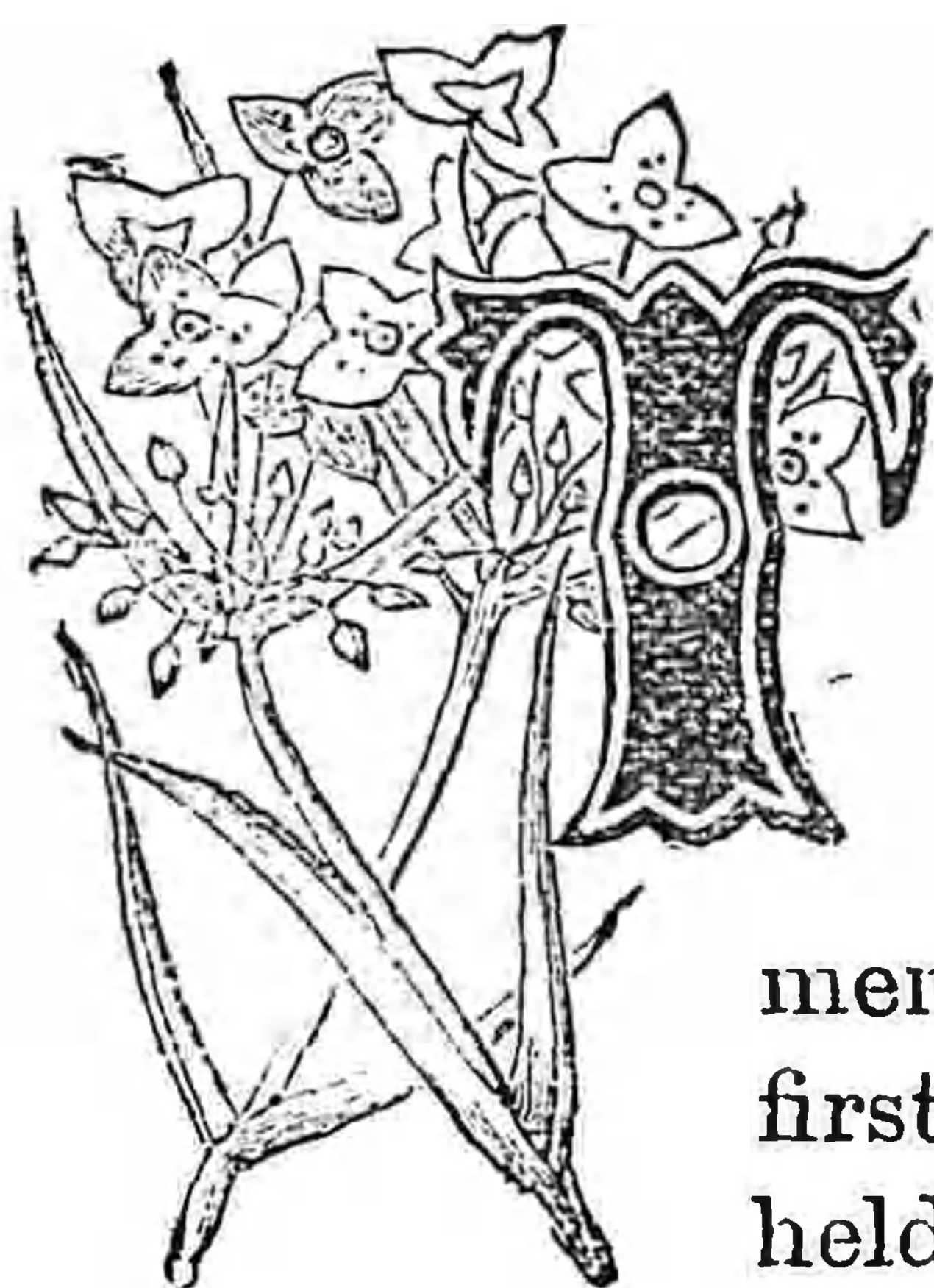
“ ADOLFO HENRIKSEN.”

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### SÃO PAULO.

HE REV. F. E. R. HOLLES writes :—

“ *São Paulo, Brazil, July 27, 1889.*



“ You will, I am sure, be glad to hear a little about the work at Santos, which place I did not mention in my last Communication to you. We had our first service there on Sunday, June 16, and have since held one service on each Sunday, with the exception of the Sundays on which we have the Communion at São Paulo. The congregations are increasing, and we hope soon to hold the service in



a larger room, kindly placed at our disposal by Mr. Cross (son of Canon Cross of Southport), who is manager for Messrs. Doane & Co., of Santos. This room is much larger, cooler, and brighter, and is, we think, in every way suitable for service. *We trust it may be the place the Holy Ghost has chosen for the manifestation of His power.*

“I leave here on Saturday by the 7.15 train in the morning, arriving at Santos about 10.15. So far I have spent my time here in looking up the English, and carrying out commissions for the people in São Paulo. I hope this week to get my permit to go on board the ships and steamers, although I am afraid this part of my work will be rather more unsatisfactory than it might have been in past years. There are so very few sailing ships here now, and the steamers only stay long enough to discharge or take in cargo, and therefore the sailors do not care for interruptions. It seemed to me during the voyage here that unless the captain of any ship is in sympathy with Christianity he makes Saturday and Sunday days for extra work, and then service or anything of the kind is simply out of the question. If one could be always on the spot to make appointments when there were favourable opportunities, one could hope to do more. I hope, of course, to be able to do something when I get my permit, which has been definitely promised for this week. Things are not done in a hurry here ; one of the first things one learns is ‘espera um pouco’ (wait a bit) or ‘amanhã’ (to-morrow), which means any future day.

“The past season at Santos has been one of unparalleled mortality, and was even worse at Campinas. The number of deaths at Santos was 1,700. It will never be known how many really perished. In the poorer part of Santos peopled lived by hundreds in a kind of little square or yard. We have been told that in some of these places every soul was swept away. Campinas was comparatively deserted ; many English (employed at the railway works there) died. Some ironworks there have been removed to São Paulo, which brings a few more English amongst us. The prospects at both these fever-stricken districts are not so assuring for next season. The sanitary condition of each place is terribly bad, and the corpses of the poor creatures who died of the fever were so hastily interred, they were in some cases simply buried all together in trenches not far below the surface, and, it is said, without even being placed in coffins.

“One hears of the most heartrending cases ; people taken ill and dying, without anyone either to nurse them or administer medicine. The doctors were overwhelmed with work, and could not have seen half the cases even if they had known of them. Whole families were annihilated. There is a general and earnest desire at São Paulo for a nursing institution, where good and well-trained nurses could be secured. Both the English and Brazilians here would give it their support. At present there is only one elderly (English) woman avail-



able, both for São Paulo and Santos, and she is really only a monthly nurse. I seldom visit without hearing this great want expressed. Brazilians are willing to pay almost any sum for a good nurse; the English too, for that matter. Will some of your lady friends correspond with me on this subject? I should be glad to hear as soon as possible the most practical advice about it.

“The American missionaries, who are doing a grand work here, would, I feel sure from some conversation I have had with them, co-operate with us in this.

“I am glad to tell you we have about \$80 for making purchases of material for our missionary sewing meeting, which we hope to begin on the first Monday in August. The people are entering heartily into the project, and we are looking forward to some happy gatherings, and hope we shall have a good round sum to send you for the extension of your noble efforts.

“F. E. R. HOLLES.”

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### PERNAMBUCO SEAMEN'S MISSION.

Mr. Walker writes:—

“*Pernambuco, July 4, 1889.*

“I now write to thank you and Captain Poulden for your photos. I am greatly pleased, as they are, I think, very good likenesses. To me they are a source of much pleasure, as reminding me of two very dear friends and brothers in Christ, whose kindness to me when in London, and your cheering letters since, keep up a constant train of thankful rejoicing. I do thank the Lord, sir, for your and Captain Poulden's letters, for they lift up when discouragement and bodily weariness, incident to the climate, tend to press down.

“I am glad you received my consignment safely, and have much pleasure in announcing the despatch of another. It will leave here by Messrs. Lamport & Holt's steamer ‘Handel’ on or about the 8th of this month, and will probably be in London early in August.

“Its contents are—a baggage tram-car (native made and rough), with the district to which it runs marked on the notice-board in front, some rag dolls, which are also native make, and which I thought would do for passengers (you can purchase a couple of toy-horses at home, and hitch on to the car; I could not get any here), and some specimens of Brazil woods; the larger pieces I polished myself, and you will find the names written in pencil on one side; you might label them. I have others to send later on, and more to procure. Some specimens of native pottery, a little finer than the usual run; two rougher specimens; two stuffed fish, my own preparing; and one water-hen, ditto. The smaller fish when alive was a dark indigo blue, which has faded in drying; the larger parrot-fish was



green on the upper part of the back, as may still be seen in the membrane of the tail. I could not arrange eyes for them ; you may be able to get them. You will also find wrapped up in a piece of newspaper the grinding apparatus of the parrot-fish. The two pieces which are alike fit into each other and work on the broader piece ; I found it in the throat of the fish. The peculiar wavy piece of wood, or bark, is known as 'burity,' and when scraped and made into tea is supposed to be good for asthma. The fans may be made up for sales of fancy-work. Three of them sewn together by the edges and tied around the horns with ribbons, and then a sac of silk (coloured, best) inside, make nice ornaments ; or with two, one slightly larger than the other, joined at the edges with a piece of silk wider at top than at bottom, and a silk string at back, they make a nice basket to hang against the wall as newspaper holders, &c. I will try and get one of each done for you and send home next time, but this time I was in too much of a hurry to get it done. With the foregoing instructions I doubt not some of the ladies will gather what I mean.

"I beg to announce to you that the local committee have granted me two months' leave of absence for the purpose of going to Buenos Ayres. I have been here nearly five years, and at times get low and unwell. It is now the slack season, and I will be back by the time the vessels begin to come. Although going away, I am not going off duty, but hope to be able to do some work on board, and in Buenos Ayres and Monte Video. I want to see the Sailors' Home in Monte Video, and find out all I can as to the prospects of seamen in both those ports. I hope to be able to see Mr. Hooper's place and work also. We are quite free from yellow fever in Pernambuco, thank God. You will see by my report that I have acknowledged the receipt of the parcels of reading. The two last I received without any trouble, they having been sent as samples to the agent's office.

"To-day I visited a German steamer in port with a lot of emigrants on board, Germans and others. I went on board with a good supply of German tracts and gospels, and, having obtained permission, distributed them. Some were rather chary in accepting them until I said 'Kostet Nichts,' when they were gladly taken, and with smiles they thanked me. One woman was so pleased that she shook hands with me. They are going to the Argentine Republic, and I hope the tracts and portions may lead them to think of God in their new home. One old Polish woman wanted some reading, but I had none for her. I tried her with German and Russian, but it was no use, so the poor old soul had to go without. When you next send I would like a supply of Norwegian and Swedish and German tracts, and if you think fit that I should visit the emigrant steamers which call here—I think it is two per month (German and Austrian)—then I should like tracts and portions in Austrian and some in Polish and Greek ; of the latter we have a small colony here. They are bumboat men ; one or two were boarding-house keepers. I should like



to have some tracts and, if possible, Testaments to give them, as when I first came here I gave them some tracts and they readily accepted them. They muster about twenty or thirty, I think. English reading I am always ready for. I should be glad of some good Dutch tracts too. Last week I visited a Dutch vessel which has been here before, and I had a hearty welcome. Some sermons in a Dutch religious paper were shown to me with smiles, and we conversed as well as we could. A few Dutch Bibles would not be amiss. These can all, I think, be obtained from the British and Foreign Bible Society.

“PHILIP JAMES WALKER, *Missionary to Seamen.*”

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### RIO DE JANEIRO SEAMEN'S MISSION.

Mr. Hooper reports as follows :—

“*Rio Seamen's Mission Branch,*  
“*April 6, 1889.*”

“The following is the report of work done by the Mission during the month of March 1889 :—

“The hospital was visited on the regular visiting days. I noticed that the number of patients was very great, and that many of the poor fellows only left it to be carried to their last resting-place. During the early part of the month the sick-rate of the city increased to an alarming extent, owing in a great measure, I believe, to the very senseless celebration of the Carnival, which, whatever may be the opinion as to its continuance in Europe, is most certainly a criminal proceeding here, as it takes place during the hottest season of the year. You can imagine the result of thousands of persons of both sexes masquerading in all sorts of fantastical costumes for the greater portion of three days and nights, dancing, shouting, and rushing about at a time when the heat is almost unbearable, and knowing what a grim visitant is hovering over the city ; it certainly does not seem to favour sanity. Of course the consequences are such as one need not be a prophet to foretell—a great increase in the sick and death rates. It is the earnest hope of the thoughtful that the foolish mummary will soon be a thing of the past ; many of the English and American residents and sailors having been cut off or have suffered, some of them apparently in the fulness of life and vigour.

“Assistance was rendered to various cases of destitution. Among others I would mention the cases of three young fellows named respectively John L. (aged 22 years), John D. (aged 22 years), and William S. (aged 20 years), from whom I learnt the following story. They belonged to Liverpool, having neither father nor mother or anyone to take care for them ; and not being able to get any work to do, they



had turned as a means of livelihood to the sea, and had been a short voyage to Quebec and back, two of them as coal-trimmers, the other as seaman before the mast. Of course they were failures, being without any experience. However, upon their return to England they were taken by a sailors' boarding master named S., of Great Howard Street, Liverpool, who, knowing the futility of attempting to ship them, signed other men for the steamer 'Plato,' bound for Brazil and South America. Instead of putting on board the real signers of the ship's articles, these three young fellows were put on board, and, as a matter of course, their inability to do their work led to some rough handling ; and upon the arrival of the vessel at Rio de Janeiro they were informed that the sooner they got out of the ship the better it would be for them, or they would find a very hot time awaiting them when they got outside the harbour. With such an alternative offered them, one cannot wonder at their lacking the courage to face the voyage home. Consequently it is not surprising to learn that they got into a stevedore's boat and went ashore, the officers meanwhile looking on while they were *deserting* the ship—a proceeding which reflects no credit upon those officers—knowing, as they must know, that the British Consul was the authority to have been applied to before the men were sent ashore, instead of making these young fellows deserters, and thus driving them to take up vagabondage upon a foreign shore. Fortunately for the young fellows, they found their way to the Mission Rooms, in a most filthy and deplorable condition, however, and stated their case to me. The ship was gone, and no good would have been done if she had still been in port, for the circulation of their story would not have got them any better treatment. Although, as a rule, I give no encouragement to deserters, I took them in hand, and in the course of a few days, what with cutting their hair short, making them take frequent baths, and wash and mend their clothes, I effected a great improvement in their appearance, so that I was enabled to test their ability as well as their willingness to work, by sending them to various houses to scrub floors and do general house-cleaning, which I was informed they did very satisfactorily. Altogether I am satisfied that they are willing to work and earn their livelihood ; but the worst of it is, that great difficulty is experienced in obtaining employment for them, as they can only work as ordinary labourers, and there are too many Italians and Portuguese for them to get much chance. The only way I know of helping them, in addition to what I have done and am still doing, is to explain their circumstances to some captain and get him to take them as ordinary seamen, as I have successfully done in somewhat similar circumstances before. My object in writing upon this subject at such length is to draw attention to what I believe to be the case in thousands of instances of a similar character ; men entirely unfitted for such work being put on board vessels in lieu of those who sign articles. Thus, when the vessel has left port, the captain and



officers find they have got an unseaworthy crew, and have to make the best of it till they have a chance to mend matters at the first port of call, where they get rid of the makeshifts without going through the necessary formalities, and not caring what becomes of those whom they cast adrift upon a foreign shore to shift for themselves as best they can; taking no thought that they are morally responsible for the many hundreds of hardened wretches who pester both native and foreign residents, and spend most of their time either in prison, the hospital, or on the beach, all of which might be prevented by a little more trouble being taken by inquiry into the character and ability of the men brought before them to go in the ship, instead of compounding with boarding-masters and runners, as is now but far too common. There can be no question as to the evils brought about by the present system of shipping men, both in home and foreign ports, and I am sure that my statement could be borne out by the experience of any seamen's missionary throughout the world.

“The Mission and Reading Rooms were opened throughout the month, as usual, and had a fair share of attendance. I took advantage of the opportunity and had the premises thoroughly whitewashed, repapered, and repainted, thus making it far more comfortable and attractive, and I hope to soon be able to report the advantages of so doing.

“Finding that I have extended this ‘Report’ beyond the usual limits, I must omit other matters for the present.

“THOMAS HOOPER, *Seamen's Missionary*.”

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## PATAGONES.



THE REV. DR. HUMBLE sends the following:—

“Viedma, Patagones, Argentine Republic,  
“August 1, 1889.

“As regards this town of Viedma, and Patagones, on the other side of the river, they are both in a most stagnant condition. The English are nowhere; my little congregation is composed principally of Germans and Danes. I lately baptized two German children, and read the service in German, which seemed to give satisfaction. Sometimes I read the service in Spanish, when they do not understand English. There are various projects in store for this locality, which, when carried out, will give increased importance to Patagones and Viedma. I allude to a railway between Bahia Blanca and Patagones, a bridge between Patagones and Viedma, a bank in Viedma, and a railway from Viedma to the Andes, touching at Bahia St. Antonio.



“The bridge has already been granted by Congress, and when made will render Patagones and Viedma almost like one town, and so Protestants living in Patagones will be able to avail themselves of our church and Sunday-school in Viedma.

“It is supposed that in two or three years the territory of the Rio Negro will have sufficient inhabitants (30,000) to form a province, and it will then have its own parliament, with Viedma for its capital.

“For details respecting this place I refer you to my journal.

“GEORGE A. HUMBLE.”

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## LOTA.

The Rev. J. A. Dodds writes :—

“*St. Andrew's Parsonage, Lota, Chili,*

“*August 17, 1889.*

“In my letter under date of July 19 I made mention, towards the end, of my intended visit to Concepcion to inaugurate a service, if possible, in that city. I now have the pleasure of informing you that the service is an accomplished fact. Last Sunday evening, in obedience to a request, I was present at a meeting called by the enclosed circular, for the purpose of considering the matter. I found the room arranged with chairs to seat forty-six, but I was not sanguine enough to expect to see them more than half filled, so that when, after waiting beyond the hour appointed, I saw before me no more than I expected, I was not disappointed. But the hour, it seems, was rather too early, for by the time we arrived at the *business* of the meeting the number present was more than we could seat. Acting under Mr. Corrie's directions, I did not hold a regular service, as few, he thought, would expect it; but I opened the proceedings by reading the 30th chapter of Deuteronomy as a suitable lesson, after which we all joined in the General Confession, followed by a few of the collects and prayers, and the singing of two or three hymns. Our number by this time being greatly augmented, we numbered fifty in all. I spoke to the meeting upon the subject-matter which had brought us together. I disclaimed any idea of rivalry or opposition towards the other two Protestant services held in the city in the step we were about to take. There was manifestly no opposition to the Methodist service, as that was held in the morning, while ours would be held in the evening; and it was as clearly not in opposition to the Presbyterian service, which was held in the evening, inasmuch as that was a Spanish service, while ours would be in English. I also pointed out to the meeting the blessed utility of public worship, showing them that their souls—their real selves—needed as much, and more, care and attention than their bodies, which, after all, were but the half—the inferior half—of human nature. Several gentlemen spoke to the desirability of an



English Episcopal service, after which the feeling of the meeting was taken by a show of hands, when a decision in favour was unanimously declared.

“ A Church Committee was next elected, consisting of the following gentlemen :—Messrs. Bates, Bowman, Day, Henn, and Jenkins, Mr. Henn being chairman and Mr. Bowman secretary. This Committee is in every way a highly satisfactory one, being fairly representative, and chiefly composed of business men.

“ After this matters took a very businesslike turn, a subscription being at once set on foot to meet the expense of fitting up the room for worship, the result being that \$340 were subscribed there and then in the room. I could not refrain from congratulating them upon the very generous spirit they manifested. Before I left Concepcion on Monday the list had reached over \$400, and more help had yet to come in. This first meeting was therefore a great success, which is, I trust, a good omen for the future. I promised to go in again on Sunday next (to-morrow) to inaugurate the service, and to be there once a fortnight till the Biobio railway bridge was opened (at the end of the year), when I would come every Sunday. In the meantime, with their consent, Mr. Corrie, of Talcahuano, would occupy my place on the Sundays I was absent. To this the meeting consented. But I find that the Church Committee and others would much prefer my presence every Sunday. I have therefore determined to comply with this wish, and will make it known at the service to-morrow. This arrangement will, of course, entail no little fatigue, but I *can* and *will* do it. In order to accomplish this service let me tell you what your chaplain has to do. There is the Lota service at 11 A.M., which is over at 12.30 on ordinary Sundays, but on the first Sunday in the month is not over till 12.50 or 1 P.M. I then have to go home, mount my horse, and ride about seven miles to Coronel to a service there at 1.45 P.M. After this, I haste to the station to catch the 3 o'clock train for San Pedro, at which place we arrive at 4 o'clock. During the journey by rail I must either take a little refreshment in the shape of a sandwich I have brought with me, or wait till I arrive at Concepcion. At San Pedro we leave the train and take to a rowing-boat, which conveys us across the river Biobio—here a mile and a third wide—to Concepcion, where we either take a coach awaiting us or walk through the mud, of which at this time of the year there is plenty by the riverside, up into the town. So you see by the time the services of the day are over the chaplain has been through some experiences and real hard work. I have to return on Monday afternoon from Concepcion, there being but two trains on Sunday to and from Coronel and San Pedro, and but one on a weekday. I reach Lota on Monday evening about 6.30 or 7 o'clock. However, I did not, when I proposed to hold service in Concepcion, consult my own ease and comfort, but simply the spiritual interests and benefit of my compatriots in that city. And if



they appreciate the effort by attending the service in anything at all like adequate numbers I shall feel well rewarded, and not regret the sacrifice.

