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THIS IS THE VICTORY



EVEN OUR FAITH.



W. B. CHURCH
ARCHIVES

Missionary Leaflet.

Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, Canada.

VOL. VII.

TORONTO, MAY, 1891.

No. 5.

SUBJECTS FOR PRAYER.

MAY.

For the Indian work, the schools and homes, teachers, helpers and children, that those taught may become good and useful citizens.

For the Methodist Orphanage, Newfoundland.

SUGGESTED SCRIPTURE READING TO BE USED AT MONTHLY MEETINGS OF AUXILIARIES:

Micah iv. 1-7; Ezek. xxxiii. 1-18; Matt. xxv. 40.

JAPAN WORK.

From Miss Morgan.

SHIZUOKA, Jan. 14, 1891.

Since writing to you in the fall nothing special has happened, but the atmosphere of peace that has surrounded us has been wholesome to both pupils and teachers. I can truly say, "The Lord has been my helper," and just in proportion as I have trusted Him, so has He blessed me and given me peace.

We have not had our windows fixed yet; it was well on in December before your answer came from home, and it was

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just after we had had a terrible typhoon, when the rain entered every window in the building. I sent for a carpenter, and found that he could do all the outside windows for yen forty-five. The \$50 allowed would more than cover it, but I did not think it would be wise to give that money out and out, and so we have waited. We must get our own done before the heavy spring rains, and I am hoping they will make such an impression on the owner that, for the sake of preserving his building, he will fix the others.

We all feel that our school has attained a good standing in the eyes of the public, and has been the means of drawing us nearer to these people. After three years' work in this land, I am not given to rhapsodize over a little praise, yet I feel that the words of admiration spoken to our girls the night of the Christmas-tree were not only well merited, but honest; while, to the teachers, the pleasure of every person that night seemed like heaven's benediction on our labors during the past year.

The success of the Shidzuoka Jo Gakko was on every one's lips. Christ's kingdom is advancing. There was one thing in your letter that particularly struck a responsive chord in my heart, it was this: "That the shareholders might be brought to accept Christ, or; at least, to see the need of a Christian education for their daughters." I have thought so much about the shareholders lately, and my special prayer has been that God would help me to live Christ in everything I did, for in this way only can we teach Him to those we only occasionally meet.

Feb. 25 — A new matron comes to-morrow who is a fine earnest Christian. She will be an influence for good among our girls, I am sure. So you see before we lose one Christian helper, we are to get another. We are constantly hearing encouraging little remarks, which give us hope that there are brighter and more prosperous days ahead for our school.

You will be glad to hear that we have the shutters on our own windows, and have already felt the comfort of being protected from wind and rain. It was quite an experience following the carpenter round to see that the work was done properly. Mr. Tekiguchi (the President) was quite delighted with the improvement. We had almost enough money left to put shutters on all the outside windows, but we did not think it wise to give them that much help just now.

From Miss Lund.

TOKYO, Feb. 11, 1891.

Over in Negishi, where Mrs. Toyama (who also works at Shitaya) and Mrs. Kubo work, there has been gathered, in little more than a year, a membership of ten Christians; most of them have been led to Christ largely through the teachings of these two. Last Sabbath two women were baptized. There is besides a flourishing Sunday-school. Mrs. Hiyama now works two days a week in Hongo, and has a new recruit—an elderly woman—to help her in Ushigome. I feel sure it will do her good, and the work too. She has some very interesting inquirers just now.

Miss Preston in Kofu, and Miss Hargrave in Shizuoka, both give very interesting and encouraging accounts of their work.

Miss Cunningham, in Kanazawa, has been obliged to give up almost all woman's work on account of the snow and slush, and it must be a trial to her faith.

INDIAN WORK.

From Miss Ross.

PORT SIMPSON, B. C., January 19, 1891.

Our four boys left in October for the Boys' Home. We saw that their clothes were in order, thoroughly mended, and in all cases what were necessary for winter. We made a new suit for each boy, but as the cloth took a long time to come, and other work kept interfering—work that had to be done—I did not get them finished till the week after Christmas, so they will make good suits for all summer and fall. Our Home seemed so quiet after they left, but we have just taken in four girls this afternoon (20th) and two yesterday, so it is not so quiet now. One girl I am so glad to get in the Home; her face has been in my mind for some time. She was so very thin and had such a poor starved face, with large pathetic eyes. I only saw her in Sunday-school, and when she came in to-day I was so glad, for we can do her good in every way. Her name is Maggie Bryant, age eleven.

Our girls were very happy because of Christmas; by Wednesday night they had all the washing, ironing, and mend-

ing done, and the house nicely cleaned before we began to dress the tree, at 7 p.m. They were such good girls, and worked so willingly without being told to do it. Christmas-day was mild, clear and bright—temperature about 50°, and we only about fifteen miles from Alaska.

