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JANUARY, 1895.

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The Falkland Islands Magazine.



CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

CLERGY.—Rev. Lowther E. Brandon M. A. Dean and Colonial Chaplain.

Rev. E. C. Aspinall, Assistant Minister.

SELECT VESTRY.—Mr. F. Durose, Minister's Church-warden.

Chief Constable Hurst, People's Church-warden.

Mr. George Turner, Honorary Secretary.

Mr. C. W. Hill, Hon. Treas.; Messrs. J. G. Kelway and Joseph Aldridge.

THE LESSONS, &c., FOR EVERY SUNDAY AND HOLYDAY IN FEBRUARY.

2. Purification of Mary } Morning, Exodus 13. 1-17 : Matth. 18. 21-19. 3 : Ps. 9-11.
the Blessed Virgin. } For the Epistle, Malachi 3. 1-6 : Gospel, Luke 2. 22-41.
Evening, Haggai 2. 1-10 : Acts 20. 1-17 : Psalms 12-14.
3. 4th S. aft. Epiphany } Morning, Job 27 : Matthew 19. 3-27 : Psalms 15-17.
Epistle, Romans 13. 1-8 : Gospel, Matthew 8. 23-35.
Evening, Job 28 or 29 : Acts 20. 17 : Psalm 18.
10. Septuagesima (70) } Morning, Genesis 1 & 2. 4 : Rev. 21. 1-9 : Psalms 50-52.
days before Lent. } Epistle, 1 Corinthians 9. 24-28 : Gospel, Matth. 20. 1-17.
Evening, Gen. 2. 4 or Job 38 : Rev. 21. 9-22. 6 : Ps. 53-55.
17. Sexagesima (60 days) } Morning, Genesis 3 : Matthew 26. 31-57 : Ps. 86 & 87.
before Lent. } Epistle, 2 Corin. 11. 19-32 : Gospel, Luke 8. 4-16.
Evening, Genesis 6 or 8 : Romans 2. 1-17 : Psalm 89.
24. Quinquagesima (50) } Morning, Genesis 9. 1-20 or 1 Sam. 2. 27-36 : Mark 1. 21 :
St. Matthias, Apos- } Psalms 116-118.
tle and Martyr. } Epistle, 1 Cor. 13. 1-14 or Acts 1. 15-27 : Gospel, Luke
18. 31-43 or Matthew 11. 25-30.
Evening, Genesis 12 or 13 or Isaiah 22. 15 : Romans 8. 1-
13 : Psalm 119. 1-32.
27. Ash Wednesday, 1st } Morning, Isaiah 58. 1-13 : Mark 2. 13-23 : Ps. 6. 32 & 38.
day of Lent. } For the Epistle, Joel 2. 12-18 : Matthew 6. 16-22.
Evening, Jonah 3 : Hebrews 12. 3-11 : Ps. 102, 130 & 143.

THE DAILY BIBLE READINGS FOR FEBRUARY.

3 S Mat. 19. 3-27	10 S Rev. 21. 1-9	17 S Mat. 26. 31-57	24 S Mark 1. 21
4 M „ 19. 27-20. 17	11 M Mat. 23. 13-	18 M „ 26. 57-	25 M „ 2. 1-23
5 T „ 20. 17-	12 T „ 24. 1-29	19 T „ 27. 1-27	26 T „ 2. 23-3. 13
6 W „ 21. 1-23	13 W „ 24. 29-	20 W „ 27. 27-57	27 W „ 2. 13-23
7 T „ 21. 23-	14 T „ 25. 1-31	21 T „ 27. 57-	28 T „ 4. 1-35
1 F Mat. 18. 1-21	8 F „ 22. 1-15	15 F „ 25. 31-	22 F „ 28.
2 S „ 18. 21-19. 3	9 S „ 22. 15-41	16 S „ 26. 1-31	23 S Mark 1. 1-21

BIRTHS.

HANSEN.—On November 13, at Stanley, the wife of C. Hansen, of a son.
FINLAYSON.—On Dec. 2, at Walker Creek, the wife of M. Finlayson, of a daughter.
BONNER.—On December 7, at San Carlos, South, the wife of W. Bonner, of a son.
ADAMS.—On December 21, at Stanley, the wife of F. E. Adams, of a daughter.
McLAREN.—On December 25, at Stanley, the wife of J. McLaren, of a son.
HUMBLE.—On January 4, at North Arm, the wife of J. Humble, of a daughter.
TURNER.—On January 6, at Stanley, the wife of W. E. Turner, of a son.

DEATHS.

BURNS.—On December 30, in Port William, on board the English barque "Thomas S. Stowe," Michael Burns.
HALLIDAY.—On January 8, at Stanley, Mrs. Andrew Halliday.

CORRECTION.—In the October Number, under list of Marriages, for D. McKenzie read Alexander McKenzie.

The Editor cannot be reponsible for any omissions of Births, Deaths and Marriages, unless notice is sent in by the earliest opportunity. Address, The Editor, Falkland Islands Magazine.

Working Party, at Mrs. Dean's January 17 and 31 ; February 14 and 28.

CHAPTER 1893.

CHAPTER 1894 in life's history has been closed. The last word has been written on it. Another chapter has been opened. What will appear inscribed upon it when the year will have closed?

With most "out of sight, out of mind" is the rule. When a misdeed has been committed or a duty left undone it is thrown behind one's back and, if possible, never thought of again. Life goes on just as if the sin had never been done.

Science tells us that in the material world there is no such thing as annihilation—that no single atom of matter can be reduced to nothing. We may reduce the size or bulk, as for instance, turn a load of peat into a handful of ashes. The bulk has been made less, but the peat has merely been resolved into the elements of which it was composed—gas, heat, soot and ashes. All its component parts are still in existence.

What is true in the material world is also true in the spiritual realm. The world we see, the matter of which it is composed, are but pictures to teach us of unseen, but not less real, immaterial or spiritual things. Nothing material can be reduced to non-existence—nothing immaterial can ever be lost or be as though it had never been. Therefore every thought we have ever or will ever think, every word we have ever or will ever speak, every act we have ever or will ever do must remain to all time indestructible.

This fact is conveyed to us unmistakably in the teaching of Scripture. The last judgment is described in Revelation xx. 12, "The books were opened and the dead were judged out of those things which were written the books." This figure of speech—books—appears several times in both the Old and New Testaments, when reference is being made to the final judgment. No thought, word or act of the whole life can drop out of existence.

1. THE MEMORY OF GOD retains them.

All things present, past and to come are spread out before Him. Nothing lost, nothing forgotten, nothing overlooked. See this wondrously brought out in Psalm 139. Before His eye, every thought of passion, evil desire, envy, hate, malice, which has ever swept across the heart stands clearly revealed. Every word of falsehood, of slander, of vileness, is as though it were written down before Him. This is also true of our every act. There can be no deception here. Many think to hide their mean, petty spites, their dishonest, contemptible grovellingings after gain, their selfish, sensuous enjoyment at the expense of the honour and virtue of others—some by never speaking of them, others by being guilty only under the cover of darkness. Others again cloak them under the profession of religion, &c. Some few perhaps try to harden themselves in sin by the old cry, "No God." Psalm xiv. 1. The mind of God is infinite. Its capacity is without limit. Nothing can possibly escape it. As the phonograph retains for years the voice and the words spoken into it, as the kinetoscope can represent acts, ages after the living being who did them has mouldered into dust, so can God retain to all time all that ever we did. John iv. 29.

2. OUR OWN MEMORY retains them.

Many things point to the fact that though we seem to forget, we really never do. Down deep in the recesses of the mind and memory all that we have ever thought, said or done is stored away. A word, a look, a song, a locket, a small curl of hair will recall a word, a deed, a thought years after the event. Near death, in some cases, how vivid does memory become. Some, who have been recovered from the unconsciousness produced by immersion under water, have said, that at the moment when unconsciousness was coming on, their life seemed to flash before them as though in an instant. Many things not thought of for years would thus pass through the mind in a moment.

In the future life, when freed from the body, which binds and limits the mind and spirit, when endowed with faculties and powers of which we can now form no conception, all our earthly life, all those with whom we have had to do, will be vividly and plainly before us. No escape from memory—no drowning what we do not like in oblivion. Just as a wound or sore leaves a scar. Though age and time may, to a certain extent, make the scar less apparent, still the scar is there and will go down with the body into the grave. So is it with memory.

3. OUR COUNTENANCE retains them.

To the keen observer, every one carries his or her character written on the face. A mean, cringing, underhand man has a low, cunning, furtive look on the face and about the eyes. A sensual, self-indulgent character has a heavy, unwholesome face; and thus through all the various states of those who live after their own will and not in submission to the will of God. Sin—sooner or later—brands the countenance of the sinner. The most familiar type is the face of the drunkard—heavy, bloated, red, coarse features. The most beautiful face has been thus defiled and animalized, while the plainest features have been refined and beautified by the constant practice of a kindly, loving, forgiving, Christ-like spirit.

4. THE MEMORY OF OTHERS retains them.

We remember how others have affected us—the impulses they have given us either for good or for evil. Sometimes it was only a word or a look, but the impression never passed away from the memory. Others in like manner remember how we have affected them. Thus our conduct is impressed upon the memory of others and will go with them into eternity.

What effect should the foregoing facts have upon us?

1. Do not allow them to discourage us. Weakness, liability to stumble makes the little child cling all the closer to the father's hand. The more we realize our sinful propensities, the greater will be our thankfulness for the cross of Christ, as the alone hope of pardon, and for the promise of the Holy Spirit to reform our deformed characters and to recreate the image of God within us.

2. The christian's course is ever onward, upward, progressing. Taught by the sad experiences of the past, let us be more watchful and guarded. Ever strive to look at our conduct and words in the light of the effect they will have upon others. This will sober,

restrain and temper the whole life.

Would to God that more among us thus lived! How sin would fear to show itself. How would drunkenness, lying, slander, dishonesty be ashamed to lift their heads! How the weak would be enabled to become strong in resisting temptation—the erring be brought back into the right road!

Let the chapter of 1895 be marked by a real effort after a higher, truer, more noble life. Then, if spared to see its close, we shall really be "A day's march nearer home," because a year has been spent in growing into the spirit and character of Christ.

It is sad to sit beside the dying bed of those who have misspent life. Perfectly conscious—with brain preternaturally active—they lie, slowly, surely, from day to day, sinking into the grave. What are their thoughts? The anxious, hopeless look of one driven to bay betray their own self-condemnation. Though there is such a thing as a death-bed repentance, yet what a loss to pass into eternity empty-handed?

On the other hand, as the humble, trustful christian awaits the last summons, what quiet confidence—what thankful gratitude to the God who fed him all his life long! Genesis XLVIII, 15.

If this death would be yours, let the life be lived warily and seriously. Seed sown now will produce a crop which will live in the memory of God, of self, of others and in the features throughout all ages.

LOWTHER E. BRANDON.

December 28th, 1894.

Stanley.

To the Editor of the F. I. Magazine.

DEAR SIR,

IN your issue for December, you state in your address that "In the Social Club, it was openly stated by educated, reading men, that they were not guilty of perjury if they brought in a verdict plainly contrary to the evidence, provided that they knew that the criminal or defendant would receive a heavier punishment than they thought he deserved."

Now Sir although that statement is true, it does not contain all the truth.

I cannot lay claim to be one of educated men, yet I was one of those who made the statement, part of which you give in your last issue. As such will you permit me to give the whole statement as it was made, as I think it may put the subject in another light from that in which you place it.

