## Triv Mignneaht Rinato



## TIIE MISSIONARY HERALD

## Jbaptist $\mathbb{K}$ Thissionary $\mathfrak{T o c i e t y . ~}$

## 1894. ANNIVERSARY SERYICES IN APRIL NEXT.



HURSDAY, April 19Trr.-Introductory Prayer Meeting. Rev. J. Turland Brown, of Northampton, to preside and doliver an address.

Friday, April 20tit.-Quarterly Meeting of Committee.

Sunday, April 22nd.-Annual Missionary Sermons throughout the Motropolitan district.

Tuesday Morning, April 24tin.-Annual Members' Meeting, in the Mission House. Chairman: Thomas S. Penny, Esy., of Taunton.

Tuesday Evening, April 24tit.-Annual Soiree in the Large Hall, Cannon Street Hotel. Chairman : Sir Charles E. Bernard, K.C.S.I., late Chiof Commissioner in Burmah, Speakers: Revs. R. H. Carson Graham, of the Congo Mission; J. E. Roberts, M.A., of Union Chapel, Manchester; and William Carey, of Barisal, Eastern Bengal.

Wednesday Noon, April 25th.-Annual Missionary Sermon in Bloomsbury Chapel. Preacher: the Rev. John Bond, of the Wealeyan Centenary Hall, London.

Wednesday Evening, Aprin 2ótif.-Annual Missionary Sermon to Young Men and Young Women in Bloomsbury Chapel. Preacher: the Rev. R. Wright Hay, of Dacca, Eastern Bengal.

Thursday Evening, Aprif 26tr.-Annaal Public Meeting in Exeter Hall. Chairman: the Right Hon. the Lord Overtoun, of Dumbarton. Speakers: Revs. E. Herber Evans, D.D., of Carnarvon, North Wales; Stephen S. Thomas, Principal of the Native Christian Training Institution, Delhi, North-West India; and W. A. Wills, from Shantung, North China.

Friday Morning, ApeiL 27 Th .-Annual Missionary Breakfast Conference, Exeter Hall. Chairman: W. R. Rickett, Esq., Treasurer of the Baptist Missionary Society. Paper to be read by the Rev. W. E. Blomfield, B.D., of Ipswich.

Friday Evening, April 27tr.-Young People's Annual Missionary Meeting, Exeter Hall. Chairman: H. P. Gould, Esq., of Norwich. Speakers : the Reve. J. G. Greenhough, M.A., of Leicester; F. Harmon, from Shantung, North China; A. T. Teichmann, of Perozpore, East Bengal ; and R. D. Darby, of Bolobo, Upper Congo River, Central Africa.

## The bible translation society.



AE amnual public menting of the Blble Translation Pociety will be held in the Jibrary of the Mission Honse, on Monday roconing, the 23 rd of April, to commence at halfjent mix. Chairman: Rev. Thomas Bartass, of Peterborongh. Sperkera: E. B. Underhill, Eaq., LL.D.; the Reve. Jamen Stuart, of Watford ; Thoman Phillips, B.A., of Kettoring ; and IR. Wright Fry, of Dacer,

## THE ZENANA MISSION.



HE Zenana Mission Breakfast will be held in the Holborn Restaurant, on Wednesday morning, April 25th. Chairman, Charles Finch Foster, Esq., of Cambridge. Speakers: Mrs. Daniel Jones, of Bankipore, Northern India; a Lady from Ohina, and the Rev. R. Wright Hay, of Dacca. Further details will be given next month.

## YOUNG MEN'S MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.



HE annual meeting of the Young Men's Missionary Association wil be held in the Library Hall of the Misaion House, on Friday, April 20th, at 7 p.m. Chairman: H. M. Bompas, Esq., Q.C. Speakers : Rev. R. P. Ashe, M.A. (Church Missionary Society, Uganda), Captain Swann (London Missionary Society, Tanganyika), and Rev. H. E. Crudgington (B.M.S., Delhi).
Satcrday Afternoon, April 28tin.-Special Missionary Address to Young Mon and Young Women, at three o'clock p.m., by the Rev. Dr. J. G. Paton, of the New Hebrides Mission. Further details will be given next month.

## CENTENARY CELEBRATION YOLUME.



E shall be greatly obliged if friends will undertake to receive copies of the above volame. Parcels, containing six, twelve, twenty, or more, can be sent, on upplication to the Mission House, 19, Furnival Street, Holborn, London, on sale or return.
The work is of historic interest, containing reports of the sermons and addresses delivered at the Commemoration services, held in Nottingham, Leicester, Kettering, London, and Northampton. A detailed acknowledgment of contribations to the Thanksgiving Fund is also given.

The book is published at three shillings and sixpence, but copies are supplied to subscribers to the Society at half-a-crown.

We shall be glad to communicate with nome friend in every church who will le willing to render the Society service by sreking to circulate this important and interesting volume.

## PRAYER ONION OALENDAR.

This Union, which oontemplates definite prajers for our missionaries and their work, was started last year. We have received many testimonies tc its nsefulness. We are desirous that it should become more widely known. A specimen copy of the above Calendar, consisting of sixty-foar pagea, numeronsly illastrated, with instrnotions for forming a branch anion, will be posted on receipt of sixpence.

## A PRAYER FOR THE OUTPOURING OF THE HOLY SPIRIT.



FATHER! hear us as we meet
In concert at Thy throne, And, with the universal Church, Implore that truth be sown, Throughout the length and breadth of earth As living, glorious seed, Which, watered by Thy hand, shall bloom In holy life and deed.
Most earnestly our voioes join
With thousands in the cry,
For an outpouring of Thy power
And Spirit from on high.
O.Triune God! we ask Thy help;

We are so weak alone;
Our work so vast; our strength so small;
Ourselves to sin so prone.
Oh! come, Great Holy Spirit come,
Destroying every ill,
By purifying every heart,
Controlling every will;
And making all Thy people strong
To labour for their Lord,
With concentrated zeal and love, According to Thy word.
Oh! grant our agonising prayer, Descend in all Thy might,
Converting souls, and turning men From darkness into light;
Enthroning in all minds and hearts
The King Invisible-
Our Jesus-over all His foes
Victor Invincible.
M. A. Brawn.

## MISSION WORK IN NORTHERN ITALY.

BY THE REV. W. LANDELS, D.D.



HOSE who read the Herald will remember the account given of the commenoemont of evangelistic work in Moncalieri by two members of the little church in Turin, who bired a hall and took out $n$ few forms on a barrow (a distance of six milea) for the purpose of starting a Aunday-school ; how this led to jreaching, which attractod much attention, and came to the notier of the Princems Clotilde, daughter of the late sister of the present King of Italy, and widow of Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte. The Princess, who is a aort of phtroness of the city and neighbourhood, seemed at flist to favour the movement, insomuch that, having got poasescion of some of the tracts that were distributed, she had thom circulated in the soldiers' hospital. This was very surprising, as the Princess was known to be a bigoted Catholic, and much under priestly influence. She very soon, however, verifed the Scripture"Put not your trust in princes." At the instigation of the parish priest, she has become the most determined opponent of the work which so lately she sromed disposod to favour. The municipal authorities-who, of course, attach much importance to royal favour-have placed all sorts of hindrances in its way. Our brethren, through their influence, have been twice turned out of the hired hall in which their work was oarried on, and are now obliged to meet in a little unocoupied room in a emall courtyard close by the riverside. The authoritios have, parhaps, outwittod themselves in this matter; for, while the room is amall and uncomfortable, and the neighbourhood low, the courtyard admits of the people gathering round the door and window, and, as these are ulways of necessity kept open during the service, the evangelist has the advantage, denied to preachers in Italy, of addressing an outdioor audience while preaching to those within.

