

## MY STAR.

If Browning had a star, so, too, have I;  
My other home it is  
Whereto, when sorrow threatens me, I fly.  
And in my flight towards the vaulted sky  
The clinging sorrows roll  
Down from my wingéd soul,  
As from the swallow's circling form the spray  
Drops to the ruffled bay  
Its pinions late did kiss.

Well said King Solomon much study brought  
"A weariness of the flesh":  
And oft my brain, tired with its overthought,  
Watcheth the night slip by yet sleepeth not.  
Then doth my star arise  
Slowly before mine eyes,  
Steady, serene and cold, yet heavenly bright,  
And, while my woes take flight,  
Bind all my thoughts in leash.

No longer fear and discontent combine  
To make my future drear,  
For I arise and from that star of mine  
Look down and see our small earth dimly shine,  
Then all my joy and pain  
Their proper worth obtain,  
And I to laugh at all my fears begin,  
For earth's discordant din  
Is stilled and God I hear.

—Arthur Weir, in *The Week*.

## HIGHER EDUCATION FOR WOMEN.

Said a brilliant woman of our day: "To be a wife and mother is not the end of my existence; the end is to be a woman. I am only a wife and mother in passing." But even if wifehood and motherhood were the end and aim, the higher the development of the woman the better the wife and mother. Conjugal affection, maternal instinct, are none the less powerful when under the control of enlightened intelligence. Indeed the highest ideal of devotion is consistent with the highest conditions of culture, and she who knows most of what man knows is certainly better fitted to be his companion than is she who meets his nature only on the side of his physical comfort. For a woman to know how to look pretty, to dress tastefully, to preside graciously, to make her house charming, and her home delightful to all who feel its social atmosphere, for her to be interested in her church and her charities, to like good books, to appreciate good music—all this is involved in the highest, if not in the so-called "higher" education. We mean that all this keeps in exercise and consequent development the highest part of her nature. But to know how to look pretty does not demand that a woman should know nothing else, and many a woman graduate has discovered and is ready to testify that in all things that enter into the glory of the true home life she is able to do better and to be more because of that widening of judgment and development of mental powers that came as the result of college work.—*Mary Lowe Dickinson, in Harper's Bazar.*

## CARLYLE IN CONVERSATION.

Carlyle was wonderful in conversation, fascinating beyond any other person I have ever known. I think I may safely say that I spent more time with him than any other American. I saw him very frequently during each of my first three visits to England and he talked volumes to me. A close friendship grew up between us, which I have no doubt was as sincere on his part as on mine. I last saw him in 1877. He was drawing near the end of a long life, and was old and feeble. His right hand was crippled by pen paralysis, and he had learned to write with his left, but that, too, was failing. He read with his book supported on an iron frame, turning the leaves with a paper-knife. But his mental vigour was unimpaired and his faculties seemed all the brighter in his feeble body. I well remember during one of our conversations at that time mention was made of *Toussaint l'Ouverture*. I told him I was not familiar with the history of that man and asked him to give me an account of him. I used to get him started in that way. For an hour and a-half he talked telling me the story of *l'Ouverture's* strange and eventful life in the purest diction and a style as brilliant as any essay he ever wrote. It was a complete biographical sketch and analysis of character, with dates and citations from authorities—a recital from the lips of a man nearly eighty years of age, which to me was amazing. If a stenographer had taken down his words they might have gone to the press almost without correction and made as striking a piece of literary work as ever emanated from pen. His great power of memory was shown when I asked him how long since he had read *l'Ouverture*. "I do not think I have read anything on that subject in forty years," he said.—*Dr. W. H. Milburn, Chaplain of Congress.*

## THE MISSIONARY WORLD.

## NEW HEBRIDES MISSION SYNOD.

The following report is from the New Zealand *Presbyterian*: The New Hebrides Mission Synod met on June 28 at Kwemera, Tanna, and was duly constituted by the retiring Moderator, Mr. Morton, who conducted the devotional exercises and delivered an address, taking as the subject of his remarks, John iii. 2.

Present: Rev. J. G. Paton, W. Watt, P. Milne, W. M'Kenzie, O. Michelsen, W. Gray, A. Morton, T. W. Legatt, and J. D. Landels. Mr. Gray was appointed Moderator for the ensuing year, and took the chair accordingly.

Mr. Michelsen introduced Mr. Bannerman, Convener of the Foreign Mission Committee of the Presbyterian Church of Otago, who was present. Mr. Bannerman was received as an associated member of Synod.