What was asserted in the Social Club was this; that if a Jury were certain that the law was to be made an instrument of revenge, or of personal spite, and that excessive punishment was intended, not because of the offence committed, but from the malice of him or those who were to inflict the punishment, then and then only would a jury be justified in taking such a course.

It also should be remembered that a jury have no other choice but to take the oath which you say they violate.

But does not the Judge also violate his oath; an oath he has taken without any compulsion whatever to administer the law impartially if he uses the power and trust placed in him in a way that would justify a Jury

in returning a verdict not in accordance with the evidence? It may be thought that a Jury had no right to bring in any other verdict but one in accordance with the evidence laid before them, but that is not the case, for many years ago it was settled as the law, by Chief Justice Vaughan in one of the most learned and masterly judgments ever delivered, that a Jury had an UNQUESTIONABLE RIGHT to give what verdict they pleased. (See "Cassell's Popular Educator" vol. I, page 411).

It is said that two wrongs do not make one right, if it is wrong for a Jury to act in the way we have stated, then we answer that there are times when men have to choose the least of two evils, for in the case of the Jury they do evil that good may come, but in the other case, the Judge he does wrong that wrong may be the result.

The instances, of Judges using the law for personal ends are happily very scarce; but where they have occurred, it has been looked upon as an offence of the greatest magnitude, as an instance—Lord Bacon.

You assert that the cause of (what you say) is a low moral standard to be, false sentiment. But suppose a case for the sake of argument; where a man had given his oath to another not to reveal what he was about to tell him until after the death of him who revealed it, if what was so told should be the history of some crime and it was still possible to make amends to those who suffered by it, would you or any other man say it was false sentiment to break such an oath. I think not. The cases are analogous the only difference being, in the one case, wrong is prevented being done; in the other, amends is made for wrong already committed.

I remain, Sir,

Faithfully yours,

J. G. P.

The case referred to by Justice Vaughan was that of a jury IMPRISONED and FINED, because they did not bring in the verdict the presiding judge thought they ought to have done. It does not therefore bear on the case in any way.

In the case supposed for argument sake, the oath should never have been taken. No sensible man would do so. It is too much like the schoolboy's trick, "Shut your eyes and open your mouth."

In some of the trials referred to indirectly during the discussion at the Social Club, the jury may have been in a difficult position. But it is much better that a few should suffer than that trial by jury should be brought into disrepute. Two wrongs can never make a right.—EDITOR.

On Tuesday, December 18th, 1894, a picnic was given in the "Allen Gardiner" for Christ Church Sunday School, their parents and any of their friends they chose to invite. By the kindness of Lieut. Davidson, R. N., of H. M. S. "Acorn" The "Allen Gardiner" was to take us to Sparrow Cove. The weather proved very propitious and the flags were hoisted on the "Allen Gardiner" at about 8 A.M. We all walked down to Church to ask God's protection and guidance during the day. The Dean also told us not merely to

think of our own pleasure and enjoyment but to think also of others. We then went down to the East jetty and went off to the "Allen Gardiner" in pulling boats; some of the party went off from the stone jetty. It took some time to embark as the party was so numerous and the "Allen Gardiner" was some distance from the jetty. Probably there would have been more but the Captain and officers of H. M. S. "Acorn" were giving a ball that same night and a few who had been invited preferred staying at home to reserve their energies for the night's revelry. The anchor was got up when we were all safely on board and we sailed happily through the narrows; so swiftly did we go that we arrived at Sparrow Cove very soon. We went ashore in boats and had lunch. After lunch the Dean suggested going to the Penguin rookeries. Mr. Davidson took a number of the smaller ones to the small rookery and a party of larger ones followed the Dean to the large rookery at Berkeley Sound. Altogether we had a very pleasant day. The walking over to the rookery was very pleasant with the exception of climbing the hills, which is very fatiguing, especially on a hot day. We arrived at the rookery. It is very interesting to see the penguin rookeries at this time, as the little penguins are just hatched—they are such fluffy little creatures. It was so interesting we watched them for some little time. Then we thought it was time to go back. A great many Vanilla daisies were in bloom. When we reached back again we had tea, which was very refreshing after the long walk. After tea we packed our baskets and we all went on board. Some ladies did come to the picnic and went to the ball as well, but we took such a long time to get home, partly owing to the time taken to get all on board, that anxious looks were being cast at the clock, the expectant participants of the evening's enjoyment being afraid they would be too late to dress. We went round the "Acorn" and a boat came and carried Mr. Davidson off on board, receiving very hearty cheers from the grateful recipients of his kindness. We reached home in good time, having thoroughly enjoyed ourselves, all safe and well.

ONE WHO WAS THERE.

THE "ACORN" BALL.

The ball given by the Captain and officers of H. M. S. "Acorn" was held in the Assembly Room on the evening of December 18th. I was not present so my information is obtained second hand.

The room was brilliantly lighted and decorated with flags, a miniature drawing room being arranged on the stage the piano being placed in the dancing room, where it took up a great deal of room. One of my friends tells me that any one was welcome to a seat on the stage, but another tells me that it was not so, and that is the way most stories are told in Stanley. Anyhow, those who did not sit up there could talk about those who did, so I suppose the innovation pleased all parties.

There was the usual gay scene—ladies in pretty evening dresses (the usual favourite, cream, predomi-

nating) and the officers and men from the ship in the old familiar uniforms, which would doubtless "bring back to memory days (or rather nights) of long ago" spent in Government stores with our never-to-be-forgotten old friends, the officers and men of that most popular ship the "Reclif."

His Excellency the Governor was present, but retired early.

There were sixteen dances marked on the programme, our old "Sirius" friend, the "Barn-door" schottische being served up under a new name, which, no doubt, made it more enjoyable. The music was good, also the floor, and people enjoyed themselves, the "Acorn's" men performing as brilliantly in the dance as they did in the "tag-of-war" on the preceding Saturday.

The refreshment stalls were richly provided, one friend tells me, but another says, "Now how can that be? Why, there was no sherry!" But, of course, some one must grumble.

"Wallflowers" were blooming in great profusion, pretty flowers in a garden though not in a ball-room, but of course somebody must be left out. "Before the puzzle the young and fair, in pleasure's reckless train!" and they must look on.

However, all things come to an end and so did the "Acorn's" ball.

The programme was danced out and five "extras" also and by four o'clock in the morning was "After the Ball."

ONE WHO WAS NOT THERE.

The deferred autumn picnic of the Choir was given on November 21st. The morning cleared up after a wet night time and bright, but with almost no wind. The "Allen Gardiner" accordingly landed the expedition on the north side of Stanley harbour. Where having had lunch under the rocks, the party broke up into small companies and scattered over the camp, some to gather flowers, &c., others to paddle on the sand beach opposite Weir Creek, &c. Heavy rain fell while crossing the harbour in the evening. Captain Aslachsen gave the party a sail up and down the harbour, which, notwithstanding the heavy rain, seemed to please the boys much, who lustily cheered the "Speke" and those in quarantine on the "Great Brittain," viz, Messrs. J. G. Poppy and R. Aitken—quarantine officers, Captain McLauchlin, W. Peterson, T. Greig, J. Tanner, T. Mauer, A. Vhaitehija and P. Pavice.

The spring picnic of Christ Church Choir took place on October 11th. The "Chance" conveyed a large party to Sparrow Cove, where a bright and pleasant day was spent. The pleasure of the voyage out and home was much increased by the exertions of Lieut. Davidson of H. M. S. "Acorn," who kept the young people employed by tugs of war and various athletic performances. Captain Pauline saved the excursionists much time and trouble by bringing the "Chance" alongside the dockyard jetty to receive them and again in the evening to land them.

STANLEY LENDING LIBRARY.

SUBSCRIBERS in the Camp are requested when returning any books, to enclose the catalogue and to state on the outside label of the parcel from where and whom the books are sent, as often a great deal of unnecessary trouble arises from not knowing what subscriber is returning his books. Parcels of books when returned should be addressed to "The Librarian, Lending Library, Stanley." It would be a great assistance in choosing books for subscribers, if the catalogue were always returned with the books wanted marked, and especially those now wanted crossed out. Unless this is attended to subscribers must sometimes get the same books twice over.

Subscriptions to the library are as follows:—Stanley, one book per week 5/- per annum; two books per week 8/-. Camp, parcels of 12 books sent out as opportunity arises 10/- per annum. Double parcels £1. The library is open at the Social Club Room on Fridays from 3.30 to 4.30. The following periodicals can be obtained at the same time for a subscription of 1/- per quarter or 4/- per annum. *Atlanta*, *Boys Own*, *Cassell's Magazine*, *Chambers*, *Girl's Own*, *Good Words*, *Family Herald*, *Little Folks*, *Chatterbox*, *Leisure Hour*, *Quiver*, *St. Nicholas*, *Sunday at Home* and *Strand Magazine*.

The following books have been recently added to the Library:—

By HALL CAINE.
Scapegoat. 2 vols.

By WILKIE COLLINS.
Woman in White, The

By MARION CRAWFORD.
Mr. Isaac.
Cigarette Maker's Romance.
Three Fates. 3 vols.

By MARRYATT,
Poor Jack.
Masterman Ready.

By WHITE MELVILLE.
Digby Grand.

By GEORGE MEREDITH.
One of Our Conquerors. 3 vols.

By MRS. OLIPHANT.
Railway Man and His Children, The. 3 vols.

By CLARK RUSSELL.
Wreck of the Grosvenor, The
Marooned.
Alone on a Wide Sea. 3 vols.

AUNT ANNE, by Mrs. Clifford. 2 vols.
BABY'S GRANDMOTHER, The, by Mrs. Walford.
BE PROXY, by James Payn.
COLONEL ENDERBY'S WIFE, by Lucas Malet. 3 vols.
DREAM LIFE AND REAL LIFE, by Olive Schreiner.
EDLEEN VAUGHAN, by Carmen Sylva. 3 vols.
FIRM OF GIRDLESTONE, THE, by Conan Doyle.
GOD'S FOOL, by Maarten Maartens. 3 vols.
LOST SIR MASSINGBERD, by James Payn.
Love Letters of a Worldly Woman, by Mrs. Clifford.

MRS. SMITH, by Mrs. Walford.
REFUGEES, The, by Conan Doyle. 3 vols.
SIN OF JOOST AVELINGH, by Maarten Maartens. 2 vols.
UNDER TWO FLAGS, by Ouida.
WAGES OF SIN, The, by Lucas Malet. 3 vols.

BOOKS OF TRAVEL.
Two Happy Years in Ceylon, by Miss Cumming. 2 vols.
Voyage Round the World, A, by Darwin.
Oceana, by Froude.

BIOGRAPHY.
Life of Henry Fawcett.
A. M. Mackay—Uganda.
Later Leaves, Moncure Williams.

HISTORY.
Russia in Central Asia, 1889, by Curzon.
Problems of Greater Britain, by Sir C. Dilke. 2 vols.
United States, The, 1492–1871, by Goldwin Smith.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Light of the World, The, by Edwin Arnold.
Man from Blankley's, by The F. Anstey.
Social Departure, A, by Sara J. Duncan.
Frenchman in America, A, by Max O'Rell.
World of London, The, by Count Paul Vasili.
Round London, by Moncure Williams.

NOVELS.
By BARRIE.
Auld Licht Lights.
Window in Thruano, A
When a Man's Single.
My Lady Nicotina.
Little Minister.

By BLACK.
Daughter of Heth, A
Princess of Thule.

By BUCHANAN.
Child of Nature.
God and the Man.

By BARING GOULD.
Mehalah.
Court Royal.
Urith. 3 vols.
In the Roar of the Sea. 3 vols.
Cheap Jack Zita. 3 vols.

