

you by many tender ties, so that you may have the satisfaction of knowing that you are still working on their behalf, and securing for them a still larger share of the sympathy and aid of the Church. We trust that your mantle may fall on the younger men who are now in the field, and that you may be cheered during your declining years by tidings reaching you from time to time of multitudes of the dark children of Africa being brought to a knowledge of the truth, and of those already gathered into the Church devoting themselves to the service of the Master, and seeking still further to extend the Gospel among their benighted fellow countrymen.

In name of the Foreign Mission Board.

DUNCAN McILAREN, Chairman.

JAMES BUCHANAN, Secretary.

**France.**—The McAll Mission. This mission to the working people of Paris and of France, which has been continually enlarging its field ever since it was founded by Mr. McAll among the Communists of Belleville immediately after the suppression of the Commune, has proved by its flexibility and its wonderful power of fitting means to ends, to be admirably adapted to meet that reaction toward religious belief which is at present so marked a feature in French thought. While even the secular press is noticing the decline in materialism and skepticism, the new interest in religion—any religion, be it Buddhism, or Islamism, or Christianity—which is felt in intelligent and intellectual circles, we find those stations of the McAll Mission which are in the centre of Paris crowded by a different class of people from those who first attended these meetings, and who still frequent the halls in the *faubourgs*. In the Latin quarter a good number of students attend the meetings, and in the large Salle New York on the Rue Rivoli, a hall entirely supported in all its varied activities by the ladies of the New York McAll Auxiliary, the *daily*

meetings are attended by well-dressed, intelligent men and women, the greater number being young men. This is a remarkable sign of the times, and one that cannot be over-estimated. At Marseilles, at Lyons, and in other cities, the same interest is found. In one of the suburbs of Lyons, for example, is a Fraternal Society of 130 young men, who meet weekly in the McAll station for instruction in Christian doctrine and practice.

The adaptability of the McAll Mission to meet every need as it presents itself, is one of the most striking features of this unique work.

**United States.**—In the REVIEW for February reference is made by Dr. Ellinwood to the Moravian mission work among the Buddhists of Thibet. Although the mission is now 34 years old, only 42 souls are in charge of the missionaries. The principal work must here consist in distributing the Scriptures and tracts, and these are now being studied by the Lamas themselves in their monasteries. The Lord must eventually bless this work.

The Moravians also have charge of a hospital there, in which large numbers of patients are treated. Their main hope lay, however, in their schools, because many were willing to come in order to learn English. But these met with great opposition, and the work was exceedingly discouraging. Suddenly a change has taken place, and it seems as if the means were at hand to at last bring the Gospel more directly to the people. The hand of the Lord certainly seems to be in this move on the part of the rulers of the people. We append the latest news from this station as contained in the last letter from Missionary Karl Marx, under date of Nov. 1, 1889, printed in substance in *The Moravian* of Jan. 15, 1890:

“The latest intelligence from Leh in the Himalaya Mission is of an encouraging nature. The ruler of the Province of Ladak, called the Vizier, has lately discovered, to his chagrin, that the inhabitants of the district in which