THi Migetmeart hmrato June 1, 1804


## THE MISSIONARY HERALD

OF THE

## SBaptist תinissionary 5ociety.

## THE ANNUAL MEETINGS.



HIS being the enrliest opportanity since the anniversary gatherings for acknowledging our indebtedness to the several speakers who addressed the various meetings, we gladly embrace it. Our thanks are specially due to speakers connected with other sections of the Christian Church-to Sir Charles E. Bernard, K.C.S.I., late Chief Commissioner in Burmah, who presided at the soiré in Cannon Street Hotel; the Rev. John Bond, of the Wesleyan Centenary Hall, who preached the annual sermon; the Rev. E. Herber Evans, D.D., for his speech at the annual meeting; H. Marshall Lang, Esq., of the C.M.S., Rev. C. Jukes, of the L.M.S., and Dr. Paton, of the New Hebrides, who spoke on behalf of the Young Men's Missionary Association; as also to Miss Williamson, of the China Inland Missiou, for her address at the Zenana brealfast. To our own friends, for their invaluable services to the Society or its auxiliariesRevs. J. Turland Brown, J. E. Roberts, M.A., W. E. Blomfield, B.A., B.D., J. G. Greenhough, M.A., T. Barrass, T. Phillips, B.A., and J. Stuart, Messrs. F. M. Bompas, Q.C., T. S. Penny, C. F. Foster, H. P. Gould, R. F. Griffitbs, and W. R. Rickett, the Treasurer (who not ouly presided at the Missionary Breakfast Conference, but, as well, in the unavoidable absence of Lord Overtoun, at the annual meeting), not forgetting our missionary brethren-кe also tender our very sincere and respectinl thanks.

We commend to the prayerful perusal of our readers the address delirered at the Introductory Prajer Meeting, by the Rev. J. Turland Brown, of Northampton, and the paper read at the Breakfast Conferecce by the Rev. W. E. Blomfield, B.A., B.D., of Ipswich, the publication of which at the present time we feel confident will prove opportune and useful in view of the important effort about to be made, so urgently needed, to raise the income of the Society,

## SCHEME FOR INCREASE OF INCOME.

At the Members' Meeting, held on April 24th, this scheme was submitted ant 1 adopted, heing included in the financial part of the Annual Report.

As it was published in the laat number of the Missionary Herald, pp. $2+1-2$, it will be sufficient now to atate that it consists of an individual risitation of the churches, a personal canvass in the case of many of the c.'.ureh members, and attention to organisation for missionary purposes of congregations, Sunday-achools, and Christian Endeavour and other societies.

The practical working of the scheme will be entrusted to a special agency, in addition to which several of the leading brethren of the denomination have vory heartily consented to render, as far as possible, their very valuable assistance.

To facilitate arrangements, the country has been divided into the following main sections, subject to further possible division:-England into four districts, the Northern, the Midland, the Eastern and Sonth-Eastern, the Western and South-Western ; Wales into two, North and South ; Scotland and London ; Ireland has already been visited.

Certain of the neoessary details, not yet completed, are under consideration; but will, it is hoped, be fully arranged in time to admit of final report in the next issue of the Herald. Meanwhile we ask a serious perusal of the following addresses, and earnestly beseech the prayerful sympathy of all the friends of the Mission for the Divine favour and blessing to rest upon the scheme shortly to be put into practical operation.

## AN ADDRESS DELIVERED

AT THE INTRODUCTORY PRAYER-MEETING, APRIL 19TH, 1894.

## By the Ref. J. Turland Brown, of Northampton.

God has made for us an acoeptable time. Behind us is a history shining with the lustre of famous names and noble deeds; before us a land of promise waiting to be possessed. All outward omens auspicious-the aky fair, fields white unto harvest open on every side, a highway prepared and prospects rich in hope as this springtime, in blossoms and buds. And with these fine opportunities, and a possible work of sublime interest for willing hands to take up, voices all about us are now heard saying, "China, India, and Africa for Christ," and the cry rising higher and taking a wide sweep, passes into the greater word, "The World for Christ." This cry bears a grand and inspiriting sound to our ears and heart-like the voice of a trumpet calling an urmy together to enter upon some great crusade. It raises a vision which gathers unto itaalf all the scattered glories of anoient prophecy, and which alike for the Lond's aske and the world's sake it may wall excite a passionsta
desire that the vision may beonme fact. The very thought nf such conquaat. and glory for Him is enough, if allowed free course, to set the heart of the Church on fire, and to send her forth to work for this end with unrnating aral.

## ENTHESIASM NERDED.

This warm devotion to Christ, this longing for Him to be on onrth what H4 is in heaven-worshipped, loved, orowned hero an thero-thie spirit within as that says continually "Let Him bo magnified," "To whom be praise and dominion for ever,"-this is what the work of our Society calls for, and what we all need to possess in ever-growing mensure. It is this devotion which hy its virgin freshness and benuty gives such a charm to the morning of our Lord's Dry. The finest sight there, is the little band of disciples whom $H_{\rightarrow}$ owned and held so fast to Himself, and the ohief and sweetest thing in them was their devoted love to Him. It had in it somewhat of the simplicity of childhoord and the passion of youth. His flinger touched them and made their hearts at once and for ever His own. Thenceforward the interest of life and of the world for them centred in Him-love far ahead of their knowledge, more and stronger than faith-mounted the throne and bear sway over them. In the warm-hearted women who ministared to Him -in Mary who brought the ointment very costly with which to anoint Him, and the Apostles who left their earthly calling to be with Him-we see the ardent temper and practical working of the personal devotion which 'He inspired. And when from children they became men, and we see them in the ripeness of their powers and full tide of their activity, nothing takes us more than their enthnsiasm in His service. It made them a speotacle to angels and to men. It was one of the wonders of the world in those early times, and remains such to this day. It was as energetic in action as it was powerful in sentiment - as steady and enduring as it was fervent-a calm intensity that lept at the same high pitch and was as regular in its motion as the flow of the life-blood and the beating of the pulse in a healthy vigorous frame. It was a fire in their heart like that upon the sacred altar, burning night and day, an enthusiasm that was as glowing at the last as at the first, and that spent its force, not in spurts and flashes of passing excitement, but in patient endeavour and consuming toil, sent them out on weary journeys and manifold ministries in distant lands, and laid all they were and had under tribute. In its service whatever they could they did, and what they had to give they gave - even life itselfkeeping nothing back. It animated them all. In Paul, that greatest of missionaries, it was the master passion which drew into itself all the forces of his mighty soul as the river does the brooks and streams it meets along its way. It made him as a winged seraph, aflame with zeal, and his life as truly as any life ever was, a whole burnt offering to the Lord.

## WHENCE AND WHY THIS ENTHUSLASM?

And what inspired this apostolic enthusiasm, and on what purpose was it bestowed? It had its Genesis-its root and spring, the alpha and omega, the beginning and end of its life in Christ, "for Jesus' sake." That briet sentence, "for Jesus' sake," covers and accounts for all ; there is the fount of their energy, there the imperial motive that swayed them, there the ooject for which they lived and laboured and died. All the strength and impulse
eoming from the gratitude, the voncration, the love, the wonder and joy whieh faith in Him inapired, were gathered as into a focus in the devotion that ruled their lirea. neeking that His name might be published in all lands, that He should ho "exalted and extolled," and become very high, that men everywhere being breraed in Him "sbould call Him blessed." This was the aim which, like a mylendid atar, ever shone in thair sight, and which fancinated and held them true to itmelf by its resistless might. "For Jesus' make," this was the magic word. the aporalolic wry of raying what in now being maid among un, the world for Chriat. Phill apoke for nthers an woll as himself in his magnanimous words, "areording to my expectation, and hope that in nothing I sball bo anbamed, but that now, as always, Christ shall be magnifed in noy budy, whether it be by life or death."