“I am sorry to say that it has been very wet and stormy to-day, which bodes ill for to-morrow. But last Sunday was very inclement, as is shown by the attendance at Lota, which was only eighteen; yet it held off for the evening, though we had a very heavy downfall of rain whilst I was in the train.

“You see this month is something like April at home, the weather being most unsettled and uncertain, a heavy storm of wind and rain coming on at a very short notice. I must not omit to tell you how greatly the success of last Sunday’s meeting at Concepcion was due to the personal effort, not unattended by pecuniary expense, of Mr. Corrie, who not only had the bills convening the meeting printed at his own expense, but himself did a great deal of personal canvassing. Nor must I fail to tell of the readiness of the Coronel community to fall in with my desire to have the service there at 1.45 instead of 3.30, as hitherto.

“Mr. Henn, who was some time honorary organist of St. Paul’s Church, Valparaiso, has kindly undertaken the same duties at our service in Concepcion. This is a decided acquisition.

“In Lota things are going on very satisfactorily. We are about to take in hand some necessary repairs to the church. I am very busy with confirmation classes, having five a week, as well as the regular work of this pastorate.

“The bazaar is not being taken up with any earnestness yet, nor will it, I fear, till after September 18, the day of Chilian independence. But it will not be held till about November 4; so there is plenty of time. I hope our friends at home will not forget our sale.

“JAS. ALLAN DODDS.”

## CHAÑARAL.

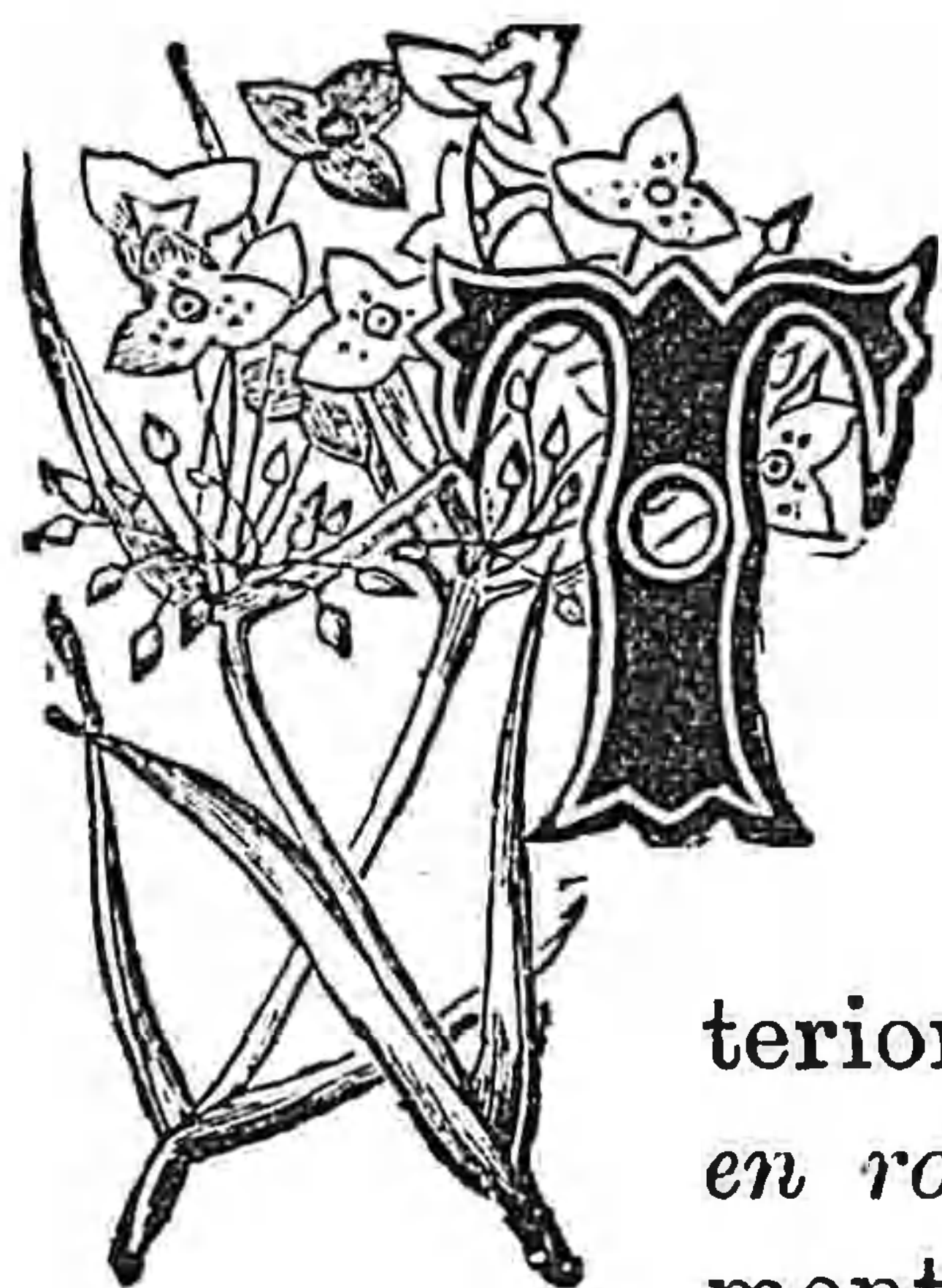
Mr. Robertson writes:—

“*Chañaral, Chile, July 4, 1889.*

“Our congregations lately, considering the time of the year, have been fair. School work has gone on as usual, satisfactorily in some cases I hope. Many changes have occurred at the mines and railway owing to the low price of copper, but we hope soon that this article of commerce will be quoted at a better price. I watch with great interest the movements of your Paraguay missionaries. Do not expect them to make much headway at first; it must be ‘here a little, there a little, line upon line, precept upon precept.’ The difficulties of organising work of any kind in that country are enormous. We are from time to time hearing poor accounts of the Araucanian colonies. Doubtless some of the colonists are useless, idle persons.

“J. S. ROBERTSON.”





## Araucanian Mission.

THE REV. J. R. TYERMAN sends the following :—

*“Cura Ingles, Lota, July 20, 1889.*

“In fulfilment of my promise, I now send you a brief account of our missionary journey to the interior. The Rev. J. A. Dodds and I left Lota on July 2, *en route* for the colonies recently settled by the Government on what was until lately Indian territory. After alternate journeyings in coach, boat, and train, we arrived at Angol on the 3rd. This is an old frontier town, very quiet, and apparently but little business going on ; its streets were unpaved, and the mud lay very thickly about everywhere.

“At the railway station I saw for the first time quite a number of Araucanian Indians. These had handkerchiefs tied around their foreheads, and there was a marked contrast between them and the ordinary Chilian camp natives. They were fine, strong-looking fellows. I noticed that amongst themselves they speak their own language, which they call Mapuche, but on our addressing them in Spanish, they answered with freedom. We visited a few English people, and these expressed a desire to have Divine service whenever I could visit the town, and the next morning we left, amidst heavy rain, for Traignen, calling on our way to salute an American family, it being July 4. In a few hours the train took us to the terminus ; here we found more mud than ever. I could not have credited such a state of things unless I had seen it for myself. We were just in time to get seats in the coach which was to take us to the little hotel in the Plaza. Now, I am not a particularly nervous man, but the manner in which that old coach, drawn by four poor horses, rolled and pitched made me quake inwardly. At last the climax came ; the fore-wheels dropped down into a hole, which was full of mud and water, so that the horses were compelled suddenly to stop. Such was the force of that blow that the driver and a passenger riding with him were thrown violently off the box into the mud. It was a sight not easily to be forgotten. We poor fellows inside actually laughed when we found that the coach did not mean to go over also. Had this happened, the consequences would have been serious. After much whipping and shouting, the coach was hauled out, and finally we were deposited at the door of the hotel, thankful for the escape. Soon afterwards, we visited the manager of a native bank, who is an Englishman, and related to a Canon of Exeter Cathedral. After some conversation about our Mission, he said, ‘In this part of the country you will have to preach with your Bible in one hand and a revolver in the other.’ I thought this sounded rather lively.

“We next called upon the Government Agents for the Colonies ; from



these we received every kindness and attention, and they evinced much interest in our objects. Several of the Chilian newspapers have contained paragraphs announcing our arrival, and have commented favourably on our plans. Before leaving Traidnen we made the acquaintance of Lieut.-Major Fuller, who was stationed here with his battalion; he is of English descent, and still speaks English fairly well. He introduced us to the Barracks, and ordered the band to play 'God save the Queen' as a compliment to us, after which the Chilian National Hymn and other music was played. He next conducted us to the Carcel, and showed us the prisoners, of whom there were about a hundred and fifty natives and Indians. I spoke to a French colonist who is undergoing examination for the alleged murder of two natives.

"After experiencing more kindness from English friends, we mounted our horses, and now commenced our journey across camp; my companion remarked that it would have been as well if we had brought a boat with us, for the water and mud was astonishing to behold. However, once out of the town, and on to the higher ground, we travelled better. About an hour's ride brought us to an Indian settlement; we dismounted and entered a wigwam. Mr. Dodds photographed this place in January; the Indians remembered him, and seemed pleased to see us. They do not know much Spanish, but we managed to converse somewhat with them. I patted the cheeks of the children, but they were afraid to come near. We soon say 'Adios' to the Indians, and are again on the march, the native guide now leading us across rivers and into steep and difficult places. Darkness is fast approaching, and now he finds the way as best he can. In due course we arrive at the house of our good friend, Don Jorge Blackburn, an Anglo-Chileno settled out in these wilds. We were heartily received, and soon felt at home. Being tired, damp, and cold, we were not sorry to seek repose in sleep.

"Our intention was to make this place our headquarters and visit the surrounding colonies from here, but alas! we could not cope with the weather. The next morning being Saturday we rode to Quino, a distance of seven miles, where we were hailed with delight by some of the English colonists we saw. Notice was given of service to-morrow in the only building in Quino at all suitable for such a purpose, and after a short stay in visiting we returned to Don Jorge's house with the heavy rain driving in our faces. Sunday came and again we went to Quino, but only few of the colonists came to service; not many knew of it, and the weather had been too bad to admit of anyone going round to advise them. I had just commenced the sermon when we heard a noise of bullock carts outside, and sure enough there had arrived a party of colonists—Welsh people—numbering thirty souls. They were on their way South to Nueva Imperial. Most of these came in to the service, and so our numbers were considerably swelled. Poor things, how I pitied them, travelling in such weather; they looked cold and miserable. One poor child lay in its mother's arms very sick with some fever; I doubt if they would reach



their destination with it alive, for they still had three more days' journey before them. It appears that they came from the Chubut Colony, in the Argentine Republic, hoping to get on better here than they could over there ; they paid their own fare round by steamer, and now the Government is giving to them the privileges of English colonists. They begged of me to visit them at their new settlement, and I promised to do so as soon as possible ; one of them was Churchwarden to our Chaplain at Chubut. On our return from Quino we again got wetted ; thus we find travelling most miserable and disagreeable work at this season of the year. Day after day, nothing but rain, rain ; so that we found it impossible to make long journeys, but did what we could in visiting about the Quino district, where there are settled some thirty-eight English families, all of course anxious for us to reside in their neighbourhood ; and from all we could gather Quino seems the most central place for the Mission. The village itself consists only of some thirty ranchos, occupied by the poorest of natives, but on the banks of the stream live the English families above alluded to. Land can be given on which to build the Church and parsonage close to the village, and as there are Indians residing all round here, it is probable that Quino will be selected for the Mission.

“ On one of our journeys we visited another Indian settlement, again finding our knowledge of Spanish most useful. The people were very respectful, and I shall hope to make a closer acquaintance with them ere long. One morning two Indians came to Don Jorge's house to buy food. We conversed much with them, and I had the pleasure of getting one of them to repeat the Lord's Prayer in Spanish after me. They were fine men, very quiet and simple ; one of them was brother of a Caciqué. Thus you will understand that we shall be in the midst of what I pray may be a work that will bring glory to God and be a credit to our Society. I have already heard of two persons out in these camps who might be employed in school work.

“ As the weather still remained unfavourable, we were compelled to return to Lota. Calling on our way at Angol, we found out a young fellow who was assistant organist in a Scotch cathedral. He is a Christian, and willing to help forward any good work. Also at Talcahuano, I found out a gentleman who had been holding ship services on his own account ; he also is willing to help us in every way. At Concepcion the English community is increasing ; and as desire is expressed for services, probably Mr. Dodds will take up the question.

“ Our furniture is all stored in a large barn at Traignen, and we are waiting news of the iron house, hoping it may soon arrive.

“ I am helping Mr. Dodds, having preached four times for him ; and have taken the choir in hand, as they need training.

“ JOHN R. TYERMAN.”



## Gleaners for the Southern Fields.

*To the Editor of the "South American Missionary Magazine."*

SIR,—When I notice the powerful aid which has been given to the Church Missionary Society by the Gleaners' Union, I am prompted to ask, Could not something be done for the South American Missionary Society by a similar organisation? Surely the South American Missionary Society's field is not least among the harvest fields of the world. It is certainly among the saddest fields for Christian or philanthropic thought. Here we see myriads of heathen, many of them tractable, docile, and deeply religious by instinct, the remnants of mighty races, superseded, alas! by those whose superstition was only exceeded by their cruelty. How long shall they lie wounded and beaten by the roadside of advancing civilisation, while the Christian philanthropy, lavished upon the African and Hindoo, passes them by on the other side? It matters not that such men as those who died on Fuégia thought Christ died for South America. We are slow to recognise that fact, and in all our missionary ardour we seem to cool down to zero when the South American field is presented before us. If men can take brotherly interest in the East African or Red Indian of the northern continent, it only requires a little working to arouse the same interest in the Araucanian or Fuégian. I close with a practical suggestion. The South American Missionary Society is surely a sailors' mission; that great one among missionary pioneers, Allen Gardiner, was a sailor; his comrades in that forlorn hope were, in the main, sailors. The South American Missionary Society possesses the unique distinction among missionary societies of holding the official recognition by a crowned head of its services in taming the fierce wreckers of Cape Horn into succourers of distressed seamen. Its latest outpost at Wollaston Island strengthens that claim. Why not urge those claims in every seaport town of our country? Why should not every naval chaplain and Christian officer teach those committed to their charge the story of Allen Gardiner, who now represents the British navy in the noble army of martyrs?

W. M. R.

## Proceedings in the Provinces.



THE August Registers, we are glad to see, show that twenty-four sermons were preached for the Society in the provinces, and thirty-two meetings held, the magic-lantern being used at the great majority of the latter. All these meetings, with the single exception of the one at Tenby, which received special notice in our last number, took place in Ireland, where there are no signs of a flagging interest in South American missionary work. Mr. Farmer supplies some encouraging particulars about the South of Ireland, where he says the meetings have been remarkably successful, as shown by improved collections and applications for collecting cards. These may *together* be viewed as very fair tests of the success of a meeting. At



Mallow our deputation very naturally missed our old friends Mr. and Mrs. Haines, but we are glad to hear that there was notwithstanding an excellent meeting. But Limerick seems to have been the most undoubted success, the Dean presiding, and being supported by eight of the local clergy. What Mr. Farmer says of Limerick reminds us of the first meeting held there, when the present Bishop of Cashel, then Dean of Limerick, presided over a large gathering. We rejoice to hear that the Rev. W. J. Clarke has undertaken to befriend our cause, and not allow the good impression created by Mr. Farmer's visit to evaporate.

While Mr. Farmer has been in the South, Mr. Grundy has been working hard in the North, taking the first instalment of Mrs. Gahan's numerous sermons and meetings. We cannot follow him through all his wanderings, but when he can speak of £63 contributed after sermons and meetings, more than 100 cards entrusted to genuine collectors, and publications, including 250 almanacks, sold to the amount of £3. 10s., we think those of our readers who know anything of deputation-work will say that he has spent his month well. We may add that three more tours have to be taken in Ireland ere the year's deputation-work there is complete. To reach our Irish Associations one by one occupies, as we have often stated, all but twenty weeks.

The work on this side of St. George's Channel during August has consisted of the usual preparation for the autumn and winter meetings. But though English meetings in August appear to be impracticable, sermons have been preached at Burstow; Christ Church, Ware; Holy Trinity, Richmond; St. Mary's and St. James's, Taunton; and St. James's, Cheltenham. The last three pulpits were filled by the Rev. G. A. S. Adams, who was able to speak as a foreign worker of some years' standing. We are particularly glad to see the Rev. Evan Hopkins's devoted congregation brought under the influence of our work. What might not such a spiritual body of Christian workers do for South America if their hearts were touched by the needs of the great continent! In conclusion we may note that Mr. Welby reports sermons to have been preached during August at Holy Trinity, Nottingham; St. Clement's, Openshaw; Carnarvon; and Radcliffe-on-Trent. He himself assisted the Clerical Secretary by preaching at Holy Trinity, Marylebone.

### PRAYER UNION.

THE following are the subjects of prayer and praise for Monday, October 14:—

1. We thank God for the continued good news we receive from the new Mission in the Paraguayan Chaco.

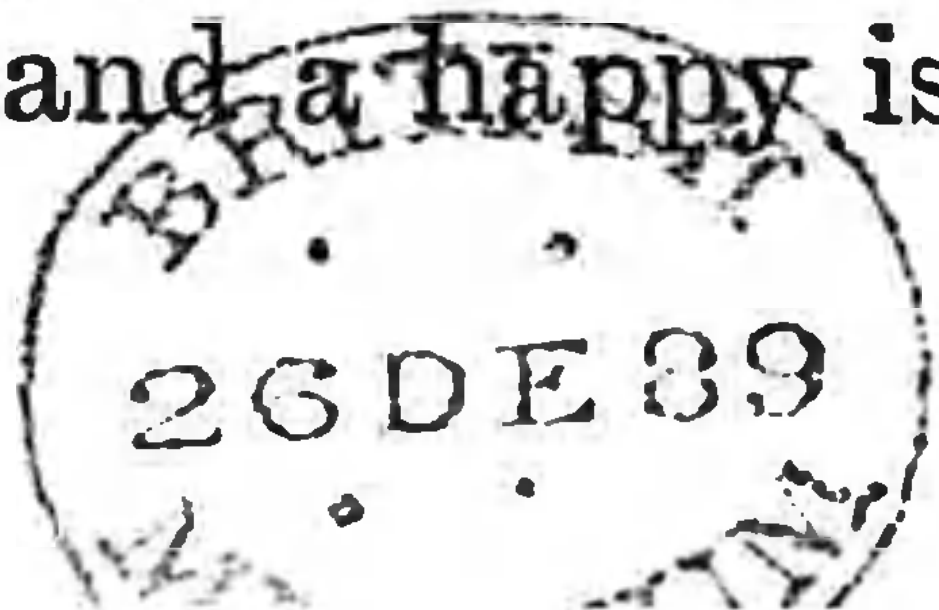
2. We pray God that Mr. Henriksen may recover from his recent illness, and that his health and strength, as well as the health and strength of his fellow-missionaries, may be graciously preserved.

3. That God may bless and prosper the labours of the Rev. A. Dodds at Lota, and his efforts to develop the Mission work in Chili.

4. That the Bishop of Jamaica may have a safe return to his Diocese, may be vouchsafed better health, and may prosper in his endeavour to supply the spiritual needs of the Isthmus of Panama.

5. That the Rev. G. A. S. Adams, Mrs. Adams, and family may have a safe and prosperous voyage to Rosario.

6. That God may be pleased to spare to his family and friends, and to this Society, for some time longer, our beloved Chairman of the Finance Committee, D. Couty, Esq., now laid down by serious illness, giving him patience under his sufferings, and a happy issue out of all his afflictions.





Contributions thankfully received from August 25 to September 25.

