

liberality at home. Ideas of an extremely High Church type prevail in this mission, but evidently there is no lack of readiness to endure hardness; for, says Bishop Smythies, "We offer no salaries to our missionaries. We pay their expenses only. We tell them, 'You will have no emolument. You will get £20 a year for your expenses, and whether priest, carpenter, blacksmith, all receive the same.' And further, whether it be the woman who nurse, or the woman who teach, or the schoolmaster, or the mechanic, the captain of the vessel, or the engineer, all are on the same footing, recognizing one another as missionaries." So no wonder the mission prospers.

—The three main stations of the French Swiss Mission in Portuguese Southeast Africa are Lorenzo-Marques, 900 members of the congregation and a large chapel; Rikatta, 90 members of the church and temporary buildings; Antioka, 15 converts and no building.

—A band of Christian singers from South Africa (Zulus) have been making the tour of Great Britain to the delight of thousands. Their *répertoire* embraces selections from the Jubilee songs. Mr. Sankey's latest collection, besides well-known sacred solos of a high class.

—Only five years ago a magnificent harbor was discovered at the mouth of the Púngwe River, about 115 miles below the Zambesia delta, near Bishop Taylor's new mission field. It is about 2 miles wide and 6 miles long, and on its northern shore has arisen the town of Beira, where 500 Europeans, half of them British, are now living, and which is to be the port of Mashonaland with its wealth of soil and mines. A railroad 200 miles in length is to join the coast with the interior.

—Major-General F. T. Haig, through the London *Christian*, appeals "to the Church of Christ in this kingdom [but let American Christians also hear] on behalf of the perishing tribes of the Eastern Sudan. Nothing whatever is being

done for them." There are various tribes speaking one language and occupying the region north of Abyssinia and between the Red Sea, and to be reached most easily from Suakin as a centre. They are semi-nomadic and Mohammedan.

### ISLANDS OF THE SEA.

—In the village of Depok, Java, is a training school for native evangelists, which was opened in 1878, and already 71 have graduated; and of these pupils 28 were Battaks from Sumatra, 10 Dyaks from Borneo, 9 Sangirese, 8 Alfours from Almaheira, 8 Javanese, 7 Sundanese from West Java, and 2 Payrans from Dutch New Guinea. Malay is the language used, and, in spite of the differences of race, a brotherly spirit prevails.

—In Sumatra the Battas dwell about the shores of the central Lake Toba. They number about 300,000, of whom 22,670 have been baptized. Upon the island of Nias, apparently an ancient Batta colony, are found 4054 communicants and 5914 catechumens.

—Read this inscription, to be seen on a tablet in a church in Eromanga, and see something of what it cost to conquer that island for Christ:

"Sacred to the memory of Christian missionaries who died on this island:

JOHN WILLIAMS,

JAMES HARRIS,

Killed at Dillon's Bay by the natives,  
30th November, 1839;

GEORGE N. GORDON,

ELLEN C. GORDON,

Killed on 20th of May, 1861;

JAMES MCNAMAR,

Who died at Dillon's Bay, 16th July,  
1870; and

JAMES D. GORDON,

Killed at Portinia Bay, 7th March,  
1872.

They hazarded their lives for the name  
of the Lord Jesus."