Service did not begin till about 12.15 p.m. After dinner, Mr. and Mrs. Crosby, Gertie and Harold, Dr. and Mrs. Bolton, and the six boys from the Home came to help make merry with us. Our small girls sang a very pretty motion song, called "The Farmer," that Miss Hart had taught them. The big girls sang a Christmas anthem, taking the different parts so well. Then standing in a semicircle, all taking part, they recited "The Babe of Bethlehem." It made quite a nice little entertainment, and the children did great credit to Miss Hart's teaching. It would be so easy to teach white children to do anything of the sort, but the Indian children are so very shy, it is hard to make them speak out loud. All had something off the tree. I have charge of the clothing and sewing-room, so, of course, had a great deal to do with the Christmas gifts; sometimes it was rather puzzling, with our very limited resources, to know what to let them make one for another. Each knitted a pair of mitts and cuffs and we dyed them—at least, Miss Hart did—and those made very nice, useful presents. We all had a very happy time, and I am sure the children will remember the good time they had in the Home.

I am so sorry a teacher for the village school cannot be got—it is a large, rough school. Our Sunday-school numbers about 130, and the day-school perhaps not quite so large—but it takes a man to manage it. There has been no teacher since Mr. Walker left last year. Miss Hart and Mr. and Mrs. Crosby kept it till they could not bear the strain any longer. Dr. Boulton took it for a time, but as he had about thirty patients a day, and was up night and day, he had to drop being school teacher at Christmas. Dr. Bolton is Justice of the Peace also, so, what with sick people, judging evil-doers, and teaching school, he really had too much to look after. Now two Indians are keeping it open, so Miss Hart takes the big girls, and I the small children, and we have school every afternoon in the Home. Of course, it is very close, confining work, but it is a pity not to teach them when they will learn.

They are looking forward with great pleasure to the new

Home. What some of them think it will be it is hard to make out, but they are all glad. I expect you have seen the plans. I trust you will be pleased with them, and that we shall be able to have it built this year.

If you could only see the difference between our girls and the six new ones—brighter, more intelligent, and happier altogether, clean and well cared for. At prayers to-night the difference was so very marked. We have twenty-two now, but then fifty. How many more poor children will be better, body and soul, for our beautiful new Home, and our influence must reach much farther.

March 4th.—It is so very true, workers wanted, and cannot be found; places crying for help, and none to send to them. "No money," the cry. It seems as if the Christians of to-day cared more for the world than the Master's work. What we want is prayer, much prayer, not only for a revival, but for consecrated purses and lives. Of course, we, in our busy Home work, do not see so much of the need as if we were evangelistic workers, but what we do see makes our hearts sad and heavy. Still we are praying for help, and it will surely come.

I had to take Amy, one of our new girls, to her home yesterday to get a new pair of boots. In a small room, a stove in the centre, was a woman sitting on the floor with a baby rolled up like a mummy in her arms and two other little ones by her. There was a young man in a chair who looked very far gone in consumption, and leaning against the wall was a young girl sitting on a mat upon the floor, who looked worse than the man. I spoke to the doctor about them; he is doing all that can be done, but it was so sad to see them in such dirt, and wanting everything that could help to brighten their closing days. I spoke a few words to them, and made the girl smile, but that was all I could do.

CHINESE WORK.

From Miss Leake.

VICTORIA, B.C., Jan. 3rd, 1891.

In reference to finances, you will see by my report that we have not quite come to the end of last quarter's receipts, and,

as far as I now know, we will not need an additional allowance. The family that we have taken in have not, and are not likely to add very much to the ordinary expense. Rice is the principal diet, and so far that has been given by Hall, & Ross Co., Montreal, who have their rice mills here. Then the Chinese food has been largely supplied by themselves and their friends. The two elder daughters expect to be married in February or March. The mother then, so she says, intends going to China with two of her children, leaving only the youngest with us in the Home. I have, therefore, not found it necessary to add to the expenses in much clothing or bedding.

This family needed protection, as far as we can find out, and we were glad to take them in, in hopes that they may find the way of life, and for the hold we are likely to retain upon the two married women and their husbands in the future. Then we would have taken them all in for the sake of securing a hold upon the little one. The older girls of this family understand a good deal of broken English, but are very untrained, especially in habits of cleanliness or neatness.

I do not think any religious or moral considerations brought them to the Home; they were in trouble and went to Mr. Gardiner for assistance, and the Home was their last resort. But we are hopeful that they will find more than they sought.

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PRAYER CARD LEAFLET.

JUNE.

SCRIPTURE READING.—Rom. xi. 1-12, 25-33,

For the Conversion of the Jews.

THE DEBT WE OWE THE JEWS.

We have only to let our minds revert to their great and glorious past, and look out into their still more great and glorious future, to see *how much* we owe the Jews. To them, thousands of years ago, was given the whole revelation which God gave to man; all the promises of God were entrusted to their care; the covenants which God enacted with man, were enacted with them; the moral law was placed in their hands, twice written by the finger of a covenant-keeping God.

All the rites and ceremonies instituted at Horeb, which were only types of greater things to follow, were all given to the Jews.