These men, thas living for the Lord, are marvellous in our eyes-the heroio temper, the lavish self-expenditure of their devotion, strikes us with wonder as the burning bush which Moses saw in the desert. And while we wonder, we feel that it was as reasonuble as it was great, as becoming them as it was due to Him for whom no love can be excessive, no gifts too large or costly, no amount of service a waste of soul or life. We cannot but admire what was so "lovely and of suah good report in them." But the question arises

## HHAT OF OURSELTES?

By the side of these brilliant examples how do we appear? As successors of the apostles, do we not look rather dim and limp-far off in spirit as well as time ! Is it unfair to say that we are atraitened where they were enlarged; that the sacred passion in us much lacks the vigour and domination it had in them; that our interest, our gifts, our efforta seem scant and penurious compared with theirs $P$ Some fire is on the hearth, but it burns slack and low. Love to our Lord, more love and fuller, love raised to a more "fervent heat," is our prime personal need. Littleness of love makes all things little. Let it grow and abound, and our longings and prayers that He may be glorified on earth, would be more ardent, our gifts more generous and glad, our labours more worthy the Master we serve, and the greatness of the object we seek. How shall this better mind be gained ? Whence is to come an advance upon the present-this quickened impulse and finer enthusiasm of love? To love Him more we must know Hin b-tter; and to know Him better we must get nearer to behold the glory in His face, we must live with Him in His life, that we may find how wonderful He is by seeing what He was-what beauty and sweetness, blended with majesty, marked His course, and so come more fully under the power of His magnetic personality. We must gaze often, and with an intent eye, upon the cross, where what is greatest and divinest in Him-all that tends to beget a warm, responsive love, to constrain the heart and perfect $H$ is conquest over self is best seen, and puts forth its strongest power. And with this, wait upon Him, the living Lord, giver of the Spirit, and inspirer of souls for that "power from on high," that heavenly fire which can repeat the marvels of Pentecost in these modern days. Let this love be kindled, and no thought will be closer to, or more potent with, our hearts, than that it is for our Lord crucified for us-not only after His mind in obedience to His command-but for Him, that He may have His rightful place
and honour in the world, that our miagionary work is undertaken and purancul. On the world's bebalf this work appeals to our pity, our brotherly sympathy, and compassionate and generous zeal; but not less, may it not be said with yet more urgenoy, it appeals to us on our Lord's own behalf?

OIRTAT REEKS OTR CO-OPERATION.
He honours the Churoh by trusting her to care for the apread of His kingdom on the earth. He casta Himeelf on our loyalty, and gives room for our hearts to say how much we will give and do for Him. Standing in our midst with marks of suffering, and signs of triumph on Fis form, as the Lamb that was slain, and with a royal orown upon His head, He pleads with us by the majesty of the one and the pathos of the other. And as He shows us His hands and His side, He virtually says to us: "To redeem the world wes the purpose for which I lived and died ; and this purpose, with jearning and travail of soul, I am atill pursuing. It is to you, My people, I look for sympathy and co-operation in this work on which My heart is set. The work is great, it requires much to carry it on: men to go before My face, to prepare My way, means to aend and support them, all kinds of material and spiritual help; and where am I to look for these except to you whom I call, and who call yourselves My friends? For your sakes I gave up much, I endured much. I refused no sacrifice. I shrank from no suffering. I went atraight to the Cross and gave My life. All I could give for you, and what from you for Me? I ask in return that you will come to My help and seek to win the world for Me." Thus He appeals to the Church at large, and its members of it severally. The appeal, as are His claim and plea, is most personal. It passes by none. It does not except even the least. He takes us apart. He speaks to us one by one saying, "Think how I have loved and do love you -what thou already owest, what thou expectest from My love." And then as to Peter, He puts the pointed question to each, "Lovest thou Me?" We answer, "Lord, thou knowest all things. Thou knowest that I love Thee." He rejoins, "By thy interest in my cause-by doing thy individual part, be it greater or less in furthering My purpose, let thy avowed affection reveal and prove itself."

APPLICATION TO PRESENT CLRCUMSTANCES.
And this word comes to us with more pungent power at this time when things are with us as they are. Oar spirits oppressed, and our powers limited by the burden of debt. Doors wide open in many lands. The pathetic cry, "Come over and help us," reaches our ears from all quarters. Brethren on the field worn and ready to faint from overwork. Men at home willing to go, and yet for want of funds we cannot send the messengers in respond to the need. What is the cause? Is it found in our poverty or in our hearts? Have we really come to the limit of our giving power? If the fire on the altar burnt more briskly and with a stronger flame, our treasury would be relieved of its penury and our annual income be much increased, and flow like a river when summer suns have loosed the waters bound up in winter of ice and snow. It seems to me as if our Lord by this state of things is sending round a message and question among all the churches, and speaking to each one with a voice and tone which should touch us to the quick: "I am in need. My work
languiabes for lack of menns. My heart is waiting; canst thou do no more for Me: In the preapat the full measure of thy ability or the limit of thy love?" The queation is of serious moment-our Lord is the questioner, and the answer of ench muat he given to Him. "Now, therefore, sith the Lord of hosta"-to 119 ne 10 Isprel-" Conaider your ways."

## PAPER READ

## AT' THE ANNTAL MISSIONARY BREAKFAST CONFERENCE, ON FRIIDAY, APRIL، 27TII, 1894.

By juie Rev. W. E. Blomfield, B.A., B.D., of Ifsficit.

In that stirring little hook, "The Crisis of Missions," Dr. Pierson has defled h erisik us a combination of grand opportunity and great responsibility-the hour when the chance of glorious success and the risk of awful failure confront each other; the turning-point of history and destiny." If that definition be accepted, few worls are needod to prove that we have come to a great crisis in our own missionary enterpriso.
I.-OUR POSITION TO-DAY.

Our advantages are unquestionable. We start this new century with the whole world thrown open to our messengers, and with the solid results of the work of our fathers constraining us to greater soquisition. In India, with a friendly Government, a general alienation from the ancient faiths, a Bible translated into the vernaculars, an open door to the zenanas, and a native Christian population of a quarter of a million, the belief in a future Christian India is no longer a forlorn hope, but a rasonable faith. In China we have a vest empire of 300 millions, with its eighteen provinces and 1,700 oities all accessible to-day, where fifty years back they were locked and barred against us. We have a native Christian population (in all the Evangelical ahurchps) of 40,000, whereas then there were but six disciples of the Saviour throughout the whole land. And we Baptists, who have no existing mission station quite twenty years old, number some two thousand men and women in the fellowship of our churches -a community that hes doubled itself in the last ten years, and every man of which has suffered persecution and loss for the aske of the Lord he has confessed. Herein is ground for deep gratitude and boundless expectation. And then in Africa, a few years since as unknown to us as the moon, we have a record whose mingled agony and triumph has moved the heart of the universal Church, and whose peges, though writ in tears and blood, compel us to nnconguerable belief in a glorious harvest to come. For we rely upon Him who said, "Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground and die, it abideth flone ; but if it die it bringeth forth much fruit." Nothing but our own indifference and sloth can rob us of a repetition of the splendid story of Jamaica.

## THESE COLOSSAL OPPORTUNITIES

constitute our most solemn reeponsibility. Favoured above all past generations in oar power for spreading the Gospel, we are in peril of practical apathy with respect to the great stewardahip entrusted to our care. The whole Church of God is on its trial, and tbe supreme question of the hour is this: Bhall we resolutely fulfil the part Christ has assigned to us, or shall we
timidly pass on the golden orportunity to a worthier age? The chance of glorious anccess and the risk of awful failure confront nach cther. Lept it not be thought that these worde are pessimistio. The abundint promise of the report presented on Tuesday I reoognise to the full ; but it were vain and inle to ignore the darker side of the pioture.

## TWO GRAVE FACTS

are patent to evaryone. (1) Our urorkers are terrilhy ahort-handed, ind wo are not sending reinforcements as ane nught. In Africt, on which we have spent the largest part of our atrength in recent years, the cry still is for more mern. From Underhill, where the burden always presses most heavily; from San Salvador, where for a large part of the year Mr. and Mrs. Iewia bave beet labouring alone; from Bopoto, so heavily smitten by the removal of Balfern and Oram; and from Mojembo, where a great and effectual door is open, if only there were men to enter it , is the same plea for " more labourers." In India Mr. Kerry tells us that the staff is in some districts particularly weak. and especially where the indications of good work being done are most hopeful and enoouraging. There are flelds with ripened harvests, and the missionaries are ready to fear the harvests will rot in the fields for want of reapers. In Northern Bengal, where William Carey laboured in the first six years of his apostolic oareer, and where we Baptista are left alone to evangelise nine millions of people, we have but five missionaries for the Herculean task. In Eestern Bengal inquirers are begging for some man to guide them, and writing home for help to the missionary on furlcugh because there is no one at hand to lead them to the light. All over the country there are vast distriots, each of them populated by one or two millions, without a single Christian teacher amongst them. If aught is needed to strengthen this appeal, it is found in the fact that, whilst our converts in India are doubled every ten years, for all this vastly extended work we have only ten more missionaries than we had a decade ago. In China the demand for reinforcements is even greater. Our missionary staff is precisely what it was five years ago. In Shansi, where the seed is beginning to take root after sixteen years of patient sowing, and where there are ten millions of people, we have only three missionaries now in the field, one of whom (our brother Dixon) has returned to his work at great personal sacrifice rather than allow the cause of Christ to suffer. In Shensi it is the same story, with the added fact that our two missionaries, Shorrock and Duncan, stand in great hazard of life from the suspicious and anti-foreign temper of the people. It is clear, brethren, that this short-handed work everywhere risks precious lives in the gravest degree, and oramps and delays the progress of the Kingdom of God.