—O—

Walker Creek, Dec. 5th, 1895.
To the EDITOR of the F. I. Magazine.

Noticing among the Natural History Notes in the December issue of the F. I. M. "a white Johnnie Rook observed," signed "Low Bay," I would like to insert a few unillusive remarks. Having seen and handled the bird in question, I am able to explain a wonder. One day last July, while out riding in the company of two other, a bird was observed running through the grass—a short chase and our dogs caught "the white Johnnie Rook," which was, however, more black than white, being simply a very old bird, just able to flutter along the ground, and in consequence of its age having a few more white feathers about it than

is commonly seen in all the fully developed birds. After looking at it for a while we allowed it to escape. At that time I little knew the treasure I had allowed to slip through my fingers, but then I had no idea that it was possible to transform a dilapidated old Jack Rook into an albino or hybrid, and confess, I must, that I am still in doubt if it can really be done. The whole circumstances are almost too trivial for comment, but my object is accomplished if I have undeceived the true student of Natural History and succeeded in unveiling one myth of its mystery.

I am, Sir,

Your's sincerely,

JOHN BETHUNE.

—O—

LIST of CHRISTMAS VISITORS from the NORTH CAMP

Long Island:—Octave and Clovis Fleuret.

Port Louis:—Tim Robson, Jr., Lionel, John, Austin and George Robson and Harold Stewart.

Johnson's Harbour:—Mrs. George Smith, George Smith, Jr., Ralph and John Smith.

Douglas Station:—Alfred King, James Doherty, William Rieve.

San Carlos (North):—Richard and Charles Short, Kenneth Cheselm, Stuart and Robert Sharp, Harry Thompson.

Fitzroy:—William Clethero, Jr., John Headland, James Maron, Walter Coulson, Henry Dettleff.

Salvador:—Henry Pitduga, Cornelius Lehen, David Carey, William Hubbard.

From Lafonia:—Mrs. William Peck and children, Mrs. Thomas Burns and children.

—O—

DURING the stay of s. s. "Herodot" a mishap occurred which might have resulted in a very serious accident. The ship's boat was leaving the stone jetty for the ship with Captain Heitemeyer, Dr. Determann, Mr. Esse (passenger) and four seamen. Owing to some misunderstanding the sail was hoisted before everything was clear, the wind filled the sail and listed the boat over—the seamen instead of attending to the sheet and keeping their weight up to windward fell in a confused heap to the leeward side of the boat causing her to heel gradually over until the gunwale went under water and the boat swamped.

Dr. Determann, Mr. Esse and one of the seamen immediately struck out for the shore, Captain Heitemeyer and the remaining three seamen clinging to the overturned boat. Dr. Determann reached the shore without difficulty; Mr. Esse was swimming strongly towards the shore but unluckily caught his leg in a bunch of kelp. Seeing him in difficulty Sergeant Quianlan commenced to strip and after Mr. Esse had gone under once, jumped in to his assistance and succeeded in keeping him up until Captain Bryant came to the rescue with a boat. Meanwhile the seaman was gradually getting exhausted and Sergeant Quianlan after assisting Mr. Esse into the boat swam to his assistance and stood by him until he too was rescued by the boat.

Captain Heitemeyer and the three seamen who clung to the boat were picked up by a boat manned from the East jetty. One cannot speak too highly of Sergeant Quianlan's gallant conduct in so promptly going to the rescue, and there can be no doubt that Mr. Esse and the seaman owe their lives to his bravery.

To persons who are not acquainted with the danger of swimming in the waters round the Falklands owing to kelp and the icy coldness of the water the occurrence might not appear to merit more than ordinary commendation but residents in the Falklands who thoroughly understand the peril involved in such an effort will fully appreciate Sergeant Quianlan's gallant conduct and feel proud to have known him.

W. A. H.

—O—

GARDENING NOTES.

TAKING time by the forelock is the secret of successful gardening, but especially so in the Falkland Islands.

1. You want white cabbage for your Christmas dinner. Some get them by jumping over their neighbour's fence on Christmas Eve. I'll tell you of a better plan. Sow in a sheltered, sunny corner some Enfield Market cabbage seeds, as near January 1st as you can. By the time the potatoes are dug the plants will be large enough for transplanting. Do so in any spell of fine weather, giving a good supply of rich manure. Early in December you will have a good supply of most tender white cabbage. But keep a bright look out that your neighbour does not jump over the fence to get at them.

2. Sow, also as near January 1st as you can and in a sheltered, warm corner, some Coss Lettuce and parsley. They will stand the winter and be fit for use early in the spring. But remember, if you want a strong horse you must feed and look after him—the garden requires just as much care—rich manure, deep digging and constant weeding.

—O—

EXTRACT from the Official Gazette of Jan. 3rd, 1895.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
IN COUNCIL.

Notice is hereby given that the following Lands surrendered for Sale by the Lessees under the provisions of the Land Ordinance 1882, will be put up for Sale by Public Auction, at an upset price at the rate of four shillings per acre, on Saturday, the 23rd day of February, 1895, at twelve noon, at the Government Dockyard. The Plan of the Lands can be seen on application at the Colonial Secretary's Office; that is to say:—

Those portions of land surrendered for sale by the lessees Messrs. Felton and Packe, containing as ascertained by Survey 15,371 and 26,645 acres respectively, and situated North of the Wickham Heights and South-West, South and South-East of Port Salvador.

The above-mentioned portions of land will be sold in four lots, plans of which can be seen on application at the Colonial Secretary's Office.

LOT (C).
(10,504 acres).

All that portion of land situated in East Falkland Island and bounded as follows:—

On the North-West by a line extending from a point on the shore of Port Salvador South-Westerly for 9 miles 1,276 yards; on the South by a chain of hills 5 miles 1540 yards; on the South-East by a line North-Westerly for 5 miles 814 yards; on the North-East by a portion of the shore of Port Salvador, containing 10,504 acres more or less as shown on the plan in the Surveyor's Office.

The improvements are nil.

LOT (D).
(10,504 acres).

All that portion of land situated in East Falkland Island and bounded as follows:—

On the North-West by a line extending from a point on the shore of Port Salvador South-Westerly for 5 miles 814 yards; on the South by a chain of hills for 6 miles 808 yards; on the East by a line of 5 miles 594 yards, circuitously to a South-East arm of Port Salvador, from thence on the North to the shore of Port Salvador to the starting point, containing 10,504 acres more or less as shown on the plan in the Surveyor's Office.

The improvements are 3 miles 848 yards of fencing—£138.

LOT (E).
(10,504 acres).

All that portion of land situated in East Falkland Island and bounded as follows:—

On the North by a line running from an East arm of Port Salvador, Easterly to Mount Vernet 4 miles 1210 yards; on the North-East by a line to the River Murre 4 miles 20 yards; on the south by a line to the extreme South-East arm of Port Salvador 6 miles 1012 yards; on the West by the shores of Port Salvador to the starting point, containing 10,504 acres more or less as shown on the plan in the Surveyor's Office.

The improvements are:

One Shepherd's House	£120
One Sheep-Pen	£10
One Corral	£2
	£132

LOT (F).
(10,504 acres).

All that portion of land situated in East Falkland Island and bounded as follows:—

On the North by a line from the extreme South-East arm of Port Salvador to the River Murre 6 miles 1012 yards; on the East by a line drawn due South to the Mount Kent range of hills 2 miles 77 yards; on the South by a line of 5 miles 1238 yards; on the South-West by a line circuitously to a South-East arm of Port Salvador 5 miles 594 yards; On the West, North and North-East by the shores of Port Salvador to the starting point, containing 10,504 acres more or less as shown on the plan in the Surveyor's Office.

The improvements are 1 mile of fencing—£40.

The following names were attached to the address—which appeared in our November issue—of welcome presented to His Excellency the Governor. Extracted from the F. I. Gazette of November 15th.

T. A. Thompson, C. W. Hill, S. Hamilton, P. J. O'Grady, H. Schlottfeldt, J. Kirwan, John Dettleff, J. G. Poppy, W. Coulson, W. H. Bound, E. Wilkins, J. E. Williams, A. J. Gilchrist, G. T. Turner, J. Von Haeten, W. Ratcliffe, D. Mitchell, T. Watson, J. Campbell, J. Coleman, T. H. Rowell, H. P. Millet, J. Smith, J. McLaren, D. Buckley, J. Davis, Sr., T. C. H. Taylor, L. Newing, F. Durose, C. Lloyd, Rev. E. C. Murphy, J. Lellman, C. Brown, John Aldridge, Joseph Aldridge, T. Sharp, T. Robson, J. Bell, H. Stoetzel, W. Bound, W. W. Adams, E. Sorensen, R. H. Aldridge, J. T. Luxton, T. Jones, J. J. H. Hocking, J. T. Biggs, H. Mannan, M. Johnson, E. Rutter, J. Wright, J. Klein, G. Chaplin, J. Ogilvie, H. Clifton, C. Hanson, R. Aitken, J. M'Atasney, C. E. Aldridge, W. C. Kelly, F. E. Adams, O. Aslachsen, R. Roer, J. C. Dettleff, G. Hurst, G. Brown, C. Carey, W. Binnie, T. Binnie, C. Gibbard, S. Kirwan, H. Newing, W. E. Turner, J. Smith, Jr., B. Wilmer, A. Halliday, F. Hardy, W. Quianlan and W. J. Coulson,

—O—

EXTRACT from the Daily News, Trinidad, October 9th, 1894.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The full Court sat yesterday comprising their Honours the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Lewis and Acting Justice Routledge, who took his seat for the first time.

On the opening of the Court the Registrar read the Commission by the Acting Governor appointing the S. J. P. of Port-of-Spain to be an acting Judge of the Supreme Court. The Chief Justice directed the commission to be recorded.

The only member of the bar present was Mr. Ganteaume: there were several solicitors.

After the reading of the commission, Mr. Ganteaume addressed the new Judge, as he said, on behalf of the Bar as he had been requested to do being the only representative present; he congratulated His Honour on his appointment and expressed the pleasure he felt in greeting His Honour on the first occasion of his taking his seat; he believed that the Bar was gratified and would be ready and willing on all occasions to render such assistance as they could to enable His Honour to perform his responsible duties in the administration of justice.

—O—

A VERY successful return ball was given by the "Stanleyites" to the "Acornites" on December the 24th, 1894.

—O—

Stanley, December 11th, 1894.

We venture to recommend that, as the Stanley Benefit Club is now in a flourishing condition and in order to better protect the Members' property, they should authorize the Secretary to procure a new set of Books to be kept in a sound and business-like manner and that the Club accounts be audited regularly every twelve months. We are willing and ready to submit suggestions to the Secretary, as to the best method of starting and keeping the said books.

We also recommend the purchase, out of the Club funds, of a safe, in which all Books, Deeds and other valuables should be kept; the key itself to be in the hands of the Secretary, but those of an inner drawer containing the Deeds, &c., to be kept by the Chairman of the Club for the time being. It is most important that that all Deeds and Documents, deposited as security for loans, should be in perfectly safe keeping as, should any of them be lost or destroyed it might place the Club in a position of serious difficulty.

ANDREW E. BAILLON,
J. J. FELTON, } AUDITORS.

W. E. TURNER, SECRETARY,
Stanley Benefit Club.

Stanley, December 10th, 1894.

Sir,
According to the request of the Committee, conveyed to us by your letter of the 4th instant, we have audited the books of the Stanley Benefit Club from February, 1882 to October 31st, 1894, and enclose herewith Balance Sheet and the accounts appertaining thereto.

Our figures and those posted in the Ledger show a difference of £1 2s. 11d. only, a portion of which can be accounted for by slight errors of addition in the Chairman's book and one of £1 in the addition on page 448 of the Ledger.