Among them was found the wisest of men, and the sweet singer of Israel; the wisdom of the one permeating all Christianity today, the poems of the other sounding in clarion notes over the hill-tops of time.

The prophets were Jews; the four evangelists were Jews; the twelve disciples were Jews; Paul the first missionary to the Gentiles was a Jew, as also were the seventy disciples sent forth by our divine Lord, and the 3,000 converted at Pentecost.

Then, when persecution arose in Jerusalem, who carried the glad tidings of a Saviour—born, crucified, risen, exalted—through Judea, Samaria, Galilee, Corinth, Rome, Asia Minor, Antioch, and the regions beyond? Even distant Africa received the blessing through the Chamberlain of Queen Candace, through Philip the Jew. And He who wept over Jerusalem—He whose tears as well as blood fell on this earth, He whom all angels praise, He, the Lion of the tribe of Judah, the Rose of Sharon, the Lily of the Valley, our Elder Brother, Prophet, Priest, and King, who has ascended on high—He, as regards His human nature, was a Jew.

We too often forget what we owe the Jewish race, and think only of their guilt in the rejection of the Saviour. Alas! alas! too many so-called Christians crucify their Lord afresh, and put Him to an open shame.

To-day the Jews are despised, scattered, forsaken, without a king; without their land, but God's word cannot be broken, they shall yet be gathered from all places of their dispersion, and brought to their own land. Isa. xi. 11; xxii. 12, 13; xliii. 5, 6; xlix. 11, 12; lx. 4. Jer. iii. 18; vi. 14, 15; xxiii. 3; xxxi. 7-10; xxxii. 37; Zec. viii. 7, 8; x. 8, 9, 10.

If we had space we could show from God's Word the glorious destiny that is in store for this grand people. They shall be very glorious and a blessing to the whole earth. See Isa. xix. 21, 25; lxi. 9; Jer. xxxiii. 9; Ezek. xxxiv. 26; Zeph. iii. 19; Zech. viii. 13; xii. 8; Rom. xi. 15.

"The conversion of the whole world to Christ, the coronation of the King of Zion as King of Nations can be effected only by a Jew." (Rev. Dr. A. W. Miller.) "Pray for the Peace of Jerusalem, they SHALL PROSPER that love thee."

ELIZABETH Y. SAMS, *Sec. Prayer Circle for Israel.*

For the Success of the Wesleyan and McAll Missions in France.

MRS. GIBSON'S REPORT ON THE WORK IN PARIS.

We are a mere handful of workers here in Paris, and are all of us engaged from morning to night the seven days of the week. Most of our helpers are "ignorant and unlearned" men and women but "having been with Jesus" they have learned the secret of power, and are just such agents as He can best use. Consequently, He opens doors before them everywhere—in trains, in trams, and notably at the doors of our halls while the services are going on, and in the quiet after meetings, when we get into close personal dealing with such as have stayed behind.

Our converts *live* well. Many of them have the old Huguenot spirit of endurance, and stand not only open persecution but the harassing pin-pricks of domestic taunts and ridiculings. And they *die* well. One of our members has just gone to heaven from the hospital proclaiming to all her fellow-suffers her joyful faith in Christ as the only Mediator, while the priest stood by cursing her and telling her she was "damned" and going to hell! Two young men, also, saved at the eleventh hour through the visits of another of our converts, a poor working man and a bigoted Romanist up to last November, have lately died exulting in Christ, though pursued to the end by the indignant threats of the priests. Our youngest daughter has remained behind in Philadelphia to study the Kindergarten system. She hoped shortly to establish that system in our French halls, and by securing the little children to get at the parents. We shall then need some young ladies to work under her direction and to help in the visits. They must have a knowledge of French, and be able to give something towards their support.

MCALL MISSION.

One result of the McAll Mission has been the effect it has had upon French Protestant Christians in the matter of evangelization. It is difficult for us who have been brought up to reckon personal work for the salvation of others as among the first of Christian duties, to understand how far French Christians are from any such notion. It is not long since even, that French pastors felt no such "burden of souls" as our ministers are wont to feel. The reason is not far to seek when we look over their past history. For generations they were positively forbidden, under heavy penalties, to make any attempt at proselytizing. But toleration came with the Republic and at this juncture Dr. McAll went to Paris. His mission was a wonderful object-lesson to the Christian people of France, and especially to the French pastors. Its progress has been very marked in the nineteen years of its existence. There are now forty-six mission halls in Paris and eighty in the provinces. For the benefit of any intending to cross the Atlantic and visit Paris, one of the most central halls of this mission for tourists is Salle Philadelphia, 23 Rue Royal. Meeting every evening, 8.15; Friday at 3.30 p.m. (worker's prayer-meeting), and Sunday at 4.30 p.m.

That we may not lose our interest in our work, during summer vacation.

1 Tim. iv. 13-16; Heb. xiii. 15, 16; 1 Cor. xv. 58; Rev. iii. 7, 8.