## INCOME TOTALLY INADEQUATE.

The other equally clear and serious fact is that our income is totally unequal to the expenditure necessary FOR THIS SADLY RESTRICTED WORK. It is disquieting and embarrassing to remember that for three successive sears we have had a balance on the wrong side of $£ 14,000$. We all greatly rejoice in the determination of the Committee to go forward. The mewories of the past, the successes of the present, the glorious outlook for the future, and, above all, loyalty to Christ, who summons us to advance, forbid a solitary thought of
any reachionary policy. But, let me bay, it reste with the churches and their Jeaders to make the realutions of thin weok operative. We want nomething move than what was termed the other day a "holy recklessness." Personally 1 gunation its annctity, and feel very sure that recklesmess is the last thing we nead in a crikia. What we need is to wait upon God, boseeching Him for the willinghood and power tor refiond to His providential leadinga, and then to go forward in ardent, strenuous, kacrificial effort to be worthy of our high calling. When we wholly mean to obey we shall strive to obey, and in the output of supreme effort power will come. When we attempt great things for God, we may reget great things from God.

## II.-HOW TO MEET THE CRIBIS.

Paseing from this rapid review of our position, it is with much diffidence that I submit some few suggestions as to how we may meet the present crisis.

1. To begin with, cannot some definite plan be devisod for constraining noncontributing churches to fall in line with God's world-wide purposes in relation to the heathen? Looking at that part of the denomination, the churohes in which may be regarded as our constituency, we have a proportion of about one-fourth of our churches who in their collective capacity do nothing to further the great purpose so dear to the Redeemer's heart. So far as the churches in the associations are conoernod, the proportion is happily less, but even of these there are meny not contributing. Would it be impracticable for the special agency now contemplated by the Committee for the increase of the missionary inoome to concentrate some of its energy upon this aspect of the case? I know that it may be said that the increment arising from any such cffort would be small, and the ples may be preferred that these churches are poor. But poor churchas are not to be deprived of the inestimable privilege of taking part in this work-and let me add that no church, however poor, ever loses aught by so Christlike a diffusion of its sympathy and energy. The Mission always does more for the Church than the Church does for the Mission. We believe that a Christian society wrapt up in itself, and whose soul is absorbed in its own welfare, is nigh unto perishing. "Christianity," as Max Müller reminds us, " is in its essential nature a missionary religion-converting, advancing, aggressive, encompassing the world." And as whatever goes in opposition to its own nature works unhealthily, we are compelled to believe that any denial to a Christian society of its true range and scope not merely shuts it out of the broader regions where it ought to go, but makes it work feebly and falsely in the narrow field to which it is confined. Oh, brethren, with all our rich experience of the enlarged sympathies, increased vigour, and closer fellowship with Christ that have come to us through Christian missions, ought we not lovingly to seek to persuade these churches to share with us in the glad privilege of extending the Kingdom it is our sublimest privilege to serve?

## CHCRCHES THAT DO HELP MUST BE MADE MORE MISBIONARY.

2. I come next to the churches represented here this morning-churches more or less interested in this great work. My audience, consisting largely of pastors and delegates, represents the class from whom a large part of the solution of our difficulties must come; and, without any desire to unduly magnify
the minister, I want to sag, with all possible strength of emphnais, that thim ia largely a pastora' question. As, one hundred gears ngo, the work done by Andrew Fuller and Samuel Parce was not less importunt than tha task ol Carey and Thomas in India, so to-day a strong miskinnary ministry in our churches here is of paramount value in any world-wide extension of misaionary activity. Permit me, then, to suggest two or three ways in which this duty of leading our congregations to a deeper and more living interent in the misnionary cause may te fulfilled.

## WIIAT THE MINISTERS MAY DO.

(a) We must do a great deal more than we have ever yet done in instructing nur churches in the history and literature of modern missions. Zeal is likely to be according to knowledge; at any rate, aympathy with missions will never be at its maximum where knowledge is at its minimum. Igoorance is one of the greatest foes our beloved Society has to contend with. We were all sometwhat startled on Tuesday when we heard of a good deacon who was under the distinot impression that the Congo Free State was somewhere in the south of China. Now, if so exalted a personage as a deacon may be go wide of the mark in his missionery geography, what is to be expected in the rank and file of our membership. Here, then, is a task for us who are in the ministry; we must bring home to the minds and bearts of our people the thrilling history of modern missions. The reading of the Herald in little sections at our prayer meetings will not do. That is quite right as far as it goes, but it is absolutely inadequate, for we only touch a fraction of our people, and that fraction which least needs instruction. We must read more widely, and study systematically the origin and growth of our work in every part of the field. We must know the lives of our great missionaries of the past, and the record of their work. We must know as intimately as sympathetic reading can make possible the spheres of our brethren now in the field, and their peculiar difficulties and sorrows. Nor need we confine our attention to our own Church; we must go further. Mentally we may live with Livingstone and Moffat, Mackay and Hanoington, Griffith John and Gilmour, Hudson Taylor and J. G. Paton. No doubt this involves hard labour, but the labour repays. We shall profit thereby. It is a mental tonic when weary of the multitudinous theories of controversial theology to turn to the verifiable facts of modern missions. There is no finer apologetic in existence. One might fairly state the answer to Mr . Buchanan's question on the victories of the living Christ which have been won in the missionary field in our own lifetime. If I may be pardoned the personal reference, I may say that it has been my practice, every now and again, to devote a Sunday evening to some aspect of missionary life and work, and with results to which I can thankfully testify. I am sure that enlarged knowledge amongst our people would bring in their train sympathy, prayer, service, and sacrifice. At present the condition of some of our congregations in this respect suggests the Apostle's question: "How shall they believe in that of which they have not heard?" May I add, brethren in the ministry, that our acceptance of this duty would render quite unnecessary the issue of that doublelined whip which we receive from Mr. Baynes every year requesting us to preach missionary sermons when we occupy London pulpits on Missionary

Runday : Wr whall then bave an ample stock to select from. I munt confesa that in me thas circular has acemed ominous. That anch a reminder should be needful is the amplest proof of the timeliness of the suggention I now respectfully kubmil to you.

KFEI TIIE MIRAIONARY CAURE TO THE FRONT IN FOUR PABTORAL EFFORTB,
(b) Agrin, in nur work amongat the young we may do much to promote the minnionnery canke. For one thing, we ought to seek and find recruits for this warfare. Reverently reoognising the finct that the missionary must be Godannt. and not prensed into the service by our persuasions, it is none the less true that we may be the mouthpiece through whom the Spirit speaks; therefore we must be puer on the outlook for the inspired missionary, the man or woman in whom, along with natural gifte, there dwells the holy jassion for raving the lost; and if so be that we yield ourselves to the Spirit's use, we ahall come instinctively to know when, how, and what the Spirit bide us sjeak. Further, I would suggest thet when young people come and seek edmission into the fellowship of the Church, we should lay before them the claims of Christ in regard to mission work. We may then most advantageoualy impress upon them the imperative obligations of the great commission, teaching them that every Christian is ipso facto a eoldier in Christ's army, and that if they cannot personally fight the bettle in other lands, they must fight at home, and send their substitutes across the sea. It has become more and more evident to me of late that if we are to make our churches thoroughly missionary we must enlist the sympathy of the young disciples at that holy and memorable time when they enter the Christian scciety. At no other point in their history cen we have more seared opportunity afforded us. Given a generation of such converts, and we should be sensibly nearer our ideal-"every church member a subscriber." And onoe more, we must link our young people's societies with mission work. Their key-note (I am referring now to

## TIIE GCILD AND ENDEAVOUR MOVEMENTS)

is conseoration. The word is becoming too popular, and rans too glibly off our lips. And these religious organisations beoome a snare, unless we get our young people to see that consecration means something more than volubility at a prayer-meeting. It must mean sarvice of others expressed in definite, tangible acts for their help and salvation. And we may do much by securing a place for missions in the young people's sacrifice and endeavour.

Let us also have a careful regard to our

## SUNDAY-SCHOOLA,

and not least to our libraries. Missionary lives like Saker's, Carey's, and Comber's, or the lives of Paton and Gilmour, written expressly for boys, should find a prominent place there. There is a natural contact between young people and missionary work. Every generous boy is something of a hero, aud every pure-hearted girl is a heroine in aspiration. Most of our great missionaries hare cherished the missionary dream in early days, and we cannot possibly over-estinate the influence of these lofty ideals held aloft before the eyes of receptive children.

## PRIMARY CLAMMB

of missions on their liberality. Commeroinl depression and "somany claima" does not justify the dropping of the mismionary subscription. This nught to he the last aubsoription to be reducerl, for no work has equal claims upon the disciples of Jesua Christ. Fe looks only to His followers for obedience to His parting oharge. Wuch gool philanthropic morl: serures mo inconaidercthle casiatance from men who oun no alleginnce to Christ. But the evangelisation of the world nealectrd if Curistians with be done ny nonody flee. Only they who know Christ ean underatand the meaning of the words "lont" and "salvation."