On the night of our visit we were much moved by what we heard and saw. We entered the place after dark, and found the evangelist-who had been at work visiting during the afternoon-awaiting us. The town looks imposing enough from the railway station, standing on the side of a hill, with the royal castle on the high ground behind; but to us, under cover of the night, it presented a very squalid appearance, with its dimly-lighted, badly-paved, narrow atreets. From the evangelist we learned that the manicipal gaard had given the word to the people to come and sing outside the meeting-place, so as to disturb the service; but it turned out that this was prevented by an intimstion from him that there would be English present, who might report the matter to the English Consul, so that the meeting went off quietly enough.

It was a scene well fitted to awalken reflection. The room contains but few forms, and the greater part of the audience are expected to stand. There was no singing to attract, for there are not yet a sufficient number who hava been influenced by the truth to sustain singing. There was no beating of drums or sounding of other instruments to attract attention; only two addresses and a brief prayer at the opening and the close. And yet the people came and formed a motley gathering; men and lads in their shirt sleeves, just ar they had left their work, with arms bare to the elbows, and bare throsts
nul breasts; women with children in their arma, standing ull the time. Some of them unwashed; some looking as savage as our foretathers did. neording to the pieture which represents the introrluetion of the Gospel into Britnin : smme too inclifferent to remain throughout the service, others listoning with eager looks, eyes and months as well as ents appearing to trink in the Gospel; somes of them occasionally responding with approval to the proacher's wtatements. Gutsidn, as far as we could see through the open window into the darkenese, they were listening in similar manner.

It was a strange speotaole to us, and carried us buck in thought to apontolic times, when small and apparently insignificant beiginnings developad into mighty movements. Being elose to the river, we thought of that first Guspel meeting in Europe, when Paul preached to the women ansembled in a placo by the river side, "where prayer was wont to bo made." Anil as wo thought of all that had sprung from that meeting, we could not help, asking, Who can tell to what a mighty thing this little insignificant thing may grow? Ah! we neod to learn the importance of littles. We are too $n \mathrm{p}$ t to despise the day of small things.
" We daily stride the river at its spring, Nor in our childish thoughtlessness foresee What myriad vassal springs shall tribute bring, How like an equal it shall greet the sea."
Espocially do we make mistakes when, in estimating the prospects of God's work, we judge by outward appearances. We need to remember that Omnipotence is on the side of truth and goodness, and that whatever may hinder, nad however unfavourable appearances may be, these in the end will prove the conquering forces. Our work here and throughout Italy is small and feeble. But throughout the eternities what glorious results it may yield :

There were other things that led us to think of Paul at Philippi. The perseoutors there, as here, were not the supreme government, but the municipal authorities, against whom the missionaries could appeal to the former for protection. A woman possessed of a spirit of divination was not here, as at Philippi, shouting approval of the work carried on by the Apostles; but we had a man possessed of the demon of drunkenness, so common in our own country, who, in maudlin manner, gave expression to his approval of what was said, and begged that meetings should be held more frequently. Whether the service had any effect in exorcising the demon we cannot say; but the victim followed us to the station to express bis regret that he had allowed himself to be possessed. It was his employer that had asked him to take drink, and he had not the courage to refuse. We could have dispensed with his presence and confession even then, not knowing what they were worth, or whether they would last beyond the next time his master offered him drink. But it was very pleasing to see a number of the hearers following those who had preached to them, and with signs of affection and respect bidding them adieu.
The young man who has had charge of the work here has had a very strange history, of which we may give some account in another sketch. By his experience and acquaintance with Italian affairs, he is admirably fitted for dealing with the opposition of the subordinate authorities. When the proctor of the city, "dressed in a little brief authority," commanded him to cease from
pronehing. the evangeliat plainly informed him that be was exceeding his anflonrity, paning the question wam one with which he conld have nothing to do. end that aven if he gave him an official written order not to preach, be would tear it in piecra before hin froe, inarmuch as only from the prefect of the proviner could anch an order emanate. The head of the police, who enterad him menting and orderod him to desist from preaching, he met in a similar ajirit and manner, telling him that this was not a political, but a religinum mepting, with which he had no right to interfere, and continued preaching in apite of him. Finding him no expert and determined, they have to be careful how they proceed against him. And thus not only are the meetings continued in the face of their opposition, but thmir opposition is awakening a apirit of sympathy among the people. In proof of this, among those who followed us to the rataion was masn in whose room the meetings had been jreviounly held, and was obliged to close it against them by the landlord from whom it was rented. This man informed the evangelist that he was now prejuring another rnom for their ase, not bocause he bolievod in their doctrine, hut because he disnpproved of the manner in which they had been treated. Thus even the persecution appears, as in formor times, to be working for the furtheraner of the Gorpol.

Since the above was written, we have received the following from our missionary in Turin:-"I have nome interesting news of Moncalieri to give you. Persecution reached its height last week, when Pasquali was summoned before the magistrate of Moncalieri, accused of baving tranagreased the Article 7 of the Law of Public Security. The law provides as follows :- Any one promoting or directing a religious oremony in places not destined for public worship, without first giving notice to the polioe, will be subject to a fine not exceoding 100 francs.' The summons was taken out by the municipal guards, acting under the direction of the Sindaco. I fanoy that the hope of our enemies was that either we should present ourselves like lambs to be fleeced, or alse that we should not come at all, and so be condemned in our absence. In any case, the opinion in the town was that we should be condemned. The trial was on Wednesday morning. We went down with seven witnesses, of whom I was the principal, and two eminent lawyers, both of whom offered their services gratis. The enemy had taken a month to try and fish up something in the past against Signor Pesquali, but the answer came back, 'Signor F. Pasquali is above all suspicion.' Pasquali spoke well in court, declaring that the case was an act of revenge on the part of the clerical party, and that behind the soenes there was one who believed herself to be above and superior to the law. Both our lawyers spoke admirably, and pitched into the Bindaco and other authorities unmercifully. The contrary witnesses were more favourable than otherwise. One of the guards who had taken out the sammons declared that he did so because he was obliged to, but that so far as he was concerned he liked very much to hear Signor Pasquali's discourses. To make a long story short, we had a complete triumph-the magistrate declared that no offence had bean committed, and dismissed the case. Our position in Moncaliari is stronger than before, and the work is being advertised all over the country. I have read accounts of the trial already in three of the daily papers in Turin, all of which speak of the trial as a victory for freedom of worahip."

## THE "CHAPEL MOUSE," BARISAL.

By the Rav. W. Carfy.



HIS is a photograph of the house in which I reaide. As its name implies, the building was originally used as a chapel. It was put up nearly thirty years ago.

The necessity which may then be supposed to bave existed for an English chapel does not appear after this lapse of time. The Episcopal Church had already been standing more than twenty years, and for the few Nonconformist residents one would have thought that a room in each other's or the missionary's house would have

THE "CHAPEL HOUSE," BARISAL.
sufficed. But doubtless the men of that day had cogent reasons for what they did, and, at all events, we are very glad to have the building now.

The germ of the matter seems to lie in a manuscript "circular," dated Barisal, September 4th, 1863, subscribed by John C. Page and Thomas Martin, giving notice that "on Sunday afternoon next a short religious service, commencing at five o'ulock, will be held in the Government Schoolhoase." The writers add:-"We acknowledge with many thanks the kindness of the secretary to the school, who has allowed us the use of a room, and we hope every Sunday to continue the service on which we now enter."

Two months later (Novembor 13th), a meeting was held in Mr. Page's house, "to consider respecting the erection of a chapel for public worship." There were jresent, besides the miasionary, Mr. E. G. Glazier (magistrate), Mr. W. Foley (muperintendent of police), and Mr. E. S. Brown (a local Zemindur). These gentlemen formed themselves into "a committee to carry out the above otjject," Mr. Glazier consenting to act as secretary. It was then resolvel, "That the dimensions of the chapel be about 40 feet by $\geq 2$ fect inaide," with a height of 20 feet, including 4 feet for the arch-work on which the flooring rents.

