



Jan-Dec. 1910

LIBRARY OF THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

PRINCETON, N. J.

Division.....I.....

Section.....1.....

VOL. III.

JANUARY, 1890.

No. 1.

✓
BRAZILIAN
MISSIONS.

A
MONTHLY BULLETIN
OF
MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

EDITED IN
SAO PAULO, BRAZIL,
AND PUBLISHED IN
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Entered at the Post-office at Brooklyn, N. Y., as second-class matter.

A Tonic

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Prepared under the direction of Prof. E. N. HORSFORD.

This preparation is recommended by Physicians as a most excellent and agreeable tonic and appetizer. It nourishes and invigorates the tired brain and body, imparts renewed energy and vitality, and enlivens the functions.

Dr. P. W. Thomas, Grand Rapids, Mich., says:

"One of the best of tonics. It gives vigor, strength, and quiet sleep."

Dr. H. K. Clarke, Geneva, N. Y., says:

"It has proved of great value for its tonic and revivifying influence."

Dr. R. Williams, LeRoy, N. Y., says:

"A good general tonic, and worthy of trial."

Dr. J. H. Stedman, West Brattleboro, Vt., says:

"Best tonic I ever used."

Descriptive pamphlet free on application to

Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

Beware of Substitutes and Imitations.

CAUTION.—Be sure the word "Horsford's" is printed on the label.

All others are spurious. Never sold in bulk.

Brazilian Missions.

VOL. III.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., JANUARY, 1890.

No. 1.

—IT has been decided to continue BRAZILIAN MISSIONS without change of form or price. It is hardly necessary to mention the alternative plans which have been proposed, since they have not been adopted. We may say, however, that in retaining the present subscription price we have been largely influenced by the number of renewals and of new subscriptions which have already been received. As we have said more than once, we do not aim to make this magazine pecuniarily profitable, but we would like to make it self-supporting. We are happy to say that that point has nearly been reached. If our readers, who have found the bulletin interesting and profitable to themselves, will commend it to their friends and assist in extending its circulation, we will be greatly obliged.

—NEVER before have American newspapers given so much space to Brazilian affairs as during the past month. New York dailies have given entire pages to letters of special correspondents detailing the events of the revolution, and describing the geography, the social and political condition, and the resources of the new Republic. Some of the writers have not been slow to recognize as among the causes which led to the overthrow of the Empire a general dread of the religious bigotry and

intolerance of the Princess, who, as daughter of the aged Emperor, was heir expectant to the throne. One expression of this opinion we quote from an editorial of the *New York Times*:

“In Brazil, also, as in some other countries, the long arm and the cunning hand of Rome count for much. If the law of a country has ever sentenced a Bishop to the common prison for promulgating the Papal purposes, as was done with the Bishop of Olinda, that country must become the sphere of a permanent conflict until the law is repealed or the authority of the Church is lost. Upon these and similar issues the strong men of Brazil were sure that they would not find in Pedro’s successors the good-will and help they had found in him, and therefore they have done an unusual thing—freed themselves from menaced evil by a forehanded and precautionary revolution.”

—*A subscriber in Wilmington, Del., remits a year’s subscription, but due credit cannot be given as no name was enclosed.*

—REV. H. C. TUCKER, agent of the American Bible Society, is making an extended tour of the upper coast and the lower Amazon, meeting with encouraging success everywhere.

—NOTWITHSTANDING disquieting reports which have been cabled to New York, chiefly by way of Lisbon, the stability of the new Brazilian

Republic seems to be assured. Leading statesmen of all shades of politics, including many Conservatives who have held office under Dom Pedro, have declared that the restoration of the monarchy is impossible, that the provisional Government must be loyally sustained, and that as soon as possible a permanent Constitution should be framed.

—A PRIVATE letter from Rev. G. W. Butler, of Maranhao contains the only notice of bloodshed which we have seen as resulting from the recent revolution. He writes as follows November 20:

“On Sunday night last our worship was broken up from the excessive noise in the streets, though no disturbance to us was intended. Later in the evening around the office of Dr. Duarte’s paper the *Globo*, the soldiers had to disperse an attacking mob of blacks with bullets. They wounded about thirty, and killed outright some five men. Since then all has been quiet. I pray that the Lord may use this revolution for the glory of His name and the spread of the gospel, and that in the necessary revision of the laws the priests may not be raised again to power.”