## PRINCIPLE OF aIting.

Our churches have not reached the limit of their power to give. They have given, and given largely, but out of their abundance. In the vast majority of oases it has not gone beyond that. One is reminded of a story told by one of our papers not long since. A lady of High Church proclivities met her little nephews and nieces after Lent, and smid to them, "Did you remember what I told you, to deny yourselves something during Lent that you might get a little money for God? Did you give up sugar or jam, or something of that sort?" And the children replied, "Yes, auntie, we remembered; we did not exactly give up sugar, but we decided we would give up soap." I am afraid that a great many of our friends have not yet got beyond the soap stage. They have never touched the sugar. They give what they can spare, and yield that which never hurts. Prethren, that is where consecrati.n begins. And wo must be faithful in our assertion of these principles and acceptable measure of Christian giving. Christ looks with pain upon the surrender of what we do not want. It is only the burnt offering, which costs, that gladdens His heurt.

## BUPREMELY LET US BEEK IN PRAYER THE MISBIONARY SPIRIT.

(d) Above all, we must seek in prayer the true misaionary spirit. In vain al resolutions, plans, and agents if we lack the missionary fervour and consecration. Organisation is useless without inspiration. We may have a spasmodic outburst of activity, a "spurt" only to be succeeded by deadly reaction. The dry bones of machinery may cowe together, but they will never supply the breath of life. That comes from God only, and is His answer to earnest believing prayer. What we want is that, deep down in all our hearts, there should be such convictions as these: the Church of Christ is an evangelic propaganda; every Christian society is an evangelic agency; every Christian man is an evangelist. We want these convictions so burned into our minds that they shall be operative in our entire catures, moulding and directing all the activities of our lives. Then, as Phillips Brooks finely said, "missions will be seen to be not a mere occasional duty, but the essential necessity of life; not an exceptional enterprise to which we are occasionally summoned, but a fundawental condition without which we cannot live; not like an army summoned once or twice in a century to repulse some special foe, feeling itself unnatural, expecting from the momont ef its enlistment the time when it shall lay down its arms and go back

1a then worlfa of prace. Missions will be like the daily activity of the citytakon uj maturally rever morning, constituting the normal expression of the city'olife, never to cesse while the city lives, the pulse which shows at any momont what regror of vitality the city has." Such is the missionary apirit. Tha maraure of that spirit in our churches is the measure of their communion with Chriat. Let us meak it for ourselven and our churches, and we shall never rast till $H$, rhell sne of the travail of His soul and be satisfled.
" Jet not jour words run on," says J. H. Newman; "force every one of thrm into action as it goes." Brethren, the hour is pre-eminently one fur uction. We know what we ougbt to do. Hes not the time come when we klinll each in his own nphere neok to bring our practice into line with our theory: Think in closing of the

## MOTNEE THAT URGE US FORWARD.

1. There is the demand of our brethren from the missionary field. God has given to us mon who are richly endowed with every quality of leadershipmen like Grenfell and Bentley on the Congo ; like Richard and Whitewright in China; or like our brother who pleaded with us so powerfully on Wednesday crening. They have proved their patience and heroism in times of sore stress and paril, and on their work there reats the benediction of Christ's approval. Shall we let them fight on almost single-handed till they drop? We shall he lacking in loyalty to them unless we rally to their help. In the war in Eustern Europe, a few years back, there was a mountain fortress of geat importance to be captured. It was assailed with awful stubbornness time after time, and still the assailants strove, waiting for reinforcements that never came. And when at last the little band of men was compelleil to retire, they appeared before the staff, their faces black with powder, their swords broken, and their strength spent, and they exclaimed bitterly, "We could have taken it, but you would not back us up." There is a great victory to be won for Christ in Africa and Chins and India. Let not our soldiers say to us, "We could have taken the citadel, but you would not back us up."
2. Besides, there is the cry of the heathen. Let me tell you in his own graphic words the thrilling experience of Mr. Egerton Young in his travels amongst the North American Indians. He had been preaching his first Gospel sermon to a group of these poor blacks. "At the close of my address, the old chief of the tribe arose and spoke. Here is the outline of what followed: - Missionary, I have long lost faith in our old paganism, and what you have suid to-day fills up my beart and satisfies all its longings. I sm so glad you have come with this wonderful story. Missionary, come again soon, and tell us more of these things, for I have grandchildren, and my hair is white, and I may not live long.' Then he came nearer and faced me, and said, "Missionary, miy I say more?' "Talk on,' I said. "You said just now, "Notawenan," our Father.' 'Yes,' I said, 'I did say " our Father.", "That is so new and swoet to us,' he said. 'We never thought of the Great Spirit as Father; we heard Him in the thunder and saw Him in the tempest, and we were afraid. Bo when you tell us of the Great Spirit as Father, that is very beautiful to us.' Lifting up his eyes to mine again, he said, 'May I say more?' 'Yes,' I answered, 'say on.' 'You said, "Notawenan, our Father." He is your Father.' 'Yea, He is my Father.' 'Then,' he said in wistful tones, 'does it
mean IIe is my Father-poor Indinn's Fiather ?' 'Yos, oh yes,' I exilnimerl. ' He is your Father, too.' 'Then we are brothers!' he almost shouted out. :Yes. wo are brothers.' Once more he timidly ventured, 'May I say mora.' • Yos. any on ; tell all that is in your herrt.' Nover oan [ forget his mawar.
 hane been a loug time in roming to tell the glad story to goner ret i.restiora in the monds.'" Ah! that is the question whioh millions of weary, longing souls, dissntisfied with false roligions and hungering for the Gospel of Christ, ure asking. From every part of the world men are stretching out their hands to us, and crying for the bread we have to give. Dare we turn them away?
3. And then there is the need and claim of Christ upon us. [fe nerigs ua. Christ suffers, and is defloient if even the least of Hia people fail Him. What snored aweetness and holy dignity are in the thought that the Son of God needs us, and loves us so much that He will not win the world for Himself without asking our help in the holy and joyous task.

And His claim? It takes us back to Calvary. The inspiration for all saorificial services comes from the sacriflce, Oh, the ples in that! "The Son of God loved me and gave Himself for me."
"Love so amazing, so divine, Demands my soul, my life, my all."

## MISSION WORK IN BENGAL MELAS.

(See Frontispiece.)


HE Rev. J. Ellison, of Rangpore, in Northern Bengal, sends the following interesting letter :-
" My dear Mr. Baynes,-I have given the above title to this letter because our work during this cold season has been carried on mainly in melas, or fairs.
"There are many such fairs in Rungpore district, and I like the work in such places, because we can preach repeatedly to the same people, and, as so many meet together, we have very good opportunities of disseminating the Scriptares. The first mela we visited was held in December, at a place twenty-six miles from Rangpore. We had to travel by road to reach it. We halted at markets on the way, where we met with great crowds of people, and had no difficulty in getting hearers, who, at the sound of our tambourine, came in such numbers that it was difficult to make them hear our voices. Our sales of Scripture portions were exceedingly good. It the mela we stayed several days, and had very good success in preaching and book-selling. We next visited Nilphamari, a town of some importance in this district. Mrs. Ellison joined me here, as it was convenient to come by the railway. She visited a number of zenanas, and helped me at a magic-lan'ern exhibition. Here also we found a small mela, and met with
very great anceeas in our work of aced-sowing. Whether the ground will prowe fruitfol or mot remains to be eeen.
"Further up the railway, at a place called Mallibari, we visited a large mula, and kold many Suripure portions : the people were most attentise.
"There are a number of Earopeans there engaged in the jute trade. Gose of them was very kind to me and my'native helpers, and as we could not tind arcommodation elseshere, he kindly invited us to his house. I found him and his assistants very friendly towarls the truth, and I had a sirvice in his house the Sunday we stayod there. I was very pleased to find one of the assiatants had a well-marked Bible, which indicated an appreciation of its precious truths.
"Our next journcy was not to a mela, but to a very interesting place called Cooch Behar. This is partly an independent State. The Raja pays tribute to the British Government, bat the rule is very largely in his own hainds. Cooch Behur, humanly speaking, is a much more hopeful ficld than many we now ozcupy, as the people there are mostly of low caste. In a new sitation it is very helpful to have a nucleus, as it is always difficult to get the first converts. We lave this in Cooch Bebar. There is a Baptist family, a photograph of which I am sending to you. The head of this family, who sits in the centre of the group, is the son of an old preacher of onr Society. He (the son) is a man of good position in Cooch Bebar, and highly respected. He is at the head of a large boarding eatablishment there. He was very helpful to us during our stay. There is every reason to hope that we should soon have a successful mission in Cooch Behar if our Society could only begin work there. We had abounding success in selling libles and other good books.
" A mailway up to the chief station is almost completed, connected with the one that passes through Rungpore. Until such a time as the Society is able to send a missionary there, I propose to risit the place occasionally. $W_{e}$ found many inquirers there, in whom we are deeply interested. A native, uf more than average ability, came repeatedly to see me, and I found he was a sincere seeker after Christ. I took him aside into a room, where we knelt in frayer, and with broken voice and trembling frame he asked Christ to save him and lead him out of his donbts into the truth. Mrs. Ellison went to see his wife, and she, too, is very near to the Kingdom. If it were not for the fear of losing their means of livelihood, they would join as at once. I fyupathise with them in this. It is no easy thing to get work in India, especially sach work as they hare been accustomed to. This is the difficalty in the way of many who are farourably disposed towards joining us, and is one of the chief reasons why we have not far more numerous additions to the native churches in this land. The fields on all hands ' are white unto Lunvest." "