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

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Anon. (Selby) .....	0	2	6		
L. (Cranbrook) .....	0	10	0		
Palmer, W. S., Esq. ....	0	10	0		
SUBSCRIPTIONS.					
La Mont, J., Esq. ....	0	10	6		
Noon, Jas., Esq. ....	2	0	0		
Ward, Mrs. H. J. Heald .....	1	0	0		
Wynne, Miss S. ....	1	0	0		
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METROPOLIS.					
Bow Churchyard Assoc., per Mr. J. Metcalfe .....	0	12	0		
Camden Town, per Rev. H. W. Reynolds, Mr. Heaver .....	0	10	0		
Clapham, St. Paul's, Rev. G. Forrester, Vicar, per J. A. Abbott, Esq., &S. by Rev. C. J. Procter....	16	7	0		
Kidbrooke, per Mrs Poulden, Miss Poulden .....	1	1	0		
PROVINCES.					
Beckenham, New St. Paul's (Rev. C. Green, Vicar), per W. L. Friend, Esq. ....	15	13	3		
Bewdley, Giles Shaw, Esq. (sub.)....	2	2	0		
Burstow, per Rev. T. B. Sikes, SS. by Rev. G. W. Grundy.....	5	7	0		
Busbridge, per Rev. W. Tringham, SS. by Rev. G. W. Grundy .....	9	18	0		
Chobham, per Rev. H. S. Acworth, A. D. Acworth, Esq.....	2	2	0		
Clifton and Bristol, Miss A. E. May (sub., 1888-89) .....	1	0	0		
Cropwell Butler, per Rev. F. C. Cursham, SS. by Rev. A. A. Welby ..	5	0	0		
Great Marton, per Rev. Jas. Cookson, SS. by Rev. Hugh Doig .....	2	9	0		
Hastings and St. Leonards, per Mrs. Allen Gardiner .....	22	0	0		
Malvern Wells, per Miss S. Duke ..	1	0	0		
Norbiton, from a Working Man for Southern Mission .....	1	5	0		
Plymouth, per Mrs. Edlin, coll. for Wollaston Island Station:—					
Adams, Mrs.....	0	5	0		
Bewes, Mrs. C.....	0	5	0		
Bewes, Rev. T.....	5	0	0		
Billing, The Misses ....	1	0	0		
Edlin, Mrs. ....	1	1	0		
Fuge, Mrs. ....	0	5	0		
Fox, Mr. K. ....	1	0	0		
Fox, Miss .....	0	5	0		
Greaves, Mrs. and Friends	0	15	0		
Holberton, Mrs. K.....	0	5	0		
Haddy, Mrs.....	0	5	0		
Hechler, Mrs. ....	0	5	0		
Major, Mr. (Penzance) ..	0	10	0		
Munday, Mrs. ....	0	5	0		
Prideaux, Mr. C.....	0	10	0		
Prideaux, The Misses ..	0	10	0		
Spiller, Miss A. ....	0	10	0		
Welby, Mrs. ....	1	5	0		
Smaller Sumis .....	0	14	6		
				14	15
Radcliffe, per Rev. J. Cullen, SS. by Rev. W. E. Martlew....				5	17
Shackleford, per Rev. A. Battermer, SS. by Rev. G. W. Grundy.....				6	3
Southport, Miss Dandy .....				1	0
Taunton, per J. E. Kingsbury, Esq., SS. at St. James's by Rev. G. A. S. Adams.....				2	15
Valley End, Chobham, per Rev. D. Huntingford, SS. by Rev. H. S. Acworth .....				3	5
IRELAND.					
Cavan, Derry, Donegal, &c., per Mrs. Gahan .....				11	0
Co. Cork, per Miss S. E. Townsend, Thos. Farmer, Esq. (Deputation)				26	5
Bantry .....				1	15
Cahir .....				0	11
Clonakilty.....				1	10
Drimoleague .....				0	4
Kinsale .....				2	5
Knockstragh .....				0	15
Muckross .....				0	8
Murragh .....				1	0
New Ross .....				4	0
Nohoval.....				1	7
Passage West .....				2	1
Queenstown .....				2	10
Rathbarry .....				0	9
Rosscarbery.....				1	18
St. Ann's. Shandon.....				1	0
Sale of Publications ....				0	11
				21	16

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OCTOBER 30, 1889.

The Hon. Secretary, Mrs. MANDELL, 38 Clemens Street, will most thankfully receive any contributions of work for this object not later than the 26th inst.



SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE, OCTOBER 1, 1889.

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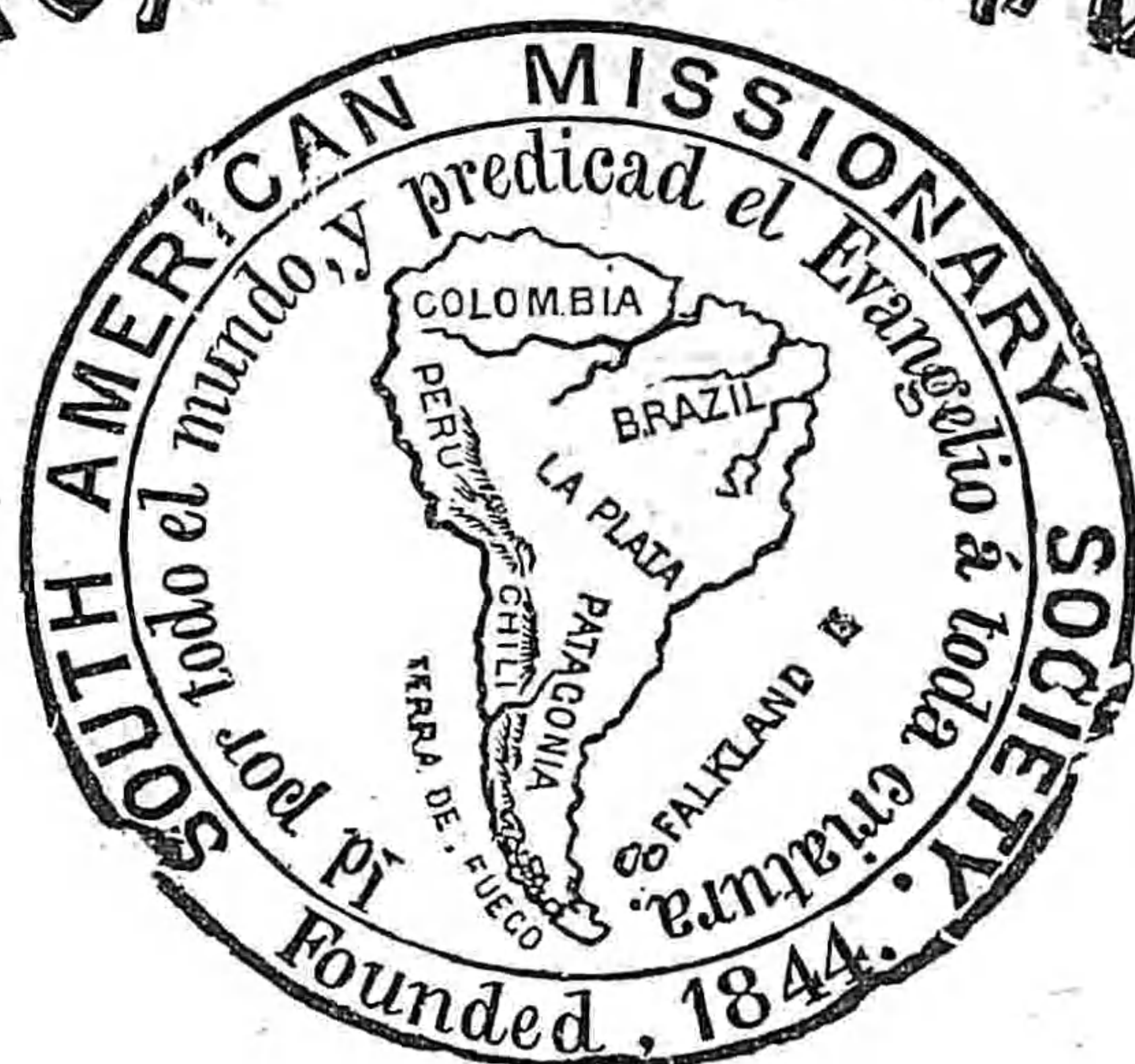
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Tickets can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary and the Collectors.

**The Sheet Almanac for 1890 is now ready.  
PRICE ONE PENNY.**



# THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.



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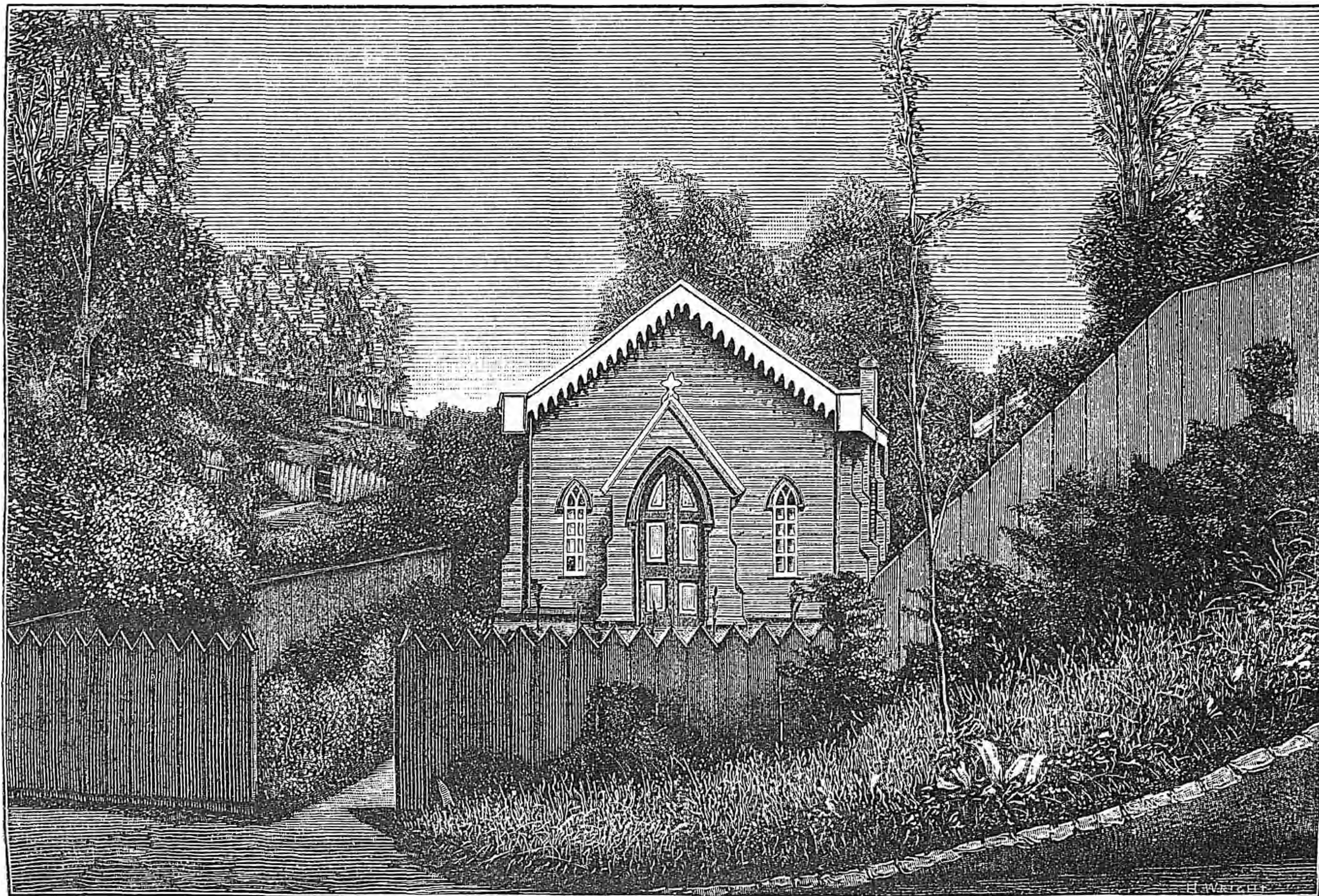
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LOTA CHURCH.

*[From a photograph by the Rev. J. A. Dodds.]*



# THE SOUTH AMERICAN

## Missionary Magazine.

NOVEMBER 1, 1889.

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

Bishop Stirling (*Aug.* 26).  
Allen, Rev. R. (*Sept.* 9).  
Aspinall, Mr. E. C. (*July* 3).  
Bowman, A. A., Esq. (*Aug.* 19).  
Brandon, Rev. L. (*Aug.* 26).  
Davies, Rev. Hugh (*Aug.* 17).  
Dodds, Rev. J. A. (*Aug.* 16).  
Ellison, Mr. W. (*Sept.* 1).  
Falkland Islands Company  
(*Aug.* 26).

Ferguson, Rev. Jas. (*Sept.* 17)  
Hooper, Mr. T. (*Sept.* 17).  
Robertson, Mr. J. S. (*July* 17,  
*Aug.* 15, 29, *Sept.* 11).  
Robins, Mr. J. C. (*Aug.* 28).  
Sparkes, Rev. A. L. (*Aug.* 26).  
Tyerman, Rev. J. R. (*Aug.* 16,  
*Sept.* 2).  
Whaits, Mr. R. (*Aug.* 9).

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

The next Meeting will (D.V.) take place on the 14th inst.

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

The total amount received for the month of September was £229. 0s. 2d.

The next Meetings will (D.V.) be held on the 7th and 21st inst.





## GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.



WE deeply regret to announce the sad tidings of Mr. Henriksen's death, conveyed as yet only in two words by telegram, namely, "Henriksen dead." It is the heaviest blow that has fallen on our Society for many years, but it is lightened by the reflection that He who has laid it upon us has done so in His Godly wisdom for some blessed purpose, and that He has taken His good and faithful servant to his rest and reward. We await with painful interest further news from the Mission field, and desire to know how our dear departed Missionary's fellow-labourers are bearing up under their increased load of responsibility, and without their faithful Chief to share or direct their work.

*While we were finally preparing these pages for the Press a brief, sorrowful letter was received from Mr. Robins confirming the above sad news. This cannot appear until next month, but as it will now become the solemn duty of the Committee to seek a suitable successor to the late Superintendent of the Paraguay Mission, any suggestions from friends upon this appointment will be heartily welcomed.*

We are very thankful to be able to state that D. Couty, Esq., our Finance Chairman, has in great measure recovered from his late severe illness, and is now convalescent, though still confined to his room.

We are sure our friends will regret to learn that nine poor Fuégians are being exhibited like wild beasts at the Royal Aquarium, by a French traveller, M. Maurice Maître. They are represented as "cannibals," and fed on raw horse-flesh, &c., at certain hours, in presence of the British public, admitted for one shilling each to see this revolting sight. The Committee, as will be seen, are taking steps to procure a cessation of this repulsive display and a release of these poor captives, and a return to their native land, and they trust that in such an effort they may be supported by a strong and wholesome public opinion.



The Annual Sale of Work in connection with the Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath Association was, we are thankful to say, as usual, a remarkable success, and this notwithstanding the serious illness of Mr. Couty, whose presence ever lent light and leading to this happy gathering, and who, though absent in body, was present in spirit. The sale was opened by an address of the Rev. A. E. Barnes-Lawrence, M.A., Incumbent of St. Michael's, and with Prayer by the Rev. R. J. Simpson, M.A., Vicar of St. Peter's, Lee. The sale realised £146. 4s. 11d. We heartily wish Mrs. Mandell and her helpers at Leamington a similar success on October 30.

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### Additional Help much Needed.



THE Committee of the South American Missionary Society feel that it is a necessity, as well as a Christian duty indicating spiritual life and health, to "go forward" in the work of Christ in South America, involving, of course, as it must do, expansion and expenditure.

The Committee do not fail to pray to the Lord of the Harvest that His Holy Spirit would "stir up the wills of his faithful people," and enable them to strengthen the hands and hearts of those who, in His name, go forth to promote the extension of His kingdom. But the Committee feel bound also to appeal for aid to all who are interested in carrying Christ's Gospel to the Indians, and in maintaining a sound faith and a high standard of Christian life amongst our own countrymen in South America, beset, as they are, by many special temptations, and liable to drift away into indifferentism or infidelity.

In making this appeal, they feel it to be their duty briefly to lay before the friends of the Society and the Church at home the present state of the funds.

The Finance Committee have reported to the General Committee that—

1. The receipts for the nine months ending September 30,



1889, as compared with the receipts of the corresponding period of 1888, show a deficit of £1,462. 19s. 4d.;

2. The expenditure for the nine months ending September 30, 1889, as compared with the expenditure for the corresponding period of the year 1888, shows an excess of £915. 3s. 8d.;

3. And consequently the financial condition of the Society for the period above named of the year 1889, as compared with the same period of 1888, is £2,378. 3s. as an adverse balance.

The increased expenditure is essentially due to the new Missions to the Indians of the Paraguayan Chaco, to the Indians of Wollaston and neighbouring Islands, to the English emigrants at Quino in Chili, and to the thousands of labourers on the Isthmus of Panama, which together have much strained the resources of the Society, and urgently call for increased support.

The Committee, therefore, earnestly and prayerfully trust that this appeal may meet with a hearty and liberal response, thus relieving them from a source of deep anxiety, and so helping their fellow-men and fellow-Churchmen in South America, that in the days to come, and in the Last Great Day, they that sow and they that reap may rejoice together.

## Fuegian Natives at the Westminster Aquarium.



OUR attention having been drawn from various quarters to the present repulsive exhibition of nine Fuégians at the Royal Aquarium, we have had interviews with Captain Molesworth, the Chairman of the Directors, and with M. Maurice Maître, who brought the natives over, the former of whom has been most courteous, and has evinced every consideration for the views we have laid before him. We have addressed the following letter to the latter gentleman before taking any further steps in pro-



tecting and helping to restore these poor natives to their kin and country.

“ TO M. MAURICE MAÎTRE, Royal Aquarium.

“ DEAR SIR,—The attention of the Committee of the South American Missionary Society has been urgently called by several friends to the fact that you are exhibiting a family of nine Fuégians at the Royal Aquarium.

“ We have, as you know, through our Chairman, our Secretaries, and the Rev. J. E. R. Polak, already communicated personally with yourself and the Chairman of the Aquarium, and have set before you plainly the light in which we regard such an exhibition.

“ We now respectfully desire to make a final appeal to you, based upon the grounds set forth in our personal interview.

“ These poor helpless Indians have been drawn away from their country and their home to be exhibited, and to be exhibited as wild beasts for commercial gain, not for themselves, but for others. They are advertised as cannibals (a fact which we strongly dispute), and to be fed at certain hours with horseflesh, &c. You frankly admit that your only object in thus exhibiting them is to obtain a commercial success.

“ Without questioning your account of the manner in which they came into your hands, it is but right that we should inform you that we have received a communication from South America (Sandy Point) to the effect that these poor natives were ‘kidnapped’ from their home and country, and we have no doubt they would gladly, as your Assistant acknowledged to us, return to their country again.

“ Without, however, urging these alleged facts in favour of our contention, we would most respectfully appeal to your sense of propriety and humanity to cease making an exhibition of these poor people as animals, and to send them back to their own land.

“ You must feel, dear Sir, whatever may be your gains, that such an exhibition is most repulsive, demoralising, and cruel ; all the more so, because no one in England is acquainted with the Ona language, and these poor people cannot express themselves in any other.

“ Our Society has for thirty years laboured most anxiously, assiduously, and successfully, amongst the natives of Tierra del Fuégo, and has taken a deep interest in their moral, social, and religious welfare. You can, therefore, readily understand with what sorrow and aversion we regard this exhibition ; and not only we, but we are sure the great majority of the people of this humane and Christian country.

“ In conclusion we may mention that, about six years ago, Carl Hagenback brought over several Fuégians, and exhibited them in Paris and Berlin, but not without many protests in those civilised cities ; but on arriving in England, and after a friendly but strong remonstrance



from our Society, he at once cheerfully gave up the exhibition, sent back the natives (at least those whom death had spared) at his own expense to Tierra del Fuégo, and gave £150 for the benefit of this remnant and their tribe.

“We most earnestly appeal to you, dear Sir, to pursue a similar course, at least so far as giving up this exhibition, and restoring these poor people to their far-off home.

“We are, dear Sir,

“ (On behalf of the Committee)

“Your obedient servants,

“HENRY MORRIS, *Chairman*.

“R. J. SIMPSON, *Clerical Secretary*.

“E. POULDEN, *Lay Secretary*.”



## The Southern Mission.

THE following is a collection of extracts from a private letter kindly supplied us by a friend. Mr. Aspinall writes:—

“You will be glad to hear, I know, that I am safely back at Ooshooia after six months’ absence, and I am glad to be able to write and relieve the anxiety which I am sure all must be feeling at the long interval since I last wrote. . . . I have now visited all our stations.

“I promised to tell you something of what I have seen, and what we have been doing. At Wollaston, where we arrived early on Monday morning, a fortnight ago, we found that Mr. Burleigh has already quite a nice little station. I am sending a photo of it to the Committee. There were 80 natives with him, and two parties that were away would have swelled the number to 100. He had also heard that others from the neighbourhood of New Year’s Sound were coming to see him. I hear there are from 300 to 400 there, and am going down as soon as I can to visit them.

“Mr. Burleigh’s people are rather afraid of them, and somewhat dread their coming over to Wollaston, owing to old feuds between them; but I feel no doubt that Mr. Burleigh’s knowledge of the language, and the strong influence which he has already gained over his people, aided with God’s blessing, will avert any unpleasantness. Mr. Burleigh’s power has already been put to the test, as a month or two ago the Captain of a ship, who was said to be the aggressor in killing the natives of Wollaston at the time Mr. Bridges nearly lost his life, four or five years ago, came there



again. The natives at once knew the vessel, and also recognised the Captain. There was much excitement, but Mr. Burleigh would not let her anchor near the settlement, and took care that none of the natives went aboard of her alone, or stayed there after he left, and the next day the Captain came ashore with Mr. Burleigh, and was unmolested.

“ Mr. Burleigh says there is much superstition among these people, and the Yecamooshes practise a kind of witchcraft, and profess to be able to see into the future and foretell events ; but he has already been able to discount much of their influence, as even the principal one has at last come to him for some medicine as he suffers from rheumatism. Henry Katanash gave an address to the people one evening, and Mr. Burleigh says he was surprised by the clear and lucid way in which he spoke, describing all the places he had seen on the passage home, and yet how far England surpassed them all. . . .

“ But I must hasten on to Ooshooia and tell you some of our news here. There have been great changes on the Government side. They have a new steamer, which is to run bi-monthly to Buenos Ayres and back. The Governor has, therefore, taken a residence in Buenos Ayres, and will come down, only occasionally, to see us, the Secretary meanwhile acting as Governor. The Prefecture has been removed to Good Success Bay, in the Straits of Le Maire. Nearly all the soldiers have been sent to San Sebastian Bay, there being now only ten under one officer stationed here. Another settlement has been made at Sloggett Bay, where the gold is, with soldiers and one officer. Fresh gold has been found on Navarine and New Islands, and, therefore, unfortunately a rough lot have been attracted this way. There are ten diggers here now, but they leave again in a day or two. I cannot as yet judge how these new arrangements will affect the Mission. We expect the steamer with the Governor here on the 25th inst.