The Rev. Thomas Smaill, B.A., duly accredited missionary from the Presbyterian Church of Otago, New Zealand, and Rev. John Gillan, duly accredited missionary from the Presbyterian Church of Victoria, being present, were received and cordially welcomed as members of Mission Synod; took their seats accordingly, and their names were added to the roll.

The first hour of the second sederunt was spent in devotional exercises conducted by the Moderator and Messrs. Bannerman, Paton and Gillan.

In reply to letters from Rev. A. Hardie, Convener of the Foreign Mission Committee of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria, anent new mission vessel, the Synod cordially thanked that Committee for all the trouble they have taken in this matter; and after the most careful consideration of the whole subject, remitted the same again to them, and authorized them to build a steamer for the mission auxiliary, if found to be most economical, and having passenger and carrying accommodation at least a half larger than the present *Dayspring*. Should it be found that a full-powered steamer such as that in the plan by Messrs. Fullerton & Co., Paisley, Scotland, and forwarded by Mr. A. Stephen and the Foreign Mission Committee of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria per Mr. Paton, would be more economical, the Synod authorized that committee to build the same; plan of saloon, etc., such as that agreed upon at Tongoa Santo, and shown in Messrs. Fullerton & Co.'s plan.

The Synod further authorized that committee to communicate with all the other Churches supporting the mission, to whom it has again forwarded a statement drawn up in 1885, showing the necessity of greater facilities for carrying on the work of the mission vessel, and appealed for the funds needed to meet the increased expenditure. Mr. Milne craved leave to enter his dissent, which was granted. It was also agreed to forward to the several churches interested in the mission the statement issued by the Synod in 1885, relative to increased facilities for communication with the several islands and colonies.

The following is the statement referred to: "For several years the *Dayspring* has had to leave behind her in Sydney a part of her cargo, owing to which several of the missionaries have been put to considerable inconvenience through goods on which they depended not having come forward; whilst at the same time she has had to leave Sydney deeply, if not dangerously, laden.

"There is now the additional reason that the Victorian Church is taking active steps to procure three more missionaries, two of whom are expected immediately. The Presbyterian Church of New South Wales is also advertising for a missionary; and the Free Church of Scotland is at present represented by two missionaries only. The occupation of each new station will add considerably to the time required to overtake the work.

"Owing to the time the present vessel takes in doing her work, it is found impossible to do anything in the way of visiting out-stations or heathen islands with a view to their occupation.

"In order to facilitate the movements of the present vessel, long and dangerous boat voyages have been undertaken; whilst at the same time there has been considerable detention both in harbours and at sea, through calms and light winds, which a little auxiliary steam power might have prevented.

"For these and other reasons, if the work is to be carried on efficiently, and extended so as to embrace all the islands, of the group, it will be absolutely necessary to make provision for increased passenger and cargo accommodation, and also an increased acceleration of speed."

Extracts from records of the New Hebrides Mission Synod by W. Watt, missionary:—

Mr. Smaill was appointed to Sahau, Tasika, and Lamau; and Mr. Gillan to Port Stanley and Malekula.

Reports were given in and read on the several stations on which the following deliverance was adopted, as prepared by a committee appointed to consider the reports:—

The Synod, having heard twelve reports from the sixteen stations of the group, would seek to place on record its devout thankfulness to our heavenly Father for the preserving care over the mission as a whole, for the health and strength granted to each member of the mission, and for the way in which He has been pleased to bless so abundantly their labours.

Taking all things into consideration, very satisfactory progress has been made during the past year. The reports from the islands of Futuna and Tanna—these two fields on which the work has hitherto met with so much opposition—are especially interesting and cheering. It is encouraging also

to note that the violent opposition of the people of Mele to the receiving of teachers or other attempts made to introduce the Gospel is breaking down. Steady progress has been made at Erakoi, Nguna, Tongoa and Epi, and at the last-mentioned station large numbers have been baptized and received into the communion of the Church. There are some tokens of encouragement also at Malekula, where it was anticipated that the work would be of a peculiarly difficult nature; and at the two most northerly stations—Malo and Santo—the work is encouraging and hopeful. It is with peculiar delight and gratitude to God we place on record that through the labours of Messrs. McKenzie and MacDonald the whole of the New Testament has been translated into the Efate language, being printed by the British and Foreign Bible Society, and placed in the hands of the natives.