## THE DEATH OF THE REY. F. R. ORAM, OF BOPOTO, UPPER CONGO.



HE following letter from the Rev. Feorge Grenfell, diterd s.s. Goodruill, Bopoto, Febranry 18th, will br: real with sorrowful interest :-
"My dear Mr. Baynes,-My last letter told you of our being bound up river, on board the Coodwill, and you will have been cheered by the good health report I was then able to send.
"It was n great disappointment two days ago, when Mr. William Forfeitt came on bourd just before the (foodwill reached Bopoto, to learn that Brother Oram was seriously unwell. Oor sick brother was greatly cheered by the arrival of the steamer and the home photographs we brought him, and we could hardly believe the case was so serious as Mr. Forfeitt feared.
"Seeing that Mr. and Mrs. Forfeitt had been watching continuously for the past four days it was soon arranged that the new arrivals should undertake the nursing and thus afford them the opportunity for much-needed rest. I took the first watch, and by nine o'elock, when Mr. Weeks relieved me to stay with our patient through the night, I felt very sanguine that he would recover.
" PASSING AWAY.
"But next monning, when I relieved Mr. Clark, there was a very manifest change for tize worse. The stimulus of our arrival and news from home had passed off, and it was evident that our brother was passing from us. A little later he tried to say something, and in the hope that Mr. Forfeitt might be able to understand what I could not make out,

I immedintely sent for him. Rut. though Brother Forfeitt hed bewn so long and so intimately associated with dear Oram be was not mgro. successful than myself. Our brother never rallied, and two hours later then end came, and came very, very trauquilly. In a moment, as he breatheal his last, the lines made by the suffering of the past few days vanished from his face, and he wiss as one restfully asleep, with a beautiful expression.

- His last articulate words uttered just before I relieved Mr. Clark were words of prayer: 'May my testimony be unade a blessing, for Jesus Christ's: sake.' Then came a pause, and last oi all: 'And now, dear Lord, take me.'
"I shall not soon forget the sorrow of the poor boys whom our dear brother had so lovingly and faithfully taught, when they realised that their goor 'mondole' was dead. These wild Bopoto lads had never before known such a friend-so good, so patient, so wise to help and lead them. He bore these lads in his heart, and so laboured with them and for them that they knew he loved them, and in their hearts his memory will be very sweet for long years to come. God grant that they may take to heart the lessons he tried so hard to teach them. To us it appears as though in his anxiety for his young charges he had overtasked his strength, for there can be little doubs that the strain to which he recently subjected himself in the preparation
of a marion of Reripture learons for the preak, gare the fever an advantager and dejorived him of the power to once more rucerenfully atruggle against it. May God's very rich blersing follow thers lemenons, and may the harvest our hrother longed to see very epeedily follow his going bence.
"Our heartw are very very heavy, but not for our dear brother's anke, for with him it is far hetter than with us. We are and in sympathy with loving hearts that will be full of sorrow when
this newe reaches the homeland. We are sad because wo have lost a brave and warm-hearted comrade, a comrade well equipped, and one whose help at this juncture we sorely need. Such a loss at such a time is especislly trying. But it comes es yet another call to labour on, and to wait in readiness; and to you at home may it come as yet another call for help from Congoland.

> " Georgr Grenfell.
"To A. H. Baynes, Esq."

## SAN SALYADOR, CONGO MISSION.



HE Rev. Thos. Jewis, of San Salrador, writes:-"According to our usual custom, we made our 1894 New Year's Day service this year again an occasion of making a special collection for the Lord's work. To us here it is a source of great satisfaction to find the people entering into this matter with such readiness and goodwill. Nobody seems to be willing to

interior of thechapel, san salvador.-(From a Photograph.) (Showing the new benches paid for by the congregation.)
be left out of it, even the little 'tots' who creep into the alphabet class in our day-school without mastering more than their first letter have brought

their one alring of herde-a fraction of a farthing. The collection this year amounteyl to $£ 154 \mathrm{~s}$., which 1 now have the pleasure of forwarding to you for Mr. Ilivon's work in China.
" lart year a number of Chinamen from the Congo Railway found their way to San Salvador, and stayed with us for about a month. Their peculiar appearance, with their pigtails and chopsticks, created profound curiokity and interest, and the natives wanted to know all about them. Some of them died on the way; the others eventually paseed away to loanda with the hope of working their way back to China. This is how China was brought before the minds of our San Salvador Christians here. We also told them that our Society sent micsionaries to China, and that their old friend and missionary adviser, Mr. Herbert Dison, was one of them. When I suggested sending our special collection this year to help our China Mission they were all very pleased. One of our lads has written to Mr. Dixon to express to bim the good wishes of the 282 who contributed to this effort, amounting in all to $£ \mathbf{£ 0}$.
"Our collection last year, 1893, was spent in seating our chapel. This is now done, and I send you a photograph of the interior. I also send you a photograph of the Chinamen whose presence here occasioned this year's collectiou for our China Mission.
"One of the most plcasing featares of this year's collection is that out of the 282 contributors, 95 came from our sub-station, Mbanza Mputa, and 52 from one of our out-preaching stations. They were not asked to join, but expressed a very earnest wish to do so."

## JESSORE AND DELHI. <br> JESSORE.

 HE REF. T. R. EDWARDS, of Serampore, sends us the following interesting account of the leave-taking of the Rev. H. R. and Mrs. Tregillus, of Jessore, who have just reached England on furlough :-" Mr. and Mrs. Tregillus, and their two children, left Jessore on the 13th of March. On the preceding Sunday special services were held at Dowlatpore and Jessore. The morning sarvice at Dowlatpore was presided over by our indefatigable brother, Dhonai Biswas. In a short speech he referred to the work of Mr. and Mrs. Tregillus in their midst, how thut through their instrumentality nearly every person present had been brought to the Lord. And now they were leaving for their native land, great was the sorrow of all at the thought of separation. However, he confidently believed that God would preserve them from all the dangers of the deep, and in the course of time would bring them out again to carry on the work of the Lord in ${ }^{\mathrm{t}}$ lis district. The meeting was then given up to prayer, and a large number of
young and old joined in petitions on behall of Mr. and Mrs. Tregillus, for a sufe pissage home and a speedy return to this fiell of libhour.
"In the afternoon, hefore the usunl service, Mr. Tregillis bad the joy of Maptizing four new Chriatians in the tank in the Misaion componnd nt, Jessore. Three were converts from Mohammedanism, and one from anong the Hindus. The fatter belongs to the proud Rajpo ot caste, and has been a regular attendent at the Jessore afternoon-service for yerrs. After the buptism. Mr. Tregillus urged on the Christians to oontinue stealfist in the fith. Nothing would give him greater joy than to hear that they were firm, and were doing their utmost to bring others to Ohrist. The Communion service was then held, and the four new members were weloomed into the church. The service over, the prople pressed round to say good-bye, and it was a long time before our friends could tear thomselves away. There were Cbristians present from Dowhat pore, Belibhattin, and other villages.
"On Thursday, the day of departure, a large number of Cbristians gathered at the railway station to see tho last of their beloved teacher and his wife, and as the train steqmed away, carrying them out of sight, one exclaimed, 'Alas, this is the way of the world, we no sooner get to know and love friends than we are callod upon to part with them ; in heaven there will be no parting!'
"Now let me give a few details with regard to the prospects of the work in this district. From what I have seen, it is my deep conviction that the field is full of hope and promise. This is particularly the case in the Mohammedan villages around Jessore. In no less than twenty villages are there people who have renounced Mohsmmedanism and embraced Christianity. All of these have not yet been baptized, nor will they till they have shown their sincerity by standing firm and bearing reproach for Christ.
"Ong very remarkable fact in these villages is that there is $v \in r y$ little bigoted opposition to Christianity. The people have become so familiarised with the idea of becoming Christians, that they say, 'Yes, by degrees, all the reople will embrace Christianity, and I will too.' It would appear that there are considerable numbers who are in this frame of mind; they have no intellectual objection against becoming Christians, and might almost be said to be waiting till the way is clear. What then hinders them from coming out? One great difficulty in their way is their involved state with regard to the zemindar. They are practically at the mercy of the zemindar, who can at any time ruin them by suing for arrears of rent which they have really paid up, but have not the legal receipts to show. This is a base trick of the zemindars to render the ryots helpless by taking the rent, but declining to give the receipts prescribed by law. There are hundreds of people in this condition in the villages whom we have become acquainted with. They have paid their rent for two or three years, and have no (Dakila) legal rent receipt to show for it.
"Another difficulty in the way of many becoming Christians is, the extreme poverty of the people. Most of those amongst whom we have hal our greatest success are Mohammedan weavers, and it is well known that the weavers, all over the country, are in a very depressed state. Here the weavers are so poor that they are compelled to resort to the plan of getling advances of thread from the mahajon, otherwise they are thrown out of work. And it generally happens
whon n mon ambaces Chriatianity his advances of thread are stopped, and of

" Thin : rilhucrive hrooming Chriatians. Of course there may be many minor ones. But it rurtainly dome not appear that they are kept back hy atrong religious prejurtimes.

