

ary work in the Congo Free State in 4 great fields—namely, the Lower Congo, the Upper Congo, the Basin of the Kassai River, and in the Katanga country. There are now 1500 native Christians in all these various regions. In the Lower Congo there are 15 stations, and 34 missionaries, and about 1300 converts, of whom 225 were baptized the past year. In this region the International Missionary Alliance has the largest number of workers. On the Upper Congo, above Stanley Pool, there are 12 stations, with 45 missionaries and about 100 converts. In the Kassai Valley there is one station connected with the Presbyterian Church, South. The last of these mission fields is under the care of Mr. Arnot, at Lake Moero, in the southeastern part of the Congo region.

—Dr. Thompson, who is one of them, and so ought to know, writes thus of how luxuriously the pampered missionaries live at Mt. Siliuda, East Africa: "The work we are obliged to do on these temporary 'wattle and daub' houses is highly unsatisfactory, because it requires to be done over again so frequently, and because it does not result in comfortable quarters for civilized man. I have been obliged to spend 6 weeks in repairing, rethatching, and altering our house, building chimneys, etc., to make it at all comfortable for another rainy season. This time I very much needed for work on the permanent house, which the mission have requested me to build. And now that the work of repair is done, it is not done, for the mud is constantly falling from the mud walls, thus opening cracks which have to be filled again, the sun-dried-brick chimneys are washing away, and will soon have to be repaired again," etc.

—Rev. A. Merensky, director of the Berlin Missionary Society, reports that its mission in German territory at the north end of Lake Nyassa, at the foot of the Livingstone Mountains, in the Konde country, has prospered in an un-

expected way. Eight missionaries are laboring there, and since 1891 4 stations have been founded. A small steamer, the *Paulus*, has been sent out, and is doing good service, carrying the missionaries from shore to shore, enabling them to preach the Gospel in the villages lying there. The missionaries have gained the confidence of the native population in a very remarkable degree.

—Letters from Bishop Tucker announcing the arrival of his party in Mengo on October 4th are received. Three weeks before they reached their destination greetings began to arrive from Uganda chiefs, and from that time forward proofs of the interest with which their arrival was awaited multiplied day by day. At Ngogwe in Kyagwe, the station from which the Rev. G. K. Baskerville has just come home, the joy of the women was unbounded. "They ran along by the sides of the ladies' chairs," the bishop writes, "grasping their hands and uttering all manner of exclamations of joyful and loving greeting." A thanksgiving service was held in the church, at which 600 were present. When at length Mengo was approached, the scenes baffled even the bishop's powers of description. "As we drew near to the Chagwe market we found every place of vantage from which a good view of us could be got occupied by interested spectators—Mohammedan and heathen, as well as Christians, both Protestant and Roman Catholic. The mass of people was now so great that it was difficult to get along." On Sunday, October 6th, a congregation of at least 6000 people assembled in the church and in the barazzas outside. Nearly 300 afterward partook of the Lord's Supper. The bishop's letter states that 2000 people were baptized during the first 9 months of 1895 in Mengo and its suburbs alone, that 500 candidates in Mengo alone were awaiting confirmation, and 300 others at Ngogwe.—*Intelligencer*.