

mate and to make one strong congregation. Dr. Henry Van Dyke and Dr. J. H. McIlvane will continue to be joint pastors of the church.

REV. DR. HENRY A. ADAMS, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y., and recently in charge of the Church of the Redeemer, Park Avenue and Eighty-second street, New York City, has become a convert to the Roman Catholic faith.

THE Rev. William Williams, Brynbo, has just received a call to the pastorate of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church at Dowlais, South Wales.

IN an address of welcome to Rt. Hon. Sir Robert W. Duff, P.C., G.C.M.G., Governor of New South Wales, the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church there gave the following interesting facts regarding his Church:—"We represent in this colony the old historic Church of Scotland, of which Her Majesty the Queen is a member, and we are endeavouring in this new land, as far as our ability allows, to advance the principles and doctrines for which our forefathers so heroically contended. It is as yet but the day of small things with us, but we are glad to have to report to your Excellency, that we have of late years been making considerable progress, and there are now belonging to our communion, scattered up and down over these extensive territories, upwards of 140 charges, ministered to by 128 clergymen, besides many other agents, all of whom are doing good work for Christ in this needy land. We beg to assure your Excellency that you will find no more loyal or law-abiding people than the ministers and people of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales, nor any having greater respect for all constitutional government. Again wishing your Excellency, Lady Duff and family much pleasure and happiness during your stay among us, we are your Excellency's most obedient and humble servants, in name and by authority of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales.

Much excitement has been caused in Spain by the reduction of from 11 to 20 per cent. of the clergy's salaries that are above £200 a year. In this measure the government has had the consent of the Pope.

A PRIEST in Italy who had been interfering in elections, and threatening with spiritual punishment parishioners who opposed him, has been tried by jury and fined 500 francs, sent to jail for two months and 16 days, and debarred from exercising his office in Italy for five years.

## The Mission Field.

A TELEGRAM from Shanghai announces the murder of Messrs. Wikholm and Johansson, Swedish missionaries, in a riot at Sungpa, 100 miles north-east of Hankow.

COMMISSIONER H. H. JOHNSON is striking at the slave trade in Central Africa by refusing cognisance in court of law of the master's right to his slave's earnings.

MR. G. A. BARCLAY, one of the directors of the Chambers' Close mission in Edinburgh, has been appointed organizing secretary of the Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society.

OUR readers will be interested to know something of Dr. Paton's movements. The following meetings have been arranged for: Aug. 1st, Wick and Lindsay; Aug. 2nd, Lakefield and Peterborough; Aug. 3rd, Campbellford and Port Hope; Aug. 4th, Cobourg and Bowmanville; Aug. 5th, Baltimore; Aug. 6th, Scarborough.

THE third paper issued by the Zambesi Industrial Mission is a record of continued success on the part of the agents of the mission. Africa is being taken possession of for Christ by many Christian societies, and it is an admirable feature of this agency that it does not strive to create divided interests on the part of such as may be willing to contribute towards its support. It not only acknowledges the work of other Christian societies and churches, but in its appeal to sympathisers it states frankly and direct-

ly: "We do not desire that by giving to the Z.I.M. you should withhold your wanted contributions to other missionary organizations; but if by enlarging your generosity you can see your way to help forward this work also, we shall be glad." We need only add that many generous hearts should respond to an appeal of so unselfish a nature, and that the secretary and treasurer respectively of this society are Messrs. R. Caldwell and F. G. Toller, the headquarters of the mission being St. Martin's House, 1 Gresham-street, London, E.C.—Christian Leader.

REV. JAMES A. ADAM conducted an "in memoriam" service in Ellon church in connection with the deaths at Old Calabar, in May last, of Mr. John M. Ross and Mrs. Cruikshanks. The father of the former is an elder of the church. Mr. Ross gave a farewell address to the congregation on the third Sabbath of January last, just before leaving for Old Calabar. He was the first to go from the congregation to the mission field. The congregation were very sadly impressed by the news of his early death from fever, and much sympathy is felt for the bereaved family, and also for Rev. Mr. Cruikshanks on the loss of his wife, whose fatal illness followed on her nursing of Mr. Ross.

In his report to the Foreign Mission Committee shortly to be published Dr. McKay, Formosa, gives twenty remarkable cases illustrative of his work of which the two following are specimens:—

CASE 2. Li —, male, aged twenty-six, a native of Kuptsu-lan, in 1890 passed through Sin-tian and dropped into our large, substantial stone church there. He asked Tan Leng, one of the preachers, for some medicine to cure (ehho'phie) rough skin. This was in fact *Tinea imbricata*, and liniment iodine was applied three days in succession, with the result that he was not tormented with the usual irritating feeling. He was then told of eternal rest and advised to become a patient in our hospital. First of all he bathed twice a day for four days in the sulphur springs at Pak-tan, then was treated regularly for six weeks when the skin became clean, soft and natural. Every evening he attended services in the chapel adjoining the hospital and learned several hymns, etc. Returning home he lost no time in making known his experiences to a neighbour suffering from the same complaint. In less than a month both were here and remained two weeks, then returned equally delighted with the Gospel and treatment. Pressing invitations came for me to visit their village and carry on Christian work. Friday, 23rd ult., at 3 p.m., I arrived at Ai-teng-sia and got a warm welcome from these two men, their relations, friends and neighbours. We preached outside with bamboo torches for light and in the morning a site was offered for a chapel and contributions promised towards its erection. We left regarding the whole as a grand opportunity.