We enclose herewith a list of Deeds, &c., deposited as security for loans issued, with our remarks on the same.

ANDREW E. BAILLON,
J. J. FELTON, } AUDITORS.

W. E. TURNER, SECRETARY,
Stanley Benefit Club.

MR. JOSEPH LELLMAN, SECRETARY, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE STANLEY BENEFIT CLUB.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Dr. to Balance as per Ledger, Feb. 1882	474	0	2	Cr. By Monthly payments to Sick, &c.,			
„ Monthly payments by Members, as				as per Account No. 2	662	12	0
per Account No. 1	1278	9	6	„ Sundry payments as per Account			
„ Payments for interest on loans, &c.				No. 1	324	0	4
as per account No. 3	324	6	5	„ Sundry loans on mortgage	1035	0	0
„ Sundry receipts, as per Account				„ Scarves on hand	6	15	0
No. 5	21	15	0	„ Cash in Government Savings Bank	26	11	3
				„ Cash in hand, October 31st, 1894	43	12	6
	£2098	11	1		£2098	11	1

Stanley, December 10th, 1894,

Audited and Approved,
ANDREW E. BAILLON, } AUDITORS.
J. J. FELTON.

NOTICE.

All Members who may have arrears by Monthly payments are requested to forward the same as early as possible, or before the 1st of May 1895, the Clubs year, so that clean accounts may be kept in the new book ordered.
W. E. TURNER, SECRETARY, S. B. C.

On January 3rd a most successful children's party was given by the Captain and officers of H. M. S. "Acorn."

The date had been fixed for the 1st, New Year's day, but, owing to the extremely rough weather, it had to be postponed until the above-mentioned day. The 3rd although very bright was a trifle rough, but that did not prevent the children from crowding down on to the pier at three o'clock, when the first boat was sent on shore for them. In a very short time all were on board, Mr. Hibbard standing on the steps to help the little ones up, only one slight accident occurring, that being when a small child fell back into the boat, and a would-be helper sat upon her.

The novelty of a party on board a man-of-war seemed to have impressed the children and they were in the best of spirits and ready for anything.

Upon alighting on the deck all hurried off to the poop to inspect the switch-back (or Falkland railway, as some wittily called it) a most ingenious invention, consisting of a rope (one end being fastened to the poop and the other amidships) from which was suspended on a block, a life buoy with a sack attached, to hold the children. It afforded endless amusement for the children, but very hard work for Lient. Colomb, and those who so untiringly lifted the children into the car and hoisted them back to the starting point.

On either side of the poop swings were rigged up, which were not allowed to rest as long as any children were left on board. Mr. Gill kept the swinging going with great zest and was allowed no time to rest by the small voices crying round him, "It's my turn now, Sir." There was also a see-saw fixed up near the swings.

On the lower deck games of all descriptions were kept up with unflagging energy by Captain Inglefield and Lieutenants Purris and Colomb. Several good tugs-of-war were pulled, but so much strength was shown on both sides that it was hard to decide who were the victors, especially as it was found afterwards that the rope had been made fast at each end.

"Musical chairs" seemed to be a great favourite, the music being kindly supplied by one of the blue-jackets on the accordion. Some few played hide and seek. At intervals, during the games, sweets were scattered over the deck, but did not rest there long. It was very pleasant to see how much pleasure and what an interest the blue-jackets took in the amusement of the children.

His Honour Judge Thompson did much towards the entertaining of the children, his genial smile showed that he appreciated the fun as much as any one.

About 5 o'clock the Captain gave the order, "Pipe to supper," and as many as could crowded into the ward-room and Captain's saloon, where their gaze was met with a most tempting display of cakes, buns, &c. Sweets and crackers were then distributed with a lavish hand, and soon all the merry little faces were crowned with rainbow hued caps. In the Captain's saloon Dr. Shuttleworth and Mr. Hibbard, ably assisted by the Misses Felton, proved themselves to be most effectual waiters, passing round cakes, &c., while the stewards were fully occupied in refilling cups.

The second reinforcement having been called

in and treated in a similar manner, they then returned to the deck and had another tug-of-war whilst preparations for blowing up a mine were going on. When all was ready the children hurried up on to the poop, and Captain Inglefield having touched the spring, a dummy was seen flying in the air to a tremendous height and came down rather the worse for his aerial flight.

From the mine every one turned to look at a splendid little ship, laden with presents, which had been placed in the centre of the deck. It was a small dinghey fitted up with masts and yards and gaily decorated with flags. Seventy children had been invited and each received a present, all exceedingly nice and some novel ones.

One of the elder boys received as a reward for his labour in entertaining the younger ones, a present, in the shape of a brown leather boot. It seemed a great puzzle to the owner to find out what it really was intended for. Some thought it would be for holding sweets and others that it might be used as a paper weight.

When every one had received his or her present they assembled on the upper and lower decks to be photographed by Mr. W. E. Turner.

Soon after six the boats came alongside, and the happy, light-hearted children were rowed away home having forgotten one thing in their excitement, that was, to give three cheers for those who had so kindly and generously entertained them.

I am sure nevertheless that they will all join me in wishing the "Acorn" and "Hearts of Oak" every success and happiness in this, the New Year, and a speedy return to the Falklands. "PERUISHER."

O

THE MAIL s. s. "HERODOT" arrived from Monte Video on December 22nd. Passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Nugent, Miss May and Garrett Nugent, Miss Harding, Mr. and Mrs. Hannah and one child, Mr. Ingwersen, Mrs. Goss and one son, Miss M. Langdon, Norman Langdon, Captain Bryant; Messrs. A. Dawkins, F. Kayser, J. Harvey, C. Bubb, K. Morrison, H. Morrison, T. McAll, W. Smith, A. Palmer, E. Michalsen and E. Villanueva. Cargo from Europe and Monte Video, 1838 packages.

The "HERODOT" sailed for Punta Arenas on December 24th. Passengers:—A. Mashtica, P. Pavasinto, Father O'Grady, J. Labaini, N. Wood and J. McKay.

The "Hadassah" arrived in Stanley on Dec. 17th.

The "Richard Williams" arrived from Pebble Island December 20th. Passenger:—C. Welsh.

The "Hornet" arrived from North Arm on December 22nd. Passengers:—Mrs. W. Peck and children, Mrs. T. Burns and children.

The "Fortuna" arrived from Darwin on Dec. 20th. Passengers:—Mrs. Eastment and Mrs. Nichol.

The "Richard Williams" sailed for Pebble Island on December 26th. Passengers:—Mrs. Betts and child.

The "Hadassah" sailed for Port Stephens on December 27th. Passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. H. H.

Hannah and child, W. Laxton, Miss Faith and Norman Langdon (Weddell Island).

The "Hornet" sailed for North Arm on Dec. 28th. Passenger:—John Halliday (Hawk Hill) of Hill Station, Gallegos.

The "Fortuna" sailed for Darwin on December 29th. Passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Nichol, Dr. and Mrs. Eastment, Mr. Harding and Miss Crook.

The "Result" sailed for the West on December 30th. Passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Rowell and family and others.

The "Allen Gardiner" sailed for Sandy Point via Pebble Island and Keppel Island on January 3rd. Passenger:—Mr. Whaits. (Keppel).

The "Hadassah" arrived on January 5th. Passenger:—Mrs. T. Hannah. Sailed again for Port Stephens on January 8th.

The "Fortuna" arrived from Darwin on January 8th. She sails again on the 10th. for North Arm. Passengers:—Mrs. W. Peck and children and Mrs. T. Barns and children.

The "Chance" arrived on January 7th, with wood from the Coast, she was just 41 hours from land to land—New Island being the first Falkland Island land sighted.

The "Chance" left for Lively Island, Jan. 10th. The barque "Thomas S. Stowe" arrived from the West Coast of America on December 29th. Three men sick, vessel short of provisions. One man died December 30th. The second mate was left ashore sick. She sailed for England on January 7th. She has been a long time out from England. Took on board a cargo of manganese ore, which was dumped into the hold

anyhow. She returned to port after being a short time at sea, nearly doubled in tow. An agent was sent out from home. The cargo discharged and the vessel repaired—"every rivet costing its weight in gold." She took on board a cargo of guano. On Christmas eve a pig was killed on board; the man who died had made a hearty meal on the fat pork, a severe attack of retching, during which a blood vessel was broken; he gradually sank and died. A man from the "Galgoon Castle" shipped on board. Christopher Walsh stowed away on board. W. J. (Scotty) Holmes shipped as second mate.

H. M. S. "Acorn" sailed, on January 5th, for the Coast to meet H. M. S. "Sirius." Her departure was universally regretted—especially by the children. Both Officers and Crew having done much to brighten our rather sombre lives. All hope to see them back again next spring. A stormy south west gale came on shortly after they left, it blew hard all that night and part of the next day. Much sympathy was felt for the "Acorns," but it was only a climatic speeding of them on their way.

Three football matches took place between Stanley and the "Acorn." The first match was lively—Stanley was beaten by one to nothing. The second match was well contested at first, but through a mistake of the goal-keeper Stanley lost heart and was defeated by ten to nothing. The third was the best played game, though Stanley was again defeated by four to one. Fortune favours the brave, it is to be hoped that the Stanley team will show up better next spring. Meantime, when the peat season is over, they should practice.

CHURCH SERVICES.

On Sunday at 11. A.M. and 7. P.M. On Wednesday 7. P.M.

Morning Prayer on every week day at 9 A.M.

The Holy Communion on the first Sunday of the month at 12 noon and on the third Sunday at 8. A.M.

The Sacrament of Baptism, and Churching on any Sunday or week-day.

CHOIR PRACTICES.

On Sunday and Wednesday after Evening Service at 8. P.M.

For the children specially on Sunday after Sunday School at 3.30 P.M. and in the Vestry on Friday from 5.30. P.M. to 6.30. P.M.

SUNDAY SCHOOL

In Christ Church at 10.30. A.M. and 2.30. P.M.

PRAYER MEETING.

In the Vestry on Monday from 7. to 8. P.M.

THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARY.

In the Vestry, on Sunday, at 4. P.M.

PENNY SAVING'S BANK.

On Monday in the Senior Government School at 9.30. A.M. and in the Infant School at 10.30. A.M.

A very successful Sale of Work, under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor, was held in the Tabernacle on December 19th, 1894.

The sale of Whittington's Rincon has been postponed until Saturday, January 26th, 1895, as it is proposed to divide it into two lots.

Wanted,

A Small Harmonium, either for Purchase or Hire. Apply to the EDITOR.

Portraits of all sizes from Carte de Visites to 6½ by 4¾. All out-door work taken instantaneously. Portraits of children—correct likenesses. Instantaneous Photos of Horses. Groups, Buildings and all kinds of out-door work. Orders taken for enlargement by a leading firm in London.

MRS. PAICE, PORT HOWARD, WEST FALKLANDS.

For Sale,

The house and grounds now in the occupation of the Reverend E. C. Aspinall. For particulars apply to Mr. T. H. ROWELL, Attorney for Mr. C. M. DEAN.

Wanted,

A Shepherd. Wages £6 per month. Apply to ROBERT BLAKE, Hill Cove.

NOTICE.—On and after January 1st, 1895, cheques drawn by Messrs Holmstead and Blake, will not be available for more than Six months after date.

Highland Sheep Dips,

IMPROVED PASTE DIP; WATERPROOFER.
FLUID DIP,

Soluble in Cold Water—Identical with the Paste in composition

NON-POISONOUS FLUID DIP,

Soluble in cold water; guaranteed to contain 33 per cent Tar Acid. In 10 gallon drums, 3/- per gallon; in 40 gallon casks, 2/- per gallon.