“ The health on our side of the bay is fairly good, only Mr. Ince is yet poorly, but recovering. I hope he will get better now that I have returned. I have one native who has met with a very bad accident, as he over-charged his gun, and it burst and blew half of his hand away. I am much occupied. . . .

“ On Friday night we had quite a nice little gathering here, for the people met together in the schoolroom, and Henry Katanash spoke to them about England. He held their attention for a good hour and a half. I could not understand all, but I followed a great deal. It was very interesting. He spoke about the Robin Dinner at Greenwich, and remembered Mr. Toye and his orphans. He also spoke much about dear Mr. Couty, and told about the poor people in England giving their money, and many other things of interest. I believe Mr. Lawrence is going to write out a translation of what he said. After that, Mr. Smith, Mr. Bridge's oldest carpenter, gave us an address which was most



encouraging and interesting, and deeply searching to one's soul. Among other things, he said he was glad he had come here, for he was greatly impressed with the work being done, and he hoped we would allow him on his arrival in England to write to the oldest member of our Committee to testify, as an outsider, to the value of the work which he could see was being carried on here. We sang a great many pieces from the 'Christian Choir' and 'Sankey and Moody,' and, in all, spent three and a half hours, I hope very profitably. . . . .

"I have come across many things in the parcels I brought out that I should like to acknowledge; among others, a beautiful box of beads from Mrs. H. and Miss L., also some things from E. S., and some dolls from the E.'s, also that most useful packet of bits of card and paper from Mr. B. I say most useful, for whenever we send a native for anything out here, we have to write a little note, and some of the bits will come in for that purpose. I took a share to Mrs. Hemmings, and she was delighted with them. . . . .

"EDWIN C. ASPINALL."

The following is an extract from a private letter:—

*"Ooshooia, May 13, 1889.*

. . . . .

"Having an opportunity of sending a parcel home, it occurs to me that if I sent some of our native women's work for your 'sale' it would increase the interest in our people amongst your friends. I send half-a-dozen pairs of socks, which I had in readiness for the men on the 'Allen Gardiner.' I told them that I wished to send them to England, and would have some made for them as soon as the wool came. The women have improved in knitting beyond my expectations. I have been able to pay for the wool last sent, and also to send a donation of £1 to the Society. The wool in the three grey pairs I send you for your sale was a present from a friend. I put in a few necklaces, as Mr. Aspinall tells me you will dispose of these at the sale. . . . .

"The girls have just been up to say their spelling-lesson. I go over from six to twelve words with them each morning, directly after prayers. They learn them after their supper, and then come to my room to say them. They are beginning to put easy words together. . . . . I did not commence teaching them to read till after Mr. A. left for England. . . . . As winter approaches, our numbers will increase. . . . . We were much relieved this day week by seeing the 'Allen Gardiner' coming up the channel.

"J. HEMMINGS."



Mrs. Hemmings writes:—

“*Ooshooia, July 4, 1889.*”

“Friday, June 28, was a day of great joy to us to see our little vessel sailing in with the necessary supplies for our sustenance. In former years I believe the station has been equally low, but not since my time. When the ‘Allen Gardiner’ returned from the Falklands about eight weeks ago, the captain lent Mr. Lawrence all the stores he could spare. After a week’s delay here, she went to Sandy Point, and it was over six weeks before she had wind to take her back. Early last week a number of our people went off to the adjacent islands to seek for food, and having only as much food as could feed our orphans for about three days, we sent them with their friends, one couple taking three, and two others taking two girls each, leaving baby Willie at home with me. I think it answered well. They got fish and birds in plenty. The last returned Sunday night. Having no soap, they were in such a state, and were glad to get clean linen, a wash, and a warm supper. It struck me how much easier it is to manage in a time of scarcity in this poor land than in our civilised England. Those people only returned to their natural life, when our poor people would be starving if similarly exposed. I am quite of your mind in preferring our work here to yours. I never was a collector. I can work, but I am a bad hand at begging. Still, they must go hand in hand; we cannot get the funds if we have no one to raise them. . . .

“Since Mr. Aspinall’s return, he has commenced a night school, which has been well attended by natives of both sexes. The women are coming forward a little at last. He intended going in the ‘Allen Gardiner’ this week in accordance with the Bishop’s wishes, but, having some cases of sickness, he has decided not to go. When Mr. Aspinall has to go away, I fear the night school must fall through, and that is a pity—the women are so very ignorant. . . .

“As Mr. Aspinall can’t leave, it has been settled that I have a rest, and go this time in the ‘Allen Gardiner,’ Mrs. Willis kindly taking charge here. All are in good health with the exception of Dot. . . . We have two new girls; one has been a wife; she is a perfect child. We have been able to do more good for girls from twelve years upwards than for the little ones; so many of the younger ones have died. From your letter I conclude it is Miss L. who has sent the frocks and material for the children. I have not yet got them, and so I cannot thank Miss L. I want you to impress on all the friends of the orphans the necessity of labelling each article sent. Mrs. Lawrence gives me the garments most suitable, but it is impossible for me to write to the several donors and say how their gifts have been appropriated. Will you kindly try and ask friends to label each article? . . .

“J. HEMMINGS.”



Mr. Whaits writes:—

“ *Keppel Island, August 9, 1889.*

“The ‘Allen Gardiner’ came in on July 26 last ; Mrs. Hemmings on board. I need not tell you how very glad we were to see her, and to hear about her work at Ooshooia. Mrs. Hemmings brought with her a young woman, and we hope she may become the wife of George Lywia. Mr. Burleigh also sent us two young men from Wollaston Island, in return for two we have to send back to him. We are very glad to see the new arrivals, but sorry to lose our two young men ; they are very nice young fellows, and have done well on Keppel, and I am very sure they will greatly strengthen Mr. Burleigh’s hands. The two sent up will, I have no doubt, make very good men on the farm, but I do not think they will do anything at school, which is rather a disappointment to Mr. Grubb. We have had to take Cyril Māteen from the day school ; first, because he did not get on well there, and, next, because he was the best man to take the place of Cooshee, who is to be sent home. We have put in Cyril’s place Thomas Wāshuen, a very nice young lad, who was with us in the Orphanage at Ooshooia. I could send more lads to the day school from our working staff, but they are not the material Mr. Grubb requires ; of course, as you will see by the quarterly return sheets, all the workmen go to a night school.

“All our people have had bad colds, but are better now ; they are badly clothed ; boots they have none, nor blankets to cover them. The ‘Allen Gardiner’ is here to bring goods from Stanley, which are at Sandy Point, and it will not do to keep her here to meet the mail due in Stanley on the 22nd next, because we do not know if anything is coming by her, and Mr. Aspinall wishes the ‘Allen Gardiner’ to return to Ooshooia as soon as possible ; so Captain Willis has gone to Stanley to pay off his men, and will return here at once, take in potatoes and a few calves for Ooshooia, and come back to us as soon as possible, taking our things from Sandy Point on the way.

“ R. WHAITS.”

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### PARAGUAY MISSION.

The following letters were written within two months of the death of the late lamented Superintendent, whose last official communication to hand is that dated August 5 :—

“ *Riacho Fernandez, July 30, 1889.*

“We have been the recipients, from God’s bountiful storehouse, of grace and love, and upon our feeble knees do we daily thank and praise Him for His gifts. Our people are rallying round us more than ever before ; we are on the best of terms with them, and all their complaints as well as any news are brought to us. The number of lads has



increased, and eight are now daily with us for guidance and instruction. We have commenced ploughing up the field, and the use of the plough for cultivation was one new operation which amazed the natives. I am now longing for a hut to be made ready for regular schooling for the younger children, and we shall feel more than before settled down to work, although, as long as we are to do our errands down river in the way we have done hitherto, too much time will be lost in river trips as long as we are dependent on wind and weather or the chances of a passing steamer. As you kindly urge on me to let you know our wants, I can say no more but that a small steam-launch should belong to this Mission. It would be invaluable, and would save time and money. With it we would consider ourselves within a short distance of town, and be independent of the sources from which we now take the opportunities to get home again. I often think that the assembly of godly people who on that day (April 27, 1888) applauded the resolution of sending us out here to do the work they with such Christian feeling and enthusiasm undertook to support, put their hand to the plough in faith but are looking back; but let them not despise small things, but rather try their best to remove any obstacles in the way, so that the plough may work smoother, and thus it will add strength to us who are battling with the roots of the difficulties. Would that our Christian friends at home would be more ready to listen and to grasp the idea of co-operation. The Bishop of London spoke much about this at the C.M.S. annual meeting this year, and his speech is, I think, one of great thoughts of a Christian's duty and interest in modern missions. Do not think that these are the dictates of low spirits. If such was the case, the multitudes of anxieties and difficulties which have been encountered, and by God's help overcome in due time, would have brought despair to our souls long ago. We out here are working on in faith and hope, and no doubt in God's own time everything will be right. But what I am doing now is to let dear friends know that it is not all well. There are still gaps of strict necessities to be filled up, and believing that when these are known to those who, if they could help it, would not let us lack such means of help to our daily life and work for Christ, I do but remind them and all friends thereof. . . .

“ADOLFO HENRIKSEN.”

“*Riacho Fernandez, August 5, 1889.*”

“Mr. Robins will (D.V.) be leaving here, at the end of September or beginning of October, in order to take the direct boat to Stanley, *via* Montevideo. I am glad to say that Mr. Robins is comparatively set up by the cooler weather, while on occasions he complains of headache, and I am quite convinced that he is not strong enough for tropical heat.

“You will be glad to learn that we are getting on with our field; the oxen are now being trained to the plough, and Mr. Bartlett is hard pushed with his lads.



“We are having very cold mornings now, and the variance of the temperature is often very great. I myself have been suffering from a sharp attack of pleurisy, which has left me very weak. I caught it passing a cold and wet night in the boat coming up river. I am thankful to say that the acute pains have left my side, but I feel that I must be very careful in the future if I am not to keep a weak chest.

“All our lads and the old people have just finished their feast, which they held in order to eat all their sweet potatoes. They had invited the neighbouring tribes, and for two days the feast consisted of singing and eating, after which what had not been eaten was divided between the guests. It is a kind of harvest rejoicing.

“ADOLFO HENRIKSEN.”

Mr. Robins writes :

“*Riacho Fernandez, July 28, 1889.*

“It is with pleasure I answer your kind letter of May 13, for your cheerful letters do us much good, here in this wilderness. I am quite sure, if you could look in and see us as we are now, you would say we wanted something to cheer us up. Mr. Henriksen has been down for more than a week, and will be some days yet before he will be about again well. He caught, first a cold through sleeping in the boat, and from that he had violent pains all over the body, also spitting much blood. I can assure you he has got down very low. Then I was taken ill for a few days, so Mr. Bartlett had to turn nurse for both of us. But I am glad to say, I am about again. Until the station has a steam-launch your Missionaries will be very much hampered in their work, subjected to illnesses through exposure and getting wet, as we so often do.

“I am hoping to make another journey inland, but in another direction this time. We have some boys stopping with us that come from the interior, and they tell us of large numbers of people. Their village is the fifteenth from here, and there are many more further on to the west, extending to the Rio Pilcomayo, where is the real Toldo Grande, where the king lives. I should much like the next time I go (if I do go) to reach this place, for I am sure that there we should find a race of people much superior to any we have yet seen, judging from the lads we have here now from the inner parts. But I cannot get over this continued weakness I have. If I am able to do this journey I shall be glad, for I do want to be able to do something of use to the Lord's work. When the Bishop was here I was much better in health. I then told him, after talking over my leaving with him, that I would remain if the Committee should think I had not given it a fair trial. But as soon as the warm weather has come back I am the same as ever, and I am now more than ever convinced that I am not adapted for hot countries.

“Mr. Bartlett keeps in good health ; in fact, he gets stouter in this climate. He has begun ploughing, and he says the ground is very rich and ought to be very productive for some things. With regard to our work, it is very hopeful now, and I think will continue so. I have made a harrow, which I think will be worth a lot of money in this country. I



am also on with another cart, which I hope to get finished in a few days. Then we have to erect a bridge, but this will be a big piece of work to do, but I hope we shall be able to manage it all right. We have had a lot of work for the blacksmith's forge and tools ; in fact, we have always some of this work to do. It is very encouraging to see how Indians from all parts come here to get their guns and other hunting implements repaired, and we get the compliment that no one in Concepcion can do such work. But we make them understand we do none of this kind of work for them without payment for it. But they think our charge is small in comparison with what they had to pay in Concepcion. One man recently came here to get his gun repaired, and he remained six weeks, working well. So you see by our doing odd jobs for them by this means we draw them around us from far and near, and then they come under instruction. The Indians have found out the difference between working for a drop of drink and getting good food, also attendance to them when they are sick. It was a good thing done when his lordship gave the chief's wife a cow and calf, for this has brought them more and more around us, and they say they are determined to remain and work with us. As we stand at our door and look around and see what a change has come about in one year, we are very thankful to our Heavenly Father for His many mercies to us. But it will be a long time before there will be any report on spiritual work, for the language is a very difficult one, and until the language is known and we can converse with them in it, we cannot hope to influence them much, only by our lives.

“ J. C. ROBINS.”

“ *Riacho Fernandez, August 4, 1889.*

“ I received your letter of June 11 yesterday, and I now wish to answer to let you know I shall be pleased to still continue to work in the Master's cause at Keppel Island. I am quite sure, in my mind, that I shall be my own self again, and be able to work as I used to do. I am not very well again now, but I shall not leave here until the end of September, for judging from his lordship's letter, there will be a steamer from Monte Video to Stanley about October 15. If I went now I could not catch the steamer his lordship goes by, and would have to wait for a month and then go *viâ* Sandy Point by the homeward-bound German boat. To wait in Monte Video would be expensive, so I think I had better remain and go by the October boat. I don't know the sailing times of the steamers, but I am supposing they run as I have stated, as his lordship says he is leaving on the 16th of this month for Stanley. But if it gets very hot in the meantime, I shall be obliged to leave sooner and take my chance of a sailing ship going to Stanley from Monte Video, as they sometimes do.

“ I can assure you my aim will be to teach the boys at Keppel Island all I can that will be for their good, in this life and for that which is to come. There are many on Keppel who will remember me, and will know I shall be their friend as in days of old. Also, I am sure Mrs. Robins will be able to do much to assist towards the comfort of the boys.

“ J. C. ROBINS.”



Mr. Oakley Bartlett writes :—

“ *Villa Concepcion, July 19, 1889.*

“ I think it is nearly time I wrote to you and let you hear a little of what we have been doing, and also what we hope to be able to do, as regards the stock and farming. We have twelve nice cows and calves and a bull ; also eight working oxen, besides eight horses and two mares, which are, I think, quite sufficient at present. Two of the horses are in poor condition, as Mr. Robins had them in the Chaco, but they have put on a deal of flesh, and are able to be used now and then. With a year's comparative rest, they will be all right again. We only bought eight working oxen instead of sixteen, as at present there is not enough work for so many, and with the money for the other eight we have been able to fence a pasture for the stock—I should say about 1,500 acres—and also one for horses about 50 or 100 acres, and also have enough wire over to put in a good sized field which the Indians have cleared off, and about Monday I hope to begin ploughing, all going well. It, of course, appears very uphill work, but the Indians have behaved and worked much better than I expected they would. I have two of the boys working with me with the stock, and I am glad to notice each day I go out with them how much more pluck and confidence they are getting. At first if an animal looked at them they ran away, but after seeing me stand still and hold on to the lasso they soon began to do as I did, and now are ready to do the same as myself. Mr. Henriksen has a native man here as an interpreter to the older men, and he has been working with them clearing a place for the field. In my last letter to you I don't think I gave a very good account of our prospect of much garden, but I learn by patience that the winter here is the time to plant, and our sweet potatoes are turning out very well, also peas, beet-root, and turnips. Corn is very hard to grow, as the numbers of parrots destroy it before it is ripe, but I am going to plant an acre or so of beans and mandioca and potatoes. I must also mention that in saying that we have ten horses in all I made a mistake, as an Englishman, a Mr. Constable, who has been staying here to get a little shooting for a time, on leaving, very kindly gave us his two horses (I say to us, but mean to the Society). I suppose Mr. Henriksen has told you this already, but I thought it no harm mentioning it again. Mr. Henriksen is at present in Concepcion for stores for Indians, and we expect him in a day or two. We have had a gale blowing from the north, and the river has risen a great deal, and just now we should prefer it low, as Mr. Robins is going to begin on Monday a bridge over the small *riacho*, so as to enable us to pass the carts and haul palms to begin house building, as we are still in our store-house, and have only been able to build a small kitchen besides. I have a lot to attend to now, as the cattle have to be looked up to see they have no worms in their brands, as they are not quite healed over yet. I must now



bring this to a close, hoping you will excuse my random writing, as I am not a good letter writer. I hope to let you know how I get on with the ploughing, as the oxen have never done that work before, nor the boys either, but I trust we shall do well.

“B. OAKLEY BARTLETT.”

“*Villa Concepcion, Paraguay,*  
“August 3, 1889.

“I am very thankful to say I am still in good health, but am sorry to say my two companions are not so. Mr. Robins feels the heat too much for him, but I trust his changing with Mr. Grubb will set him up again. And Mr. Henriksen we have had in bed for nearly a week, suffering in the lungs, having slept out in the boat a very cold night. He is not well yet, and will have to be very careful with himself, or else, the doctor in Concepcion says, it will come on again. He feels the rapid changes so much ; one day the thermometer will register in our house as high as 90°, and the next morning down to 45°, or sometimes under that. It seems warm at 45° in England, but here we feel it so much on account of the great heat. Well, I think I have said enough of our ailments, and hope next time I write we shall be all well again. I am very glad to say the Indians are getting quite used to our ways ; and I have two boys, who help me with the stock and also with the ploughing in the field, and between us three we have broken in a yoke of oxen to the plough, which was rather hard work at first, as they, of course, did not know what to do, and made a very roundabout furrow, but now work very well. I hope next year to be able to work two ploughs—one myself, and one for the Indians. I have only ploughed about an acre and a half as yet, but hope to get in about three acres altogether this year, and think it is best to put in a little each year thoroughly, as there are so many roots to dig out, and that takes time. What we must do is to learn to have patience. I am very pleased to see we have been able to make such progress in one year, and hope we may be able to do good to these poor heathen, even if in our lifetime we are only able to win a few souls to Christ.

“B. OAKLEY BARTLETT.”

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## Argentine Republic.

### BUENOS AYRES.



R. ELLISON (who with his companions took out introductions from us) writes :—

*“ Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic,  
“ September 1, 1889.*

“ I feel it my duty to write and thank you for the letters of introduction you gave me, and also on behalf of my friends, Messrs. Horton, Flower, and Stanley. It gives me great pleasure to inform you that we have met the Bishop of the Falkland Islands, and also the Rev. Gybbon-Spilsbury. We have been very kindly received by them, and they have had us at their homes. It has been very pleasant to us on these occasions, as it is very pleasant for us to be amongst English people, and to hear the English language, after hearing so much of the language spoken here. I am very pleased to inform you that we are getting on remarkably well, and gradually getting used to the customs of the country. The English church is not very far from where we live, and we attend the services there on Sundays. Again thanking you, allow me to remain,

“ WM. ELLISON.”

## Chili.

### THE ARAUCANIAN MISSION.



THE Rev. J. R. Tyerman writes :—

*“ Santiago, August 16, 1889.*

“ As the mail is soon leaving for home, I take this opportunity of sending you some brief news. I am here on a visit to the Government respecting a grant of land for the Mission and also the free admission into the country of the iron house and church. To-day the Minister of Colonisation gave me an audience. He received me very kindly, and expressed his willingness to accede to my requests ; but as he must consult with his brother ministers, he desired me to call again on Monday. I have reason to hope that it will be all right. In the meantime, as I am compelled to remain here over Sunday, I have arranged to hold service at Mr. Baird's house. On Sunday last I held service in the little town of Angol, there being a congregation of thirty ; afterwards I held



a Sunday School. This was the first time the Church of England service was held in that place, and probably it will not be the last. It being Sunday quite a number of Indians came into the town; the women looked very gay with their red cloaks wrapped around them and their enormous silver earrings. I spoke in Spanish to some of the men, who seemed pleased at notice being taken of them. A fortnight ago I made a journey to Victoria and the Dumo, visiting many of the colonists; some of them are extremely poor and in a miserable condition. From what I can now see I have come to the conclusion that it will be no easy task for a clergyman to do his duty in this field of labour, for the people are so very scattered, and it will entail my being almost always in the saddle and very frequently away from home at night. This part of the country is very wild and unsettled, and the number of assaults, robberies, and murders taking place in Araucania is by no means assuring. However, having put my 'hand to the plough,' I am resolved with God's help to do my best.

"While staying in Concepcion a few days I had opportunities for making the acquaintance of the English-speaking residents, and as their number is increasing owing to the Valparaiso houses opening branches there, and many English on the State railway and also the new English railway, which will soon open and have its terminus there, it seems that we shall be called upon—indeed, as we are—to hold services there also. Mr. Corrie, whose acquaintance I made in Talcahuano, is very earnest about the matter, and will himself assist in the services, and the Rev. J. A. Dodds will go there from Lota when he can. I think there is a good field open in that city for a clergyman who could work in Spanish and English. The American Presbyterians are doing something in Spanish, and a Methodist Schoolmaster holds a service in English, but there are very few Americans in the city, and the English residents would prefer the Church of England service. *Here, then, is a field open.*

"I suppose that the iron house will be here in a few days, and if Government accedes to my request, we will soon have it re-erected, and I will then send for the church also. My family are still living at Mr. Dodds' house at Lota. It is very kind of him to have them there for so long a time, and he should certainly receive some recompense for the extra expense to which he has been put. This has been my difficulty; viz., it is impossible to find furnished apartments, and on inquiry at a very second-rate hotel, they asked more per month than my stipend; however, I have now arranged to take them to the little French hotel at Angol, and we shall be very thankful when we can again occupy our own house.