No time was low in beginning to build. On the third day after the mecting a subscription list was opened, headed by Mr. Foley with Rs.500, other gentlemen following with handsome sums, and, on the same day, moncy was paid out for the first batch of 50,000 bricks. Meanwhile, the Buglish service continued to be held in the Government School-house uatil April, 186", whon the missionaries report as follows: "The attendance has nowise flagged. . . . An interest has been created which will be of service to the Mission some day. Our new chapel (just completed) is a strong and neat building, 50 fect by 22 feet inside, including the vestry, well raised, and in a capital situation." Not long afterwards, Mr. Glazier married a daughter of Mr. Page, the cercmony being performed in the chapel. A good baptistery formed a feature of the building, but I cannot find that it was ever used. As time went on, and English residents became fewer, the attendanoe at the services dwindled down until they finally ceased to be held. In 1885, the chapel was temporarily converted into a dwellinglouse for missionary probationers, a thatched verandah being placed on three of its sides. It has ever since boen in constant use. My wife and I lave occupied it for the past three jears. At first it was very inconvenient in the matter of space and air. Mere cloth screens divided the rooms, and the thatch verandab, being very low, shut out the breeze.

Considerable improvements have been made within the last twelre months. The houss is now both convenient as a dwelling and attractive to the eye. 'I he picture gives a very good view of it from the north. The new side room-at the door of which my wife is standing-supplies a mant of which I had long been conscious. There was no place previously in which the Bengali atudents und others who come daily to see me could be received. These are my "patients," and now I have a " consulting room." It abuts the road, and is always open to all. The boys crowd in frequently after school, and I keep a little stock of books for them to read. Many a happy hour of Bible study has that little room witnessed already, and many a beart talk has it overheard. Often have we knelt there, two of us alone,
until the light has faded from the windows, and holy pence, like that of thin stars, has filled our amula.

The situation of the house for work leaves nothing to be desired. It is only five minates' walk from the bazane, the courts, and the ateamer ghaits. I would not exchange it for any other on that account. Mr. Spnrgeon's honse is a mile from the town, and the other house of the Mission a quarter of a mile further on. The old polioy seems to have been to get away froui the people. Our wish is to get as near ns we poesibly can.

Barisal, E. Bengal.

W. Carey.

## HOME AND FOREIGN MISSIONS:

## THEIR PROPORTIONATE SUPPORT.



HE words, Home Missions and Foreign Missions, are used simply for convenience. As a matter of fact, there is no difference between the two. The Word of God makes no such distinction. There is not, for instance, a home Bible and a foreign Bible, a home sinner and a foreign sinner, a home Saviour and a foreign Saviour. In the love of God, in the mission of Christ, and in the gift of the Holy Spirit there is no distinction made between one people or country and another. "The field is" not simply England, but "the world." "God so loved the world." Jesus Christ is the propitiation for the sins of the whole world. The Comforter shall convince the world of sin. And Jesus said, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature." Judging, however, from the way in which some professed disciples of Christ speak and act, it might be supposed that by the "world" they understand Liverpool or London; and that by "every creature" they understand every creature in England, or in their own town or village. In God's sight, however, the souls of one race are equally precious with those of another. "For there is no distinction between Jew and Greek; for the same Lord is Lord of all, and is rich unto all that call upon Him; for whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved."

Believing, therefore, in the "Fatherhood of God" and the "brotherhood of man," and that the work of Christ, whether at home or abroad, is equally acceptable, the question arises, or should arise, in the mind of every professed Christian: Where is mission work most needed, and what proportion of personal service and pecuniary gifts should be devoted to different parts of the field? In order to solve or elucidate this question let us take a brief survep $u$

## The Home and Foreign Field.

1. Let us look at the United Kingdom. According to the official return the population of the United Kingdom in 1891 was $37, \mathrm{Ss} 0,764$, or more than double what it was when the century commenced. What, then, is the religious provision for all these millions? How many buildings there are in the form of cathedrals, churches, chapels, mission halls, school rooms, de., it
may be imponsible to atate with nocuracy, but we venture to affirm that those nlready prected are more than sufficient to hold the people who wish to attend. Nomp luidinge may be crowded out, or too small, but with regard to ninetenthe of these eractions it may be mafely anid, "And yet there is room." The other Rabbath. the writar wan preaching in a chapel which the minister said wak large enough to bold all the people in the villaga, but, besides the Beptist chapel, there were six other placen of worship.

As to the number of Chrintian workers in the Uniter Kingdom, we cannot rtate definitely. There are, however, to begin with, 43,000 ordained ministers, or one to every thousand of the population. Besides these, we have a host of luy preachers, home misnionaries, Sunday and day sohool toachers, visitors, and others, which we may vonture to put down at a million. This would give one worker to every thirty-eight of the population. In addition to this million of active workers there are millions more of professing Ohristians who ara toaching by thnir liven, and whose example and influence are in favour of truth and righteourners.

Think again of the money spent in the Christianisation of the United Kingdom. Let us hegin with the Church of England. The lowest estimate of its revenues from ondowments, tithos, and other sources is stated to be ebout f5,250,000. How much more is contributed annually for building, educational, and other purposes in connection with the Established Church, we are unable to suy, but perhaps as many millions more, or a total of $£ 14,500,000$. In addition to this large sum, there are the inoomes of the Presbyterian and Free Churohes in Scotland and Ireland, and the various Nonoonformist denominations in Eugland. Ii estimated at half the above sum, this gives an annual income of over $£ 2 C, 000,000$. Besides this, there is the amount raised and expended minually on what is called the "Social Gospel," or Gospel which includes crerything, and provides not ouly for the souls of men, but also for their bodies, their minds, their morals, and their environments. How much is expended privataly and publicly upon those religious and philanthropic objects we cannot uscortain. When, however, it is borne in mind that the receipts and disbursements of the London charities alone amount to more than five and a half millions anuually, it will be seen that the total amount received and expended throughout the United Kingdom upon these objects must be immense.
2. Let us now look at the Forkign Field. As regards the people, it is ostimated that the population of the heathen world anounts to over a thousand millions, or two hundred and fifty times the population of London. Five ubreast, a jard apart, these would make a procession 113,636 miles long. In congregations of 500 each they would fill $2,000,000$ churches or chapels. Reckoning the average life of a generation at thirty years, $33,333,333$ die every your, 91,324 every day, 3,805 every hour, and 317 every minute. Allowing five yards for each funeral, they would form a daily funeral procession nearly 260 miles long. In the solemn, thrilling words of Mrs. Isabella Bird Bishop, F.B.G.B., the celebrated traveller, "These millions pass annually in one glustly, reprouchful, mournful procession into Christless graves. They are dying so very fust! In Chine alone, taling the lowest computation of the population that has been given, it is estimated that fourteen hundred die every hour, and that in this one day thirty-three thousand Chinese have passed
beyond our reach. And if this meatinge wepe to agree to and a minainnary tn-morrow to Chinn, heforn he could reach Chinnan shorea one sund a half millions of souls would have passed from this world into eternity. Ninetern centuriea have passerl awny, and only one-third of the population of nur morth in even nominally Christian.'

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" Ohristians, the glorious hope ye know,
    Whioh soothes the heart in every woe ;
    The heathen helplene, hopelems, lie;
    No ray of glory meete their eye :
    0 give to them deriring sight-
    The hope that Jesus brought to light."
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As regards the number of labourers in the home and foreign field, it is estimated that out of every thouannd, nine hundred and ninety-nine remain at home, and only one is sent into the foreign field. Were London a heathen city, and treated in the same way as many benighted nations are treated by us, it would not have more than a dozen ministers of the Gospel. Or wore the country districts no better supplied with ministers than India or China, there would be only one to a city like Birmingham, Liverpool, or Manchester; or to an average-sized English county. In the Province of Orissa there are tiventy thousand villages of between three and four hundred people each on the average, in which there is neither preacher nor tewcher. "The harvest truly is plenteous, but the labourers are few."