—REV. J. B. KOLB still tarries in the South. The long and exhausting illness of his little baby robbed him of the complete rest he sought, so that he will extend his visit to the end of the year. Meanwhile, rest for him is not sitting still, but a change of scene and work. He could not sit idly on the edge of the whitened harvest, but took up the important work of visiting the scattered flocks on the outskirts of the province. Sorocaba was the first stopping-place—thence to Tatuhy, Guarahy, Rio

Feio, Itapetininga, and perhaps Faxina; thence across the country to Botucatu, Rio Novo, Santa Cruz, Lençois, etc. Again across the country to Rev. Mr. Howell’s field.

He will make some stay with Mr. Howell, and see the “Park College” of Brazil (in embryo), then back to Sao Paulo.

The first day after leaving Tatuhy he was caught in a severe storm, and wet through and through, person and baggage, and passed the night with a believer, one of the little ones, in a mud hut in company with dogs, goats, and other domestic animals. The next day he continued his journey, accompanied by the Elder of the Faxina Church, Sr. Moura.

THE DANGER OF THE NEW REPUBLIC.

So far, in all that has emanated from the provisional Government, there has been no word or line that recognizes the existence of God. The leading spirit is known as a *positivist*, and in many things the leaders are copying the phraseology of the French Revolution. Happily in most matters of government they seem to be following our own United States.

The prayers of Christian people are needed that this new American republic be not a godless one. Far better the abominations of Rome than the soul-killing theories of Voltaire.

For many years the large cities have been drifting away from Rome, and, be it said in humiliation and sorrow, the pure gospel of Christ has not reached them, and they have

STATISTICS OF PERNAMBUCO PRESBYTERY.

NAMES OF CHURCHES.	MINISTERS.	Members.		Elders.	Deacons.	Candidates for Ministry.	Sabbath-School.		CONTRIBUTIONS.					
		Adults.	Children.				Instructors.	Scholars.	Worship and Charities.	Sustentation Fund.	Presbytery.	Synod.	Church Building.	Total of Each Church.
1. Recife (Pernambuco)	J. R. Smith and W. C. Porter.	59	35	2	1	1	4	30	\$121	\$77	\$19	\$6	\$56	\$279
2. Goyanna (Co)		37	33	1	1	1			114	43	5			162
3. Fortaleza (Ceará)	De Lacey Wardlaw.	48	40		1		3	30	69	12	11			92
4. Parahyba	B. Araujo Cesar.	22	6	1	1		1	20	72	13	8			93
5. Mossoró		23	13											
6. S. Luiz (Maranhão)	Geo. W. Butler, M. D.	36	16				4	40	120	348				464
7. Pao de Assucar	Juventino Marinho.	18	19						77	53	10	8		148
8. Mació	José Primenio.	10	2				1	12	9	8	5	3	10	35
9. Monte Alegre	J. B. Lima.	26	14						4	2	2	1		9
		279	178	4	4	2	13	132	\$586	\$556	\$60	\$18	\$66	\$1286

Parahyba do Norte,
September, 1889.

Jose F. Primenio da Silva,
Stated Clerk.



MAP OF THE PROVINCE OF SAO PAULO.

The Churches are indicated by black dots on the map. The numbers attached to some of these dots indicate the order of their organization, as follows: 2, Sao Paulo; 3, Brotas; 4, Lorena; 5, Sorocaba; 8, Rio Novo; 9, Rio Claro; 12, Dous Corregos; 13, Cruzeiro; 14, San Carlos de Pinhal; 18, Faxina; 19, Araraquara; 20, Lençoes; 21, Ubaituba; 24, Guaraby; 29, Pirassununga; 30, Itapetininga; 31, Botucatu; 33, Tatuhy; 35, Santa Cruz. The Churches of Campinas, Penha, Mogy Merim, Amparo, and others indicated by dots, not numbered, were organized by the missionaries of the Southern Presbyterian Church, which now, together with the others, form part of the Synod of Brazil.

fallen into all forms of unbelief—many of them into complete indifferentism. The hope of the Republic lies in the strong interior, where the people still hold to *some* belief. The cankering, festering life of unrestrained immorality in the large cities has killed religious sentiments.

A reaction from this must come, or the nation is lost.



A VISITOR'S IMPRESSIONS OF THE SAO PAULO SCHOOL.

BY REV. J. B. KOLB.

