

lost his honored partner, who with him had spent nearly thirty years in active mission service abroad. When in 1885 the jubilee of missions was celebrated in Fiji, he went out by general request, visiting Australasia and the South Sea Islands, and was everywhere received with great joy and affection. Since his final return to England he had been diligently employed in translation work, in revising the Fijian Bible, and in various ways aiding the Bible Society and the cause of foreign missions.

Rev. Percy E. Comber.—The death of this young and intrepid missionary from the terrible African fever terminates a pathetic episode in the story of the Congo mission. Surviving his youthful wife only some twelve months, he himself forms the last of a noble, self-sacrificing family, three brothers, one sister, and two wives—six in all—who have found graves, sacred indeed, beneath the palms. Such an example of a family's consecration to the claims of missions has probably no parallel in the annals of the history of the Church of Christ. *Finis coronat opus*—the end crowns the work.

Rev. Joseph Johnston.—Intelligence has been received of the death at Fremantle, Western Australia, of this worthy in his seventy-eighth year. Mr. Johnston was appointed to Tahiti as a normal schoolmaster, and was one of the band of missionaries who sailed in 1838 for the South Seas with Rev. John Williams. In Tahiti Mr. Johnson continued to labor, with the exception of a few months, until the close of 1849, and on resigning his connection with the society, accepted the pastorate of the church at Fremantle.

Mr. Graham Wilmot Brooke.—Great sorrow will be felt throughout the missionary world that the beloved and devoted leader of the mission on the Upper Niger has been taken "home" by the Lord of all service. The telegram received from Brass, West Africa, on March 19th, by the Church Missionary Society, briefly read: "Wilmot

Brooke at rest March 5th—black water fever." His demise adds another to that swiftly lengthening list of Englishmen who have died in attempting to evangelize Africa. Born twenty-seven years ago, he was the son of Lieutenant-Colonel Brooke, of Redhill. For some years he had been passionately interested in the salvation of the Dark Continent, and had tried to enter the Soudan from the Congo and Morocco before he joined the staff of the Church Missionary Society as an honorary member in 1890. Mr. Brooke had clearly defined ideas about missionary methods, and the courage to put them into execution. It was his conviction that by adopting native habits of life and dress he could remove the antipathy of natives to Europeans, which had done so much to hinder the work on the upper waters of the Niger. He tried his experiment, and with admitted success. It is said that of late French movements had stirred Mohammedan feeling to a dangerous pitch, and consequently it was feared that Lokoja, Mr. Brooke's station, might become untenable for Europeans. Sending away the ladies of the party, he himself stayed at his post, and shortly afterward died.

Mr. J. H. Redman.—News has been received at the Church Missionary House, London, of the death of this missionary, another victim to the climate of East Africa. Toward the close of last year he sailed with Bishop Tucker, and it is presumed that he was accompanying the bishop up country, as it is stated that he died at Saadani.

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—The first subscription for mission purposes in modern days was made by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1589, when he gave £100 to the merchants to whom he resigned the Virginia patent, "in special regard and zeal of planting the Christian religion in those barbarous places."

—Some one wrote Chaplain McCabe, asking him to take stock in a silver mine