Cheap quotations furnished for all kinds of Drugs, Chemicals and Drysaltery goods.
ALEX. ROBERTSON, A. PH. S., CHEMIST, ARGYLE CHEMICAL WORKS, OBAN, N. B.

Messrs. Ness & Co.

Received from the Judges at the Chicago Exhibition the Medal and Diploma (the highest award obtainable) for their Sheep Dip. It is Cheap, it is Safe, it is easy to use and, above all, it is Reliable.

NESS & CO., DARLINGTON, ENGLAND.

The Falkland Islands Magazine,



CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

CLERGY.—Rev. Lowther E. Brandon M. A. Dean and Colonial Chaplain.

Rev. E. C. Aspinall, Assistant Minister.

SELECT VESTRY.—Mr. F. Durose, Minister's Church-warden.

Chief Constable Hurst, People's Church-warden.

Mr. George Turner, Honorary Secretary.

Mr. C. W. Hill, Hon. Treas.; Messrs. J. G. Kelway and Joseph Aldridge.

THE LESSONS, &c., FOR EVERY SUNDAY AND HOLYDAY IN MARCH.

3. 1st Sunday in Lent. Morning, Genesis 19. 12-30 : Mark 6. 1-14 : Psalms 15-17.
Epistle, 2 Cor. 6. 1-11 : Gospel, Matthew 4. 1-12
Evening, Genesis 22. 1-20 or 23 : Romans 12 : Psalm 18.
10. 2nd " " " Morning, Genesis 27. 1-41 : Mark 9. 30 : Psalms 50-52.
Epistle, 1 Thess. 4. 1-9 : Gospel, Matthew 15. 21-29.
Evening, Genesis 28 or 32 : 1 Cor. 3 : Psalms 53-55.
17. 3rd " " " Morning, Genesis 37 : Mark 13. 14 : Psalms 86-88.
Epistle, Ephesians 5. 1-15 : Gospel, Luke 11. 14-29.
Evening, Genesis 39 or 40 : 1 Cor. 9 : Psalm 89.
24. 4th " " " Morning, Genesis 42 : Luke 1. 26-46 : Psalms 116-118.
Epistle, Galatians 4. 21-32 : Gospel, John 6. 1-15.
Evening, Genesis 43 or 45 : 1 Cor. 14. 20 : Ps. 119. 1-32.
25. Annunciation of the } Morning, Genesis 3. 1-16 : Luke 1. 46 : Psalm 119. 33-72.
Blessed Virgin. } For the Epistle, Isaiah 7. 10-16 : Gospel, Luke 1. 26-39.
Evening, Isaiah 52. 7-13 : 1 Cor. 15. 1-35 : Ps. 119. 73-105.
31. 5th S. after Lent. Morning, Exodus 3 : Luke 5. 1-17 : Psalms 144-146.
Epistle, Hebrews 9. 11-16 : Gospel, John 8. 46-54.
Evening, Exodus 5 or 6. 1-14 : 2 Cor. 4 : Psalms 147-150.

THE DAILY BIBLE READINGS FOR MARCH.

31 S Luke 5. 1-17	3 S Mark 6. 1-14	10 S Mark 9. 30	17 S Mark 13. 14	24 S Lu. 1. 26-46
	4 M " 6. 14-30	11 M " 10. 1-32	18 M " 14. 1-27	25 M " 1. 46-
	5 T " 6. 30	12 T " 10. 32	19 T " 14. 27-53	26 T " 2. 1-21
	6 W " 7. 1-24	13 W " 11. 1-27	20 W " 14. 53	27 W " 2. 21-
	7 T " 7. 24-8. 10	14 T " 11. 27-12. 13	21 T " 15. 1-42	28 T " 3. 1-23
1 S Mark 4. 35-5. 21	8 F " 8. 10-9. 2	15 F " 12. 13-35	22 F " 15. 42 & 16	29 F " 4. 1-16
2 M " 5. 21-	9 S " 9. 2-30	16 S " 12. 35-13. 14	23 S Luke 1. 1-26	30 S " 4. 16-

BIRTHS.

RUTTER.—On February 8, at Stanley, the wife of Edwin Rutter, of a daughter.
SEDGWICK.—On February 8, at Stanley, the wife of H. H. Sedgwick, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

FLEURET : BIGGS.—On January 19, at Stanley, Octave Fleuret to Catherine Biggs.

DEATHS.

DAVIS.—On February 3, at Stanley, John Davis, aged 58 years.
BROWN.—On February 9, at Stanley, Charles Brown, aged 45 years.

The Editor cannot be reponsible for any omissions of Births, Deaths and Marriages, unless notice is sent in by the earliest opportunity. Address, The Editor, Falkland Islands Magazine.

Working Party, at Mrs. Dean's February 14 and 28; March 14 and 28.

BOOKS FOR SALE AT THE PARSONAGE.

Bibles 3s. and 2s. 6d., Church Services from 3s. 6d. to 2s. 3d., Prayer books 9d. and 1s., Catechisms 1d., Hymnal Companion 1s., 8d., and 2d., with music 2s. 6d.; Sankey Hymn books 2s. 6d., 1s. 6d., 6d., 3d. & 2d., with music 3s. 6d.; Peep of Day 2s. 1s. 2d. and 6d.; Line upon Line 2s. 6d., 1s. 4d. and 9d.; Precept upon Precept 2s. 6d. and 1s. 6d.; Lines left out 2s. 6d. and 1s. 6d.; More about Jesus 2s. 6d. and 1s. 4d.
Bibles with the Scotch version of the Psalms 1s. 6d. and 1s. 2d.; Prayers for Social and Family Worship—Church of Scotland 1s. 6d.; The Shorter Catechism 1d.

WHAT strange ideas some folks have! What curious aims guide the lives of many! If each one would only honestly acknowledge what he most longs for and aims after in life, what startling revelations would be made! As civilization advances, what was at one time regarded as honourable and right is in the next generation—through pride—looked upon as doubtful and to be avoided.

In watching the advance of the Anglo-Saxon race we find that as generation succeeds generation, there is a growing disposition to allow children to grow up with the idea that the horny-handed man of toil is an object of pity, and a laborious mode of earning one's living is above all things to be avoided. If possible, get into an office or a store and live on a starvation income, so long as one can cultivate white hands, a white shirt front and wear a black coat. Yet in hard times—and they come in spite of all the wisdom and foresight of men—these are the very first to be discharged and the least able to turn their hands to anything else.

It is the same with the girls. The mother may have been to service or some other work for years before her marriage, but the daughters—they will never be allowed to go out and earn their own living and have to say "Yes, ma'am." They must stay at home, living in comparative idleness on their father's hard-earned wages, ever on the look out for a husband, disgracing their womanhood by their flagrant attempts to hook Dick, Tom or Harry—taking the first who offers and settling down to a life of misery and discontent, if not in the end deserted and left to struggle along as best she can, supporting both herself and the children. Or else the father's life drops and the daughters are left helpless and homeless, like a flock of young godlings when the parent birds have been shot, ready to fall victims to the first unprincipled person who comes in contact with them.

Now we are Christians. In all our doubts and difficulties the principles of life laid down in the Bible are our final Court of appeal. What saith the Word on this subject? As our space is limited the answer can only be given in the merest outline—but "read mark, learn and inwardly digest it."

I.—How was and is labour viewed in civilized countries?

1. In ancient Greece, the free men spent all their time in athletic sports, military training, debating and amusement. The work was done by slaves.

2. In Rome, those among the free who became poor preferred to live on charity—labour was a disgrace, only fit for slaves and captives taken in war.

3. In the Southern States of the United States, before slavery was abolished, any whites who had to support life by labour, were despised by the other whites and by the negroes and were spoken of as "mean whites."

4. In the United States, it is said that the first or second generation born in the country are ashamed to follow the trade of their parents if the latter have been labourers or artisans—they become clerks, commission agents, &c. To a certain extent this is true in England. Is it somewhat prevalent in the Falkland

Islands also?—so that girls prefer to remain at home, instead of going out and earning their own bread.

II.—What is the teaching of Scripture and experience on the point?

When Adam was created, while yet in a state of holiness, free from all stain of sin, he was placed in the garden of Eden "to dress it and to keep it," (Genesis ii. 15.) So that even then man had to labour and work for the fruits of the soil and had to fence and guard them. From this passage of Scripture we learn—

1. That labour is God's appointment. Every man's work is appointed by God. We are to do our duty in that state of life unto which it has pleased God to call us. Our future occupation depended much upon our parents, on our own conduct at school, the influence of others as we grew up from childhood; but "rough hew them how we may, there is a Providence that shapes our ends." "To every man his work," (Mark xiii. 34). "Go, work in my vineyard," (Matthew xxi. 28). This dignifies labour. This lifts the trivial round, the daily task into a higher element. It is thus we glorify God in all that we do. 1 Cor. x. 31.

2. That labour is pleasant. It was so to Adam before the fall. Even now it is so to the Christian when he takes it up as the duty laid upon him by the Master. If the daily round of duties are willingly, cheerfully, brightly and conscientiously fulfilled, under the Master's eye, how does not this lighten even the hardest lot. But if duty is done because it must be done, it is against the grain and causes discontent and unfaithful, unreliable work.

3. That labour is necessary. It was necessary even in a sinless state. It will be our chief occupation in the next life. If nature abhors a vacuum, God abhors a lazy creature. Our mental faculties are formed for work. Our members are given us for work. They fail, grow weak and cease to exist as living powers unless they are exercised. Our happiness and safety from temptation require us to be employed. "The devil finds mischief for idle hands to do." If the Creator is ever at work, with the Providential Hand on the Helm—see Psalm 104—the creature should likewise be at work.

III.—But what saith the New Testament.

1. "If any will not work, neither let him eat," (2 Thessalonians iii. 10). In a German refuge for the poor, if an inmate refused to work he or she was suspended in a basket from the ceiling during dinner-hour and from that coin of vantage would view the dinner, but could not partake of it. The Apostle Paul's practice was to work with his own hands, weaving sails and tent covers (Acts xviii. 3 and xx. 34). His principle was "Not slothful in business, fervent (boiling) in spirit, serving the Lord," (Romans xii. 11).

2. But let us go higher. See Mark vi. 3—"Is not THIS THE CARPENTER?" They were astounded at the high and holy character of His teaching; they were struck dumb as they witnessed His miracles of healing and mercy. They looked upon the Hands scarred and enlarged from hard manual labour as THE VILLAGE CARPENTER—they looked on the Features bronzed and

seemed by exposure to the scorching sun of Palestine and then, full of scorn, they cried, "Is not this the CARPENTER?" His paintings of the Lord strive to make the Godhead shine out through the features: they thus give us a false—so far as the reality is concerned—idea of the real personal appearance of the Man, Christ Jesus, when upon earth. As Man, to all intents and purposes, His outward appearance was that of the WORKING VILLAGE CARPENTER OF NAZARETH.

What conclusion is to be drawn from the foregoing?

1. All must work through reason of their very nature. Work is an absolute necessity of our being.

2. Most, thank God, must work for their daily bread. Our souls and bodies are given to us to work with. The earth is given to us to work on.

3. In honest, faithful, conscientious toil we serve God as well as when we are on our knees. Neither should be omitted in the Christian man's life, as both are necessary for real spiritual life and growth.

4. God placed Adam in the garden not to do as he pleased—work or not work as he fancied—he placed him there under order and command to do as he was bid.