As regards our pecuniary contributions to religions and benevolent objects, it is estimated that ninety-five pounds out of every hundred are expended upon home schemes, and only five pounds out of every hundred are devoted to foreign missions.

In the year 1867 the late Dr. Mullens obtained returns from twenty-six Congregational ahurches in London, fifty in the country, and four in Scotland, as to their membership, workers, and contribations for religious and philanthropic objects. The details in regard to each church arg given in a tabulated form. Here we will give simply the totals, which are as follows:-
(1) Twenty-bix London Churches.


[^0](2) Fifty Comftry Orurohes.

"Putting all these tables together," observes Dr. Mullens, "they show EIGHTY churches contributing to the aause of God $£ 124,043$. On the edificstion of the Church are expended $\mathbf{£ 4 5 , 3 6 4}$. To various objeots of benevolent
 Foreign Missions receive $£ 11,637$, or 14.8 per cent. In simple words, in helping forward missionary schemes, the 27,000 members of these churahes, out of ELERY HUNDRED POUNDS they contribute for that great end, expend eighty-five pounds in England, and send only Fiftren pounds to the heathen abroad. They also reoeive all the voluntary sorvioc."

It will be noted that the returns of Dr. Mullens inalude only contributions given to or through churches, and do not refer to private gifts, or to subscriptions or donations outside those churches. When the hundred-and-one objects are taken into account uprn which charity is bestowed, we think it will be apparent that home objects receive at least ninety-five out of every hundred pounds contribated for religions and benevolent objects, and foreign missions not more than five pounds. Further, when the money spent in decoration, luxury, or in the pursuit of pleasure is taken into acoount, it will be seen that the actual amount devoted to foreign missions is exceedingly small.
"The Morsvians," observes Miss Bishop, "have one missionary out of every sixty of their members. We have but one out of every 5,000 of our members. Theirs is an example that we can follow. Were we equally impressed with love and obedience, we should have 200,000 missionaries, and our contributions would be $£ 20,000,000$ a year. We spend $£ 140,000,000$, or three guineas a
head, upon drink; we amoke $£ 16,000,000$, and we hoard $£ 240,000,000$ : ${ }^{7}$ while our whole contributions for the oonversion of this misernble world arn but one and a half million porncla, or ninepence a head. Theas atntiatica arr dry enough, but they are fillnd with meaning, and nn awful menning if we would only dwnll npon them, eaoh one of un, in our own heart in the sight of Gori."

## A fair Silare of Gifts for Foreign Mibeions.

In his book, "London and Caloutta," the late Dr. Mullens wrota on the above subjeot as follows:-
"As a part of this perioun duty; as the result of examining its paried resources, and looking at the romnd of home plans, with the entire range of Foreign Mission work, every ohurch should see that in its annual appropriations a fair seare of its pecuniary gifts is devolved to those roreicin missions.
"What proportion of those gifte may be considered fair? Much turns upon this question: one aim of this book is to answer it: facts, reasons, and arguments have been adduced to illustrate it; and they may thus be summarised. To the heathen at home; to the classes under which all degrees of charaoter may be desoribed as worldly and irreligious, the Church of Christ in its missionary aspect devotes a great variety of epiritual agencies. It gives a portion of the service of its thirty-six thousand ministers; it gives its example; it gives the power of fervent and defnite prayers. It devotes more distinctly the personal service of thousands of voluntary workers, and superadds a vast amount of money whioh secures a valuable addition of worthy paid service beside. To Foreign Missions it devotes almost money alone. Under such circumstances, of all the funds contributed for Christian effort, how much should be deemed a JUst sfare to the great heathen world outside, for which only money is available? One might well say, more than hilf, because home-work secures active example and active voluntary service. It would not bo difficult to defend that position. But not to urge the question to an extreme, it cannot be unreasonable for missionaries and the managers of missionary societies to plead that at the least one-fourthe, if not one-tmid, of the ${ }^{e}$ pecuniary gifts should be devoted to their foreign missions. How different this result from the actual state of the case we have seen in the last chapter. There it is shown that Home Missions occupy by far the most prominent place. In many cases only five per cent. is given by large churches, or seven or ten; instead of the twenty and thirty, nay, fifty, which may with good ground be demanded.
" In many cases also the contributions of churches are now far cress to this object than they were thirty years ago. How few churches, with all the great wealth of modern days, are giving to any missionary society a thouscivd pounds a year. Yet could not many do it? Ougrt they not to give it? To these Foreign Missions substantial support should systematically be given by every church. Not a single church, not a single Christian should be wanting in the lists of subscriptions. Not a single church should be without its

[^1]misaionary junym-monting. on fail hy regolar annual gift to link itself in s.mupthins and afforts to the work, the compasaion and the joy of teaching the mont deatitutr among the tribes of the earth, and bringing them to the Cross of Christ. Werc anch our apirit: were true principle, true, wise consecration to abound more largoly among us, how great would be the addition to our funde. The wen whoren nemied would aleo come. The whole life and vigour of the Church's jinty would be quickenod and revived."

Wildiam Hill.

## THE REY. R. H. CARSON GRAHAM.

(See Frontispiecc.)


E have much pleasure in presenting our readers with a portrait of our Congo missionary, the Rev. R. H. Carson Grabam. Mr. Graham is an Irishman, and is a grandson of the late Dr. Carson, of Tabbermore. He went from the Pastors' College to San Salvador in 1866 with the Rev. H. Ross Phillips, ano of the Rev. H. Phillips, of Grange Corner, co. Antrim, as his colleagae. Mr. Graham will be shortly visiting his native conntry on behulf of the Society; and we are glad to know that a proposal is now before the chorcher in Ireland-and is likely to be entertained-to adopt both Mr. Graham and Mr. Phillips as their representatives in the missionfield, and, as such, to provide for their support. We desire to acknowledge with much thankfulness this renewed proof of the sympathy of oar Irish friends in the work of the Society.

## WORK IN ROME.


R. F. A. FREER, of Bristol, sends the following interesting letter from Rome :-
"Dear Mr. Baynes,-Last evening, Sunday, February 4th, I was present at a soene which will long live in my memory, and I feel sure that an account of it will rejoice the hearts of many supporters of the B.M.S. It was the baptism by Mr. J. Campbell Wall of two young men, one of whom had treen a priest in the Roman church. His story is worth telling.
"A Roman Pritest.
" Francesco Prisinzano was born at Cefalu, in Sicily, his parents being in good circumstances. By them he was destined, when a child, for the priesthood, as it is considered the proper thing for one member of each respectable family to be a priest. He was accordingly educated with a view to that office, and in due time was ordained and became parish priest in his native place.
"He never had any personal inclination for the office into whiol he whe thus unwillingly pressed; he, like many others, entered upon it aimply as a profescion, having no real faith in the doctrines and ceremonies of his Churoh. Among his fellow-students at the Seminary, one with whom he had been intimate, oame into oontact with a Waldensian minister at Palermo, from whom he acquired a Enowledge of Gospel truth. Through the letters of this young man and the study of an Italian New Testament given by him, Prisinzano beoame more than ever eager to escape from his ecclesiastioal position, which he had already felt to be equivocal, his personal relief being only a sort of philosophioal deism. He continued, however, to say mass and to perform in $a$ meohanical fashion the various functions of his office. The difficulty of escaping from that position was very great, surrounded, as he was, by his own family and friends, who had no sympathy with these feelings. At length, when he had been a priest nearly two years, he determined to act in some way so as to incur the censure of his bishop, in the hope of being called to Rome. With this view he omitted to maintain the tonsure, persisting in the omission after more than one peremptory order. The bishop then suspended him from his functions, and he thereupon came to Rome, ostensibly to plead his cause before the ecclesiastical authorities. This was in September last. On his arrival in Rome he asked the cabman who took him to his hotel to give him the address of an evangelical minister, and the man told him of Mr. Campbell Wall, in Via Urbana. Without loss of time he called upon Mr. Wall, and had the first of a series of interesting colloquies on the subject of
evangelionl truth, he arging ther argumente upon which he hal bomenthught to rely in opposition to Protestants, and Mr. Wall athowing their wnokness or falsity.