In reply to a letter from Mr. Hardie anent supply of missionaries, the following minute was adopted, viz.: The number of missionaries already in this field is not adequate for the complete evangelization of the whole group. A considerable number of missionaries is required to occupy stations on Tanna, Poama, Malekula, Ambrim and Santo. Distance to some extent, and the great variety of languages in the group, and sometimes on the same island, often compel a missionary to labour amongst a smaller number of people than he would otherwise do. Even if it be admitted to be true that the native population is decreasing, an assertion not always conceded, the Synod does not regard this as a valid reason for relaxing our efforts for their evangelization. While testifying to the courage and devotedness of many of our native teachers, and whilst still doing the utmost in our power to increase the number and efficiency of these agents, the supply is not anything like adequate to the necessities of the field, and their qualifications at present are not such as to render it advisable that they should be settled at any place where they would not be under the supervision of a missionary. It is admitted that there are other mission fields larger, and in some respects more inviting, than the New Hebrides; but from none do we hear more loudly the cry "Come over and help us." The Synod therefore urges the Presbyterian Church of Victoria, and all the other Churches supporting this mission (especially those of Australasia), to provide at once more missionaries, so that the whole group may be speedily occupied.

The following constitution of Synod and statement of powers were adopted, and ordered to be sent to the several Churches for their approval:—

1. The New Hebrides Mission Synod shall consist of all missionaries commissioned by the several Presbyterian Churches supporting this mission in the New Hebrides group, together with any English-speaking elder from each station where a session has been formed.

2. That the New Hebrides Mission Synod may associate with itself any minister or elder belonging to any Presbyterian Church who may be present.

3. The officials of the said Synod shall be a Moderator and Clerk.

4. It shall belong to the New Hebrides Mission Synod to determine or sanction the localities where mission stations shall be opened; to define the boundaries of missionaries' spheres of labour, or to alter the same; to receive and make arrangements for the settlement of missionaries; to appoint some one to oversee and advise in event of vacancies occurring; to advise in the event of a missionary resigning; to sanction furlough of missionaries; to grant passages in the mission vessel; to have full authority over the mission vessel, and to arrange the sailing of the same; to recommend the transference of stations from one church to another; to advise terms of communion for native Churches; to determine the qualifications of native teachers; to deal with complaints made against missionaries; to take evidence and advise in cases when missionaries may be charged with heresy, immorality, or other unbecoming conduct, or otherwise deal with such cases as the Churches affected may instruct; to have control of all moneys given for any purpose to the mission as a whole; to receive reports of stations and native teachers; to collect statistics; to make recommendations as to modes of conducting mission work and orthography; to make appeals or recommendations to the Churches in reference to the needs and claims of the mission; to appoint deputations to visit the heathen tribes within the group; to make, add to, repeal or alter rules and standing orders for its own guidance and the guidance of missionaries within its bounds; to execute special instructions received from any of the several Churches; to appoint a general agent for the mission, and to define his duties and regulate his salary.

5. There shall be a Court of Appeal, to consist of a representative appointed by each of the several Churches engaged in this mission, from their own or any of said Churches; said Court of Appeal to sit where found most convenient. Said representatives to be appointed when requested by the mission Synod, and to remain a standing Court of Appeal, vacancies occurring by resignation or otherwise, to be filled by the Churches affected thereby. The committee recommended that the subject of the Kanaka labour traffic be brought before the Synod by Mr. Paton, when the following minute was agreed to:—

"Whereas the Kanaka labour traffic has to a large extent depopulated the New Hebrides and adjoining islands, upset family relations among the natives, and has been and is the cause of much sorrow, suffering and bloodshed among them and the traffickers there, and of very excessive mortality among them in Queensland and the other colonies, owing to their altered circumstances in life, food, long hours and incessant labour on the sugar plantations, etc., which led the humane Government of Sir Samuel Griffiths to resolve that the recruiting shall cease in A.D. 1890; and whereas in the report of the recent 'sugar commission' of Queensland, it is said: 'We declare it our opinion that if all coloured labour be withdrawn from the plantations, the extinction of the sugar industry must speedily follow; and we therefore recommend that the introduction of Polynesian labour be permitted to continue, at all events for some years longer than the period now limited, for the purpose of developing tropical agriculture and fruit-growing in the northern districts' As this traffic has been an unmitigated evil to the islanders, the New Hebrides Mission Synod respectfully and urgently implores the Queensland Government, in the interests of humanity, to let this traffic terminate, as resolved by the late Government, and on no consideration to continue a traffic so steeped in deception, immorality, bloodshed and suffering, and on which heaven's blessing cannot rest."

Catarrh  
In the head  
Is a constitutional  
Disease, and requires  
A constitutional remedy  
Like Hood's Sarsaparilla,  
Which purifies the blood,  
Makes the weak strong,  
Restores health.  
Try it now.