"JOHN R. TYERMAN."

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## Metropolitan Workers' Association.



THE quarterly meeting of our Metropolitan Workers was held at the Society's rooms on Thursday, October 17. The Rev. Charles Stirling, M.A. (brother of Bishop Stirling), occupied the chair, and there were about twenty-six of our helpers present. The meeting was opened, after refreshments had been partaken of, with a hymn, "Ye servants of God, your Master proclaim."

The Rev. R. J. Simpson then led in prayer, after which the Chairman called upon him to move a resolution respecting the appointment of an honorary secretary.

Mr. SIMPSON said that as these meetings of workers had now been fairly set on foot, it had been thought desirable that an honorary secretary should be appointed, and records kept in an official way, and he had, therefore, pleasure in moving that Mr. Phillips Welch be asked to fill the post.

Mr. T. FARMER seconded the motion, and it was unanimously carried.

Mr. WELCH intimated his willingness to accept the position, and promised to help on as far as possible the work of the Association.

The CHAIRMAN then addressed the meeting, his remarks, as might be expected, being chiefly directed to the loss the Society had sustained through the death of Mr. Adolfo Henriksen. He described some of the trials through which the Society had been called to pass before, and showed that through them a deeper interest in missionary work had been spread abroad, and thus blessing had resulted. He bid his hearers remember that "whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth, and scourgeth every son whom He receiveth." At the conclusion of his remarks, he called upon Mr. Welch to open the first subject on the paper for conference, which was "The Paraguay Mission; lamented death of Mr. Henriksen, first missionary; present state and future prospects of the Mission."

Mr. WELCH commenced by remarking that as the Chairman had so ably dealt with the first portion of the subject, he would add but little regarding it. He would ask his hearers to look on the bright side of the Christian's death, namely, the side of the departed one, who had gone "to be with Christ, which is far better." And though we could not perhaps understand why, when the prospects of the Mission were beginning to look brighter, the leading missionary should be removed by death, yet we must

Know that the ways of God to men are just,  
And where we can't unriddle, learn to trust.

Could we not say of him in the beautiful words of our Communion Service, "We also bless Thy holy Name for all Thy servants departed this life in Thy faith and fear; beseeching Thee to give us grace so to follow their good examples, that with them we may be partakers of Thy heavenly kingdom." However, our sympathies this evening go out towards those



who will specially feel the loss of Mr. Henriksen, namely, the widow and fatherless in Denmark, the two fellow-workers, Mr. Robins and Mr. Bartlett, the Committee at home (for whom prayer should be made that they may be guided in choosing a successor), and towards the poor Indians who have lost one who loved them deeply, and who longed for them to be blessed. He then read several extracts from the Society's magazines showing the hopeful condition of the Mission at present, chief among which was Bishop Stirling's report, which runs as follows: "I may say I am very hopeful about the work. I think the Indians, as Indians, very good material, and the missionaries seem to have their hearts in their work." He concluded by hoping that none would be discouraged, but that all would pray that the recent trial would act as an incentive to more earnest labour, for if the Gospel was precious to us, surely we ought to try and send the good news to those in heathen darkness.

The Rev. R. LOVERIDGE followed with a very powerful address, the point of which was that we ought to live above the trials which are sure to come, and if the very worst news came home from the Mission field, still our trust ought to be in God; we ought to be found "looking unto Jesus," and pressing onward, nothing daunted, in the pathway of duty.

Captain POULDEN thought those present might like some particulars as to the locality of the Mission Station, which he proceeded to give. He also said that Mr. Robins being unable to stand a tropical climate, it had been decided that he should change places with Mr. W. B. Grubb, at Keppel Island. Mr. T. Farmer closed the subject, referring specially to Mr. Bartlett's valuable services.

The second subject, "The Formation of Parochial Associations," was opened by Mr. W. S. WESTON, who, after alluding to the great powers of the ladies with regard to organising working parties, suggested that a young men's band, after the style of the Lay Workers' Union under the Church Missionary Society, should be worked up among young men, who would each study different Missions, and give lectures on the same at Sunday Schools; also help Mr. Farmer, if called on, in his work. He also thought that a Gleaners' Union might be formed, each member being provided with a cycle of prayer.

After some remarks made by Mr. FARMER, the Rev. R. LOVERIDGE, and Mr. R. W. SAFFELL (who suggested the sending of the Society's magazine to Young Men's Societies),

Mr. H. MAHONEY spoke from personal knowledge of the holy life of Mr. Henriksen, and suggested that as regards the Young Men's Band, London should be divided into four parts, some men working each district; also that ladies who cannot organise a sale might send any work to the different sales which are advertised in the magazine.

The CHAIRMAN, after a few earnest words bidding those present to obey the command of our Lord, and "pray the Lord of the harvest that He will send forth (literally thrust forth) labourers into His harvest," closed the meeting with prayer and the benediction.



## Missions at the "Church Congress."

(BY ONE ON THE PLATFORM.)



ANY have complained of the inadequate interest manifested in work abroad by the Church at home, as represented last month at Cardiff. It has been asserted that the attendance was discouraging, the Park Hall being but half filled. But it is forgotten that the numbers attending the Congress were below the average, that on no single occasion was the Hall quite full, and that the Missionary discussion was fixed for the last afternoon, when many members had returned home. These facts may well account for a half-filled room. The subject was not an easy one to speak upon, being "The Reciprocal Relations between the Church at Home and its Foreign and Colonial Missions." It suggested what St. Paul says as to "the children not laying up for the parents, but the parents for the children." Sir John Kennaway and Archdeacon Farler put the work of the Church Missionary Society most graphically before the meeting, and were cordially received. The Bishop of Ballarat naturally dwelt on the Church in our colonies, and deprecated any attempt, as in the case of South Africa, to weaken the tie between the Church of England and her daughters in "Greater Britain." Bishop Selwyn, of Melanesia, restored the Missionary tone of the discussion, and, we noted, mentioned the name of Allen Gardiner as one of the great Missionaries of the century. Indeed, he spoke as one to whom all missionary work was an inspiration, and as we heard him we wished we could put back the clock of time and serve under so enthusiastic and single-minded a leader. Bishop Barry followed with his rare diction, backed by his Australian experience. Mr. Jackson had something to tell us of the needs of the Church in India, but we missed any voice from the Continental countries of Europe and South America. And after all it is in countries owing *no allegiance* to our Queen that the Anglican Church has to meet its greatest difficulties. Bishop Stirling, it will be remembered, was unable to speak at the Manchester Congress, and we wished that his lordship had been present this year, and are inclined to think that his remarks about the growing Anglo-Argentine, and Anglo-Chilian, and Anglo-Brazilian Churches, with the efforts being made by the Welsh Church to help her children in South America, might have been the most valuable contribution to the Missionary discussion at Cardiff. Certainly these subjects would have been most pertinent to the question of the reciprocal relations between the Church at Home and its Foreign and Colonial Missions.

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## Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath Association's Annual "Sale of Work."

HE Hon. Secretary writes:—

"Many of our friends who aid our 'Annual Sale of Work' by their contributions and sympathy, and their prayers, already know that this year we had exceptional difficulties. The sudden illness of the Treasurer of our Association (hitherto present at every 'Sale') abruptly suspended all operations, and made it doubtful how or when they could be continued. We desire, therefore, to record most special mercies and favours vouchsafed to us by our Heavenly Father, inducing and leading us to 'go forward' in His strength, and in reliance on His favours and blessing. In our own enforced absence, our co-workers carried on the 'Sale' with the utmost energy, and with the heartiest co-operation and success. We believe it to have been one of the best we have had.


"The opening address was given by the Rev. A. E. Barnes Lawrence, M.A., who reminded us that if we would be a blessing to others God must bless us individually, and that the reflex blessing resulting from these 'Sales of Work,' when carried on with the one aim, namely—the glory and honour of God—would surely be the training up workers for Christ. The Rev. R. J. Simpson offered prayer. Rev. G. H. Grundy gave the opening address on the second day, and offered prayer.

"The result of the two days was announced (as usual) at the close of the 'Sale'—£135. 4s. 11d., to which is now added £11 sent since for commissions by friends unable to be present. We commend to one another the parting words to his co-workers of the friend who most kindly gave his services as superintendent in our absence; 'In quietness and confidence shall be your strength.'

"We must not omit to mention, as one of the attractions of the 'Sale,' the beautifully knitted men's socks sent by Mrs. Hemmings, of the Orphanage, Ooshooia, as specimens of the work of her knitting class of Fuegian girls. One pair was sold by Mr. Smith (of Harberton), who kindly took charge of them when returning from Fireland, to a fellow passenger, who generously offered £1. 1s. to possess them, intending, he said, to make them collectors for the Society, of whose good work he heard from Mr. Smith for the first time."

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### Proceedings in the Provinces.

HE Registers of Sermons and Meetings for September show that our cause was advocated 58 times in the provinces, viz., 22 times in the pulpit and 36 in public or private rooms; that £146 was collected, and £14 expended. Of these numerous engagements 38 were in Ireland, and produced nearly £80. We mentioned in our last month's issue how successful had been



Mr. Grundy's first Irish tour and Mr. Farmer's, and in December we shall be able to speak of the second visit of Mr. Grundy, as also of the remaining deputation tours among our Irish Associations. We are glad to note that the Sermons at St. Paul's, Glenagary, on September 29, were taken by the Rev. Canon Bell.

Of the 20 engagements outside Ireland it may suffice to say a few words. The Rev. B. C. Huntly preached at St. Thomas, Edinburgh, and the Rev. G. A. S. Adams assisted at meetings at Lyncombe, near Bath, and St. Leonards-on-Sea. Mr. Grundy's visits to Brixham, Surbiton, and Lamorbey were most encouraging. At the last of these our Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Vickers, showed a zeal and activity which is most cheering to our staff. The drawing-room meeting at Surbiton will, we trust, pave the way for sermons, which we have not had now for nearly ten years. The Rev. Dr. Huntingford gave our Society an opening at Valley End before resigning, and we are thankful that a former supporter of our cause at St. Mark's, Jersey, is to be the new incumbent.

The work done in October will be duly reported in December, and it only remains to state that in the "Amalgamated Districts" a meeting was taken by Mr. Doig at Great Marton, and sermons preached at Guyhirne by Mr. Polak, at Rempston by Mr. Welby, at Leamington Parish Church (a new opening) by our Clerical Secretary, and at Stanton by the Incumbent, Dr. Grimes.

We have received from two ladies offers of help towards starting a "Gleaner's Union," such as was suggested in our October Magazine. We need not say that we should be glad to see the idea carried out during the coming year, and would take this opportunity of inviting further suggestions from our supporters.

We would impress on our readers the desirability of making a wide and careful distribution of the 1890 Almanac.

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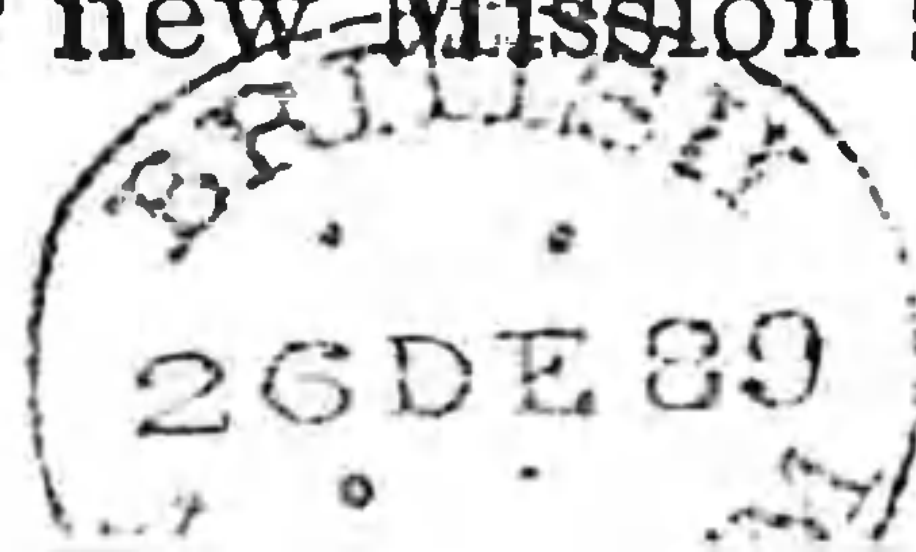
## PRAYER UNION.

The following are the subjects of Prayer and Praise for Monday, November 11 :—

1. We thank God for graciously granting to our beloved Chairman of the Finance Committee, D. Couty, Esq., recovery from his late dangerous illness.

2. We pray God to grant to Mrs. Henriksen and her children His Divine consolation under her present sore bereavement, to sustain and comfort Mr. Robins and Mr. Oakley Bartlett under their severe trial, and to raise up a faithful and fitting successor to our dear departed friend.

3. We pray that our Heavenly Father may stir up the hearts of His faithful people to respond to our present appeal for funds to enable us to maintain our old and carry on our new Mission stations.





SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE, NOVEMBER 1, 1889.

Contributions thankfully received from September 25 to October 26.

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

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
LEGACY.				PROVINCES.			
Graham, the late Miss J., per Messrs. Ridsdale & Co. ....	10	0	0	Alderley Edge, per Miss H. Pope....	1	0	0
DONATIONS.				Do., per Rev. J. Consterdine.....	8	3	0
'From Readers of the <i>Christian</i> ,' per Messrs. Morgan & Scott.....	25	2	0	Bangor, per Rev. D. W. Thomas ....	50	0	0
Gawthrop, Mrs., for Widow and Orphan Fund .....	0	2	6	Bath, per Mrs. Monroe, D.R.M. by Rev. G. W. Grundy .....	4	5	0
M. B. W.....	1	0	0	Beckenham and Shortlands, G. A. Western, Esq. (sub.) .....	5	0	0
SUBSCRIPTIONS.				Do., per Rev. J. Harding .....	2	2	0
Caldwell, Mrs. ....	0	10	6	Bournemouth, per Miss Sullivan (20s. for Paraguay) .....	12	5	0
Gawthrop, Mrs. ....	1	1	0	Brixham, per Rev. F. Carey, SS. and M. by Rev. G. W. Grundy.....	4	7	10
Gordon, Rev. J. B. ....	1	1	0	Broxbourne, &c., per Miss Searle....	23	0	0
Haldane, Miss E. ....	1	1	0	Bungay, per Miss Barrow .....	2	10	0
Helby, Mrs. ....	0	10	0	Cambridge, per Mrs. Beedham .....	8	12	3
Hughes, W. Hughes, Esq., J. P. ....	10	10	0	Cheltenham, per Mrs. Wilson .....	15	5	1
Pite, Stanley G., Esq. ....	0	5	0	Chester, per Mrs. Potts .....	3	15	0
Ranken, Misses.....	0	15	0	Chobham, per Rev. H. S. Acworth..	1	0	0
Scattergood, Miss.....	0	10	0	Darlington, per Rev. J. E. Hodgson, SS. by Rev. A. A. Welby.....	3	3	0
Spriggs, Mrs. H. Guildford .....	1	0	0	Guyhirn, per Rev. W. Carpenter, L. by Rev. J. E. R. Polak .....	1	16	6
Spruell, Miss, per Miss Ranken ....	0	10	0	Hastings and St. Leonards, Admiral Orlebar .....	6	0	0
ASSOCIATIONS.				Lamorbey, per Rev. S. H. Beamish, SS. by Rev. G. W. Grundy.....	10	9	0
METROPOLIS.				Do., do., M. ....	2	6	0
Bayswater, per R. Green, Esq., SS. St. Matthew's, by Rev. G. Adams	21	7	10	Do., do., Card Coll.....	0	10	0
Brompton, per John Fisher, Esq.....	2	0	0	Leamington, per Mrs. Mandell, Offertory at Parish Church.....	4	18	10
Chelsea, A. G. Smith, Esq. (don.) ..	4	0	0	Mainstone, Rev. W. H. Griffiths ....	0	10	0
Dalston, Mr. A. E. Fryer .....	0	5	6	Melksham, Miss Ludlow Bruges ....	0	5	0
Gordon Square, per Mrs. Pennell....	0	10	0	Newport Pagnall, per Mrs. G. Walker, for Fuegian Mission .....	5	0	0
Do., per do., Mrs. Glover .....	1	0	0	Rempstone, per Rev. Geo. Pope, SS. by Rev. A. A. Welby .....	2	13	6
Kidbrooke, per Mrs. Poulden .....	1	12	6	Richmond, SS. at Holy Trinity, by Rev. G. W. Grundy.....	16	2	7
Lee, Lewisham, Blackheath, &c., Association, per David Couty, Esq., Treasurer :				Do., a Friend, per Rev. G. W. Grundy .....	5	0	0
Battersby (Knowles), Mrs.....	1	1	0	Sandown and Ryde, per Miss Garland	5	6	6
Collected by Miss Elizabeth Couty	2	11	0	South Molton, per Rev. H. D. Acland, Offertory.....	0	10	0
Dent, William, Esq. (don.) .....	5	0	0	Surbiton, per Mrs. Newton, D.R.M. by Rev. G. W. Grundy .....	3	10	3
"Thankoffering for a precious life still spared to the Society" ....	5	0	0	Wallington, Miss Pill .....	5	0	0
Per Miss Couty :				Wolverhampton, Miss Hicklin (sub.)	0	10	6
Bible Class Association (3rd quarter)	1	19	7	York, per Rev. E. Rooke, Sunday Sch. Offertory .....	0	12	6
Juvenile Association for August and September (inclusive of Belmont House, per Mr. Barff, £1.18s.6d., and cards, 16s.6d.) .....	15	11	9½	SCOTLAND.			
Sale of Work, October 2 and 3 ....	135	4	11	Cupar-Fife, per Wm. Johnstone, Esq. SS. St. James.....	24	3	1
Do., Additional.....	11	0	0	IRELAND.			
Do., Juvenile Association (inclusive of £3 for Jubilee Widow and Orphan Fund, per Mr. Aspinall, and Sale of Photos., 12) .....	7	14	3	Cavan, Derry, Donegal, &c., Assoc., per Mrs. Gahan.....	40	0	0
Putney, Miss Weller .....	0	10	0				
Streatham Common, per Mrs. Cow..	49	13	0				
Uxbridge Road, per Rev. W. St. Hill Bourne, D.V.L. by Mr. Farmer....	1	4	11				



**-SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY-MAGAZINE, NOVEMBER 1, 1889.**

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Cavan, Derry, Donegal, &c. Assoc., Thomas Farmer, Esq. (Deputation):				Co. Cork, per Miss Hume Townsend, Thomas Farmer, Esq. (Deputation):			
Abbeyleix.....	1	12	4	Aughadown, inc. Cards..	2	11	5
Athlone.....	1	10	0	Bandon .....	0	17	0
Ballinasloe .....	1	0	9	Charleville .....	0	9	0
Eyreécourt.....	1	18	0	Cork, St. John's .....	1	0	0
Galway .....	1	15	6	Do., a Lady, per Mrs.			
Kilkenny, includes Canon				Corbet .....	1	0	0
Carleton (don.) .....	3	14	5	Ennis.....	0	15	0
Monastereven .....	1	19	0	Kilmeen .....	1	3	8
Thomastown .....	1	0	0	Limerick .....	2	10	3
Timahoe .....	1	3	1	Mallow .....	2	17	9
Tuam, inc. the Dean's sub.	1	10	6	Rochelle (Don., Miss			
				Whateley).....	0	5	0
	17	3	7	Skibereen .....	1	10	0
Collon, Co. Louth, per Rev. R. M.				Per Miss Townsend, o/a..	0	4	3
Peile Freeman, Colls. ....	0	13	6				
					15	3	4
				Desertcreat, per Rev. J. Richey, Card			
				Coll., M. E. Richey .....	0	6	6

PARTICULAR attention is earnestly called to the Special Appeal for Funds to sustain all the Society's present Mission Stations, including those recently established at Paraguay, Wollaston, and Quino.

CAN any of our friends suggest a suitable leader to succeed our dear lamented brother, Mr. Henriksen? if so, the Committee will be thankful for any such suggestion. Missionary faith, knowledge, and zeal, with administrative power, essential, and a good knowledge of the Spanish language almost indispensable.

The Sheet Almanac for 1890 is now ready.

PRICE ONE PENNY.



# THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE



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Sold at the SOCIETY'S OFFICE, 1 Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street;  
 SEELEY, JACKSON, AND HALLIDAY, ESSEX STREET, STRAND, LONDON;  
 G. HERBERT, DUBLIN; S. E. CHILLCOTT, BRISTOL; AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.  
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## TO OUR READERS.

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We again call the attention of the friends of the Society to the appeal now being issued by the Committee, a loose copy of which will be found between the leaves of this issue of the Magazine.

Will each friend enlist an additional subscriber?

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The year is rapidly drawing to a close, and the receipts still show a large deficit, which our friends will, we are sure, do their utmost to meet.

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The Secretaries will be glad to hear from any friends desirous of having lectures in their neighbourhoods, or willing to lend their drawing-rooms for meetings.

