

gave us good ground for hope, and a zealous and experienced missionary, Irle, took possession of the field with a cheerful courage. And what has been the result? Missionary Irle, who works with a native preacher and 5 teachers at one central and 4 out-stations, announces in his last report that he has baptized 350 persons, and has no less than 500 preparing for baptism, among them a large number of important chiefs. Earnest requests for teachers are constantly coming from new districts; even formerly fanatical Mohammedans have turned to the Gospel; and from several villages the Mohammedan mollahs have already retired in confusion because they see that they have nothing more to hope; and the impression is becoming general that, over a great part of the country, Islam is breaking up."

—The friendly attitude of many government officials toward missionary work is a feature of the time. The work in New Guinea, where the London Missionary Society has no less than 114 native teachers and 57 students, has received marked commendation from Sir William Macgregor, the governor of the British portion of the island, who says, "Several years' work of the London Missionary Society has greatly changed the habits of the Lese tribe. A brief glance at the work done by the London Missionary Society from Maiva to Carama was considered to reflect the greatest credit on Rev. James Chalmers. Under the firm discipline practised at Dobu in the schools and services established there very extraordinary progress has been made. Rev. Mr. Abel is encouraging some of the young men in his district to form industrial settlements for the cultivation of cotton and such-like commodities, an attempt that deserves every encouragement the government can give to it." It is only twenty years since the missionaries landed among these cannibals, and took possession of their island in the name of Jesus.—*The Christian*.

—New Guinea has a missionary college well started with buildings, students, etc. W. G. Lawes writes of it: "In all the work that has been done we have had the ready help of a number of natives from the surrounding villages. Every piece of timber used in our buildings has been carried up from the coast (two miles) on men's shoulders. We cannot always get help when we want it; but the people have been very good and willing. Of course we have had to pay them for their services, but the rate of wages is not high, and as waist cloths and shirts are most in demand, we thus help the people in their efforts to get the externals of civilization. I ought, perhaps, to explain more fully our purpose in establishing the college. The name may appear misleading, and yet it is the best for the object we have in view—viz., to train and fit young men to be teachers of Christ to their countrymen. Before we receive a candidate, we must have evidence that he is a sincere Christian, and then he must be able to read in his own language. That is all. The minds of the most advanced are only just opening, and the time has not yet come when any, except a very select few, will acquire knowledge from books."

—At the missionary devotional meeting of the Jamaica English Baptist Missionary Society, attended by members of the Baptist, Congregational, Moravian, and Presbyterian denominations, an address of much spiritual power was delivered by Rev. D. J. East, who has had fifty-seven years of ministerial service. His reminiscences of mission work in the West Indies, where he has labored for forty years, were of a stirring character. He emphasized the fact that the Baptist churches in Jamaica long ago became self-supporting, and are now contributing a large sum every year for home and foreign missionary work. Most of the contributors give over a dollar each, though they receive scanty wages.