What is now neoded in Jersore in, that the ntaff of workers here should be pionily afrongthened. It is imponsible to foretell how rapidly this movement might 4prath in all dirretions if we could but vigorounly prosecnte it. Two additional miskionaries are megently needed. The inquirers in the various villagre ought to be visited once a week; but we can acarcely get round once in thren warks. The Lerd has opened a wide door to our Mission in this district, would that we had the foremight to enter in and occupy it thoroughly! Then, instend of having to deplore the fewness of our converts, we should have here a rapirly increaking native Christian community which would soon rival that of Burisal. This is certain, that one missionary and two or three evangelista cannot possibly hope to keep pace with the openings presented to us in this district. Since coming to Jessore I have been going out regularly every morning into the villages, and I rarely come back home with out having heard one, turo, threc, or even more, make the declaration that they have become Christians."

## DELEII.

The Rev. J. J. Hasler, B.A., writing from Delhi, refers to the departure of the Rev. Stephen S. Thomas, Principal of the Native Christian Training Institution, in the following terms:-
" At the beginning of March we hed quite a saries of meetings and gatherings. First came the Conference, or Convention, of the brethren of the N.W. District. It was opened on March lst by an sddress, given by Mr. Herbert Thomas, on 'The Home Life of the Preacher.' In the afternoon of that day Dr. Phillips, the well-known Secretary of the India Sunday-school Union, earnestly urged, on the part of native churches. the putting forth of more strenuous efforts to win the young for Christ. On Friday, March 2nd, both services were conducted by Dr. B. H. Kellogg, of the American Presbyterian Mission, as was also that of the Saturday morning. His three subjects were: 'How we may become fit and ready to preach the Gospel,' 'The need of the Holy Spirit as an equipment for preaching ; ' and 'The need of prayer and Bible study as a preparation for preaching.' Must powerfully and earnestly did he deal with these practical and important themes.
"On Sunday morning, at eighto'clock, there was a commemoration of the Lord's Supper, at which Mr. Stephen Thomas presided, and spoke from the passages: -Sir, we would see Jesus ;' 'He that hath seen Me hath seen the Father ;' 'He tuok bread and blessed it and brake it and gave to them, and their eyes were opened and they knew Him.' The crdinary service which followed was conducted by Mr. George Smith, of Kharar. He took as his topic, 'The Secret of Godlinees,' and as his text : 'Ye are dead, and your life is hid with Christ in God.' He also conducted in the afternoon a special prayer and consecration meeting amongst the preachers. At the same hour, in our Sunday-achool, Dr.

Phillips was giving a lesson to all on 'The five onlls of Jesun,' On Mundny morning Mr. B. Evans spoke on 'The world's need and the diseiples' npportunity,' and the Conference was fity brought to a close on the afternoon of that day by a teatimony and experience meeting, at which many, including one ar two of the older lads in the sohool, briefly spoke of the fresh spiritual light. and knowlenge they bad received. At the meetings themselves there wis. of course, no disoussion, but I heard of several of the brethren who wat up night after night, till the small hours of the morning, talking over the truths which they had been hearing.
"The Conference was followed by sessions of the College and District upper section) Committees, and we were glad to welcome to Delhi, in addition to the brethren already mentioned as speakers at the previous meeting, Messrs. ' Father' Kerry, James Smith, D. Jones, Potter, Davy, and Hale. We had a special English week-evening service on Friday, March 10th, at the chapel in the Chandni Chouk. The attendence was not very large, but the high tone of the meeting was a sufflient compensation. Mr. George Smith presided, and addresses were given by Messrs. Hale and Davy. We had also early morning prayer-mectings in the college hall.

The most prominent feature of conversation, apart from subjects connected with the various meetings, has been the departure of Mr. Stephen Thomas, home on furlough. Esteemed, as everyone knew him and Mrs. Thomas to be by the people amongst whom they have laboured, few, if any of us had fully realised the emount of regard and of love in which they were held, and the approach of the period of separation has served to disclose how deep was the feeling that lay beneath the surface. One evening, when Mr. Thomas was entertaining at his house all the native brethren who had come up, many of them being old students of his, we were agreeably surprised to witness the unexpected presentation to him of a silver watch chain, pencil, and studs. Mr. Imam Mapih receiving a similar chain from the men, in view of his probable removal to Calcutta. The following week Mr. Mapih invited the members, resident and visiting, of our own and other missions, to a farewell tea in the boys' compound, which looked quite transformed for the occasion, and the gathering closed by aslring for our brother and his wife God's continued care and blessing; prayer being led by the Rev. G. A. Lefroy, of the S.P.G. and Cambridge Mission. A dinner was similarly given by Dr. Saul David, at his house, another evening, after which he took the opportunity of offering, on his own behalf, and on that of Daniel (a teacher in the school), two beautiful presents as memorial tokens. Nor have the boys and girls in the respective schools been behindhand. The former, at a tea, to which they invited all the members of the Mission, gave expression to their feelings of gratitude in an address in English, elegantly written by Joel Lal, the senior scholar; Mukki Das, too, spoke to the same purport in Urdu. They also presented Mrs. Thomas with a toilet-box and a fan. The girls gave a dinner, cooked by Miss Sircar, with the help of some of the elder pupils, which we ate, sitting native fashion, cross-legged on the ground. At its close they sang, in Hindustani, words set to the English music, the hymn: 'God bo with you till we meet again.' "

## RECENT INTELLIGENCE.



RRIVAL OF MISSIONARIE8. - We are glad to report the mirivnl, in England, of the following Missionaries:-From Dellhi, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Thomas; from Patna City, Mr. and Mrr. H. Paterron; from Jessore, Mr. and Mrs. Tregillus; from Allahmbed, Mr. J. D. Bate; from Barisal, Mr. and Mra. W. Carey ; and from Muttra, Mr. R. M. MeIntosh; from Chinit. Ibr. and Mrs. Watson, of Taing Chu Fu; and Mr. W. A. Wills, of Clouluing ; and from the Congo, Mr. and Mrs. Ross l'hillips, of San Salvador; Mr. R. J. Darby, from Bolobo; Mr. Lawson Forfeitt, of Underhill; Mr. A. E. Scrivener, of Lukolela; and Mr. F. A. Jefferd, and Mr. Ernest Hughes, from Bololyo.

Departure of Missionaries.-On the 6th of last month Mr. Geo. Cameron nnd Mr. G. D. Brown left Antwerp in the ss. Ahressa on their retarn to the Congo. after a senson of furlough in England, the former to resume work at Wathen Station, and the latter going to Bopoto, on the Upper Congo, to be associated with Mr. W. L. Forfeitt, in that most distant of our up-river stations.

Old Missionary Boxes.-It is requented that old and worn-out Missionary Boxes be returned to the Mission House. Parcels should be addressed to tho General Secretary, Baptist Missionary Society, 10, Furnival Street, Holborn, London, E.C.

Autumnal Missionary Meetings.-Will our friends please note that the 1 1894 Autumnal Missionary Meetings will be held in Newcestle-upon-Tyne, on Tuesiday, October the 2nd. As these gatherings promise to be of exceptional interest, we bope our friends throughout the country will cudcavour to be present.

Acknowledgments are unavoidably held over until next month in consequence of want of space.

