

more than half-way across the continent from the West Coast, and it is only twenty-two years since Stanley completed his wonderful trip across Africa.

—The Sisters of Nôtre Dame are represented on the Kongo by 12 members, who help the Jesuits in the education of the girls and in the building up of Catholic towns. At Kuango Mission they have about 100 children under their care. Another female order, the Sisters of Charity of Ghent, works in connection with the Fathers of Ghent. They direct 4 establishments in the Kongo State, at Moanda, Berghe Ste. Marie, Luluaburg, and Boma. At Moanda they have 120 boarding pupils, and a Catholic Christian town is being formed which is expected to contain soon over 100 families. At Berghe Ste. Marie they have 84 girls and a number of Catholic families. At Luluaburg they have over 300 pupils. Eight Franciscan sisters from Gooreind, near Antwerp, are about to proceed to Bangala. There will then be 40 Catholic sisters on the Kongo.—*Héli Chateletain*.

—The Berlin Mission has in South Africa 5 stations, 76 white missionaries (wives not included), 131 paid native evangelists, and 421 unpaid native assistants. Nearly 5000 children receive daily instruction. The native congregations number 21,119 baptized persons, who contribute nearly \$35,000 a year for religious purposes, or \$8 per family. The largest field of this mission is in the Transvaal, where the Christian as well as the heathen natives are, by the Draconic laws of the Boers, reduced to a state more humiliating than that of native slavery.

—The Zulus gave over \$4000 last year to sustain their native churches.

—The Transvaal mines are now among the richest in the world. The yield of gold in 1895 was 2,494 487 ounces, valued at about \$43,000,000, and 60,000 persons, mostly negroes, were engaged in mining and reducing the ore.

The nominal capital was \$217,000,000, with an issued capital of \$200,000,000 and a working capital of \$60,000,000. The dividends for the year were \$12,500,000. Of this income the State received directly \$8,000,000. The chance at such splendid fortunes the English adventurers and bankers are not likely to yield.

—The great annual inundation of the Zambesi, which changes the plain inhabited by the Barotsi into a vast lake, has been a severe testing time. During the flood the women are absorbed in attending to their fields, which are converted into islands, and the men think only of hunting or fishing. Attendance at school and church consequently falls off considerably. When the time of distraction was over, it was found to have been fatal to the spiritual life of many. On the other hand, their loss was partially compensated by fresh conversions of adults. Among these may be cited one of the king's wives, Nolianga. She obtained her affranchisement, and thus was able to quit the harem. This was the signal for redoubled opposition on the part of the adversaries of the Gospel, and Nolianga was treated as a lunatic; but she stood firm, and renounced the honors of a queen to follow her Savior.—*Journal des Missions Évangéliques*.

—A letter from Bishop Tucker shows the expanding work and opening doors not only in Uganda, but in the surrounding country. He has visited Toro, a populous district 200 miles west of Mengo, on the slopes of the mighty mountain mass, Ruwenzori, discovered by Mr. Stanley on his last journey. No English missionary has been there, but the Gospel has been carried thither by the evangelists of the Uganda Church. The king of Toro has been baptized; there is a church at his capital; and the people are eager learners. There seems no limit to the possibilities of speedy evangelization in these new fields, if only the men are forthcoming, and the means to maintain them.