## "Plain Speakin!.

"At the first of theme collorpuiss, Mr. Wall, whose experianter hus made him suspicious of priests, wis careful to warn him that there was nothing for bin to expect in the way of position or advantage by hooming an Evangelical. Nevertheless, he persisted, and there was such an appearance of sincerity in this seeking for the truth that it was not without surprise that one day Mr. Wall heard that he was saying mass daily early in the morning at a neighbouring church. Going to that church, he found Prisinzano in the sacristy. Walking out with him, Mr. Wall pointed out the inconsistency of his conduct, telling him that it was of no use to learn the truth without acting upon it. To Prisinzano this seems to have been quite a new view of the case (likely encugh, considering the character of his education), and he replied that he had done this merely as a means of gaining his living, mechanically, as he had done previously. Mr. Wall urged him to consider the matter carefully and prayerfully in the light of the New Testament, and said that, unless he could see his way to give up saying mass altogether, it would be useless for him to continue his visits. In the evening of the same day, Prisinzano showed his decision by appearing at the service in the Via Urbana in ordinary civil attire, having discarded his ecolesiastical costume. In the hope of being able to tind : suitable situation for him, Mr. Wiall wrote to two persons, whose names had been given as able to testity tu
the character and oonduct of Prisinzano in Micily. one a lawyer and the nther a olomint, and the replies rerejed were quite antiafactory.
"Priainzanors monprision to the evangerlichl faith har bren a grief to his family. repocially to his mother, of whom he is very fond. This fact, however, seems to furnish additional proof of the gonuineness of hin conversion, and of his desire to make a jublic oonfession of his faith in beptibne. Arrangenuents were acordingly made for thet to take place last evening, as before stated. Thore was a large and attantive congregation, the hall boing quite full, mang standing. Prisinzano gave an cerneat and elojuont uddress on the eubject of Conversion. After speaking of it in general torms, showing that tho Gosjol meats the deepest neode of our ugu, aud indicating the nocossity of conversion in order that the individual may obtwin the benofits of the Gospel, he told, us an illustration, the story of a youth, whom he owled Selvo, who, by conversion, became 'Salvato'i.c., 'auved'-and then declared that this was his own story. He made a clour confession of his personal faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, and a farvent appeal to those present who hed not already done so to eocept the offer and obey the preoepts of the Saviour.
"The other young man then reed a very brief statement, and they were hoth baptized. After the baptism the Tord's Supper was celebrated, and these two wero welcomed as members of the chureb.
"The case of Prisinzano scems to me to be a good illustration of the importence of having in Rome, as the centre of the Rominh systam and authority, mon suoh as Mr. Wall and his con, who are thoroughly aoquainted with Romish toeching and teotion, an woll as with Gospel truth, and 00 are eble to meet and refute the sophistrie which atand for arguments on the nide of the prieste.
" It will be intoreoting for readers of the Erracid to know that the hall in Via Urbana is built on a part of the eite of the house of Pudens, the frrend of Peul. Excavations in connection with the church dedicated to Sta Pudenciana, daughter of Pudens, which stands on another part of the site, heve revealed a number of the chembers of the original house. A mosaic pavement has there been discoversd at a depth of about seventy feet below the level of the present street!

" F. A. Freer.

[^2]
## THE CONGO MISSION.

 THE REV. JOHN PINNOJK AND FAMILY.

E are glad to give our readers an engraving taken from a recent photograph of the Rev. John Pinnock, Mrs. Pinnock, and their family.

As most of our friends will remember, Mr. Pinnock is labouring at Underbill Station, in association with the Rev. Lawson Forfeitt, who writes:-" Brother Pinnock is a splendid worker, and I do not know what we should do without him."


Rev. joHn pinnuok and family.-(From a Photoyraph.)

## WORK IN ORISSA.



HE Rev. Gordon A. Wilkins sends the following report of missionary work :--
"Sambalpur, C.P., " Junuhit 2nd, 1894.
"Dear Mi. Bayner,-We have just returned to Sambalpur after our visit to Cuttack for the annual Conference of Orissa missionaries. The journey thero, down the Mahanudi River, we uccomplishod in oight days. But roturning by the road, and working in the various villages and towns on the way, we have takn just a month. I have thoroughly enjoyed the tour. One neods to be shut up in an out-station for a few months to properly appreciate the delights of a conference. The inspirations of meeting in large numbers, and communing with kindred spirits, are then the more forcoful and lusting.
" On the Road.
"Coming back, we had the pleasure of the company of Mr. Wilkinson, who is returning to his work at Udayagiri. He, together with the preacher accompanying him, added greatly to our working force. Towards the end of our journey. Mr. Hebarlet so arranged that we should sttend quite a large number of markets in quick, almost daily, succession. These markets afforded splendid opportunities for spreading a lnowledge of the truth. To some, people come from great distances. Sometimes Mr. Wilkinson came acrose a number of Kondhs, who had come so far to buy cloth, and who were delighted to hear him preach to them in their own tongue. And in the smallest market one is almost sure to meet representatives of more
villages than we could possibly visit separately.
" I found my best plan was to try and sell books. This gave me opportunities for spealing. In faot, I goverally found my limited vocabulery of Oriya words was oxheusted long before my stock of books was sold. The large orowds, the heat, the great noise, the attempt to understand and effort to make oneself understood, I found to be very tiring. Often I stood silent amid a storm of questions, too bewildered to do anything but sond up a momentary prayer for wisdom and strength. As Mr. Heberlet's voice bogan to show signs of the great strain that had been put upon it, we were not sorry when at Attabira we attended the last of theso markets. Two days afterwards wo reeched Sambalpur. We were very gled to find on our arrival that our senior preacher, whom we had left in charge, was well, and that the affairs of the station had prospered in his hands.

> " The Old, Old Story.
" One of the most interesting events of the tour occurred at Binika. Our tent was pitched in a grove of trees close to where the market was held. It wes about half-past eight at nightThe busy crowds had long ago dispersed, and we were sitting restingMr. Heberlet reading, and Mr. Wilkinson playing a game of chess with me. $\mathbf{A}$ number of natives then came up, seven men and two boys. They stood watching us for a few minutes, and then, addressing Mr. Heberlet, said that they had come to hear more
of what he had hoen spenking of in the market. The ground was wit, with rlew, so we spread them $n$ rug to sit on, and then having, as by common consent, appointed one spokesman for the compang, he opened up a converration on the most interesting, as well ms the moat important, of all topios. It grew oolder as the night advenced. I put on my overcoat, and the men, when they shivered, huddled themselves more alosely together, and drew their soanty garments about them. Still they sat on. All the usual questions were asked and answered, the stock objections raised and refuted. Then, as the story of the Cross was told to them, they seemed to listen in awe, and as though struck dumb with surprise. One man, and one lad, after a time, fell asleep, but the attention of the others never flagged. It was considerably after eleven before they went, and then we had to dismiss them, so eager did they show themselves to be to acquire a knowledge of the truth. As they parted from us, the moon, whose fitful beams had reached us hitherto broken by the leaves of the trees around, now shone full upon us through an opening above. Was this an emblem of the result of our talk ? Had the broken
lighte given place to the fill ralinnce in the heartin of thean men? Let na hope so. If not, that Spirit which has thing far led them,
> (1. . . Nare it etill

> Will lead them on
> O'er moor and fen, o'er orag and torrent, till The night is gonel'

We grve them copies of the Gospels and Oriya tracts. If they read these with a like zeal to that they have already displayed, surely they must find Him for whom now they seek. For has He not promised, 'And yo shall seek me and find me, when ye shall search forme with all your heart'? And again, 'Ask and it shall be given you; seek and ye shall find; rnock and it shall be opened unto you.' Please pray for these dear fellows and for us.-With much Christian love, I remain, dear Mr. Baynes, yours sincerely,
"Gordon A. Wilkins.
"A. H. Baynes, Esq."
"P.S.-Mr. Heberlet sets out on another tour to-morrow, and I am to be left in charge of the station for a month. I am enjoying splendid health, and like this station exceedingly, though it is somewhat lonely here."