PERHAPS some of the readers of BRAZILIAN MISSIONS have at some time contributed or are on the eve of contributing towards the educational work done at the *Collegio Americano* of Sao Paulo. The writer may not be a fair judge, but has had the run of the school for some days, and in this time has had an opportunity to inform himself as to the practical workings of this very important enterprise. Important in two senses of the word: here are gathered upwards of 390 youths of both sexes, who are being faithfully instructed, from the kindergarten up, in the great fundamental truths of Christianity. Bible and Catechisms are regularly studied, and although many of the boys and girls are from Roman Catholic homes, this will not hinder them from having ground into them the truths of the gospel. Is not this a splendid missionary effort? The well-known dictum of the Jesuits, "Give us the children until eight or nine years of age, and you may have them afterwards," holds as good on our side of the line as on theirs. Dear

friends of the cause, let the hands of the faithful toilers in this school be strengthened, and their sphere enlarged.

A leading priest of the city has expressed his opinion. Let us see what it is: He says to his friends, "Yes, you have allowed the Protestants to settle down here, and they have by this time built so strong a fortress that they are practically invincible, and will become stronger and stronger, and finally will be the conquerors." The oppressed will educate the children of their oppressors. In another sense this work is important. It will establish a norm, a standard of education. A graduate or person who has taught in the school has no difficulty in obtaining a position. Were you to go from room to room and see what is being done under the enthusiastic direction of the director, Dr. Lane, and his efficient corps of teachers, who by the way have nearly all been trained in the school, you would be more than satisfied that your investment was a paying one. Dr. Lane tells me that he could have a thousand under instruction as well as the number he has; but, dear friends, he lacks the means to provide the increased accommodations. The school, as it is now managed, is not a money-making concern, and from the nature of the case cannot be, since many of the pupils are poor and cannot pay high rates. These pupils come from amongst the members of the church, and should have the advantages of the school, especially since they are to be the men and women of to-morrow.

A leading Brazilian said to a priest, "You may say what you will about

your Church, your seminary, your normal school, or about Protestants, but, after all is said and done, there is but *one school* in Sao Paulo—the American College.” Another reason, coupled with the first, why this school is a paying investment: It is not only an efficient means of evangelization, but has gained for itself a proud position. Upon this basis there is ample room to build still greater things. What is needed to give the school a still greater efficiency is the establishment of a first-class college, such as has been established at Beirut, on the Bosphorus, and the one now being established in China. Are there not among the readers of this journal some who are waiting for such a splendid opportunity to invest a part of their riches or savings in an enterprise of this sort? I have proposed two things: one is to enlarge the working space of the school as it now exists; the second, the establishment of a high-grade Christian college, to which the school may be attached as a Preparatory Department. And why, you may ask, do you wish to invest so largely in Sao Paulo? Simply because it is *the* place in which to do it. Sao Paulo is the banner city of the Empire, and in any movement must be the leading factor. There is located here a flourishing law school, which attracts young men from all parts of the Empire, besides a large Roman Catholic seminary, and other schools; all of which go to make Sao Paulo an educational centre of much importance. Is there not a sufficient reason why we should maintain what we have already begun, and go on to establish a college? When Brazil will have

come up to the measure of its possibilities, among the factors will certainly appear the school and college of Sao Paulo. May the Holy Spirit bless and move the hearts of the friends of Brazilian missions to do large things!

◆◆◆

THE MISSION OF NORTHERN BRAZIL.

BY REV. DE LACEY WARDLAW.

THE territory of the Mission of North Brazil has been considered as all of Brazil north of the river San Francisco. The territory actually occupied consists of seven provinces, but in one we have not any organization. The writer is supposed to evangelize two provinces with 1,200,000 people. He is the only minister. One small church in each, and yet when the writer's generation is gone, all of these people will be dead!

The presbytery of Pernambuco has now eight ordained ministers. Five of them have been prepared by the Rev. J. Rockwell Smith, and were ordained on the ground.

One of the ministers recently ordained is Mr. W. C. Porter, who went to Brazil when a boy. He first united with the church at Campinas in the province of Sao Paulo. In 1884 he was appointed a lay member of the mission of North Brazil. He was an elder in the Pernambuco Church and has always been a faithful worker.

This presbytery has two candidates for the ministry and nine churches: besides the churches, there are a number of congregations scattered in the bounds of the presbytery.

In one of the towns in the limits of this presbytery there is a congregation that has existed for more than three years and has never seen a minister of the gospel. Appeal after appeal has been sent for a minister to receive them into the Church.