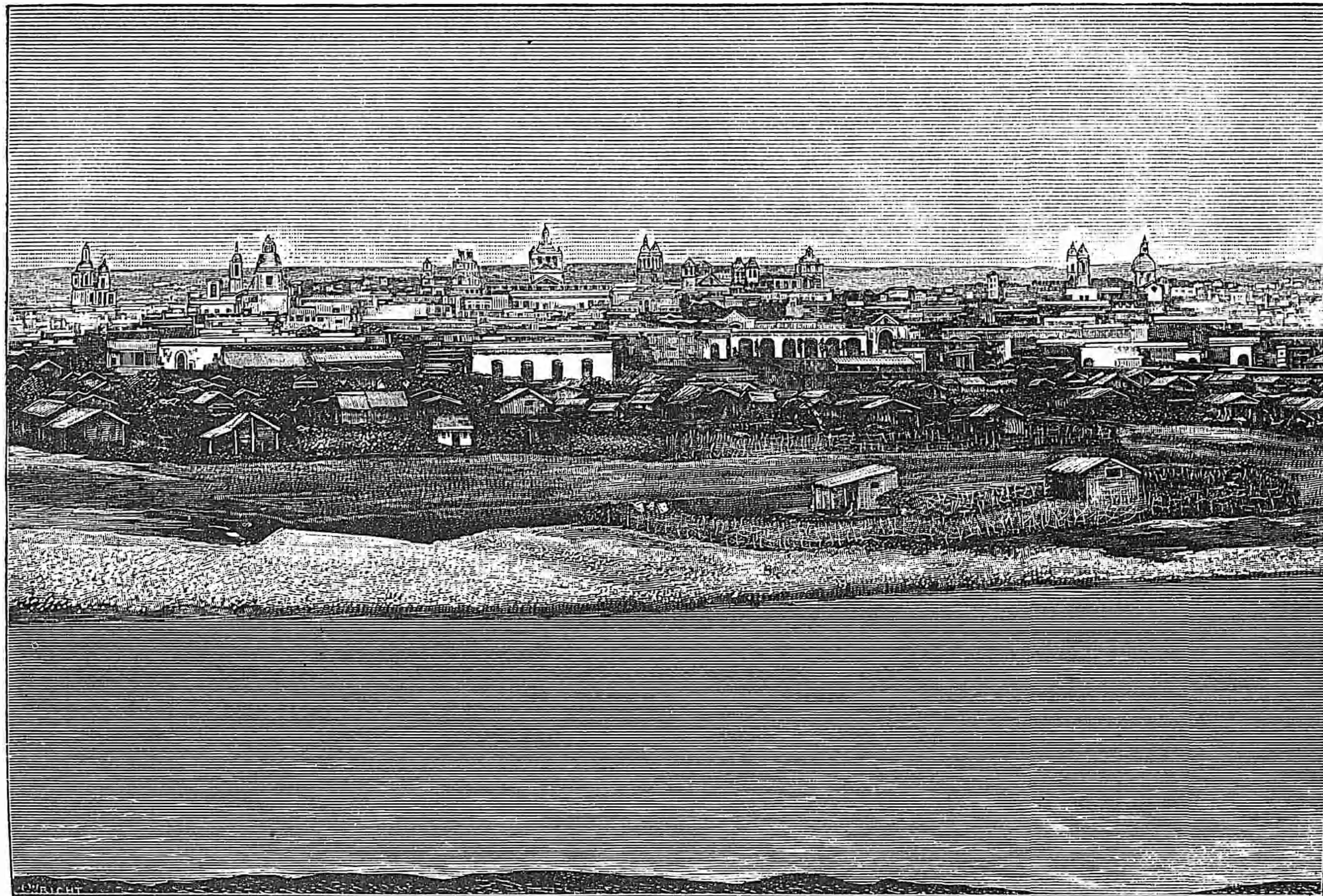
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## TO HON. SECRETARIES AND COLLECTORS.

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The financial year closes on December 31st, and though, for the convenience of some who are unable to remit earlier, the accounts are kept open beyond that date, we trust all will endeavour to keep to it as closely as possible.





VIEW OF CORDOBA.



# THE SOUTH AMERICAN

## Missionary Magazine.

DECEMBER 2, 1889.

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**S**INCE our last issue letters from South America have been received from the following:—

Bishop Stirling (*Sept.* 30).  
Allen, Rev. R. (*Oct.* 8).  
Brandon, Rev. L. (*Sept.* 16).  
Bridges, Rev. T. (*Sept.* 10).  
Burleigh, Mr. (*June* 20).  
Davies, Rev. Hugh (*Sept.* 26).  
Dodds, Rev. J. A. (*Aug.* 30).  
Ferguson, Rev. Jas. (*Sept.* 30).  
Hooper, Mr. T. (*July* 24,  
*Aug.* 24).  
Humble, Rev. Dr. (*Oct.* 11).

Midgley, Rev. J. (*Oct.* 24).  
Robertson, Mr. J. S. (*Sept.* 26).  
Robins, Mr. J. C. (*Sept.* 21,  
24, 30, *Oct.* 11).  
Sparkes, Rev. A. L. (*Oct.*  
9, 11).  
Tyerman, Rev. J. R. (*Sept.*  
16, 28).  
Walker, Mr. (*Oct.* 12, 26).  
Wehrhahn & Co. (*Sept.* 20).  
Willis, Capt. (*Sept.* 12).

The General Committee held a Meeting on the 14th ult.

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

The Finance Committee held Meetings on the 7th and 21st ult.

The total amount received for the month of October was £1,209. 18s.

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





## GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.



THE foreign correspondence contained in this month's Magazine is of peculiar interest, recording as it does the account of the last hours of our dear friend Mr. Henriksen, and the hopeful spirit in which the good work begun by him is now taken up by his two faithful companions. We trust we may before long find a suitable man to take the vacant post.

Mr. Walker's letter gives us a good idea of a true Missionary's holiday—pleasure in God's work with change of air and scene.

We hope that our friends at Buenos Ayres and at home may enable the Committee to arrange that some good man may attend to the spiritual welfare of the seamen at the Boca, as suggested so well by Mr. Walker.

Again, surely Mrs. Hemmings should have the helper for which she has long and urgently applied; and Mr. Burleigh should also have assistance in the isolated and dangerous position in which he is placed. Should sickness or violence assail him fatally, which God forbid, it would be a most dangerous and painful position for Mrs. Burleigh, and for the Mission work.

We earnestly confide in the supporters of the Society to empower the Committee to supply these very necessary wants.

The Reserve Fund still waits for £450 to make up the £1,000.

We wish ladies would kindly multiply sales of work such as have been carried on at Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath, and also at Leamington, bringing in £146 and £90 to the Society's funds, now in such urgent need of increased support, owing to our three new Mission stations.

The Annual Meeting for Special Prayer will be held on Thursday, January 2, at the Society's offices, at noon, to which all friends of the Society are invited.

The Annual Conversazione of the Metropolitan Association will be held at the offices on Tuesday, January 21, of which further particulars will be given.



We are thankful to announce that in the case of our valued Chairman of Finance, D. Couty, Esq., our prayers have been heard, and he is now happily convalescent. He has so far resumed his duties as Treasurer of the Lee, Lewisham, and Blackheath Branch as to arrange with the Rev. A. E. Barnes-Lawrence, Incumbent of St. Michael's, Blackheath (the church at which Mr. Couty attends), for sermons in aid of the Society.

These were kindly and ably preached on Sunday, November 24, by the Incumbent in the morning, and the Rev. W. May, Vicar of Brenchley, in the evening, the sum collected amounting to upwards of £39.

## The Southern Mission.

R. ASPINALL writes:—

*“ Ooshooia, July 3, 1889.*



“ The ‘ Allen Gardiner ’ arrived here last Thursday after an absence of six weeks and two days in going and returning from Sandy Point. We were very glad indeed to see her, as you may well imagine when I tell you that the public store was empty, and that we English had almost come to an end of our private stores. We had had to send the natives away, even distributing the orphan girls among their friends. The Government were also as badly off, for their relief vessel, which they expected six weeks ago, has been delayed at Buenos Ayres, and the despatch boat ‘ Comodoro Py ’ is laid up waiting for some of her machinery sent to Buenos Ayres for repairs.

“ You will be glad to hear that things are going on well here concerning the station. Mr. Lawrence is kindness itself, and there is a great bond of sympathy between us in our work.

“ I am also much pleased with the greater spirit of earnestness shown by the natives in all things. Lately I have had school every week night except Wednesday and Saturday, and the men and women have shown great eagerness and desire to learn. Some nights I have had as many as twenty-eight present. On Wednesday we have a service at 7 o'clock ; Mr. Lawrence reads the Litany, and I am expounding the Psalms in English, and then Mr. Lawrence translates what he thinks suitable to the natives. Last week there was a congregation of forty present. The church is now looking very nice, as the communion rails are up, and I brought when in Stanley the old lectern from the church and gave it, and



Mr. Brandon gave me part of the old pulpit, which Mr. Ince has worked into a very serviceable structure. Mrs. Willis kindly made up the curtains and cloth for the communion table. I hope soon to be able to send you a photo showing the interior of the church. It has also given us the greatest pleasure to receive the handsome grant of books from the S.P.C.K. ; they will be of real service.

“ I had fully intended to go now with the ‘ Allen Gardiner ’ and make an expedition to look for natives down south, as we are having an extraordinary mild winter—no snow. But I have two or three suspicious cases of sickness which seem to be of the chicken-pox type, and therefore do not like to leave, so I have ordered the ‘ Allen Gardiner ’ to go to the Falklands and bring down the potatoes and some young cattle. She will call at Wollaston on the way. I have also thought it well to take the opportunity to give Mrs. Hemmings a change, as we are disappointed to find no helper has yet been sent for her. Mrs. Willis has kindly offered to perform her duties. Her general health is good ; but, owing to the closeness of the tie that the orphanage is to one person, she is suffering from shingles in the head. She had a little visit to Downeast while I was away, but it proved no holiday, for she took four of the girls. I hope you will agree with me in thus taking measures to keep her in good health. I cannot tell you how valuable she is to the Mission. She has effected a veritable revolution among the women by teaching them knitting, and has also managed to get the orphan girls at last to speak out. I do hope you will succeed in getting a helper for the orphanage. Mrs. Hemmings says she would be willing to share her comforts with her.

“ EDWIN C. ASPINALL.”

Capt. Willis writes :—

“ *Sandy Point, September 12, 1889.*

“ We left Stanley on August 10 with a southerly gale and much snow, and arrived at Keppel the next day. We took in potatoes and more of Mr. Burleigh’s goods, and left on the 15th, beating to Westpoint and Beaver Island, leaving the latter place on the 29th. We had very bad weather, and could not start before ; the wind was so unsettled and bad, S.W. gales, backing to N.W., blowing with violence, sometimes with rain and sleet and snow. We had a changeable time across the sea, and made Cape Virgins on September 3, when we encountered a severe gale, and were blown off, returning on the 5th, and anchoring under Dungeness, where we had continued gales until the 9th. The gale was, without exception, the most severe I ever encountered under sail. We had only close-reefed mainsail, with the throat lowered down and small jib set. It lasted twelve hours. Two Chilean surveying ships were there at anchor with us—the ‘ Toro ’ and ‘ Angamos.’ I had hoped to have got across in time to meet the Bishop, but failed. We had a narrow escape. Coming out of Governor Channel in a light wind, we misstayed, consequently drifted with the tide somewhat near Staats Bluff, but providentially the tide set us clear.

“ J. C. T. WILLIS.”



Mr. Burleigh writes :—

“ *Wollaston Island, June 20, 1889.*

“ We seem ever so much more out of the way down here—or rather, I meant to say, so much more out of the world—so that one’s letters and other connecting links with the dear old country are doubly pleasant, and if possible more eagerly anticipated, I suppose on account of the greater length of time we have to wait, an average of three or four months generally. Among my last I was very pleased to receive one from you. It was the first word of encouragement from home I have received in our new work, and it was very cheering, for the solitude is very great, and the difficulties almost beyond one’s endurance ; but we did not come unprepared for these things : our eleven years of service at Keppel, among the raw material there, led us to expect a lively time among the Southerners. But anything we could have imagined of them has been far surpassed in our daily experience. One would have thought that some rays of the light shining so long at Ooshooia would have reached here and somewhat dissipated their heathen darkness ; but I think it impossible that they could have been in a worse state than we found them in ; the frantic outbursts of savagery and passion have certainly subsided much since we came, but we almost daily witness scenes of cruelty which make one shudder ; what they must have been in the far past is almost too terrible to think of ; indeed, some of them seem to bear upon them the impress of many a horrible deed.

“ However we see what God hath wrought in the case of their neighbours, and we feel assured that the same power and salvation will be extended here.

“ Our work is difficult from a variety of causes, chiefly from the disinclination of the people to conform to what is good and right, and their stubbornness and bad temper when reproved ; but we are not without hope that when they understand us better there will be great improvement. Our chief hope is the young children ; and who knows what effect the training of them may not have upon the older generations ?

“ The superstitions and necromancy of the doctors would, were it not for the sad aspect, be very amusing. I will give you one or two instances :

“ I was called out one night to see a poor fellow who had been ill some time, who was supposed then to be dying. I saw him in a sinking condition, and propped up by four doctors in the full dress of paint and feathers, and yelling at the top of their voice, and squeezing and punching him till the poor fellow had scarcely a breath left in him. I knew it was of no use to do anything until they had finished, so I went on to another wigwam to leave some medicine ; and by the time I had returned the learned men had left, and the poor fellow told me next morning that they had taken two large stones out of his face, and a very large one from his



inside, and he was feeling much better. Of course, neither the medicines nor nourishing food with which he had been kept supplied had any part in effecting the improvement ! On another occasion I was passing by the wigwam, and heard a poor little boy crying bitterly. I went in and asked what was the matter, and found that the little fellow had the earache, which one of the doctors was trying to cure by shouting as loudly as he could in his ear, and shaking as we should an apple-tree to make the fruit fall ; I gave the old fellow a hint that I did not think he would succeed in that way, and that I should like to help him ; and, as he was very agreeable, I went for a syringe, warm water, &c., and was soon able to give relief. Strange to say, not less than twelve men and women suddenly found out that they had earache too, and would not rest until I had done the same for them.

“ But time would fail me to tell one thousandth part of the curious things we see and hear, some very amusing and others quite as sad.

“ The work, although (as I have said) beset with difficulty, is however very interesting, and we have much pleasure in it ; but, on account of its gradual increase in quantity and variety, I find it at times more than I can manage—indeed, I am obliged to allow myself the merest amount of rest to keep pace with the continual demand upon my time. To give you an instance, it is now 8.30 P.M., and I have just come from prayers and visiting the sick, and to prepare for the mail. From sunrise this morning till now I have been kept going from one thing to another, only stopping to take my meals and go on again. I feel quite ready for bed, but I dare not stop, for the ‘ Allen Gardiner ’ is expected daily, and I must be ready, as her stay is short. Please believe me that I am not complaining, for I am very happy to be thus employed if I can only do the poor people good ; but there is such a thing as overworking a horse, however willing it may be, and I feel that in being so hurried I cannot give sufficient time to those things that are of primary importance.

“ I should, therefore, be very pleased to hear that the Committee had favourably considered the question of sending me out a helper. I am quite willing to work hard, and to use my knowledge in every way I can ; but for the skilled portion of mechanical labour I am not competent. The rougher parts I can manage, but even in this I have no one able to lend a helping hand. No one of them can yet use a saw or an axe without spoiling the material and giving me double work. Please do strengthen my appeal and send me help.

“ It encouraged me very much to read that you were taking steps to help me generally in the work, and I shall be very pleased to receive such things as you have decided to send, for at present I have not a garment in the place, and most of the people will be worse off than when we found them, for they have given away their skin capes, and will soon be without any covering ; and as winter is upon us the outlook is very



bad. We number 100 persons, and more are expected to arrive very soon ; so we are anxious to be able to give them some little relief, for the wintry winds of Cape Horn are bitter, and no mistake.

“ Here I must close, though not without an apology for my badly written letter. I must partly blame the ink, which is thick, and the pen, which is not too good.

“ Please accept our best thanks for the nice cards enclosed in your letter.

“ L. H. BURLEIGH.”

“ *Bayly Island, July 27, 1889.*

“ I received your kind letter a few days ago, per the ‘ Allen Gardiner,’ but was disappointed not to receive any supplies of clothing, &c., for the natives, as they are poorly off indeed ; they have had nothing since the first distribution, nearly ten months ago, and, as they have had a lot of rough and heavy work, the wear and tear has been very great, and there is scarcely a sound garment among them. Winter is now at its height (or depth, I suppose, is the more correct), and, as work has to be done all the year round, I have very few sufficiently clothed to stand the severity of the weather when employed at outdoor work.

“ The native, in his semi-civilised state, suffers in a measure much more than when he could send his wife or wives to fish or scour the beach, and sit around his blazing fire, for it is necessary, in order to really benefit the people, to give them constant employment, and this, of course (especially in this climate), means considerable exposure, from which, if not fairly well clothed, they receive great damage. I quite agree with you that we must not pauperise the people. Nothing would be more injurious to them ; but it is really necessary to hold out some inducement to them, or we should never reclaim them from their old sinful and wandering life, or bring them under religious and secular instruction ; for, of course, they must be fed and clothed, and, if in deference to our wishes and advice they are willing to shorten their excursions, and in the case of the men remain to do steady work, we must recompense them to a certain extent.

“ I expect all who are able to work, and give no more relief than is really necessary, being especially careful to discourage all laziness ; lenient, however, to the sick and needy.

“ We have a great deal of work before us, and I hope you will be able very soon to support me in it. I have sent a list of requirements to Mr. Aspinall as directed, and I think I have included in it nothing more than we really need, and please do not think the boots unnecessary, as, without them, we cannot clear or dig the ground. Last year I had half the men in the place on the sick list from wounds received from the splintered stumps, &c.

“ I hope, also, you will be able to grant me either a pair of bellows or a small forge, for innumerable jobs come to hand in the course of the work, and, if Ooshooia were nearer than 70 or 80 miles, I expect Mr. Ince has quite as much as he can manage there. I am no proficient, but I



think then I could manage to do by myself until you can afford to give me an efficient helper.

“ I have written a few lines to Mr. Simpson, and I have endeavoured to give him an idea of the many and extended calls upon my time. I do this, not complainingly, but to show that there are times when I feel I have done enough, sometimes too much; but I am afraid you could not understand me without knowing the situation, the people, their peculiarities, and their great depravity; but I repeat that, whether we remain on Bayly or Grevy Island, or go to another neighbourhood, the Committee would be wise to send me help as soon as they can.

“ Of the people here generally I have great hope. There are some who are sadly prejudiced and full of jealousy towards us, chiefly the old sorcerers and witches, and one family has just gone off to another settlement, I verily believe, because I have been asked to treat a few cases of illness, including one poor fellow who was nearly burnt to death by his clothes catching fire in the night as he slept, when not long ago I had (humanly speaking) been the means of saving the life of their child, over whom the whole community were holding a sort of Yahgan wake, quite thinking life was extinct. I believe the old people really felt grateful to me, but so firmly rooted is the old life that nothing human will ever change it. The young are our great hope. By careful training and education we may effect a great change in their present life, but our means of housing and so training them are so poor that it becomes extremely difficult. At present our hut, with one room only, in which we have scarcely space to turn, is the only place where we can impart any efforts in that direction, and, as they are very far from clean in their habits or persons, one has frequently to suffer much that is very objectionable.

“ I gather that you wish to use the resources of the country to the fullest possible extent, and this has been my aim from the beginning, but, in the matter of a house for ourselves, I think, when things are safely settled, that it would be more economical and satisfactory if you sent out a plain framed house from England. I am quite willing to do all I can in every direction, but I am single-handed. I have not a man that can use a saw, an axe, or a hammer properly, and, as there is not only one building but several required, the strain becomes very great.

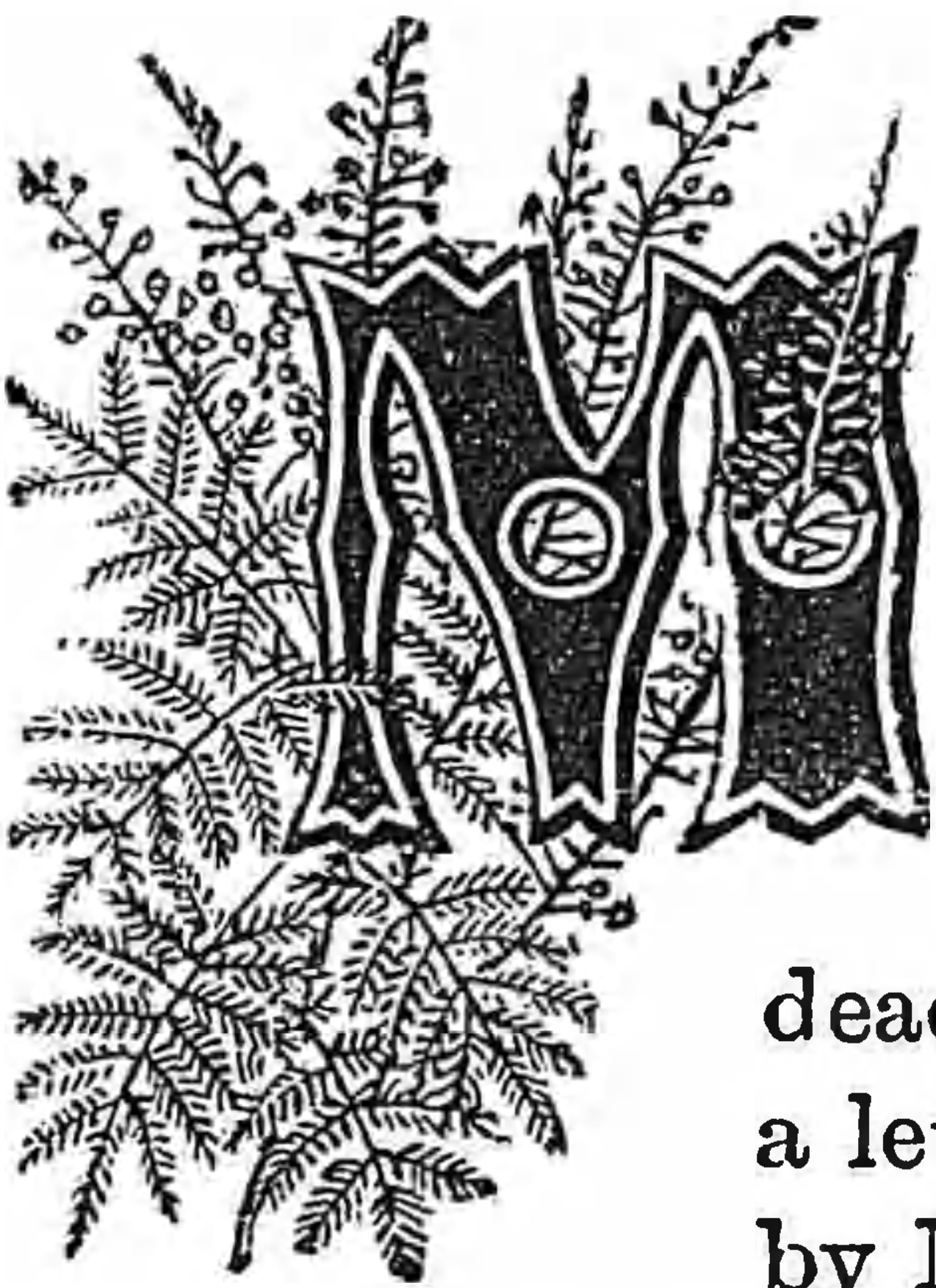
“ For the majority, if you can provide us with roofing iron, material might be found on the spot, and suitable sheds, and even an orphanage, be put up; but I should be glad if you can spare me the additional labour of building a log-house for myself.

