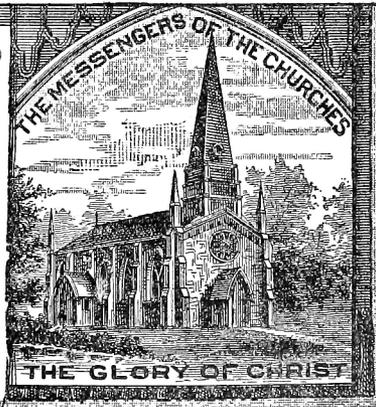




HERALD OF MISSION NEWS

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Nos. 1-12

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NEW YORK

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126 W. 45th Street.

OUR VIEWS OF MISSION WORK.

WHAT WE OWE TO THE MISSION-ARY SPIRIT OF THE CHURCH.

The late Rev. J. H. Wylie, Olathe, Kan.

Ezek. xvi : 3 : "Thus saith the Lord thy God unto Jerusalem; thy birth and thy nativity is of the land of Canaan; thy father was an Amorite and thy mother a Hittite."

This verse describes Israel spiritually. Abraham, chosen of God from Ur of the Chaldees, was their progenitor. But the children of Israel had so long followed in the ways of the Canaanites that the prophet here calls them their children.

Probably the text may be more literally applied to ourselves. Most of us here are descendants of the Scotch or Irish. It is regarded as almost certain by some authorities that the first inhabitants of Ireland were Phœnicians or Canaanites. Ireland was inhabited long before the commencement of the Christian era. The ancient Grecian poets refer to it, calling it "Iernis." Knight, in his history of Ireland, shows that it was inhabited as early as the reign of Solomon. Ancient traditions confirm this view. There is the old story of Partholan, a descendant of Japheth, who lived about three centuries after the deluge, having murdered his own father and mother, fleeing as a refugee down the Mediterranean, boldly steering out into the great ocean, and taking a northerly course to the shore of the beautiful

wooded island. His descendants were at last swept off by a fearful scourge, as a punishment for the sins of their father. This fabled story is enough to show that Ireland has long been inhabited. Other traditions tell us of many migrations made upon Ireland by wandering tribes of people, and the last one made by a people that in many ways resembled the ancient Phœnicians. There is much in the customs, manners, religion and language of the ancient Irish to make us think so. While we detest the bitter infidel spirit manifested by Major-General Furlong in his writings, yet we must recognize the many interesting facts he gives, going to show that the early inhabitants of Ireland, both in character and religion, resembled the Phœnicians.

In some ways we have no reason to be ashamed of our Phœnician ancestry. Materially they were a great people. Their commerce was the most extensive in the world. They trafficked with all nations. Their great ships, decked with gold, their anchors made of silver, were the masters of many seas. Their wealth was enormous. They had the reputation of overturning whole mountains in search of gold and silver. Silver at one time was so plentiful that it lost value to them. They were skillful in many arts. Their architecture was as magnificent as that of Egypt. It dazzled and overwhelmed the spies of Israel, who had been the slaves of the

asked me if this doctrine was in harmony with the teaching of the New Testament? I told them that, as I am a servant of the Gospel, I was under obligations to spare no pains to make its teaching plain to them, and instruct them so thoroughly in it that they would not be weak and despised when confronted by its adversaries. So an opportunity was afforded me of discussing the Gospel before them; and I have taught many gatherings in my own house, in the house of him who had been teaching the heresy, and in other houses, making plain to them from the teachings of the two Testaments that the Messiah was the Son of David, and the only Mediator and Intercessor.

All who heard were pleased, and accepted my statement; and some of them have come often since to my house to prayer-meeting seeking light from the Gospel; while others come, not openly, but, like Nicodemus, by night.

I feel deeply grateful that God has led our Church to open this center in Tarsus, and sent me to testify of His Son, and to teach His Gospel. I am striving to plant and to water, but mindful ever that all good results are from God, who alone can cause the seed to grow and give the increase.

Help me in your prayers.

NICOLA DABBAK.

CACHE CREEK MISSION.

Almost every Sabbath morning finds us on the road to some of the camps. Usually there are enough go to carry the singing with considerable vigor, for that seems to call in any stragglers around the camps, and adds interest for all. On nearing the camps we stop and eat a lunch, and reach

the camp and begin service about 1 p. m. They are very ready to do what we wish, and we try to conduct the service with as much decorum as possible; but at times the proprieties are sadly strained. They sit on beds, on boxes, on quilts on the ground, or floor, and any point that is not understood, or any remarks that arise, come in right along in the discourse; then frequently the interpreter fails altogether on some word or sentence, and then there is a parley until the thought is understood, and then matters proceed again.

Often at the close there is a reply by the chief of the camp, who agrees with all I have said, and wishes to hear a great deal more of the same kind; he looks on you as his brother and wishes to walk along the straight road with you, etc. How much of this is true and how much is politeness I am not able to say. We take occasion to say something about when we are to come back, and they usually say in two weeks. To-day a woman rode thirteen miles to ask me to go to their camp on next Sabbath and preach, and we promised to go. One man said when I prayed to God to carry his heart along, and another asked me to pray for him; and others sometimes say things that make us think they are at least thinking seriously about what we say.

I remain yours, for spread of the truth,

W. W. CARITHERS.

Fort Sill, I. T., April 21st, 1891.

LETTER FOR THE GIRLS.

The little girls who read your paper will be glad to know how the Indian girls are learning to sew.

When the little girls first began we tried to have them make quilt patches. Many