



MAURITIUS CATHEDRAL BEFORE THE HURRICANE.

conquest of Mauritius in 1810, a handsome spire and porch having been added.

The main walls being of exceptional strength—nine feet in thickness—St. James' Cathedral alone of buildings in its immediate neighborhood withstood the violence of the hurricane, although its porch, spire, and roof suffered very severely and its doors and many of its windows were blown in.

To the shelter of the cathedral nearly six hundred homeless persons betook themselves between the more furious blasts of the tempest, and as it gradually subsided during the night, many with hardly a rag to cover them, many frightfully wounded, some thirty to die before the morning.

commence. Of course, we are sometimes, especially in an infant Church, obliged to take what we can get, but it is boyhood that we should aim at.

And I have further learned that these men, in spite of their bitter hostility to us, are really fighting our battles. For they contend with us against the gross materialistic tendencies of the age; they believe in something divine, which the ordinary civilized and enlightened Jap does not; and though they have not got the truth, yet a bad religion is better than no religion at all; and these men who have been trained all their lives in habits of prayer will make better Christians, eventually, than the men who never pray and call themselves the disciples of Huxley and Spenser.

May I not conclude by asking those of your readers who believe in the power of prayer to give their intercessions for us, that God may commence and carry on a work in the hearts of the Buddhist clergy of Japan?

ARTHUR LLOYD.

A CATHEDRAL AND A HURRICANE.

THE Cathedral of St. James, Port Louis (Mauritius), played a very important part in the tragedy of the great cyclone which devastated Mauritius on April 29, 1892.

The building itself was erected at the time of the French occupation of the island as a magazine for gunpowder, and was converted into a church for the use of the English soon after the

Thankful were those in charge to welcome all who sought refuge there. Indeed, it was from the cathedral that the first rescue party started to seek and bring in sufferers. Nothing was spared; the surplices of the clergy were torn up for bandages, the altar cloth was used as the only covering for the dead, and from that fatal night onward, for three weeks, was the sacred building given up to the uses of a hospital, all other hospitals in the place, permanent and temporary, being crowded to excess.

The nave, the transept, the chancel, the very steps of the holy table were filled with beds.

The military surgeons and the Medical Staff Corps took responsible charge of the cathedral hospital, nobly seconded in their efforts by the English ladies, who devoted themselves to nursing, and many were healed of wounds which must, without such an asylum and such care as they received, have proved fatal, and were tenderly nursed back to health and life.

The two tents shown in the second picture were put up to accommodate any cases of gangrene which might arise and endanger the progress of the other patients.

The large stone church to the right of the cathedral gates, shown in the first picture, belonging to the Indian congregation, was utterly destroyed by the cyclone, and fell on the parsonage adjoining, wrecking it completely, and burying in the ruins the Indian pastor, his wife and family. Mr. David and his wife escaped, indeed, with life, but with injuries which they will carry to their graves, and with the loss of four of their children.

The generosity of friends in England and in