5. Each time we use force to make ourselves discharge our duty conscientiously we strengthen the inner man. Each time the blacksmith wields the sledge hammer he strengthens and develops the muscles of his body. So each time we rise up against natural indolence or sinful inclination, we confirm ourselves in the path of duty; we make it easier to do the right and the wrong becomes more distasteful and less difficult to resist.

There are many points of view from which the above subject may be looked at. But one thing is certain, that no father or mother has any right to bring up their girls with matrimony as their only object in life. Certainly one out of every three remains unmarried. They should be trained and taught to look forward to maintaining themselves. When old enough they should be encouraged to do so. Then independent—so long as it pleases God to give them health and strength—with money in the Savings Bank, respected and respecting, they will not be so ready to throw themselves away on the first comer—if he be unworthy.

These Islands being pastoral and utterly unfit—from soil and climate—for agriculture, the surplus population must emigrate. Many of our most enterprising young men have done so, and on the whole they are succeeding and some at least are on the road to wealth. Few of them return here to seek a wife, certainly several have married in the country in which they have made their home.

Parents ought to face these facts and take a wise and broad view of the circumstances in which they are living and act accordingly for the best interests of their children, but more especially of their daughters.

LOWTHER E. BRANDON.

P. S.—The attention of readers is called to the paragraph in which it is stated that the subject is a large one and cannot be fully dealt with in so short a paper. There are noble examples of both sons and

daughters who have declined to accept opportunities of advancing themselves—either by marriage or by accepting some lucrative situation. They preferred—from a sense of duty—to remain at home that they might assist their parents in supporting, educating and putting out into the world their younger brothers and sisters; or they have felt that their first duty was to their parents and they have remained with them to comfort and cherish them in their declining years.

When duty does not bid one to continue at home it should be the aim of each one to go out into the world and support oneself. So strongly is this truth being felt at home that many girls—in independent circumstances—learn some trade, profession or calling, so that they may serve their generation to the best of their ability if it should please God that they remain unmarried.

No doubt, in our small community, there is not such a scope for girls as there is at home, but where there is a willing pair of hands work will always be found.

L. E. B.

Darwin, January 28th, 1895.

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THE REV. E. C. ASPINALL left Stanley on November 5th to visit the camps and adjacent islands of the West Falklands. Services, Bible readings, entertainments, examinations and catechising of children were carried on continuously from house to house.

Sixteen services and forty-five Bible readings were held, seven baptisms celebrated, one marriage performed, fifty-four children examined and Holy Communion administered 13 times to six communicants.

November 5th reached Pebley Island, 7th-9th Port Purvis, Port Howard; 9th-13th Bridge House, Shag Harbour; 13th-14th Hill Gap, Mr. Scott's; 14th-15th Bosom Hill, Fox Bay East; 15th-16th Fox Bay West; 16th-21st Black Shanty, Port Edgar; 21st-22nd Chaffers Gullet, Tiger Bay; 22nd-27th Port Stephens South Harbour, Dyke Island, Weddell Island; 27th-30th Sand Beach, Kelp Creek; December 1st-3rd Weddell Island; 3rd-5th Spring Point, Loster Creek; 5th East Bay; 6th Chartres, Little Chartres; 7th-10th Chartres, Woolshed Point, Dry Pond, Mr. Skilling's, Ridge House, Plain House, Warran House, Maine Point; 10th-11th Shallow Bay; 11th-18th Keppel Island, Shallow Bay; 18th-20th Saunders, Shallow Bay; 20th-22nd Hill Cove, Mr. T. Goodwin, Mr. Llamasa; 22nd-25th Roy Cove, Port North, Dunbar, West Point; 27th-28th Dunbar; 28th-29th Hill Cove; 29th-30th Woolshed Point, Chartres; January 1st Mr. Scott's, Hill Gap, Shag Harbour, Port Howard; 1st-5th "Result"; 5th-7th Fox Bay; 7th-10th San Carlos N., San Carlos E.; 11th Douglas Station; 11th-12th Teal Inlet, Arrojomalo, Two Sisters, Stanley 8.45 p.m.

N. B.—Mr. George Lloyd kindly took Mr. Aspinall to Weddell Island in the dinghy—it took three hours pulling across from Dyke Island to Gull Harbour jetty.

DEAN BRANDON left Stanley to visit Darwin and Lafonia on January 23rd.

EXTRACT from the Official Gazette of December 20th, 1894.

BURIAL BOARD BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEP. 30TH, 1894.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To Commission paid L. Jones, collecting subscriptions	1	8	3
„ Falkland Islands Company for tools	0	10	2
„ James Smith, Notice Board	2	2	0
„ Books 3s., Hoe 1s. 9d.,	0	4	9
„ Custodian: 12 months wages to 30th September, 1894	24	0	0
„ Custodian; extra for grave digging	0	5	3
„ Balance	21	6	4
	£19	11	9

Cr.	£	s.	d.
By Balance in Savings Bank	8	17	3
„ Collection by Mr. J. Lewis	1	17	8
„ „ „ Dean Brandon	24	5	6
„ „ „ Louis Williams	0	10	0
„ „ „ Dean Brandon	0	4	6
„ Grave spaces sold to Mr. A. E. Baillon	13	4	3
„ Cash advanced by Dean Brandon	0	3	9
„ Interest on Deposits	0	8	10
	£49	11	9

December 11th, 1894.

October 18th, 1894. Balance ... 21 6 4

J. J. FELTON, AUDITOR.

EXTRACT from "Official Gazette of Dec. 27th, 1894.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the following gentleman to be Justices of the Peace for the Falkland Islands.

G. Hurst, Esq., Chief Constable and Sheriff.
T. Robson, Esq.

Postage on Letters and other Articles between Stanley and the places in Postal communication therewith, is at the following rates:—

For "Letters" not exceeding 1 oz. in weight, 1d.
Every additional oz. or fraction thereof, 1d.
"Books," Postal Packets not exceeding 2 ozs., 1d.
Over 2 ozs. and not exceeding 4 ozs., 1d.
" 4 " " 6 " 1½d.

Letters and Packets of Newspapers or Books must not exceed in size.

18 inches in length,
9 " width,
6 " depth.

Letters must not exceed 6 ozs. in weight, nor Packets

of Newspapers or Books 8 ozs.

By Command
F. CRAIGIE HALKETT,
Postmaster.

EXTRACT from "Official Gazette" of Jan. 17, 1895.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to re-appoint Mr. James Lewis to be a Member of the Burial Board, and to appoint Mr. James Smith a Member thereof under the provisions of Ordinance 9 of 1892.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be members of the Board of Health under the provisions of the Health Ordinance, 5 of 1894.

Messrs. J. Lellman,
John Poppy,
Thomas Watson,
Joseph Williams.

At a Meeting of the Destitute Poor Committee held on January 21st, it was decided to appoint Miss A. Felton and the Hon. J. J. Felton as a sub-committee, to act at such times as any of the members of the committee are absent from Stanley.

Members of the Committee:—Miss A. Felton, Hon. J. J. Felton, Hon. A. E. Baillon, Reverend Dean Brandon, Reverend P. O'Grady and Mr. J. Smith.

Subscriptions received, 1894:	£	s.	d.
November 1, Mr. James Greenshields	4	0	0
„ 17, Mr. R. Goss	0	10	0
„ 24, Mrs. Dean	2	0	0
„ 26, Mr. T. Rowell... ..	1	0	0
December 9, Mr. F. Durose	0	10	0
„ 31, Capt. F. Rowlands	0	7	6
	£8	7	6

Expenses:	£	s.	d.
Mrs. Helder's	1	11	6
Mrs. Dix	6	3	0
	£7	14	6

ALICE FELTON, HONORARY SECRETARY.

OUR VISIT TO PORT EDGAR.

"Port Edgar, ahoy," we all cried, as we reached the top of the ridge, which lay at the back of the Settlement, at the same time reining in our horses to have a good look at the Settlement before descending the ridge again to go into the Settlement.

What a picturesque sight did we see: down at our feet, so to say, lay the houses, with their chimneys smoking us a welcome, dogs coming—barking—to meet us to the very top of the ridge, and curious to say, the dogs even seemed to know that it was Christmas, for their bark sounded to us like; "Merry Christmas, wow, wow, Merry Christmas, wow, wow."

On the bright green which stretches around the Settlement, were all the children of Mrs. Jack Smith and Mrs. James Anderson, in the brightest of clean dresses, playing different sorts of games, while all the inhabitants, and visitors to Port Edgar, roused by the barking of the dogs, came standing outside the houses on the green, all of course to have a guess who we were.

Descending the ridge, we came against a fence, which was not there the Christmas before, so we all thought that the lookers-on would have a proper laugh at us, for coming into a paddock and not knowing the way out: but luckily one of us spied a gate in the fore end corner, through which we were not slow in getting. Our party split, some went to stop at Mr. Anderson's and some at Mr. Smith's house; where we were met with the always usual cordial welcome and hospitality, for which both Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Smith are well known on the West Falklands.

Many an old chum or shipmate did we meet there and by the time we had our hands very nearly shaken off, our hostess had some refreshments set before us, which to say the truth, we did all honour to, for our appetites were keen after our ride.

Monday.—We awoke, roused by the sound of many good morning wishes, while the sun cast her bright streams through the window-panes, promising us a fine day.

In a few minutes the whole house was alive with voices and good morning wishes. After having partaken of a good breakfast, we all went outside on to the green some lying down in the sunshine, some walking about, some talking about the fine weather we were having, in fact everybody was as pleasant as the weather itself.

After an hour or so, everyone who was putting his private horse in the Sweepstake races, got his horse and kept him handy until after dinner, when we were to have the races. Below is an account of all the horses which ran in the Sweepstake races, a good many other horses ran, but it would have been a hard job to keep account of all those that ran for pure sport, so I only just send those who ran for stakes.

We had also a grand tug of war, between Port Stephens men and men belonging to different stations outside Lake Hammond fence: in which the Port Stephens men after a manful struggle had to give in. Also there was some good running and high jumping done, over a lasso stretched between two men, in which the Port Stephens men took the cake, the best jumpers

were W. Anderson, A. Harvey, J. Gleadell, A. Hardy and C. Johnson. While of the outside Lake Hammond fence party, there was but one good jumper, Willie Rice, East Fox Bay.

A foot race was run between H. Gilbert of Port Howard and T. Martin of Port Stephens: distance 100 yards, stakes 5/- aside, winner H. Gilbert by a yard. And last but not least a children's race in which every child took a prize.

Everything went off in good order, there were no disputes or rows of any kind, thanks to the sober senses of all who were present. I heard an old visitor say, that he never had so much sport, jollity and such a pleasant Christmas in Port Edgar, as he had this year. I can say with truth, that everyone departed well contented and happy, and hereby we, outside Lake Hammond fence people, mean to express our very best thanks for the hearty welcome and kind treatment we have had from the Port Edgar and Port Stephens people and can only hope that next year we may have as good a Christmas as we have had this year.

1ST SWEEPSTAKE RACES AT 5/- ENTRY FEE. 1st PRIZE 10/-, 2ND PRIZE 10/-.

1st Class Horses.—C. Broens' Primrose (Owner) 1, W. Luxton's Ovaro (A. Hardy) 2. Also ran A. Anderson's Selma and W. Anderson's Nettle.

2nd Class Horse.—T. Martin's Bantam (C. White) 1, W. Anderson's Molatta (J. Gleadell) 2. Also ran C. Hastings' Fear Not and G. Rattley's Young Star.

3rd Class Horses.—C. Pritchard's Maggie (C. White) 1, C. White's Mabel (A. Anderson) 2. Also ran, C. Johnson's Jimmy Lewis and J. Gleadell's Patience.