“ The weather is very severe. From our house-roof there hangs a solid sheet of ice 2 feet long, 4 inches thick. That nearer the top is thinner from the warmth of the fire; but the sight of the icy pendant is a poor invitation to face the greater cold outside. We suffer much deprivation in many ways, but we bear up as cheerfully as we can, remembering the purpose for which we are here, and feel sure we shall be supported in it.

“ L. H. BURLEIGH.”



## Paraguay Mission.



R. ROBINS writes :—

“Asuncion, September 24, 1889.

“It is with sorrow that I am writing this to you. I told you some few weeks ago that Mr. Henriksen was ill, but now our brother is no more. He is dead, dying yesterday, the 23rd, at 7 A.M. I received a letter from him up at our station which he had sent by Mr. Reid, an English gentleman, saying he was much better, and should be back in two or three weeks, also saying he had asked Mr. Reid to remain with Mr. Bartlett at the station until he should return, for he was most anxious that I should go by the October steamer to the south, and that is the reason I am here now. I was on my journey to Keppel Island, according to Mr. Henriksen's arrangements, but I shall return to Riacho Fernandez by the next steamer, leaving here on the 26th. I arrived two hours after Mr. Henriksen's death, so I was not permitted to see him in the body again after saying good-bye at our station. I cannot tell you how thankful I am to know that in his last days he was kindly attended to by Dr. and Mrs. Hoskins, who had taken him into their own house. It was very kind on their part to do as they have done. Every arrangement was made by Dr. Hoskins, and Mr. Henriksen was buried from his house in the English cemetery at Asuncion at 5 P.M. on the day of his death. There were at the funeral many English gentlemen, among them Mr. Valpy and nephew, Dr. Stewart, Mr. George Stewart, Mr. Spence, Mr. Whitehorn, and others whose names I do not know ; also there were many of Mr. Henriksen's own countrymen who were desirous to pay their last respects to the memory of one they had known and learnt to love, for no one could know him without loving him. Drs. Hoskins and Stewart say his death was caused from a cold which brought on inflammation of the lungs. Dr. Hoskins says he never saw greater suffering and so hard a death ; but also he never saw a calmer death, for *within* all was peace, he himself enjoying that peace which he was ever desirous that others should possess. Upon being asked just before he died, was he ready, he very decidedly said, ‘Yes, I am quite prepared to go ; all is well.’ You must please pardon this very abrupt letter from me upon this very sad occasion, but I am quite unable to say any more on this matter now.

“Will you kindly inform Mrs. Henriksen ? I myself also will write to her. I am also writing to his lordship the Bishop, informing him of Mr. Henriksen's death, hoping this will catch him at Sandy Point, on his way to the west coast. I pray that our heavenly Father will bless and strengthen Mrs. Henriksen under this affliction, also that the Committee shall have His guidance in this important matter.

“J. C. ROBINS.”



*“ Riacho Fernandez, September 30, 1889.*

“I am glad to be able to write to you now from our home, for this past ten days have been very trying to me. I got back from Asuncion to Concepcion on the 26th, but had to wait for a chance to get up river the best way I could. Yesterday, about 9.30 A.M., a south wind came on, and, as I had the boat in Concepcion, I could not resist the temptation to try and reach home by boat, notwithstanding I was cautioned not to do so, and I am glad to say I reached home in nine hours—the quickest trip I have made. I am also glad to say I found everything was going on well at the station.

“I am sure we have the prayers of all at the office, and those Christian friends of Missionary work, at this time of sorrow, for we have sustained a great loss in Mr. Henriksen. We do not yet realise we shall never again meet on earth, for it is all so sudden that we cannot take it in. Just a short time ago he was well and strong, and now no more. But the bright testimony he left behind should cheer us that are permitted to remain yet a little longer here below. ‘I know my Redeemer liveth; it is peace in my soul.’ These were almost his last words. I have not spoken to anyone about his death but that the same words have been said by them—‘a good man’—such is the respect paid to his memory. I am sure that all who have known Mr. Henriksen will say the same of him. I think I told you that his death was caused from a cold he caught while sleeping in the boat at night, this bringing on inflammation of the lungs.

“I wish I could say or do something that would move some good Christian to give us a steam-launch for this station, for we cannot continue to live as we have been doing.\* I am sure we are quite prepared to make any sacrifice that we may further on the cause of Jesus Christ in this land, but I do not think we are justified in throwing away our lives that we may save a pound. I know the difficulty you have at home to raise the necessary moneys to carry on the work in South America, therefore I do not urge you to give us a steam-launch out of your already too small income; but I do urge those that can do so without feeling the want of it to do so for Jesus Christ’s sake, Who has done so much for us, and we have done so little in return.

“J. C. ROBINS.”

\* A member of the Committee has promised £100 towards this.—ED.



## Brazil.

### SEAMEN'S MISSION.

#### PERNAMBUCO.



THE Rev. J. Midgley sends the Annual Report as follows :—

*“ Pernambuco, October 24, 1889.*

“ At the close of another year, I beg to forward you notes of our General Meeting, together with Treasurer's Account and Mr. Walker's Report.

“ General Meeting held at Sailors' Home, October 16, 1889. Present : Mr. Fanstone, Mr. Windsor, Mr. Brown, Mr. R. Fenton, Mr. Robilliard, jun., Mr. Walker, and Rev. J. Midgley (in the chair).

“ The Chairman opened the business by a few words on the loss which the Mission has sustained by the lamented death of Mr. Robilliard, one of the earliest and warmest friends of the Mission. He then called upon Mr. Walker to read his Annual Report. (This will appear in the next number).

“ The Treasurer's Accounts were then submitted, and briefly commented upon. On the whole, these were decidedly satisfactory. Perhaps the most satisfactory feature was the fact that for the first time the Sailors' Home had not drawn upon the funds of the Mission.

“ Local subscriptions, our largest source of income, had increased by 150\$000, to Rs.1,900\$000.

“ The grant of £10 from St. Andrew's Waterside Church Mission was received for the previous year, but not for the year just closed.

“ The S.A.M.S. had kindly increased its grant from £100 to £140 per annum, towards meeting the increased salary of Mr. Walker, suggested by the S.A.M.S., and agreed upon at our Council Meeting a year ago.

“ Note.—Mr. Walker's salary was increased from £200 to 3,000 milreis per annum, the latter sum, at 27*d.* the milreis, being equal to £337. 10*s.*

“ The total financial result is that, whereas we began the year with a balance in hand of 877\$730, we ended with a balance of 1,193\$290.

“ The following resolutions were unanimously adopted :—

“ 1. That this meeting desires to express its deep sense of the loss which the Mission has sustained by the death of its first Treasurer, Mr. W. W. Robilliard, and requests the Chairman, on its behalf, to convey to Mrs. Robilliard the assurance of deepest sympathy with her in her irreparable loss.

“ 2. That Mr. Walker's Report be adopted, and the Treasurer's Accounts for the year be passed.



“3. That the warm thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. Gregory for his gift of valuable books to the Sailors’ Home.

“4. That the best thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. R. Fenton for his valuable services as Treasurer, and also to Mr. Windsor for again auditing the accounts of the Mission ; and that Mr. Fenton and Mr. Windsor be again elected to their respective posts.

“A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

“J. MIDGLEY (Chairman).”

## A Missionary’s Holiday.

“Pernambuco, October 12, 1889.



NOW take this opportunity of answering your letter of July 13, announcing the receipt of the animals and other things which I had forwarded. I did not get your letter until recently, as I was absent from Pernambuco and away in the Republica Oriental. My health had not been very good for some time prior to going away ; the five years’ residence, without any change, having told upon me. I was in bed nearly a week before I went away, and the doctor told me I would need to take care and not knock about so much in the sun. On applying to the Local Committee, I readily obtained a two-months leave of absence, and, having had an invitation from a brother-in-law in Uruguay, made up my mind to go there for the change. I determined, also, to see what prospects there were as to Missions to Seamen in the different ports at which I might call on my way south. At Bahia there were about twenty vessels in port. There is no Seamen’s Mission there, but I believe the Consular Chaplain (Rev. Mr. Butler) does some visiting among the shipping. At Rio I called on Mr. Hooper, who kindly showed me round the city and gave information as to his work. The harbour is very large, and, at the time I was there, there were more than seventy or eighty vessels in port. To visit them properly, Mr. Hooper would require a small steam-launch, as a number of the vessels lie on the farther side of the harbour, a distance, I should suppose, of about five miles. Mr. Hooper told me he could not overtake all the work, and so does what he can. The Mission in Pernambuco has the advantage of the Rio Mission in that we have a Home where we can board the seamen. There is none such in Rio, and the premises held by the Mission are small and mean.

“At Monte Video I counted close on two hundred vessels and steamers in the roads and harbour. There is no Mission there, nor any effort put forth for the spiritual welfare of the seamen. I was told there were many runaway sailors there all the time.

“When I arrived in Buenos Ayres I was astonished to see the amount



of shipping, and the extent of the accommodation for loading and discharging vessels. The Boca, as the port is called, is one confused mass of shipping of many nationalities, large steamers and ships being mingled with many smaller craft. As the vessels lie alongside the wharves, the boarding-masters and their runners have an excellent opportunity of getting at the seamen and inducing them to run away. In this manner they have a flourishing trade in inducing seamen to run away and in supplying seamen for vessels whose crews have deserted. I judge, from actual walking the distance a number of times, that the extent of the docks is about two and a half miles, and the vessels, in many cases, are two and three abreast. This would make it easy for a Missionary to reach the men on the vessels, so as to exert an influence such as would counteract the evil counsels of the boarding-house runners, as well as to bring spiritual matters to the seaman's notice. There is no Missionary for the whole of this port, but a Boca Mission Room exists, where some young man employed in the city preaches on Sunday evenings. I had not an opportunity of seeing him to find out how the work progresses, but from others did not hear anything very encouraging. His work is voluntary, but does not include ship-visiting, his time being taken up during the week with his own employment. I was told that the members of the Anglican, Scotch, and Methodist Episcopal Churches were endeavouring to arrange so as to start a Mission, and their respective ministers had the matter in hand. Whether they will bring it about remains to be seen.

"On my first Sunday in Buenos Ayres I preached on an American vessel in the Boca, the 'Olive Thurlow.' There were captains and their wives from two or three other vessels, and they expressed a hope that a Missionary might be found for the work there, as it was deeply needed. In the evening I preached for the Young Men's Christian Association in Buenos Ayres. There was an attendance of upwards of eighty English people, and I was greatly pleased with the earnestness and desire manifested to reach their fellow-countrymen in Buenos Ayres. I enclose a card of the association, showing what they are doing. The work is undenominational, and the preaching is carried on by ministers and lay-preachers of the different churches there. The following week, I passed over into the Banda Oriental, and took up work at the quarry works, in connection with the Buenos Ayres port works. At the quarries Mr. T. A. Walker, the contractor for the works, has a nice Mission Hall erected, and the doctor whom he employs to attend the people at the quarries also preaches in the room on Sundays. He asked me to preach for him, and I willingly agreed to do so. I preached on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock, and then in the afternoon rode about eight miles on horseback to the coast to preach to the seamen of the quarry steamers, and then at the Mission Room again at seven o'clock. On Sunday, August 25, I set out soon after midnight with the doctor,



another gentleman, and a peon, to ride about forty miles to Colonia, to bury one of the captains of the quarry boats. He was drowned through his vessel foundering in a 'pampero' three days before. There was no Protestant minister in Colonia, so the doctor proposed that we should go so as to give the poor fellow a decent burial. On the following Sunday I preached again in Buenos Ayres for the Y.M.C.A. There was a still better attendance than at the prior meeting, there being over a hundred and twenty persons present. I have reason to believe that the results of that meeting were good, and that some were led to step out into a newer and better life in Christ. The remaining Sundays I preached at the quarries, and on the last Sunday had the pleasure of meeting the Rev. Mr. Allen, of the S.A.M. Society at Fray Bentos. He had come over from Buenos Ayres to preach at an estancia near the quarries, and I asked him to take the service in English at the Mission Room in the evening. After his address I conducted a short Spanish service, as I had done the previous Sunday, and gave a short gospel address. I left the quarries on September 24, *en route* for Buenos Ayres, thence to Monte Video to catch the mail-steamer bound to Pernambuco. Having to stay at Monte Video through the non-arrival of the steamer, I was invited by the minister of the American Methodist Episcopal Church to take the evening service in English. I did so, and there was a very good attendance. Speaking afterwards with the minister, he spoke very highly of the work of the S.A.M. Society's Missionaries, and of their having done a good work in South America. After a pleasant voyage I arrived safely in Pernambuco again yesterday morning. During the time I was south I spent eight Sundays in the Argentine and Oriental Republics; I preached nineteen times in English, and conducted two Spanish services and gave short addresses in that language.

"There are not many vessels in port here at present, so I suppose that the sugar season has scarcely commenced yet; but I have returned feeling much better in health for the change, and better for the contact with workers in other parts of the vineyard.

"Mr. Midgley has arranged for the annual meeting of the Mission on Wednesday next, and I suppose that, as usual, he will forward you the report of the work and of the meeting.

"I had the opportunity while south, at the quarries, to assist the doctor with an accident. A man was brought in whose hand had been crushed, which necessitated that three fingers and a thumb should be amputated. The doctor sent a messenger, requesting that I would come and assist him. I went and administered the chloroform while he took off the fingers. He was very pleased and glad to have had my help, as otherwise he could not have performed the operation. Now I must conclude, thankful to the Lord, who has preserved me in my goings in and out and to and fro for the past two and a half months.

"P. J. WALKER, *Missionary to Seamen.*"



## Cordoba.



THE Rev. A. L. Sparkes writes:—

“*F.C.C.N., Cordoba, August 26, 1889.*”

“I enclose a statement of my work since the date of my last report. It is pleasing to me to be able to report a great increase in the congregation of Cordoba. The room on Sunday night is usually filled, and, in order that opportunities of worship may be afforded to all our countrymen, I have the morning service at the *new city* of Cordoba, which is on the high ground outside the city itself, at about three kilometres’ distance. This new city is called ‘Alta Cordoba.’ It will shortly be the centre of railway communication for the old as well as the new city, for the trains along the Northern line, the Santa Fé line, and the line to Cruz del Ye will all depart from there, and the new railway station, which is now completed, is the finest station I have seen in South America.

“You will easily understand that this change in the railway arrangements will attract many Englishmen to Alta Cordoba. There are many there now, and in a short time the number will be very greatly increased. It would be impossible for the Englishmen at Alta Cordoba to come to Cordoba itself for Divine service, for the distance is considerable, and the road very dangerous at night, and entirely without lamps at present.

“As I have supplied you with information of my visitations on the form, it is not necessary for me to repeat it, but I may add that, during the two months, I have been away from Cordoba twenty-two nights, of which I have slept ten nights in the train. You will observe that I have not been to Santiago nor to La Madrid. The people of Santiago have written to say that there is a marriage for me to attend to, and I believe the arrangement is made for the first week in September. There is very great difficulty in getting the people together at La Madrid, as the line is nearly finished, and they are scattered in every direction. I have, however, made an arrangement for them for next Sunday, of which I shall say more further on. On the new Chiliceto line, and the line from Chilcas to Salta, the men are also greatly scattered, and I have decided to issue to these scattered ones a pastoral letter, for I find I cannot reach them very easily or very often. On the Chilcas and Bolivia line I shall soon have to give up the thought of seeing the men at all, for they will be so distant that if I leave here on Monday I cannot have a service with them and get home for the following Sunday. I shall, however, stick to them until they pass beyond the boundaries of the Pro-



vince of Salta. At that point I shall have to leave them. The railway from Sunchales to Tucuman is making rapid progress, but the only point at which I can see the men upon that line is at Santiago, for the other end of it, Sunchales, is in the Province of Santa Fé.

“The chief spot for the chaplain’s work will soon be at Villa Maria. A new line is to be made from that place to Bahia Blanca, and also to the Chaco. Another is already begun from Villa Maria to Rufino on the Pacific line. I have been once as far as Villa Nueva to see the persons connected with this line (July 23, 1889). The service at Rio Cuarto on July 24 was most encouraging, and in the highest degree a happy one. You will observe that there were fourteen communicants in a congregation of twenty-four persons, and that, by request, I remained for a service on the following day. I left Rio Cuarto at 9.15 p.m. on July 25, and travelled all night to Oucativo, where I baptized two children at 7 next morning.

“On August 13 to 16 I visited Chumlioha and Catamarca. At the latter place I inspected a stone dressed up in false hair with a crown upon its head, very fine clothes, and a considerable quantity of stones—some precious, others spurious—upon its garments, a massive gold chain round its neck, &c., which receives adoration under the title of ‘The Virgin of the Valley of Catamarca.’ Thousands of pilgrims bow down yearly at its shrine in the Cathedral of Catamarca; the stories of its miraculous cures, of its passing through stone walls without making a mark, of its suddenly appearing in the house of a man who had been long its devotee, strike one with wonder that, in this age and with a pure Christianity in existence in the world, priests, who must know at least something of the truth, can find in their hearts to deceive those whom they should lead. It is a case with them of ‘Great is Diana of the Ephesians,’ and I could not fail to read in the image a repetition of history after a long interval; a repetition which, with the advance of civilisation and the progress of truth, we should scarcely expect to meet; a repetition, strange to say, and an inversion; for the very men who profess to be the only legitimate followers of St. Paul are the very men who deprave their fellows with *their own* ‘Diana of the Ephesians.’ I have heard many tales of this wonderful image, and have often been obliged to smile at the stories; but the sincerity with which they have been told to me has turned my disposition to ridicule into a desire to pity those whose faith is fixed in a ‘stone’! I have now a *photograph* of the thing, and a *sermon preached by a priest* respecting it; and, when opportunity offers, the image and its wonders (!) shall be the subject of a special paper.

“On my return from Catamarca I made an attempt to go to see the two Englishmen and the Indians in the Pass of Famogasta, but unfortunately I met with a slight accident on the road before reaching the entrance to the Pass. The road is narrow, and there are many tall

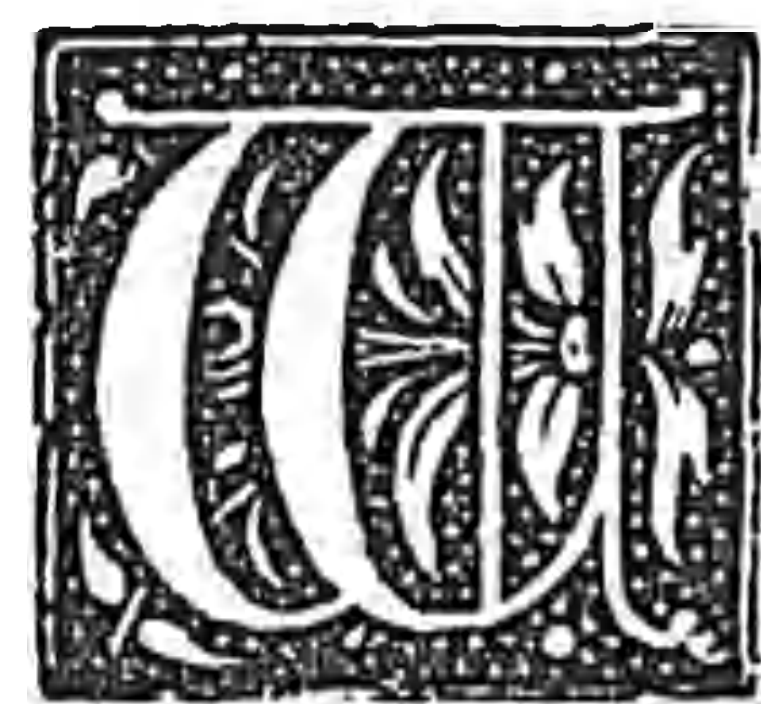


trees along it, and no fence. A dog, which came suddenly from a rancho, frightened the horse, and, in keeping my eye on the dog, the horse ran me under a tree, a branch of which was in the way. My face was a little damaged, and, of course, I fell off. A few bruises only resulted, but I was obliged to turn back to Chumlicha, where my dear and kind friend, Mr. Matterson, acted the part of the Good Samaritan.

