

husband's death following on June 14, thus leaving Mr. Paton as the only survivor to tell the awful story of those sad and wearisome years of the New Hebrides Mission.

A little later, by the advice of the missionaries at Aneityum, Mr. Paton sailed for Australia to interest the churches there in the work, also to raise funds to purchase a mission ship. Great discouragement met him, at first, which afterwards changed to even greater encouragement. His appeals to the churches of New South Wales met with such success that he continued the work in Victoria. In 1863 Mr. Paton reached Scotland, on the same mission. During this visit home he was married to his second wife, who accompanied him to the New Hebrides, early the next year, reaching Sidney, Australia, Jan. 17, 1865. The new mission ship, "Morning Star," was found already in the harbor when they arrived. Once more Mr. Paton had to make heroic financial efforts in order to clear the ship from the claims of the crew for wages and also to meet other expenses incurred, for which, but for these efforts, the ship would have been sold.

It was decided that Mr. and Mrs. Paton should settle on the small island of Aniwa, seven miles long by two wide, a few miles northeast of Tanna, which now became the centre of the evangelistic labors of Mr. Paton and those associated with him. Discouragements, of course, were met at the first, but owing to the labors of Samoan native workers who entered this island in 1840, some preparation had been made, so that from the beginning the Gospel was more favorably received. From the beginning of the work of the Holy Spirit in Aniwa three facts were prominent in the lives of those who gave themselves to Christ: (1) Family prayers; (2) grace before meals; (3) the keeping of the Lord's day. Mr. Paton well questioned whether, judged by these proofs, many Christian homes in Great Britain and America were not still heathen. Oct. 24, 1869, was a day long to be remembered in Aniwa, for on this day the first communion was held, at which the old war chief, Namekie, once cannibal and murderer, with eleven others, knelt before the table of the Lord.

Disaster came to the mission on Jan. 6, 1873, in the wreck and total loss of the "Day Star." Once more Dr. Paton had to undertake the raising of funds for the purchase of the second "Day Spring," in which, with the \$2,000 insurance money, he was successful. A second visit was made to England, Scotland,

and Ireland, 1884-1885, that the people might know how wonderfully God had wrought, converts being counted by the hundred, among them the once famous chiefs Namekie, Naswai, Nerwa, Munga, Ruwawa and Nasi who, with many more, now were bold in Christ to declare the good news of salvation in Christ. With these also stood the queens by birth and by grace, Kama and Litsi, witnesses and missionaries. During this trip effort was made to raise \$30,000 for a steam auxiliary ship. Once more Dr. Paton was so successful that he was able to place about \$45,000 in the hands of the committee on his return to Sydney.

During the years which have followed hundreds, even thousands, have given their hearts to Christ. Success has followed the labors of the workers on every island where they have been able to labor. Heroic have been the sacrifices and labors of the native converts; many among them winning the martyr's crown. At the Ecumenical Council held in New York in 1900 Dr. Paton reported 3,000 native converts, the Word of God translated into twenty-two languages unknown to the world when he first entered the field, at which date cannibalism was universal, the natives were without the least civilization, without clothing, without written language, sunken so low in the depths of everything which makes man vile, and considered to be outside the pale of possible redemption.—The Missionary Helper.

THE CHINA OF TO-DAY.

A UNIVERSAL desire for change has taken hold of China. She has registered more changes in the last two years than the past two thousand years could show. The most important have been along the line of education. The ancient examination system has gone to its long rest. From this time no one can pass an examination or receive a degree who has not taken the required course in "Western learning." Consequently there is great demand for schools, and new institutions on modern lines have sprung up all over the empire. A course of study carrying the pupil from the primary department to the finished college graduate has been issued with government seal of authority. There is an unlimited demand for competent native teachers at large salaries. They are hard to get at double the price formerly paid, and many educated in mission schools are receiving from twenty-five to fifty dollars a month teaching for the gov-