Private Race between W. Luxton's Ovaro (A. Hardy) and C. Broens' Primrose (Owner), for 10/-. Primrose won by a length.

2ND SWEEPSTAKE RACES AT 5/- ENTRY FEE.

1st Class Horses, 1st Prize £1, 2nd Prize 5/-. 2nd Class Horses, 1st Prize 15/-. 2nd Prize 5/-. 3rd Class Horses, 1st Prize 15/-. 2nd Prize 5/-.

1st Class Horses.—C. Broens' Primrose (Owner) 1, H. Clifton's Young Frolic (Owner) 2. Also ran W. Luxton's Ovaro.

2nd Class Horses.—Crawley's Nancy (H. Clifton) 1, G. Rattley's Young Star (C. Anderson) 2. Also ran, J. Gurth's Ringlocks.

3rd Class Horses.—C. Pritchard's Maggie (C. White) 1, W. Anderson's Nettle (L. Anderson) 2. Also ran, J. Cobb's Shiplasher.

Tug of war between Port Stephens men and men outside Hammond fence in which the outside Lake Hammond fence people pulled the strongest.

Names of Port Stephens men: W. Anderson, J. Cobb, J. Smith, J. Gleadell, A. Hardy, A. Harvey, C. Johnson, T. Martin, G. Rattley.

Outside Lake Hammond fence people: J. Cheek's, H. Gilbert, C. Broens, L. Anderson, A. Clifton, J. Mackenzie, C. Hastings, C. White, C. Pritchard.

DARWIN RACES, JANUARY, 1895.

THESE annual races were held on the usual racecourse in Darwin on New Year's Day. There was a good attendance of spectators from the Company's Camp, from the North Camp and from Stanley. Everything went off in good order, the races commencing at 11 o'clock, were finished at 3 p.m. in beautiful weather. After the races were over the wind rose and during the night it came on to rain very heavily. There was a ball held in the Cookhouse in the evening, which was well patronised and which was ably conducted by Mr. W. Hamil and others.

Thanks are due to everyone who so ably subscribed and helped to make the races a success.

North Arm Men. Open to any mare that never run before. 400 yards, 10 stone.—A. Middleton 1, 20s., C. Gleadell 2, 13s., W. Frazer 3, 7s. 6 Entries.

Messrs. Baillon and Nichol. Open. 500 yards, 10½ stone.—W. Coutts 1, An English Saddle, C. Hyman 2, £5, A. McCall 3, £3 3s., A. McCall 4, £2 2s., C. Smith 5, £1 10. 10 Entries.

Darwin Men. Anything Co's or P. P. Co's Men's. 500 yards, 10 stone.—P. Enninga 1, £1 10s., F. Jennings 2, £1, A. Middleton 3, 15s. 6d. 7 Entries.

Dr. Eastment. Open. 800 yards, 10 stone.—J. Campbell 1, £2 2s., T. Patterson 2, £1 12s., A. McCall 3, £1 2s., G. Gleadell 4, 12s., D. Findlayson 5, 6s. 7 Entries.

Frazer and Finlayson. Any Co's or P. P. Co's Men. 500 yards, 10 stone.—D. Findlayson 1, £1 5s., W. Frazer 2, 15s., J. Campbell 3, 10s. 9 Entries.

Armstrong and Coutts. Anything that never won a prize. 500 yards, 10 stone.—P. Enninga 1, £1 5s., F. Jennings 2, 17s., C. Gleadell 3, 12s.

G. Jennings. Open. 500 yards, 10 stone.—A. Findlayson 1, £1 8s., P. Watson 2, £1, R. Reive 3, 14s. 11 Entries.

Subscription Race. Open to Boys under 10 stone. 300 yards.—E. Suárez 1, 15s., J. Smith 2, 8s., Hugh Campbell 3, 5s. 8 Entries.

North Arm Men. Any P. P. Co's Men's. 500 yards, 10 stone.—M. McCarthy 1, £1 1s., Mr. Nichol 2, 14s., A. McCall 3, 7s. 6d. 7 Entries.

Walker Creek Man. Open. 700 yards, 10 stone.—J. Campbell 1, £1 7s., T. Patterson 2, £1, W. Blakley 3, 13s.

Subscription Race. Open to any colt tamed last year. 400 yards, 10 stone.—G. Patterson 1, £2 10s., D. McKenzie 2, £2, A. Bonner 3, £1 10s., J. Campbell 4, £1, C. Smith, 5, 14s.

C. Smith. Any Co's Mare. 500 yards, 10 stone.—P. Watson 1, 17s., W. Simpson 2, 11s., G. Patterson 3, 9s., (colt). 6 Entries.

A. McCall. Anything that never won a First Prize. 500 yards, 10 stone.—W. Frazer 1, 19s., W. Peck 2, 14s., Mr. Nichol 3, 9s. 6 Entries.

Subscription Race. For navvies under 10 stone.—Hugh Campbell 1, 15s., M. McCarthy 2, 8s., P. Watson 3, 5s. 8 Entries.

P. Noble. Consolation Race. For beaten horses. 400 yards, 10 stone.—W. Coutts 1, £1, G. Patterson 2, 12s., W. Armstrong 3, 8s.

Subscription. Trotting Match. 2,200 yards.—W. Frazer 1, £1, M. Bethune 2, 16s., A. Finlayson 3, 13s., W. Blakley 4, 10s., D. Finlayson 5, 6s. 25 Entries.

SHIPPING NEWS.

THE MAIL s. s. "Abydos" arrived from the West Coast on January 16th. Passengers:—Mr. C. Williams, Misses (2) Williams, Mrs. Curtze and baby and one servant; Messrs. Patrick Orr, J. Merrin, J. Frazer. Cargo from the West Coast, 667 packages.

The "Abydos" sailed for Europe on January 10th. Passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie and 2 children and T. Forster. Cargo for Europe, 905 bales of wool and 380 bundles and sealskins.

The Mail is due in Stanley on March 4th, April 11th, May 17th and June 20th.

The "Result" arrived from the West on January 13th. Passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Rowell and family and F. Check.

The "Hadassah" arrived from Port Stephens on January 14th. Passengers:—A. Mercer and R. Jones.

The "Hornet" arrived from Darwin on January 15th. Passengers:—Mr. Noble and Miss E. Crook.

The "Fortuna" arrived from North Arm on January 16th. Mr. and Mrs. Sharp and J. Halliday.

The "Fortuna" left Stanley for San Carlos on Jan. 21st. Passengers:—Mrs. Curtze, Misses (2) Williams and Mr. C. Williams.

The "Result" left Stanley for the West on January 21st. Passengers:—Mrs. Fugellie and daughter.

The "Hornet" left Stanley for Darwin on January 28th. Passenger:—P. Orr.

The "Hadassah" left for Carcass, Keppel, and New Island on January 22nd. Passengers:—Mrs. Mannan and daughters (2) and Mrs. E. Biggs.

The "Chance" left for Speedwell Island on January 23rd. Passenger:—W. Hardy.

The "Hornet" arrived from Darwin on Jan. 26th.

The "Fortuna" arrived from North Arm on February 2nd. Passenger:—Mr. Axil.

The "Hornet" left for North Arm on February 4th. Passenger:—Miss E. Watson.

The "Hadassah" arrived on February 8th. Passengers:—Mrs. Mannan and daughters, Mrs. E. Biggs, W. Sharp - Janson and - Crisp.

The "Hornet" arrived from North Arm on Feb. 9th. Passenger:—Mr. Fell.

H. M. S. "Sirius" arrived from Monte Video on January 26th. Passengers:—Mr. and Miss Baring.

The "Fortuna" left for North Arm on January 10th. Passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Sharp, Mrs. Burns and Mrs. W. Peck and family.

The "Hornet" arrived from North Arm on January 11th. Passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie and family.

The "Ceance" arrived from Lively Island on January 12th.

The "Hornet" left for Darwin on February 12th.

H. M. S. "Sirius" left Stanley on January 8th, to

visit some places around the Islands. She towed the ship "Speke" out to Port William.

The "Carrina," Royal Yacht Squadron, arrived Feb. 20th, with Lord Carnarvon and Prince Victor Dhulep Singh on board.

(From the West). The "Ruth Waldron" arrived at Port Howard on December 28th. When she has finished there she will go to San Carlos and Stanley.

The "Ruth Waldron" anchored in Stanley Harbour on February 1st.

The Captain of the "Speke" having heard there was a report current in the Islands that there was reason to believe, that the Night Watchman was thrown overboard when the boat was stolen, wishes it to be known that there is no foundation whatever for such an idea.

On January 17th the Falkland Islands Company's barquentine "Thetis" completed the first stage of her annual voyage to these Islands, anchoring in Stanley Harbour at 6.20. p.m. She left London on November 16th and had favourable winds and weather as far as the River Plate, which was passed on the 30th day from England; after that point she met with light and contrary winds and her average run per day for the remaining 15 days of the voyage was only 58 miles; her passage on arriving in Stanley was 54 days from land to land and 61 days from Gravesend to her port of arrival.

On Monday November 26th at noon the "Thetis" passed a large ship's boat floating nearly perpendicularly, with her bows out of the water, as if heavily weighted aft, her position then was, Latitude 44 degrees North and Longitude 17 degrees West.

As several of the ship's company had not crossed the line the usual ceremonies took place on that occasion. King Neptune and his satellites being gorgeous in wigs of tow and with dabs of scarlet paint appearing upon unexpected portions of their visage.

The "Thetis" interchanged visits on Christmas eve with the brigantine "Crossowen" bound to Patagonia, on the following day, after comparing chronometers, the two ships parted company.

After discharging her Stanley cargo the "Thetis" will proceed to several ports, principally on the West.

Some of the inhabitants will perhaps be glad to hear that Mrs. Patmore and her little girl are again making the voyage in the ship; on arriving in Stanley they and all on board were well.

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THE Sheep Shearing Machinery at North Arm consists of one 7 Brake H. P. Single Cylinder 9" dia. by 12" Stroke Horizontal Priestman Oil Engine and 24 Burdon's Patent Machine Shears, 12 being fixed on either side of the shed, also one pair of grinding wheels for sharpening the combs and cutters.

"The Priestman Oil Engine," manufactured by Messrs. Priestman Bros., Limited, of Hull, England:—During the last 40 years both in England and America many endeavours have been made to make a reliable Oil Engine, using the ordinary mineral oil of commerce, but it was not until the Priestman Oil Engine was

perfected in the year 1888 that the efforts made produced really practical results. The Priestman Oil Engine is designed with a view to mixing the largest possible quantity of air with a given quantity of oil in such a manner as to permit of its use in the working cylinder without deposit of tarry products. This engine is complete in itself and requires no boiler to give a supply of steam as in a steam engine or a supply of gas as in a gas engine, the power in the Oil Engine being obtained direct from the oil which is in the supply cistern, the engine having to prepare its own charge of vapour for combustion. The engine is very similar to a gas engine, working as it does upon the same principle, that is, by the internal combustion of a mixture of gas and air. In the oil engine the petroleum becomes the substitute for the gas, it being vaporized before entering the cylinder and the heat generated by the combustion of a mixture of oil vapour and air inside the cylinder is used directly to expand the products of combustion and drive forward the piston. The cylinder and outside working parts are fitted upon the engine bed, which is hollow, the oil storage tank is cast in the bed and holds sufficient oil for about 17 hours run. The apparatus for vaporising the oil—viz., the spray-maker and the vaporiser—is also fitted within the bed plate, and in connection with the reservoir, upon the side of the engine, is an air pump which supplies air to the oil reservoir, this being necessary for forcing the oil through the spray-maker into the vaporiser. The oil tank is fitted with a simple 6 Way Cock. When the handle is upright the cock is closed, when turned to the left air and oil are supplied to the starting lamp, when turned to the right air and oil are supplied to the spray-maker. The cylinder and valve chest are water-jacketed, the water being circulated by gravity from a tank. At the back of the cylinder are two valves, one being automatic and the other being opened by an eccentric. The upper or automatic valve opens on the suction stroke, admitting the mixed air and oil from the vaporiser. The lower valve is opened during the exhaust stroke by an eccentric on a shaft rotating half as fast as the crank shaft. Through this valve the exhaust gases pass to the jacket of the vaporiser. At the back of the engine is the battery of the Edison-Leland type—which lasts for a period of 500 working hours—and the Induction coil used for igniting the charge. The circuit is completed at the proper moment by a contact finger on the eccentric rod, which passes between a pair of springs connected by wires to the battery. A screw plug in the cylinder contains two porcelain bars, through which the wires pass.