“On my return, on the 17th, I was met at the station by a clergyman sent by the Bishop. He belongs to the Universities’ Mission at Lake Victoria Nyanza, in Central Africa. He has come to South America for his health, and he brought a letter from our Bishop asking me to do anything I can for him, and to get him a pass on the railway. He preached for me on Sunday, the 18th. His society has been a great change and a great comfort to me, for I make little society; in fact, I have little time for any. I have obtained for him a free pass, with the same privileges that I enjoy myself, on the whole line of railway. I should have gone to Chilcas with him to-day, but I have had notice of a marriage on Thursday, so I shall send him up to La Madrid for next Sunday, and stay here myself. On Monday, if nothing happens, I shall join him at Tucuman, and we will go together to visit my flock at Chilcas and on the way to Salta. If he should return to England before he goes back to Africa, I will ask him to call at the office to see you all, and he will give you a better idea of the work here than I can give you in writing.

“A. L. SPARKES.”

## South America at the Paris Exhibition.



WE cannot speak of our Society as being represented at the great World Fair in the same way as the Bible Society. Still, no one interested in our work could read in the *South American Journal* week by week the notices of the various South American pavilions without a desire to see what our pet Continent could produce, and a feeling that the Show might have a very appreciable influence on our Society’s future. For Missionary interest of the best kind is made up of two factors—devotion to the cause of Christ, and geographical knowledge. Without the latter, the former may not achieve all we should expect in the Mission Field. And our Society, working in the least known Continent, has throughout its history had special difficulties. One, who has since made his mark in the Colonial Episcopate, used to excuse his non-attendance at our Committee table on the plea of inadequate knowledge of the sphere of the Society’s operations. Well, next to visiting South America, we can hardly imagine anything which would add more to one’s knowledge of the various South



American countries than an examination of the stately pavilions which clustered round the Eiffel Tower. It may be asserted, without fear of contradiction, that no sections showed such an advance on 1878 as those connected with South America. Those, like the writer, who have watched the progress of South America for twenty years, and visited parts of it, were prepared for the signs of development. But the general public, to whom South America has been chiefly known as the *Great Loan Land*, must have been fairly dazed at the extent and variety of the exhibits. The Argentine Pavilion was on the largest scale, and it was interesting to read on the giant raised map names of places familiar to our readers, and not a few such as "Bridge's Channel" and "Whaits' Island," recalling past or present Missionaries. We noticed too, in the Chilian Section, that more than one of the exhibitors bore English names. The pavilions belonging to Brazil, Bolivia, and Uruguay were not only rich in the natural products of the earth, but, like the more southerly republics, had a good show of ingenious manufactured commodities. It was touching to see in the Uruguay Pavilion a picture of the first landing of Europeans in the country and their reception by the aborigines, and then to read of the date when the latter became extinct. Shall it be so, we asked ourselves, with the other South American aborigines? The answer must depend on the action of the Church of Christ. History has taught us this, that the average civilised colonist, of whatever nationality, has little sympathy with the savage, and that unless Christianity intervene the weak must go to the wall, and, to use a common euphemism, "become extinct." With these thoughts in our mind we passed into the Paraguay Pavilion, which contained a wonderful variety of exhibits for a country only just beginning to recover from the effects of the terrible conflict which almost denuded it of its male population. Paraguay has evidently a great future before it, and we trust the same may be said of the infant Mission to its Indians, for whom Mr. Henriksen, the leader of the party, has, in the truest sense, laid down his life.

Material progress was naturally the prominent idea in the Exhibition, and no quarter of the globe, as we have said, could in this respect give a better account of itself than South America. But "man doth not live by bread alone," and every earnest Christian would, as he saw what the world can do, feel the need of a mission which has for its grand object the Christianising of South America by endeavouring to reach aborigines, natives, and Europeans, and to show them the only way of attaining to true "liberty, equality, and fraternity." The object the Society sets before it is indeed a grand one, but the means it possesses for achieving its object are absolutely trivial. When those who owe their wealth to South America realise their *stewardship*, then may we hope to see our Society making itself felt in the great Continent. To any who hereafter speak of the poverty of our Mission Field in temporal resources we might well reply, "Remember Paris."



## In Memoriam.

ADOLFO HENRIKSEN.

ADOLFO HENRIKSEN, the chief Missionary to the Indians of the Paraguayan Chaco, died on September 23, at Asuncion, of internal inflammation supervening on an attack of pleurisy caught by exposure to rain and cold in an open boat on the River Paraguay. The last few days of his life were passed with Dr. and Mrs. Hoskins, who had most kindly taken him into their own houses and with much skill and loving care there tended him to the end.

His work was done, and the Lord of the Harvest called him to enter his rest. His sufferings, though brief, were severe, but he bore them with exemplary Christian fortitude, and fell asleep in Jesus with a hope full of immortality. He has laid the foundation of the Paraguay Mission with rare wisdom and unwearied devotion, never sparing himself. And he was ably and loyally seconded by Mr. Robins and Mr. Oakley Bartlett.

He was a man of varied attainments, which peculiarly fitted him for the special work he had undertaken. With a good knowledge of Spanish and other languages, of medicine, surgery, and chemistry—above all, with a sound and lively faith, and a thorough knowledge of God's Holy Word—he brought to bear upon the Mission not only treasures of knowledge, but a missionary spirit constraining him by the love of Christ to labour among the thousands of poor Indians in the Paraguayan Chaco, who were as sheep who had no shepherd. Well did he perform his arduous work, and deeply does the Society mourn the loss of such a man.

We may add that his work for the British and Foreign Bible Society in Central South America for several years was a most valuable one, not soon to be forgotten. Mr. Henriksen has left the sacred memories of a work for Christ in Paraguay well begun, and of an unblemished name, which will be long cherished by those who knew his private worth or public service; this is a glorious heritage such as money cannot procure, nor the world take away. And as he sleeps in peace by the River Paraguay, far away from home, and friends, and country, often will his name and kindly deeds of Christian love recur to the poor wanderers for whose spiritual and temporal welfare he lived and died; and, as in similar cases, so doubtless in this instance, it will for many a year to come be found true that he "though dead yet speaketh."



## Sale of Work at Leamington.



THE annual sale in aid of the funds of the South American Mission was conducted in the Pump Room on Wednesday, October 30, with very satisfactory results. The room had been tastefully decorated with flowers and flags, and the stalls, which were ranged around the walls and along the centre of the apartment, were gaily trimmed. There was a choice and ample selection of useful and fancy work in each department, and no difficulty was experienced in effecting the disposal of a large quantity of stock, the greater portion of which was given by Mrs. Long, Mrs. Wyer, the Misses Horley, Mrs. and Miss Mandell, Miss Downes, Miss Pitt, Mrs. Bloor, Mrs. Wright, Miss Gardner, the Misses Battey, Miss Boulton, Miss Jickling, Mrs. Llewelyn, Miss Bickerstaff, &c. These ladies also assisted in the conducting of the sale. The Committee were also indebted to Miss Carrington, Miss Dale (Warwick), Mrs. Mitchell, and Mrs. B. Stubbs for monetary donations to the amount of £9. In the afternoon the attractions of the bazaar itself were supplemented by a vocal and instrumental concert, enriched with several glees and duets. The proceeds of the sale realised £91. 4s. 4d.

## A Model Children's Drawing-room Meeting.



MRS. VICKERS, of Sidcup, has an annual meeting in her drawing-room, principally composed of the daughters of the neighbouring gentry, ranging from seven to twelve years of age, and each supplied with a collecting card.

The meeting for this year was held on November 20. The Clerical Secretary attended, and received the various offerings from the children, thanking them warmly for their help, as he did also in the case of one of the servants who came in with her collection. The last contributor was a fine dog, "Roy," who came in with a basket in his mouth, in which the odd coppers received in change from tradesmen had been deposited, amounting to 6s. 10½d. Having been duly patted on the head, he retired, with evident satisfaction at having got such a weight off his mind and mouth. A hymn and prayer opened the meeting. Mr. Simpson addressed the children for five or six minutes, and the Rev. J. Beamish closed it with the Benediction, after which the children had tea. The joint contributions amounted to £7. 13s. 2½d.

Would that even one lady in each parish would do likewise !



## Proceedings in the Provinces.



WE have seldom seen more uniformly satisfactory returns than those furnished by our Association Secretaries for October. The combined results are as follows:—Sermons, 24; Meetings, 40; Receipts, £183. 2s. 5d.; and these embrace work in all parts of the United Kingdom. Ireland, of which for some months past we have spoken as employing our deputations, has received visits from Mr. Grundy and Mr. Martlew. The former, after completing his visits in the vast district worked by our indefatigable Hon. Sec. for Derry, Donegal, &c., went through the Antrim and Down Auxiliaries. And we are very glad to learn that the Rev. T. Abrahall, Rector of Kilkeel, has accepted the Honorary Secretaryship for these two counties in place of the Rev. Canon Crozier, who has, owing to his multifarious duties, desired for some time past to find a suitable successor. It will be no slight advantage to our new Hon. Sec. that he has for many years been associated in friendship and work with the Rector of Holywood. The change is to take place in 1890.

Mr. Martlew has been for fourteen days labouring in county Tyrone and the southern part of county Derry, speaking or preaching at fourteen places, and adding some £20 to the Society's funds. Even now, however, we have had to enlist the services of Commander Sullivan, R.N., to gather up the fragments in the "Irish branch," and must speak of his tour in our next issue.

Scotland has received its usual October visit. In addition to taking six meetings or sermons in Edinburgh and the meetings at Ardrossan, Mr. Doig preached for us at Cupar, and secured £24. 3s., the largest collection ever made there for the Society. We congratulate Mr. Cook, the new Incumbent, on such a result, and we are glad that he will thus become a life member of a Society with which he has been conversant from his earliest days.

We have little space to deal with our English work, and must therefore be brief. Mr. Shimield's visit to Cheltenham was full of encouragement. Two Drawing-room Meetings, as well as one of a public character, show that our interests are well looked after by our Hon. Sec., Mrs. Wilson.

Speaking of Drawing-room Meetings reminds us that we have an increasing number of such gatherings, and, indeed, they bid fair to be the dominant form of our week-day work in the provinces. Thus, besides one in Ireland and two in Edinburgh, meetings of this kind were held during October at Brighton and Kenilworth. Mr. Grundy has all along made these a feature in his work, and his year's sale of the Society's publications, exceeding £50, is no doubt largely due to these meetings.



The most important associations visited in the "amalgamated districts" were undoubtedly Rhyl, Llandudno, Shrewsbury, and Southport, at all of which very good results were obtained.

Our Society's great loss in Paraguay has aroused much feeling in the provinces, and one subscriber writes to us: "I have read with deepest sympathy and sorrow the news of the death of Mr. Henriksen. I double my subscription for this year as a practical expression of that sympathy. I know that an extra guinea is no adequate expression of sympathy, but C.M.S. has first claim on me, and if everyone gives a little extra perhaps something effectual might be done." We wish all would follow so good an example.

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### THANKS FOR PARCELS OF CLOTHING, &c.

Mrs. Hemmings desires thankfully to acknowledge the receipt of a box of toys for orphans from Mrs. Taylor, New Malden. Also clothing from Miss Clarke, Lincoln, and six children's woollen vests from Miss Birks, Regent's Park.

Mr. Lawrence writes: "I now have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of goods from England, per ss. 'Sorata,' including parcels of clothing, &c., from Miss Watson, Miss Shand, Mrs. C. H. Turner's Working Party, St. George's-in-the-East, and Working Parties at Combe Down, Bath, &c. &c."

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### PRAYER UNION.

The following are the subjects of Prayer for Monday, December 9:—

1. We pray God to sustain and comfort Mr. Robins and Mr. Oakley Bartlett under their severe trial, and to raise up a faithful and fitting successor to our dear departed friend.

2. We pray that our Heavenly Father may stir up the hearts of His faithful people to respond to our present appeal for funds to enable us to maintain our old and carry on our new Mission stations.

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### ERRATUM.

Our attention has been called to an error which appeared in the 1888 Magazine, p. 278, and was repeated in the Annual Report, p. 1, viz.: that the late Mrs. Marsh was "sister" to Mrs. Allen Gardiner, whereas that lady stood in the relation of sister-in-law.





SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY MAGAZINE, DECEMBER 2, 1889.

Contributions thankfully received from September 25 to October 26.

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

DONATIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Beech, Rev. Hy. E. (Special Appeal)	50	0	0
Collet, Sir Mark W. (Special Appeal)	50	0	0
Corrie, J. C., Esq.	1	0	0
Gatty, Charles H., Esq. (Special Appeal)	10	0	0
J. P. N. (Special Appeal)	10	0	0
Lacy, Mrs.	0	5	0
Mrs. Lawrence	0	2	0
Tarratt, Mrs. (Fuegian Mission)	5	0	0
"Two Friends," per W. Barnett, Esq.	1	0	0
"Unexpected Balance"	21	12	7
Wade, Mrs. A. J.	0	10	0

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Bowles, Rev. H. A.	0	5	0
Cust, R. N., Esq.	1	1	0
Ford, Mrs.	0	10	0
Hartnell, Mrs.	1	1	0
King, Capt. H., R.N.	0	5	0
Lees, Joseph, Esq.	5	0	0
Longfield, Mrs. P., per Rev. R. Langbridge	0	5	0
Smith, Rev. C. Dunlop	1	1	0

ASSOCIATIONS.

METROPOLIS.

Barnsbury, St. Andrew's, per W. S. Weston, Esq., D.V.L. by Mr. Farmer, and Cards and Boxes	4	14	1
Belsize Park, Home Coll., M. H. (Special Appeal)	1	0	0
Clapham, Miss Paton (don.)	10	0	0
Do., St. James', Thomas Wilkins (coll.)	0	6	0
Forest Hill, St. Paul's, per Rev. Frank Jones, part Harvest Fest. Offer.	4	11	7
Fulham, per Rev. F. H. Fisher (cards)	1	4	2
Gordon Square, per Mrs. Pennell	1	10	6
Hatcham, All Saints', per Rev. J. B. Mylius, D.V.L. by Mr. Farmer	2	17	10
Holloway, St. James', per Miss L. Williams	6	5	0
Hornsey Rise, per Miss Thompson	0	18	2
Islington, Mr. J. Carter	0	2	6
Kentish Town, per Rev. P. Mahony, D.V.L. at St. Silas, by Henry Mahony, Esq.	1	5	6
Do., per Henry Mahony, Esq., (card colls.)	1	11	1
Lee, Lewisham & Blackheath, Juvenile Association, per Miss Couty (including card): "A Friend," 10s.; do., W. Eshell, 10s.; do., Card and Don., Miss Lullan, 11s.	9	17	10
Do., Gen. Field, C.B.	0	10	6
Muswell Hill, per Rev. E. P. Cache-maille, Offertory, St. James'	5	7	3

£ s. d.

Notting Hill, per Rev. Preb. Thornton, D.V.L., St. John's, by Mr. Farmer	2	8	0
Stoke Newington, G. R. Davy, Esq. (sub.) 10s.; Miss Davy (box), 5s.	0	15	0
Whitechapel, Miss E. R. Pace (card coll.)	0	10	0

PROVINCES.

Altrincham, C. J. Dibb, Esq., Don. per Rev. W. E. Martlew	2	2	0
Ashton-under-Lyne, per Rev. Dr. Kirk, S.S. by Rev. W. E. Martlew	2	11	3
Bagshot, per Rev. F.A.P. Lory (offer.)	2	2	0
Bangor, per Rev. D. W. Thomas, for Chuput Chaplaincy	50	0	0
Bettws, per Rev. W. R. Roberts, Coll. Raymond Roberts, Chuput	0	9	0
Broxbourne, per Miss Searle	10	0	0
Cadney, per Miss Brown (card colls.)	0	10	0
Carlisle, per Rev. G. T. Valentine	19	6	6
Carnarvon, per Rev. D. W. Thomas, D.V.L. by Frank M. Ponder, Esq.	1	8	0
Chobham, per Rev. H. S. Acworth, "A Friend"	10	0	0
Do., S.S., St. Lawrence	3	2	7
Do., M., do.	1	12	8
Do., S., West End	0	16	2
Do., Subs., &c.	6	12	0
	12	3	5
Clent, per Rev. A. A. Welby, A. Roberts, Esq.	5	0	0
Clifton and Bristol, Rev. J. Teague Kingswood (sub.)	10	0	0
Colne Engaine, per Rev. H. T. Armfield (coll. from parishioners)	3	2	6
Cromer, Lady Buxton, per Rev. A. A. Welby	5	0	0
Doveridge, S.S. by Rev. W. E. Martlew, per Rev. Canon Hamilton	5	17	0
Gt. Lever, per Rev. Thos. Loxham	5	0	0
Ipswich, per Miss Josselyn (box coll.)	1	1	6
Kendal, M.L.L. by Alfred B. Cook, Esq., less expenses	0	10	6
Kenilworth, per Miss Hamilton	6	16	0
Lamorbey Juvenile Association, per Mrs. Vickers	7	13	10
Leamington, per Mrs. Mandell, Sale of Work, less expenses	80	10	10
Donations to same	10	13	6
	91	4	4
Llandaff, per Very Rev. the Dean, (offer. Cathedral)	9	12	0
Llandudno, per Mrs. Goode, D.R.M.	6	3	3
Do., per do. (Lecture)	0	16	8
Do., per do. (card colls.)	1	13	5
Manchester, per J. Lowe, Jun., Esq.	6	1	0
Meltham Mills, per Mrs. C. J. Brook	9	3	9



	£	s.	d.
New Malden Juvenile Assoc., &c.,			
per Mrs. H. H. Taylor.....	20	12	10
Ongar, Mrs. Gilliebrand's Sub.....	1	1	0
Preston and District, per			
Mrs. Huntley :			
Ashton, M.L.L., St.			
Michael's, by Rev. A.			
A. Welby .....	2	0	7
Banks, M.L.L. by Rev.			
B. C. Huntley .....	0	13	7
Farington, M.L.L., Rev.			
H. Doig.....	0	19	7
Do., S. by Rev. B. C.			
Huntley .....	1	3	2
Hutton, per Rev. A. A.			
Welby .....	1	19	6
Mrs. Inman (sub.) .....	2	2	0
Penworthen, M.L.L. by			
Rev. A. A. Welby ....	1	13	
Preston, S. Emmanuel			
Church, by Rev. A. A.			
Welby .....	1	4	6
		11	16 8
Southborough, per Miss Foy.....	9	0	8
Southport, per Miss Heywood, S.S.			
and M., All Saints, by Rev. A. A.			
Welby (less expenses).....	5	0	0
Do., per Miss Buchanan, Christ			
Church, S. and M. (less expenses)	3	9	6
Southwell, per Miss Gaster			
and Miss Heathcote :			
Sale of Work, Gen. Fund	80	0	0
Do., Paraguay do. ....	5	0	0
		85	0 0
Torquay, per Mrs. L. Hockin .....	3	6	0
Weston-super-Mare, Rev. F. A. P.			
Shirreff (sub.) .....	1	0	0
Weymouth, St. John's, Miss Thring,			
Hon. Sec. ....	12	0	4
Wilford, Mrs. Sharpe, per Rev. W.			
E. Martlew.....	0	10	0

## SCOTLAND.

	£	s.	d.
Glasgow, per J. O. Mitchell, Esq. ..	32	14	0
Glasgow, per Mrs. Alan Buchanan ..	4	3	0
Portobello, per Miss Leslie .....	17	0	0

## IRELAND.

Auchnacloy, per Rev. G. T. Stokes,			
M. by Rev. W. E. Martlew .....	1	0	0
Belfast, per Rev. T. J. Welland ....	4	3	0
Cavan, Derry, Donegal, &c.,			
per Mrs. Gahan (subs.)	5	1	6
Do., Sale of Work .....	15	0	0
Do., Lectures & Sermons			
by Rev. G. W. Grundy	15	7	2
		35	8 8
Co. Louth, per Mrs. Henry C. Tisdall	10	2	0
Coalisland, per Rev. S. Gauden, M.			
by Rev. W. E. Martlew, and Cards	2	10	4
Dungannon, per Rev. L. Richards,			
M. by Rev. W. E. Martlew .....	1	15	9
Desertcreat, per Rev. J. Richey, M.			
by Rev. W. E. Martlew .....	0	10	0
Harolds Cross, per Rev. J. Askin,			
M. by Rev. G. W. Grundy .....	2	0	0
Killyman, per Rev. E. F. Campbell,			
S. by Rev. W. E. Martlew .....	1	12	6
Lissan, per Rev. G. Ycates, M. by			
Rev. W. E. Martlew.....	0	11	7
Moneymore, per Rev. W. Sparrow,			
M. and S. by Rev. W. E. Martlew	1	2	6
Moy, per Rev. E. W. Hobson, S. by			
Rev. W. E. Martlew .....	1	13	6
Raheny, per Ven. Archdeacon			
Wynne, M. by Rev. G. W. Grundy	0	13	0
Rockcorry, per Rev. T. Strickland,			
Coll. Cards, addl. to M. by Rev.			
G. W. Grundy ... ..	0	15	4
Woods, per Rev. E. R. Moncrieff,			
M.L.L. by Rev. W. E. Martlew....	2	0	0

## THE NEW MALDEN JUVENILE ASSOCIATION.

## THE ANNUAL SALE OF WORK

WILL (D.V.) BE HELD IN

## EASTER WEEK.

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

The Sheet Almanac for 1890 is now ready.

PRICE ONE PENNY.