

—It is stated that a nephew of the late King Cetewayo, after six years in Sweden in theological and other studies, has gone back to carry on mission work in his native land.

**Central Soudan.**—The last letters and journals received from Mr. Graham Brooke are from Equator Station, on the Upper Congo, where he stayed with Mr. and Mrs. Banks and Mr. Murphy. He writes from the Equator Station, December 5, 1887 :

"The difference is very striking up here between the natives of this country and those down river. Those are degraded, squalid and puny; these are warlike, proud-looking and prompt in action." "December 8.—Time slipping by, and nothing heard from the chief. He cannot get the men, I suppose. The great Arab settlement of All Kobo is the most southern known, and that is what they at present hope to reach, and then begin itinerating work. Of course, there are the two dangers of passing through savages and being ill-received by the Arabs. We ought to hear from them once more from Equatorville before plunging into the interior."—*Regions Beyond.*

**Western Africa.**—New version of the Scriptures. Mr. Héli Chatelain, till recently a member of Bishop Taylor's American Episcopal Methodist Mission, on the West Coast of Africa, has labored at Malange, inland from Loanda, among people of the same race as those described by Livingstone, and he is visiting England and America to obtain the means for providing the Scriptures for "those studious, industrious and progressive natives." He reports that in Angola there are plenty of native scholars able and willing to be of use to the man who sets to work translating the Scriptures into the principal dialects, only they cannot afford to give their services without payment. The Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society have expressed to Mr. Chatelain their readiness to undertake the work he desires, as soon as they have sufficient preliminary evidence that the translations will be correct and satisfactory.—*Bible Society Reporter.*

—The Gariepene people, at the Cape—Hottentots, Bushmen, Korannas—sunk to the deepest degradation, were fast becoming extinct at the beginning of the present century. Mr. John Mackenzie, laboring in connection with the London Missionary Society for 25 years in South Africa, states that, instead of dying out, these native races are now multiply-

ing in numbers and improving in moral and religious life. The 15,000 hottentots of that region have grown to 98,561 in 1875. The gospel has put physical and mental vigor into them as well as moral.

**Alaska.**—From Alaska come tidings of progress. Sitka, which is the central and most important mission, has been freed from the outside oppressions of last year, and has made rapid progress in good work and favor with all who see and know it. The workers are much the same—Rev. Mr. Austin as minister, Mr. Kelly as superintendent, and Mrs. Austin, Mrs. Winan and the Misses Kelsey, Rodgers, Pakle and others. Mrs. McFarland has the Hydah mission and labors with Mr. and Mrs. Gould. New buildings have been erected, and a boarding-school of 20 scholars begun. Mr. and Mrs. Willard are at present laboring among the Chilkats and other tribes who center at Juneau to get employment at the mills. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McFarland are at Hoonyah, laboring at some disadvantage because of the migratory habits of the tribe; but they still report a large school and hopeful work. Rev. S. Hall Young is at Fort Wrangell, where a church of 54 members is reported, some of whom are bright examples of the power of the Christian faith.

## SUMMARY.

	1886.	1887.
Ministers.....	30	31
Native.....	8	17
Churches.....	48	59
Church members...	2,001	2,306
Teachers.....	63	95
Schools.....	20	26
Schoolars.....	1,134	1,607

**British America.**—A recent number of the *Gleaner* contains an historical sketch of the work of the Church Missionary Society among the Indians in British America. The following extract shows how remarkable has been the growth of the work :

"In 1887, from an area of 'thirty-five miles on each side of the river,' the work has spread over most of 2,373,490 square miles, from Rupert's House and Fort George on the eastern shores of James bay, away to the Rocky mountains, and over them to Queen Charlotte's islands in the North Pacific ocean, and from Fort Francis in about 48° north latitude, to Rampart House on the Porcupine river, more than 2,000 miles north from Red river. There are nine huge dioceses, six on the eastern, and three on the western side of the Rocky mountains. In the five dioceses of Moosonee, Rupert's Land, Saskatchewan, Athabasca and Mackenzie, and in that of Caledonia, are 14,687 Christian adher-