## TIDINGS FROM AGRA.



BE Rev. J. G. Potter, of Agra, writes:-"You may be glad to hear of some recent baptisms in our district of Agra. The first I have to report took place during the large Melà of Bateshwar. We had several days' good preaching there as usual. With the help of the C.M.S. and Presbyterian preachers, who joined us, we managed to keep three separate crowds of people interested, so that during the days of the Melâ very many heard the Word of Life. We had little or no opposition this jear. During our preaching we noticed one man who seemed specially interested. After
honring the jemanhing for two or three days he came forward and conferand Clirint. We therefore took him down to the river, when, in the jermencer of the people who conwded the riverside, he mado his confersion if faitl. His toptimnny was very simple, and, we believe, sincere. Looking toward the many trmplem thronged with wornhippers, he anid, 'I regard them und their contunta an stone'; and then pointing to the arcred River Jumna her maid, ' 1 regard that an only water.' He then declared, 'I am " grent minuer, hut my faith is in Christ who came to mave sinners, whom I heliepo bananved mo.' It was a fine object-lesenon for the people, to whom we expluined haptinin an netting forth death, burial, and remurection. I read a panange of Neripture, gave an oddress, and nffered prayer, and one of the proacherw with me haptizon the man. We have the man's name and address, and can follow him with our prayers; bat since he lives far away from un, jossibly we whell he able to do little more for him. Leat Bunday, Decomber 104h, I buptized four people after the morning servico. First, the wife of one of our preschers, who has long been waiting thus to confess Christ. After this woman I haptized a young Mohammedan of fairly good education, and then two lads belonging to our Christian community. It is a great joy to beptize such young men, who give promise of great usefulness in the future. Tomortow I hope to visit the Agra leper asylum, where I hear of more candidates for beptism. We rejoice in the privilege of being eowers, atill more when the Lord of the harvest gives us also the joy of reaping.
"J. G. Potter.
"Agta, N.W.P."

## CHAPEL AND MISSION HOUSE, BETHEL TOWN, JAMAICA.



HE Bethel Town Chapel, Jamaica, was erected by the Rev. Thos. Burchell in 1841, and succeeding years. It was left by him in a very unfinished state, and the late Rev. Edward Hewett, who followed Mr. Burchell, and occupied the pastorate for about twenty-eight years, did much towards bringing it to completion. It is a very plain building, capable of accommodating about 800 people, and is generally well filled at the Lord'sday services. The membership of the charch is about 600 , and we have nearly 900 young people attached to the Sunday-school. In the chapel yard there is a schoolroom in which a large day-school is condncted, and in which the infant clesses are taught on the Lord's-day. It was in this chapel that Mr. Burchell preached his last sermon, which was on February 15 th, 1846.

The Mission House was purchased about thirteen years ago, as a residence for the minister. It was then in a very dilapidated condition, but by the efforts of the church, and with the help of a few kind friends in

Fingland, it has been put in good order, and is now fairly comfortable as a home for a family. The honse is abont five minutes' walk from the

mission house, bethel town, jamaica.-(From a Photograph).
chapel, but both are on the same property, which consists of sixteen acres of land.

## THE LORD LOYETH A CHEERFUL GIYER.



HE gratrful thanks of the Committee are given for the undermentioned giftn, many of them indicating deep personal interenst in the work of the Misnion, and much consecrated self-denial :-A silver braonlet from a Servant Girl, who deems it " a hleneed privilege to be ellowed to take part in mission work in ever so hnmble a why"; £12 14s. 4d. from Carey Chajwl. Reading. In sending thin sum, the Rev. W. A. Findlay writes:-"I think you mry he interested to know, doar Mr. Baynes, of a novel missionary collection we had last month in connection with our Juvenile Society of Christian Endeavour. We have one evening every month when missionary pubjecte are considered, and, of course, elwaye have a collection, for at 'Carey' wre never have miskionary meeting without one; that is our rule. At our lant juvonile mianionary menting we made the collection, but tho amount was not quite what I expocted; it came only trom a few. I then suggested we should follow the Congo farhion, and asked the children (they averaged in age ebout seven or oight) to put their hands in their pockets and see if they could not find some things whioh they would be willing to give. This they readily did, und we had a most reriod essortment-viz., marbles, pencils, buttons, wool, toyb, dic., \&c. I have nevor seen such a collection before, nor witnessed such free und real giving-up for the Missionary Bociety. It was real sacrifice in some cascs. One little fellow gave a gless inarble, which I am sure he prized very muoh, but most willingly did he give it. The question now was what to do with these things, and I suggested we should sell them to those friends who would be coming to Y.P.S.C.E., which was to follow the juniors. This we did, and realised altogether 3s. 1d., whereas at first we only got 7d." A small gold locket and chain "for the King's service." The donor writes:-"I wish I could offer myself as a missionary, but cannot, as I am one of the dear Lord's afflicted ones; but, if I oannot go out to the battle, I oan watch by the staff, which I try to do faithfully day by day. I am truly sorry that the funds of the Society are low; this ought not to be if every believer would rise to his or her rosponsibility. I believe that our Lord Jesns Christ will retarn soon, and we all ought to do our best to carry out His last command while we have the opportunity." Four brooches for the Congo Mission, from Mre. E: Witham, Gerrard's Cross ; 15s. from Crickhowell, for the Bengal Famine Fund. The Bev. W. E. Stephens, when sending this sum, wrote:-"PPerhape it would interest you, dear Mr. Baynes, to know how this money was obtained. A lady member of our church was one night reading to her three children about the famine in India, and the appeal of Rev. W. R. Jemes for help, when one of them said quite spontaneously, 'Mother, I have two shillings in my moneybox, and I am going to send it to the missionary'; the second had two shillings, which she resolved to add to her sister's; while the other, who is only a very little boy, said that he would send his shilling for the same purpose. The father came to me yesterday and acquainted me of this, asking me to send the 5s. to you. Thinking, perhaps, I might augment the sum, I asked a few friends to help me, and aucoeeded in getting another 10s." Three rings and 10s. from Mrs. Jarrow, of Kingsthorpe, Northampton; a small fruit-bnife from a Blind

Widow, for the Congo Miasion; n ailver hracelet from a Schonl Ctirl. for the Indian Mission; a amall gold ring from a Governear, for the work in China: an old ailver ooin from a Sea Captain, for the Congo Mianion: a suntl silvar chain from a Bervant Girl, who reade the Mibaionary Feralid with evarincreasing joy and delight." Three golld ringa from "Loughboro"; wilyer locket and necklet from one who prays "that the Lord may accept the offering from one who in desirous for His glory and the salvation of the beathen "; nul a ailver pencil case from "one who reads the Heracd, and likes it better than any othar publication she ever sees."