## THE LORD LOYETH A CHEERFUL GIYER.



HE grateful thanks of the Committee are given for the following gifts from the Lord's stewards, many of whom out of their great poverty have joyfully placed their self-denying contributions upon the altar of sacrifice. To "A Widow," for a small gold ring and brooch and 2s., who writes:-"I am a widow. I am living in the East of London. My husbend died ten years ago, leaving me with one blind, cripple boy, now far gone in consumption, and the doctor tells me he cannot live many months. It is a hard struggle to live. All I can do is with my needle, and I have often had only one meal a day, and that ooly bread. But I love the Buptist Mission; my husband loved it too. He was a Sunday-schuol teacher, and often told me he longed to be a missionary himself; but God took him to heaven instear. I have saved daring the last nine months
these 2s., and I send it with the ring and broooh for the work of the Congo Misaion. The brooch and ring my husband gave me yeare ago, but plearan sell them, and give the money to the Congo Miasion. I know my hughand will wot object, and I want to do something for my loving, compassionate Saviour, who died to save me. He knows all about me and that I cannot give more, hecausa, I have no more to give." "Beta," for treasure brooch, " to be sold to help in the liquidation of the debt." Mr. Wan, a Chinese Christian, for th. Mid. Hilith, Frederiok, and Bernard Macalpine, of Cheetham Hill-road, Manohenter, for 2:34., for Mr. Geo. Cameron, of Wathen Station, Congo River, who write:-"We are sending the money out of our misaionary box for the missionaries. It, is £1 3s. Will you please send it all to Mr. Cameron, because we know him. He has been to our house, and we knew Mrs. Cameron before she was married. I would like to be a missionary when I am a man, but I am too little now, for I am only seven, my brother Frederick nine, and my sister is twelve; but we are glad we are not too young to send money to the missionaries. Always, when I kneel down to spear to Jesus, I ask Him to bless the missionaries. The mor py is from Hilda, Frederick, and Bernard Macalpine, with love from each of us.'' "A Friend" (S. H.) for £o. "A Lover of the Mission," Bermondsey, for a pair of ailver bracolets and chain. Clay Cross Society of Christian Endeavour for $£ 8$, per Mr. John Boye, who writes:-"It is the result of just one year's effort by a score or more of young people, superintended by the wife of our senior deacon, Mrs. E. Slater. We had during the time several lectures by our own and other ministers, teas, monthly contributions by members of 1 d . each, collecting by two of our girls, but chiefly a sale of work during the present month, whioh realised $£ 710 \mathrm{~s}$. After deducting all working expenses, we found just $£ 8$ for the Mission. Kindly accept this as from the Lord's servants. May our Master graciously accept it for His Name's sake. Oh, for gracs to do more and more!" M. T., Caversham, for a gold diamond ring, "for the Lord's work in distant lands." C. C. B., Meath, a gold bracelet for the funds of the Society. Mr. J. J. Shawyer, of Swindon, fur silver trinket, who writes:-"On Sunday afternoon Mrs. Durbin, of Ceglon, gave an address to the young. I should think nearly 900 were present. We had the best collection we have ever had in the afternoon, and amongst the coppers in the besket was the enclosed trinket, taken off from a watch chain and given to the collection. I told the people about it, and said I should send it to Mr. Baynes to turn into money for the missionaries. I know you will be glad to hear this." Miss Hadfield, of Manchester, £j̈, sent to Mr. Geo. Cameron, of Wathen Station, Lower Congo, for the furtherance of his work on the Congo. A Cripple for a small pencil-case for the Congo Mission. A Domestic Servant for a silver bracelet on behalf of the liquidation of the debt. A School Girl for a small silver chain for the work of the Mission in China. And a Blind Soldier for an old silver coin for the Debt Fund.

The grateful thanks of the Committee are also given for the undermentioned very welcome contributions:-A Friend, for Debt, $£ 100$; Mrs. Wm. Thomas, Llanelly, a Thankoffering for fifty years full of blessing, fj0; "One who Owes," for Congo, $£ 40$; Mr. Sidney Robinson, $£ 2$; Mr. S. M. Burroughs, ior Debt, $£ 21$; Rev. R. D. and Mrs. Darby, for Congo, £ 1 j ; Mr. Geurge Dean, Sittingbourne, $£ 10$; Rev. A. E. Scrivener, $\mathfrak{f} 10$; E. J. E., $\mathfrak{£} 10$; $\perp$ Friend, for School in Shensi, $£ 10$,

## CONTRIBUTIONS.

## From March 13th to end of Financial Year, 1893-4.

When nontributions are given for any spooial objeots, they ere denoted an follows:-The lettor $T$ 15 nlaced hefore the nnm when it in intended for Tranilateone ; N. P. for Natioe Prevohere W. A O., for Widore and Orphate.

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| Lechlude.................. 117 | Hrgeyotidatime. |
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| Do., for W\& O........ $0^{0}{ }^{6}$ | Ewias Hurold .......... 011 is |
| Lydbrook ................. 110 | Do., for NP........... l ${ }^{\text {a }} 7$ |
| Lydney ................... $88{ }^{8}$ | Gorsley |
| Milton ..................... 1510 | Lay's Hill ................. 0 id |
| Naunton and Guiting . 516 | Lemminster .............. 3 16 |



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## Letcisthestat.


Do., Melbourne Hail,
for support of Mr
Roger, Congo ….. 107196
Do., Victoria-rd. Oh. 34 $4 \theta$
Loughborough, Baxter
Gate.................... so 0
Do., for $W \& O$...... 2850

| Do., Woodgate......... 29 |
| :--- |
| Do., for Rome |
| 10 |

Market Harborough
Sunday-school ......... 240
Melton Mowbray.......... 0 o 322 Oadby
$\begin{array}{lll}8 & 12 & 8 \\ 0 & 14 & 0\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Do., for } W \& \\ \text { Do., for } N \\ \boldsymbol{N} & \boldsymbol{P} . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ & 2 & 14 & \mathbf{3} & 0 \\ 8\end{array}$
Quorn ........................ 31010
Do., for N P ...........
road.

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Less expenses …......... | 352 | 1 | 1 |
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| 2 | 17 | 6 |
| 349 | 3 | 7 |

## Lincolmsifer.

Boston, High-street ... 38 s 0
Do., Salem Ch........ \& 10 4
Do., for W \& U
Do., for $N$ F............ 0147
Bourne ....................... 41810


Gosberton ...... ......... 0150
Grimsby, Tabernacle... 281011
Do., for Congo......... 0138
Do., for N H............ 1138
Do., Zion ............... 1818 6



| Streatham, Lewin.r 8ntton | $8218$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Upper Motwood |  |
| Unper Tonting | 278 |
| Walington, Queen'A | 14 |
| 10, for support of |  |
|  |  |
| Gnhmbit, Rarimal |  |
| Went Norrond, Chales. |  |
|  |  |
|  | 1 |
| Dn., for 1 | 1 |
| Do., Bundiny-scbool |  |
| Yorthwn | 18 |

## Stesex.

Mrightnn, Bond-atreal 4 is $n$
Dn., Holland-manl ... ni 86
Dn., Queprin-squaro 27148
Do., for Cinnpo......... 110
Dn.: for $N$ P............ 018

Do. for Comgo ........
Do., for Convo Medi-
cine Chest........... 320
Do., for N P............ 0170

Do., for $\boldsymbol{N} P$ P............ $18{ }_{2}^{18}$
Lewos …....................... 2018 i
Dn., for W\& O ...... 0100

Worlhing .................. is 17 g

## Warwioteriri.

Blrmingbem (par Mr. T.
Adams,Tronauror) 116188
Do, for $\& 0 \ldots \ldots .$.
Do., ior $\boldsymbol{N}$ P............. \& 10 是
Do., for China ......... $04 \frac{7}{4}$
Do., for Indiá .......... 0 0
Do., for Comgo......... 1008
Do., Wyeliffe Ch. ... 1000
Do., Circus Bundeysetool

0100
Do., Bmothwiok Bun-
day-sehool ............ 176
Leamington, Olarendon Cbspel

171711
Do., for $W$ \& $0 \ldots \ldots 1110$
Do., for San Salvador
Shehnol ......... ........ 500
Do., Warwick-street. 39 D 0
Do., for $\boldsymbol{N}$ P............. 0 7
Do., for Congo......... 2110
Warwick, Castle-hill... 63 g
Do., for W \& O ..... 0107

Westyonemard.


Wicmainse。



Worcersessine.
Alch Lench and Dun-
nington ...... ........ 1510 6
Do., for $W \not A_{0} . . . . . . .$.
Droitwich

## Dndley

Do. for $W$ do......... 120
Do., for $N$ P............. 0 14 2
Kidderminater,Oburch.