CASE 3. —Male, aged five. This boy was born in the city of Tek-chhain. Being an only child the parents became very anxious, as he grew thin, pale and weak. A fortune-teller declared the child must on no account eat fowl, fish, or flesh. Sorcerers announced that the word "monkey" must not be uttered within hearing. Priests said an idol must be brought from a temple etc. All of course received the ever-desirable cash. Li Kin was appealed to. The child was taken in charge, and as he was only anæmic reasonable treatment with fowl's soup soon told on the otherwise sound constitution. The fact that the forbidden food was what actually restored health, made a deep impression on the father who at once declared against the foolish customs and superstitious rules. He boldly stood up in the chapel and pronounced his belief in the doctrines proclaimed there. Every Lord's Day he is present with his restored boy and several relatives.

At the present critical juncture in the affairs of Siam the following from the pen of Rev. Eugene P. Dunlap, missionary, will prove of great interest:—A fifty-three days' preaching tour through several provinces on

the west coast of Siam, was recently taken by Rev. J. A. Eakin and myself, accompanied by two native lay workers. We travelled about 1,200 miles and in our travels used a small coast steamer, sail-boat, canoes, ponies, elephants, and our feet. Held about eighty regular preaching services, showed the Bible pictures fifteen nights and conducted many enquiry meetings, preached in villages in market places, public halls, court houses, Buddhist temples, homes of the people, shipboard, and at our lodging places. We ministered to hundreds of sick people, and all the time enjoyed great liberty in our work. On reaching the Nakawu province about 450 miles from the City of Bangkok, we made our headquarters in the capital of the Province. Nakawu is a strongly fortified city, surrounded by a well-constructed wall with here and there a strong fort, and all away around the outside a deep moat. The province was formerly a Malay kingdom. About 100 years ago it was captured by the Siamese and they have held it ever since. As to territory it is one of the largest provinces of the Siam kingdom. More than 30,000 of its people are rice farmers. The population is estimated at 250,000. In the province are two hundred and sixty Buddhist temples and more than 1000 Buddhist priests. With very few exceptions the temples are decaying and the priests idle and ignorant. The numerous gods of the province are in very bad repair, some had lost their heads, others arms and feet, but still were worshipped by the poor people. Our eyes rested daily on a magnificent range of mountains, about one day's walk from the city, the loftiest peak 5,600 feet above sea level. In these mountains is the source of an abundant supply of well water for the city, also valuable tin mines, worked by the Chinese, yielding a large revenue to the Government. It is estimated that this peninsula furnishes about one-half the tin sent to the world's markets. The province also has large coal fields and iron ore in abundance, but undeveloped. At our headquarters we began at once holding two preaching services daily; our audiences were good up to the very last service. I have never seen as close attention to the preaching of the word during any tour that I have taken in Siam. Neither have I heard as much inquiry after the Christian religion. One of the families offered their home as a place for Sabbath services and all agreed to meet there every Sabbath to worship God. We were not able to leave a teacher with them, therefore made out an order of service. First—Reading of the ten commandments in concert. Second—Responsive reading of one chapter from the Bible, with such comments and exhortations as they may see fit to offer. Third—All join in offering the Lord's prayer. Thus this little band of disciples promise to meet every Sabbath and in this simple manner worship the true God. I desire to commend them to the prayerful interest of God's people. In this province, in a large fishing village on the coast, is a little company of disciples, who were received into the Bangkok and Petchaburree churches several years ago, through the labours of a native evangelist. Mr. Eakin visited them and they greatly enjoyed the several sermons he preached to them. They also resolved to meet on the Sabbath and to follow an order of service similar to the one given above. Thus during the tour two centres of light were established, which, we trust, may develop into two Christian churches. Having with us a medicine case, we opened a temporary dispensary at our lodging place, and tried to follow the spirit of the injunction "Heal the sick and tell them that the kingdom of God has come nigh unto them." We were surprised to find that the people had but little prejudice against foreign medicine. Throughout our sojourn they came 20, 30 and 40 daily, those benefitted published the news to others; people came one and two days' journey for medicines. We were thus, through this agency, able to send the Gospel to the regions beyond, for each one coming either heard the Gospel preached or carried it away on printed pages. I was also called to the sick in many homes both in the city and in villages.