The warm thanks of the Committee are aleo given for the following contributions:-Mr. Joseph Russell, £200; Mr. G. F. Muntz, for (ihina, £100); Mr. A. A. Rose, £7"; "Meg," for India and Congo, £50; Mrs. Slack, $\mathbf{£} \mathbf{£} 30$; Mr. D. Rees, $£ 2 \bar{\delta}$; N. B., $£ 25$; G. W. R., £20 1 Is .8 d. ; Mr. E. W. Davies, per Bankers, $£ 20$; Mrs. Wm. Thomas, £20; Mr. T. H. Olney, for W. ©., £10 10s.; Mr. Geo. Emery, £10; Mr. Jumes Paterson, £10; Rev. A. Suwerby, £10; Rev. T. and Mrs. Lewia, £10; Rev. J. Turland Browit, £10; Miss E. Hinton, £10; Mr. J. H. Maden, £10; A Thank-offering, H. M., £.,.

## RECENT INTELLIGENCE.



HANKs from Mrs. Carey, of Barisal.-Mrs. W. Carey, of Barisal, writes, under date of January 22nd :-
"My dear Mr. Baynes,-Will you kindly, through the Herald, thank all the kind friends who have so generously responded to my appeal for Christmas Cards:
"I have received some very beautiful ones indeed, and so many that we shall have more than enough for next Christmas. I have recoived some direct by post, and I have thauked most of these senders by letter, and hope to write to the few remaining ones too. I bad a packet direct from Faruborough, Hantr, and a postcard from there also asking me to acknowledge their cards in the Herald. Will gou kindly do so? I am sending an account of our 'Christmas Tree' for the Juvenile Missionary Herald, with photos. We are both anxiously awaiting a favourable reply from gou as regards our furlough. I am very troubled about my husband's health; he continues getting fever almost daily now.-With kindest regards, yours very sincerely,
"Lettie Capey."

The Christian Literature Society for India - We have much pleasure in commending to the generous sympathy and suppurt of our readers the important work carried on by the Christian Literature Society for India. In the last issue of this Society's journal, entitled The Dawn in Indiu, there are three articles of very special interest-"The Dawn of Modern Literature in India," "The Sacred Books of the East," and "Dr. Duff and Education in India"-which we hope will be widely read. The Rev. James Jolnston, D.D., is the able secretary of this Society, and the offices are at No, 7, Adana Street, Strand, London.

The Rev. J. J. Hasler, B.A., of Delhi-The following letter has bren mecived, dated Thlhi. Deoember, 1883 :-"Dear Mr. Bafnes,-You have doubtleas heard are now of our artival in India, but will be glad to learn of our exprimena morn directly. We had a very pleasant voyage indeed. Wo wope reepired mont fraternally by a large party of C.M.S. workern on bouml the Kniser-i-Hind, and had some helpful Bible-readinga and prayermectinga in conjunction with them. The other passengers, too, whom we met were pary kind. We had a day ashore at Marseilles, and again at Colomlo, besiden landing for $n$ few hours at Port Aaid. The Colombo visit was a memoreble one, giving us our first realisation of tropical scenery. We spent nome pleasant hours at Mr. Durbin's house, with him, Mr. Henkinson, and Mr. Thomson, and wre also able to have a short chat with that Ceylon vetaran missionary, Mr. Weldock. It would be superfluous, I know, to inform you of the kind recoption we have had from the missionary brethren here; and yet it is only due. Messrs. J. W. Thomas and J. M. Julian were waiting for us some hours at Garden Reach, as our vensel was late in arriving. Mr. Collier and mysoll were the gueste of Mrw. Herbert Anderson and Mr. Jordan during our week in Calcutta; but were in and out of the houses of the other friends frequontly. Mr. Julian took us about a great deal. Mrs. Anderson looked eftor our requirements in a most motherly faehion, and helped us to procure various erticles, the need of which we had overlooked bofore leaving England. Our pilgrimage to Serampore was most interesting. The place itsolf and the College are, I suppose, to British missionaries what Mecos is to Indian Mohemmedens. We were thankful for the opportunity afforded of attending the Conference et Monghyr. I think we learnt more in those few days about the details and methode of the work than we might otherwise have done in as many months; and the intercourse we hed with our fellow-workers was very helpful and pleasant.
"I can quite understand your appreciation of India. The climate in the cold season has been, thus far, delightful-a little too warm, perhaps, in the middle of the day at Calcutta, to be parfectly agreasble. I am very ploseed with Delhi itsolf as a city, much more so than I had expected to be. I like the boys in the Boarding School, what little I have soen of them. Indeed, hitherto the 'lines have fallen unto me in very pleasant places.' I have started teaching an English class in the sahool for about three-quarters of an hour a dey. Mr. S. S. Thomas, whose hospitality I have been axperiencing since my arrival, has tindly promised to give me half-an-hour's lesson daily in Urdu, whiah he prolongs to an hour generally, so that I hope to be sble to make raal progress in the langagge before he leaves for England. Mr. Collier and I ure getting quite settled down in our new quarters at the College, and expect this week, with Mr. Price, to actually start our housekeeping. Mr. Collier is writing to you, I find, by this mail. If, therefore, I have repested any nows he has given you, kindly excuse me."

Congo Misaion Arrivels.-We are glad to report the arrival in England of the Rev. H. Ross Phillips and Mrs. Phillips, from San Salvador, Mr. Phillips having somewhat benefited by the voyage home; the Rev. R. D. Darby

Mission Bundey Afternoon, April 27th.-For the Specinl Misaionary 8 rrices to be held in tho various Metropolitan Suhoole, ou the afternoon of Mission Sunday, apeakers will, as far an posaible, bo appointed to all those whose officers apply in time to the "Searetnry, Young Man's Associntion," 10, Furnival Strett. Specinal Hymn-papers will also be providod, grutis, to all who spply for thom, and will be sent, carriage paid, to all affiliated Schools.

## ILLU8TRATED MISSIONARY LEAFLET8 FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

Notioe.-All the Leaflets of the First Series, together with the Pamphlets for Young Men and Teachers, are now OUT OF PRINT, but a Second Edition will be issued as soon as the Y.M.M.A. funds permit.

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LANTERN LBCTURES, on INDIA, CHINA, CONGO, ORISSA, and a CENTURY OF MISSIONS, specially written by the Secretary of the Y.M.M.A. to illustrate the work of the Baptist Missionary Society. Each Lecture has about 60 views. Lecture and Lime-light Exhibition, to London Subscribers, 25́s. inclusive. The Slides and MS. Lecture can also be hired. (Special Terms to Viluge Churoнes.)

For all the above, apply to "The Secretary, Y.M.M.A., 19, Furnival Street, E.C."

# EXTRACTS FROM PROCEEDINGS OF COMMITTEE. 



T the last meeting of the General Committee, on Tuesday, Folhruary 20th, the Treasurer, W. R. Rickett, Eeq., in the Cbair, after reading the Bcriptures, and prayer by the Rev. N. Dobson, of Deal,

The Secretary reported the recelpt, that moraing, of two tolegrams from Funchal, Madeira, from the Rev. A. E. Serivener: the firat, dated Monday evening, February 191h, "Balfern here; had congestion of lunge after fever." The mecond, Tuesday morning, February 20th. " Пенr Bulform died lunt night."

Mr. Jualforn whe on his voyage home on furlough, having completed his first term of three yourk on the Congo. In the last letter roceived by Mr. Baynes from Mr. Bhlfem, minted in the February issue of the Mibsionary Herald, he wrote. "] an unspeakably grateful that I have been ensbled to so nearly fimish the firsi jeriod of three yearn in this country, and, as far as prosent health goes, I feel that it is somewhat of a fraud to be starting for home, but my colloagu-s tell me it is the right oourse." No further tidings have been reseived, hut, doubtless, in the course of a few days, Mr. Sorivener, of Lulrolelo, his follow-folssenger, will reach England, bringing with him all details of this distrossing end hoary loss.

