

recorded by Moses, and upon our asking her to state the account given in the Hindu shastras, she gave with many gestures a very indefinite answer.

In the meantime I was much in prayer that the Spirit might clear the scales from this woman's eyes, and at His inspiration the message came which silenced her most effectually. It was I Cor. ii. 9-16. As the Spirit gave me utterance, I explained the passage in more colloquial Telugu, emphasizing the fact that "the natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God, for they are foolishness to him," and wound up with Ezek. xxxvi. 25, 26: "From all your filthiness and from all your idols will I cleanse you. A new heart also will I give you, and a new spirit will I put within you, and I will take away the stony heart out of your flesh and I will give you a heart of flesh. And I will put my Spirit within you and cause you to walk in my statutes and ye shall keep my judgments and do them."

As I ceased, or rather as the Spirit ceased, for it was not I who spoke, she replied quietly, "That is true and good"; but to cover her defeat, she turned to the rest and said, "That is what we believe, but she only expresses it a little differently."

I believe the Spirit will open her eyes and lead her into the light. She gave no more trouble, but seemed anxious to hear more.

Oh, sisters in the home land, this is blessed work!

And thus we spent nine days in going from village to village, in all of which, with one exception, we were given cordial receptions. In this one village the men, witnessing our approach, gathered about and asked the women if they had nothing to do, adding that I was travelling around the country to destroy caste and get all castes to eat Mala and Madiga food. Of course the women dare not disobey the men folk.

Several meetings were held with the Christians in these villages. To these the message was in every case, "Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God." "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness and all these things shall be added unto you." They are as a rule very poor and with many it is, "What shall we eat? What shall we drink? Wherewithal shall we be clothed?"

And now I must close. I hope all your readers remember us in prayer. Pray that we may all be wholly surrendered.

Yours in His service,

ANNA MURRAY.

## CHICACOLE.

*Dear Maritime Province Readers.*—The last day of a busy week will soon be gone, but I want to get a word off to you if possible. At times in the past some of you have been so thoughtful as to ask me if I wanted anything, and I, feeling that my mercies were many, have said no, as a rule. But now I do want something, and am coming to you for it.

Over a year ago we had a reception for native gentlemen, and some thirty high caste men came, and spent what they called a pleasant hour with us; and again and again we have heard that they would like to have the invitation repeated. But all last year my poor health prevented us from doing as we would. A few days ago, we had another, and between thirty and forty came, including all the highest native officials of the town. But we lacked one or two things, which, perhaps you can supply. We had some games, some books, such as they would enjoy, and pictures, but not enough to entertain well all who were here. Occasionally some of you used to send us an International picture roll of S. S. lessons, but you don't do it any more, and we find these very useful for such receptions. Then could some of you not send me a roll of picture papers, once in a while, or an interesting magazine or two? These must be in many of your homes, and are not some of you rich enough to send us something of this kind, even if you have to send to the Book Room for it. We do not have time for such reading so do not take any such periodicals. We want these directly to interest high caste men, who come to visit us in this way, and we want something each time that they have not seen before.

Our munsiff and sub-magistrate are both liberal minded, intelligent men, and we desire to extend our influence among this class of people.

When some of us were away at Ongole, Miss Wright had a reception for native ladies, and while only a few were invited, all came who were and enjoyed it.

Our munsiff often calls, and says he feels very near to us. The other evening he came in for religious conversation, and it was wonderful to hear him talk. Externally he tries to be an orthodox Hindu, but we feel almost sure he is a man who knows the truth as it is in Jesus. He knelt in prayer with us and took off his turban.

The next day he sent Mr. Archibald a note, in which he said "What a happy evening we had, and I had such pleasant thoughts through the night." He is not a Brahmin, so is not liked by that class as he is very active in all reform movements among the Hindus.

A naidu at Gara, a village twelve miles away, says he is believing, and other men in other villages say the same thing.

God came very near to us in our recent meetings at Vizianagram, and filled us once again with His joy and

The Anglo-Saxons are missionary at heart. Out of 139 missionary societies at work in the world, 121 are supported by Anglo-Saxon money; and out of the \$12,500,000 given for foreign missions, over \$10,000,000 came from the Anglo-Saxon race.—*The New Era*.