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| :---: | :---: |
| Do., for $W$ | 100 |
| Do., for $\boldsymbol{N} P$ | 2128 |
| Do., Milton H | 10167 |
| Do., for $N$ P | 215 |
| Porshore ................... | 1 |
| Ho., fir $W$ | 0100 |
| Do., for $\boldsymbol{N} \boldsymbol{P}$............ | 200 |
| Shipston-on-Stour ...... | ${ }^{3} 17$ |
| Do., for W\& 0 | $0{ }^{2}{ }^{6}$ |
| Stourbridge | 101411 |
| Do., for W ${ }^{\text {d }}$ O........ |  |

## Yoskemize.

Bradford, Weatgate ... 104 a 0
Do., Girlington ...... 23 4 0
Do., Trinity ............ 391410
Do., Hallield …....... 29 5 3
Do., Sion Jubileo Oh. 13 y 3
Do., ard Caledonia-
st. Sunday-schools
41810
Do., Leeds-road ...... 10
$2 \longdiv { 2 5 1 9 \quad 2 }$
Less expenses ......... 0 10 0
Batley
$225 \quad 3 \quad 2$
.................. 1200
Do., for W\& O.......... 010 в

## East Riding District.

| No | 3611 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Do., for W 0 | 218 |  |
| Do., for $N$ | 50 |  |
| Bishop Burton | 30 |  |
| Cottingham | 100 |  |
| Dritheld and Hutton |  |  |
| Cranswick ...... | 0 |  |
| Hull, George-street | 18 |  |
| Do., Soulh-street | 115 |  |
| Do., Tabernacle | 1811 |  |
| Eroleshill Sunday-sch. |  |  |
| Gildersorne ......... | 810 |  |

Fralipar, Nopth-pnraila 17 is 3
 Do., Trinity-rnarl
Harmante, fuvenilo
Amanc., for contgo ... b 210

| Heptonath Slack Hudderafelil |
| :---: | North-rond .......... 3300



## Kelghley District.

| Fingley | 7 |
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| Rarnoldawiok ........... | A 18 |
| Oonnnleg | 211 |
| Oulingworth | 30 |
| Do., for $\boldsymbol{N} \boldsymbol{P}$ | 10 |
| Earby | 414 |
| Heworth | 30 |
| Horkingmione | 2 |
| Koighier | 2819 |
| Do., Snndey-school | 2150 |
| Long Pronton | 10 |
| Slaok Lane | $\begin{array}{llll}7 & 8\end{array}$ |



Leeds, United Com-
munion Service, for W 4 •
Do., Blonheim Ch. ... 47898
Do., for W\&O ...... 2133
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Do., Javenile Society } & 32 & 10 & 0 \\ \text { Do., Camp-road ...... } & 9 & 8 & 4\end{array}$
Do., Camp-road ......
Juvenile Society ... 2017 日
Do., South Parade... 15220
Do., Wintolin-street
for $W$ • O..........
Lindley Oakes Ch.......
Do., Javenile Auxiliary ............
Do, for oupport of Congo boy and girl
Lockwnod
Meltham, for $W \boldsymbol{d}$
Midtlesborough, Welah
Church
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Milnsbridge ................ } & 7 & 12 & 0 \\ M & 12 \\ \text { M rley............................. } & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ \text { Rawdon } & 0\end{array}$
Rawdon ....................
Rotherham, Weatgate
Sunday - acbool, for
support of Congo bos
support of Congo boy

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Sutton-on-Oraven ...... 48198


NORTII Wales.

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| Belmn | 412 |
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| Porthselhwy, Menai |  |
| Bridge | 0 |
| Rhosybol, Bet | 3 |
| Rhydwya |  |
| Sardia .... |  |
| Trathcoch .............. |  |
| e5 | + |
| Lesa for County |  |
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| Home Misaion ...... 57 |  |
|  | 108 |

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Carnarvon.................. 21 0 0
Conway ....................... 2 y 0
Gilfach, Llanfairfechan
and Penmaenmawr... 10150
Groeslon..................... 100
Llanaelhaiarn Lithfaen
and Trefor............ 211 t
Do., for N P.............. 1
Llandudno, English oh $10 \geq 0$
Do., Welah Cn ….. la lt a
Dn, for V P............ \& 9 y
Llanligini .................. is lá 0
Nevin, Sion .............. 2 la 0
Penrlyydeud raeth ..... $\xlongequal[y]{3} 0$
Pengroes, Сaifaria ...... 474
Pontilytin .............
Portinadoc, Berea Sun-
dey-8uhcol ............... 3 12 6
Pwllheli .................... 7100
Rhoshirwaen, Bethesula 017 o
Tyddyushon ............... 3 la 0

| Oretigimertar. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Abprgele | 810 |
| Arrmibn, Engliah ('3 | 11 |
| jin. Wrlat, ('h | 100 |
| Crintivelumi... | 111 |
| Confr Mintr. | 4 in |
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| rimfailsrbst | 178 |
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| T, inndyrung | 07 |
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| Jatanrwat | 360 |
| Penpeec | 20 |
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| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Do., for $\boldsymbol{N}$ P.......... | 09 | 0 |
| Barmouth | 4 | 6 |
| Blachau, Frestiviog. Calfaria | 24 | 8 |
| Do., Sleion | 50 | 5 |
| Corwen | 818 | 3 |
| Do., for $\mathrm{N}^{\text {P }}$ | 110 | 0 |
| Dolgelly | 11 S | 3 |
| Limnsantfirsid and |  |  |
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$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Bracon, Kansington } & 18 & 13 & 11 \\ \text { Do., Watararate } & \ldots . . & 4 & 15 & 4 \\ \text { Brynm swr, Ziam ........ } & 0 & 11 & 0 \\ \text { Do., Bunday-school } & 0 & 10 & 0 \\ \text { Criathowell, Bethabari } & 6 & 6 & 8\end{array}$
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Do., Mortah ........... 0180
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B
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| Caio, Bethel | 16 |
|  | 917 |

Garmarthen, EnglishCh 770
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Do., Penvel } . . . . . . . . . . ~ & 10 & 3 & 0 \\ \text { Do. Tabernacle } & 24 & 11 & 8\end{array}$
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Rhidwilyn
10113
Do., for $N P$
Salem Mydrim $\qquad$ 11
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penses
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| Clydach Vale | 310 |
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| Coed penmarn | 18 |
| Cowbridge, Ram | 6 17 |
| Cwnaton, Penue | 318 |
| Deri, Taberaacle. | 610 |
| Do., for $\boldsymbol{N}^{\boldsymbol{r}} \boldsymbol{P}$. | 118 |
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| Do., for $\mathrm{H} \notin O$ | 017 |
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| Liminypin, Jertmem 9219 |
| Marif |



Merthyr Tydyll, Mor-
Iala Rngliah San-day-nchnol
Do., IT Wh-atreet Sun. day-nchnol D Y.户.S.C.E. Do., 8 ion no., Tabernacle Morriston, slon
IountainA Ah, Nayareth 24 1710
Dn., Rhns ..............

Nantrimoel, Saron......
Neath, Bethany .......
Do. Orohant-place..
Paran, Blackmill.
488
$2{ }_{2}{ }^{2}$
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Do., Bundry-sohool 4 is
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nacle
$\cdots \cdots$$\quad 0$

| Do., for $N P$ P............ | 1 | 7 | 0 |
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## Monmodrmsing.

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Do for
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Mnrpmil, Cnersnlena ... $\operatorname{ll} 1110$
Dn., for $\boldsymbol{v} \boldsymbol{P} \quad \ldots \quad . .$.
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 Tyilu, Hetheata

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| Do., for $W$ - 0 | 11 |
| Do., for | 14 |
| Cilfowyr | 3 |
| Oreawell, Pimgh | 10 |
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| Dinae Crosa, Tabor | 7 : ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Fryumon | 7 |
| Fishgunrd, Hermon | 72 |
| Gelly | 717 |
| Do., for $\boldsymbol{N} \boldsymbol{P}$ | 5 j |
| Do., for Rome | 100 |
| Glanrhyd | 10 |
| Goodwick | 11 |
| Harmony | 708 |
| Do., !n Aritamy | $\because 0$ |

## Havertiordwest, Hill

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\text { Park. } \\
\text { Do. for } \boldsymbol{N} \boldsymbol{P}
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\text { Do., for } \boldsymbol{W} \notin O \ldots \ldots .10 \text { \& }
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\text { Letterston } \\
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\text { Llanfyrnnch, Hermon } & \text { 年 } \\
\text { Do. for } N
\end{array}
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\text { Llanglofan ................... } 13 \text {, } 6
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\text { Maenclochop, Horeb } 116
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\text { Manorbier, Pen :el...... } 1 \text { is }
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& \text { Martletwy } \\
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& \text { Newport, Bethlehem... } 21 \text { it } \\
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\text { Newton } \\
\text { Do., for } N P \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \\
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\text { Sandy-bill ................... } 1 & 13 & 2 \\
\text { Saundersfoot } & 18 \\
\text { Tonby }
\end{array}
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Tenby
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| Elan Vale | 38 |
| Knighton | - 610 |
| Llandrindod Wells | 310 |
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| Paincastle | 218 |
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| Velindre | 200 |

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| Aberchirder .............. | 500 |
| :---: | :---: |
| aberdeen, Academy-at., |  |
| Sundry -school | 010 |
| Do., for ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{P}$. | 118 |
| Do., Urown-trerrace | 2411 |
| Do., for Italy | 77 |
| Do., for Pa eatine |  |



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