Mr. Balfern was the son of the late Rev. W. Poole Balfern, of Brighton, and the most profound sympathy will, we are confident, be felt for the widowed mother, the sorrow-stricken family, and the brave, devoted Christian lady to whom Mr. Bulfern was expecting very shortly to be married.

To know Mr. Balfern was to love and respect him, and his memory amongst tutors and follow-students at Regent's Parl College will be affectionataly cherished as long as life lasts. The Committee feel they have lost a noble missionary of rare devotion and sanctified aapacity-a man who endured as " seeing Him who is invisible"-who walked with God, and who has left behind in the hearts of all who worked with him a longing to be like him in lofty purpose, and brave self-denial. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord." In Mr. Balfern's last words to Mr. Baynes, "All must be well, whatever the future may bring to us."

Special prayer was offered by Mr. F. J. Marnham and the Rev. J. T. Brown for the sorely-bereaved mother and family, and friends.

The Rev. W. Pratt, B.A. Pastor of East Queen Btreet Church, Kingston, Jamaica, took leave of the Committee on the eve of his return to Kingston.

Mr. Julius McCalium, M.A., of Glasgow University and Regent's Park College, was accepted for misaionary worlz in the East. Mr. McCallum is a member of Storie Street Baptist Church, in Paisley, under the pastorate of the Rev. Oliver Flett, D.D.

The decease of Mrs. Kerry, of Calcutta, nn Jammary 11th, wha repmerted ufter a stroke of paralysis, from which ahe nevirer rulliefl. The Rev. Gewrese Kerry, writing to Mr. Rasnem, under dhate of Junuary 17th, anys:-
"My dear wife had bern unconacinus from elnven odelock the day limfin". and did not regain consciousneas up to the vary lust. Tife showly eblimi nway. and I had the mournful antisfaction of watching the lant ruinet, puinless breathing, as she entered intn the presence of her Lord. She wan snizerl with this fatal attaok of paralysis at eight o'clpok on Tuesing, Tenuary ! 9 th, and became spoechless, but not quite unconsoious. I wns ahle to any a few parting words. I asked ber if she knew me; she moved her lips to say 'Yes.' and on repeating the words, 'When heart and fleeh fail, Thou art the strength of my heart, and my portion for ever,' she clearly followed me, and tried to repent the words after me, and did actually repeat the word 'portion.' I prased with ber, and then she passed into a comatose state, from which she never rallied."

Mr. Kerry further writes :-
"I cannot help feeling bewildered at my sad loss, but there is the wondrous comfort God gives me as I think of her devoted and consecrated life, and of her peaceful death. She had long been waiting at the Gate, and was beantifully calm and patipnt, trustful and happy. I am so thankful that in the goodness of God I was permitted to see her once again after my return from England, and that we rrjoiced together in the goodness of our Father which had spared her during our months of separation."

The Committee affectionately commend their sorrow-stricken brother to the consolation and grace of the sympathetic Saviour. They thank God in the remembrance of the long life of faithful service now brought to a olose, and for the great good in connection with the Indian Mission which Mrs. Kerry was enabled to effect. They request their Secretary to convey these es pressions of sympathy to their sorrow-stricken brother, Mr. Kerry, and the members of the bereaved family, and to assure them of the earnest prayers of the Committee for their solace and support.
A letter: was reported from Mr. Thomas Dorsett, written on behalf of the Zion Baptist Church, Nassau, Bahamas.

In this letter Mr. Dorsett informs the Committee that at a church meeting of the members of Zion Church, the officers were requested to tender their heartfelt thanks to the Committee of the Baptist Missionary Society, and the Secretary, for the valusble services rendered the Mission by the visit of the Rev. Louis Parkinson, B.A., who has proved such a noble assistant to the pastor of the church, the Rev. C. A. Dann, especially during the trying time of his recent bereavement. The church also deaire to thank the Committee most gratefully for their generous action in sending out Miss Dann, and in meeting the expenses of her passage, and they rejoice to know that in Miss Dapn the church has so devoted and earnest a worker.

The New School Buildings at Tsing Chu Fu, Shantung, North China, were reported by the Rev. Samuel Couling as completed. Mr. Couling writes:-
"The increased sum which the Committee voted at the request of the
hirctluen her" was, I am glad to any, quite sufficient to do the thing well. It onnhled me to build the dwelling-house and the school-room-the main luilding - of hrick and stone throughoat, and the scholars' bedroome of brick. Ther chenper and dirtier method of using old brick-bats and tempered mud was omly und in onthongers. ©c. The romults will be seen, I hope, in the better health of thr achool. All the buildings, I need hardly say, are quite Chinese in external mppeurance. The house has ten rooms. The echool-room will hold, ky, meronty hoys; there are throe class-rooms, a dining-room, and oleepingroome rufficiont for fifty-six hoys, besides kitchens, \&c. The sleeping-rooms are. of courne, not onough. Oar idea in to add on a few ready-brilt rooms lwhongiug to our neighbour, and very oonveniently situated for our use; but, in cunc this turns out impracticnble, I must put up the rest on our own ground in the spring-a mmall sffair. The balance in hand will be quite sufficient for rither plan.
"I am sure you will be pleased to know that all the building in thus safely got through ; that we have been able to do this difficult work without any disturbner or trouble with the natives; and that we are peacefully settled down to work in our new quarters."

The Cormmittee are thankful to hoar of the completion of theso school-buildiugs, und earnestly trust that they will be found to conduce to the eflciency of the work, and the comfort of the workers.

The meeting was closed witil prayer by Dr. Underhill.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.



HE Committee desire gratefully to ecknowledge the receipt of the following useful and welcome gifts :-A parcal of cards and a scrap-book, from Mrs. Herbert, Coleford, for Afrioan children; a paroel of cards from Mr. Russell, for Congo; a parcel from Bradford, Yorkshire, for Mrs. Harrison, Bolobo, Congo ; a case of seeds from Messrs. Sutton \& Sons, Reading; and a parcel of magezines from Mrs. Johnston, Southport, for the Rov. Lawson Forfeitt, Underhill, Congo; a parcel of alothing, cards, and toys, from Mise E. A. Tilly, Southsea, for the Rev. G. D. Bnown, Upper Congo; a parcel of garments from the Downs Missionary Worting Party, Clapton, par Miss Payne, for Mrs. Couling, China ; a parcel of cards from Miss Jones, Islington, for Mrs. Drake, Chins; parcels of magasines from the Editor of Great Thoughts for Mrs. Waldock, Colombo, Ceglon; and from Mr. B. W. Goodall, Leeds, for the Rev. W. D. Hankinson, Colombo, Ceylon; a box of clothing, scc., from Miss Boot, Chiswick, for the girls in the Mission School, under Mrs. Carey's suparintendenoe, at Barisal, Bengal ; parcels of tracts and books from the Children's Special Service Mission and the Sunday School Union for the Hev. J. Stubbs, Patna, Bengal ; a footstool from a Friend, Coolcham, for sale for the benefit of the Bible Translation Fund; a quilt from Mrs. Bayley, Ipswich; two Jubilee medals, and two volumes of pamphleta, from Mr. Kershaw, of Clapham; and Baptiat Magazine for 1893, from Mrs. Seymour, for the Mission House Library.

## CONTRIBUTIONS．

From Jonwory 13th to Fehruary 12th， 1894.
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[^0]:    * Held in Exeter Hall, London, November 1st, 1893.

[^1]:    * In the Centenary Volume it is stated that the total income from the formation of the Baptist Missionary Society during the century was $£ 2,+13,50617 \mathrm{~s}$. id . This amount is considerably less than was made, and left, by the late Mr. John Rylands, of Manohester.

[^2]:    " Rome,
    " February 5th, 1894."