—The Southern Presbyterian Committee has appointed Miss Sallie Chambers, of Lexington, Missouri, a missionary to Ceará, Brazil. She will take charge of the little school started by Dona Maria Farias and Mrs. Wardlaw, which it is hoped will be a training-school for teachers, who will open schools similar to that of Dona Maria in the other rapidly increasing congregations. The church of Independence, Mo., will support Miss Chambers. May this church have many imitators.

The Southern committee are ready to appoint two ordained missionaries to its North Brazil missions. It has been difficult to find men for this field, because the attention of the young men, of late years, has been turned toward the East by the new secretary, who was once a missionary to the Chinese.

Rev. De Lacey Wardlaw of Shelbyville, Tenn., will be glad to correspond with any one desiring to enter this field.

—In 1887 the writer visited Natal, the capital of the province of Rio Grande do Norte. He was accompanied by the Rev. Belmiro C. d'Araujo. A gospel sermon had never been preached there. We preached ten times; in the theatre a thousand persons were said to have been present. On leaving we were urged to return. An influential man with a

Doctor's degree from the University, said, "You must come back; these people are naturally religious; they have lost their faith and are thirsty for the gospel." Think of that, young men, a thousand people thirsty for the gospel! We have not been back, for it is a physical impossibility for the men we have to follow up this great work. Neither will we be able to send either of the two men the Southern Committee has consented to allow us to this place. We really need six men in this field, then we can put one man at Natal.

We will lose one of our experienced missionaries, the Rev. Rockwell Smith, who founded this mission, organized six of our nine churches, and taught all five of the young men who have been ordained by the presbytery and mission of Pernambuco. Mr. Smith was elected one of the theological professors by the Synod of Brazil. The Synod appointed a Board of Directors to establish a seminary about Rio de Janeiro. The directors will select a location convenient to the city and yet removed from danger to the health of the students and professors. The Southern committee are willing to grant the salary of the professors and appropriate the sum asked by the other missions which she has in Brazil, but is waiting until the Northern Board will do the same. It is hoped this Board will grant the request of her mission in Brazil, which was made last year and repeated this.

I am told that the Northern Board is not satisfied with the location the Synod has selected, but after much deliberation Rio was selected by the Synod as the best location. As this

will be an experiment, the Synod can change if on trial it does not suit. This will be easy, for we have no investments in real estate or buildings.

THE FARM SCHOOL AT JAHU.

BY REV. J. BEATTY HOWILL.

(Concluded.)

THE idea of an industrial school has been in my mind ever since the first years of my residence in Brazil. In fact, I made an attempt in this direction as early as 1875-6, receiving into my house a half a dozen boys (one of whom was ordained by the Presbytery at its meeting last month), boarding them at my own expense, while endeavoring to have them aid in their own support by bottoming chairs, &c. I soon found that the money return from a kind of work in which they came into competition with low paid and unskilled labor was so insignificant as to be practically of no account. I then thought of having them taught carpentering, but soon became convinced that the expense involved in hiring a competent person to teach them, cost of materials, and other incidentals, would more than counterbalance any possible income from the sale of their work.

I finally came to the conclusion that farm work was the best form of industrial effort, as it is quite possible here in Brazil to raise all that goes on the table, including tea, coffee, and sugar, and all work done would tend directly to meet the chief item of expense, the board; and there was the hope that, by availing ourselves of improved methods of agriculture and

modern agricultural implements, the quantity of each article raising might equal, and in time exceed, the demand. During the years 1882-3 I endeavored to make a practical application of my ideas, but was prevented by causes which it is unnecessary to specify here. Upon my return from the United States in 1884 I determined to make the establishment of such a school my chief work. As my request to the Board for aid in starting a farm-school had been negatived, I resolved to go ahead at my own expense.

My first attempt was made at a point twenty miles from Brotas, where we have a large Protestant farming community of about 100 church members. I purchased land and commenced building, but it soon became evident that the distance from a railroad station was an insuperable obstacle to the success of a school at the point.

Just at this time I had the offer of another place in my field—also in the midst of a large Protestant community, only five miles from town—on which was a large plantation house which would answer very well to commence the school in, while the surrounding soil was much better than that of the first place, being of the very first quality. I accordingly purchased the place and moved there with my family in September, 1887. During the first year twelve boys matriculated in the boarding department. We commenced the present year with ten students in the house; two have left, one on account of sickness, another to accompany his parents to the United States. Two others, however, immediately stepped in to take their places, and I

have other applications for the first vacancies.

Of the present students, one is twenty-five years old, five are between sixteen and nineteen, and four are under fifteen. Three of these are professedly studying for the ministry, and I have hopes that some of the others will feel called to dedicate themselves to this most important of all works. No pledge of any kind is required when the young men enter upon their studies, and we aim to teach all that is necessary to enter upon any course of professional study.

The young men work five hours a day in the fields, from half-past six to twelve, taking out half an hour for breakfast. They have three hours' instruction during the afternoon, and two hours of study at night. In return for their work they receive board, tuition, books, and washing free. The parents are thus at no expense except for the clothes their sons wear, and even this item I hope the young men will be able to meet by working full time during vacations.

The advantages of such a school are many and obvious. Laboring for their own support nourishes a healthy spirit of independence, while removing the motive for the hypocrisy which has sometimes led young men, thirsting for an education, to pledge themselves to a theological course. Dressing in plain homespun clothes, and engaging daily in homely toil, there is little danger of the development of that exceeding uppishness so painfully noticeable in some city-bred students; while the regular outdoor exercise inevitably builds up strong, healthy frames capable of enduring the hard work which falls to

the lot of the frontier missionary. No doubt two or three years among more refined and elevating surroundings would be desirable, but nearly all will have an opportunity of getting this while pursuing their professional studies.

In addition to the boarders, there are in the high school six young men, sons of believers living in the neighborhood, and two married men who are preparing themselves as Bible readers, making in all eighteen in the high-school, of whom sixteen are receiving an education while supporting themselves, or rather, being no expense to the mission for their support. There are also thirty children in the primary school, from the neighboring Presbyterian families. Several of these will have finished their primary studies by the end of the year and be ready to enter the higher school. As the school continues, there will always be classes thus coming up from the primary and following the higher studies while living at their own homes.

As this article is already so long I must leave an account of the course of studies and the financial results of the experiment for some future occasion.

Brazilian Missions.

A monthly bulletin, containing the latest reports of missionary work in Brazil, is published at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Terms, 25 cents per annum, payable in advance. Outside the United States and Canada, 37 cents, or 18 pence.

Small amounts may be remitted in U. S. postage stamps.

Address all editorial and business correspondence to Rev. Donald McLaren, D. D., 372 Lewis Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Scott's EMULSION



OF Pure
Cod-Liver Oil
AND
HYPOPHOSPHITES.

ALMOST AS PALATABLE
AS MILK.

The oil is so disguised that
the most delicate stomach
can take it without the
slightest repugnance.

REMARKABLE AS A
FLESH PRODUCER

PERSONS GAIN RAPIDLY WHILE TAKING IT.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Is acknowledged by numerous Physicians in the United States and many foreign countries to be the FINEST and BEST preparation of its class

**FOR THE RELIEF OF, AND IN MOST CASES A CURE FOR
CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, GENERAL DEBILITY, WASTING DISEASES
OF CHILDREN AND CHRONIC COUGHS.**

For Sale by all Druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, New York.

THE GREAT COUGH REMEDY.

WONDERFULLY

REMEDIAL

IN ALL

CASES

WHERE THE

ORGANS

RESPIRATION

ARE

AFFECTED

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.



FOR
COUGHS,
COLDS,
DIFFICULT
Breathing

AND ALL
AFFECTIONS

OF THE

LUNGS

AND

THROAT.

Well Known Throughout the United States and Canada as Having NO EQUAL for the Cure of

Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis,

DIFFICULT BREATHING,
and all Affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and Lungs
LEADING TO CONSUMPTION.

Rapid and permanent cures are effected by using HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR, a pleasant and efficacious remedy, which does not contain anything whatever injurious to the most delicate constitution, yet exerts almost magical power in all affections of the Throat and Lungs, soothing and allaying irritation and inflammation, and strengthening the tissues, thus enabling them to endure the changes of the seasons. Invaluable in the first stages of Croup, before a physician can be had. Beware of inert and worthless imitations similar in name. Ask for HALE'S Honey of Horehound and Tar, and take no substitute.

KEEP IT IN READINESS.

Three sizes—25c. 50c. and \$1; the larger proportionately cheaper.

HALE'S HONEY IS FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. C.N. Crittenton, Propr. New York.

Remember that Hale's Honey of Hoarhound and Tar is one of the-best Remedies for Coughs and Colds in the World.

Gaylord Bros.
Makers
Syracuse N. Y.
PAT. JAN. 21, 1908

Library of the University of Michigan

I-7 v.3
Brazilian Missions

Princeton Theological Seminary-Speer Library



1 1012 00310 1252