The action of the engine may be briefly described as follows:—

The vapour is formed by the oil being forced from the reservoir through a pipe leading to the spray-maker. Here a fine jet of oil is met at a nozzle by a supply of air and is completely broken up into a fine spray, which enters the chamber called the vaporiser; this being warm, the spray is quickly turned into vapor and is ready for being drawn into the cylinder together with the necessary amount of air to make a

combustible charge. The governors are coupled to the spray-maker and regulate the quantity of air and oil according to the power the engine is giving off, thus ensuring perfectly steady running under varying loads. An explosion takes place in the cylinder every second revolution, the action of the piston being upon its forward stroke to draw into the cylinder through the inlet valve a charge of vapor: upon its return the charge is compressed, and upon the crank turning its centre an electric spark in the cylinder ignites the charge, giving the requisite impulse to the piston. The return stroke then exhausts the spent vapor through the exhaust valve and the next stroke recommences the cycle. The spent vapor thus liberated being at a high temperature, is allowed to pass around the vaporiser, so that the heat, which would otherwise be rejected and lost, is utilised in aiding the conversion of the incoming oil into vapor. After doing service in this way, it escapes through the exhaust pipe. A point worthy of notice is the lubrication of the cylinder which takes place from a small portion of the oil during compression condensing on the cylinder surface and lubricates it perfectly, thus saving a considerable amount of lubricating oil.

In starting the engine the oil tank is put under pressure by the hand pump and the heater lamps lighted. When the vaporiser is hot enough, which will be in about twenty minutes, the six way cock is opened to admit air and oil to the vaporiser. By the patent self-starter the engine then receives a "kick off" and starts. Beyond lubrication of the bearings no further attention is necessary. Any ordinary mineral oil as used for lamps, &c., is suitable for the Priestman Oil Engine. These engines are now manufactured in sizes up to 70 Actual H.P. Hunbreds are in daily use and are giving the greatest satisfaction in the hands of Gardeners, Coachmen, Shepherds, Labourers, women and the natives of different foreign countries. They have already been adopted by nine Governments and are in use in forty-nine Counties besides the United Kingdom. They are very extensively used for electric lighting at mansions, &c., pumping in collieries and mansions, agricultural machinery, rock drilling, &c. Received the highest awards wherever competed. The Priestman Oil Engine is also manufactured in the marine type suitable for launches, barges, &c., many of these are in use in various parts of the world.

"Burgon's Patent Sheep Shearing Machines," manufactured by Messrs. Burgon and Ball, La Plate Works, Sheffield, England:

These machines are built upon sound mechanical principle and are of simple construction. Upon the main shaft, revolving at a speed of 400 revolutions per minute, is fitted a cone Pulley working upon a cone secured to bracket by steel spindle, fitted at the bottom with steel pin which couples to centre rod of machine. The faces of cone pulley and cone are pressed together by a spring secured to brackets of machine. The machine is put in and out of gear by a set of striking gear and draw bar secured to cone bracket. The centre rod and intercaseing is in two sections, the top part being 4 ft. 4 in. long and the bottom 1 ft. 8 in. The top of outer casing is fitted

with gun-metal ball and socket joint and the whole is secured to collar on bottom of cone bracket by thumb screw. At the foot is a gun-metal swivel and elbow joint which secures the two sections together and allows the rods to be turned in any position at will. A pair of elbow joint wheels connect the two lengths of centre rod. On the shear proper is a back spindle with steel pin which slots into connection on bottom of short centre rod and fitted with a pair of wrist joint wheels to crank spindle working in the centre of shear handle. An elbow joint and swivel connection secures this to the frame of shear. Upon the top of crank spindle is an eccentric pin with steel revolving ball working in rocker fitted to base plate and running on steel roller. In the centre of rocker are 10 small steel balls running on washer and rocker sleeve secured by nut. To end of rocker is rocker fork having two arms and steel centre finger which press upon a three-toothed steel cutter making 2000 vibrations per minute on the surface of comb. The comb has 10 teeth and is firmly secured by 2 screws to frame of shear. A tension fork is also secured to base plate and adjusted by finger screw and spring on cover of shear. This increases or reduces the pressure on cutter and comb as required to allow of free and clean cutting.

These machines have gained a wide reputation on sheep stations in various parts of the world. In Australia many of these plants are at work. At Burrawang, Forbes, eighty-eight Burgon's machines are in use and working splendidly. This station broke the World's record in 1893 in the number of bales of wool turned out—viz., 140 bales for the day's work of 7½ hours. The Royal Agricultural Society of England awarded its only prize to Burgon and Ball for Sheep Shearing Machines. A. E. REA.

STANLEY LENDING LIBRARY.

SUBSCRIBERS in the Camp are requested when returning any books, to enclose the catalogue and to state on the outside label of the parcel from where and whom the books are sent, as often a great deal of unnecessary trouble arises from not knowing what subscriber is returning his books. Parcels of books when returned should be addressed to "The Librarian, Lending Library, Stanley." It would be a great assistance in choosing books for subscribers, if the catalogue were always returned with the books wanted marked, and especially those not wanted crossed out. Unless this is attended to subscribers must sometimes get the same books twice over.

Subscriptions to the library are as follows:—Stanley, one book per week 5/- per annum; two books per week 8/-. Camp, parcels of 12 books sent out as opportunity arises 10/- per annum. Double parcels £1. The library is open at the Social Club Room on Fridays from 3.30 to 4.30. The following periodicals can be obtained at the same time for a subscription of 1/- per quarter or 4/- per annum. *Atlanta*, *Boys Own*, *Cassell's Magazine*, *Chambers*, *Girl's Own*, *Good Words*, *Family Herald*, *Little Folks*, *Chatterbox*, *Leisure Hour*, *Quiver*, *St. Nicholas*, *Sunday at Home* and *Strand Magazine*.

STANLEY RIFLE CLUB.

The Eighth Annual Prize Meeting of the above Club was held at the Club's range on Friday, February 8th. Firing was commenced at 10 A.M., with a smart breeze from the West, the weather cloudy, being favourable to show up good targets. There was about the usual attendance of members and all seemed quite interested as each shot was fired and the possible result was much commented upon. The chief item was Mr. F. E. Cobb's Silver Challenge Cup, held by Sergeant W. Quinlan. This is now won by Mr. J. Coleman, who made the grand score of 93 in the first stage, this being the highest score that has ever been made by any member, which, together with the second stage score of 80 brings Mr. Coleman's score to 173 points. In a little excitement at the final range he missed his last shot at 200 yards. The following are the scores of the eight prize winners.

NAME.	1ST STAGE.				2ND STAGE.				Grand Total.	
	200	500	600	Total.	200	500	600	Total.		
J. Coleman (Silver Cup)	31	31	28	93	28	28	24	80	...	173
T. H. Rowell (Cash Prize)	29	27	28	81	30	32	25	87	...	171
W. E. Turner " "	30	23	29	82	29	30	23	82	...	164
W. Quinlan " "	23	31	21	81	32	24	24	80	...	161
F. Harly, Sr. " "	31	20	20	71	30	21	27	81	...	152
Albert Biggs " "	25	27	17	69	30	25	15	70	...	139
F. J. Harly " "	19	25	14	58	28	23	20	77	...	135
R. H. Aldridge " "	24	12	13	50	24	25	16	65	...	115

The Cup was won last season with 155 points, so that it will be seen by the above that the shooting is gradually improving.

SUBSCRIBERS PRIZE. 5 SHOTS AT 200 YARDS.

J. Summers, 21 points, 1st; C. E. Aldridge, 20 points, 2nd; W. Coulson, Sr., 19 points, 3rd.

W. E. TURNER, SECRETARY.

The amounts collected by Public Subscription for Cash Prizes will be published in our next issue.—EDITOR.

A FOOTBALL match was played between Stanley and H. M. S. "Sirius" on February 1st. A very pleasant game, ending in a victory for the "Sirius" of 8 goals to nil.

It is hoped that the return match will be played on the return of the "Sirius" and that a repetition of such friendly feeling may be the result.

"Sirius" team: Baker (goal), Morris and Healy (backs), Jackson, Grutt and Payne (half backs), Campbell, Sargent, Rigby, Lawton and Hutchinson (forwards).

Stanley Team: Rev. E. C. Aspinall (goal), Sergeant Quinlan and E. Bennett (backs), W. J. Coulson, A. Biggs and F. Aldridge (half backs), J. Walsh, A. Watson, F. Adams, J. McAtasney and G. Fieuret (forwards).

Linesmen, Mr Wiseman and Mr. J. Laxton; Referee, Mr. Gibbert.

To the EDITOR of the F. I. Magazine.

HAVING noticed some time ago in your Magazine that a colt jumped the Egg Harbour Corral, I may mention that a somewhat similar case happened here this season. The station colts were corralled on the 16th of August and the tanning started next day. Among them was a grey horse which seemed to be everybody's favourite and the biggest horse in the corral, of course he was the first to be caught. He proved very tame to be handled and geared, when mounted took off at a gallop until receiving its first pull, whereupon it instantly took to jump. The jump was far from being a bad one, as it was straight ahead, but was the longest I have seen. After returning with the colt and letting him go, my chum and I returned to the spot where he jumped, as it was not far from the corral and the print

of his hoofs would be distinguished in the hard ground on measuring the spot we discovered that in several places the horse had covered over sixteen feet in one bound. I would like to know if any body has ever seen or heard of a horse taking a longer leap in the Falklands. The horse above mentioned is within a few months of being three years old and stands over four ten hands high.

T. M.

A FLAMINGO has taken up its residence in Muddy Creek, Douglas Station. It is alone and has been there for sometime. It is very shy and will allow no one to approach within shot. It would be a pity to shoot it.

A. K.

A PET cat belonging to a Shepherd a few years ago, used to go with him every morning for the horses and when he caught a horse in the camp, it would jump up in front of him and ride home to the corral; it also became a great favourite among the horses. One morning the owner went for the horses without the cat and when the horses came to the corral, the cat was not there, a colt amongst the horses bolted out of the corral and run down to the house and whinied, at once the cat came out, jumped on his back and the colt galloped back to the corral with his chum. When riders came to the Shepherd's house the cat used to jump upon the saddle and examine all the gear and one day a rider came with a very wicked horse, as usual the cat jumped up, but to her surprise the horse began to jump very wickedly, but the cat never let go. When the horse had finished, the cat had mastered the animal; the cat then dismounted and walked to the house quite proudly and when the owner went to the horse, he was trembling with terror.

"Peg."

CHURCH SERVICES.

On Sunday at 11. A.M. and 7. P.M. On Wednesday 7. P.M.
Morning Prayer on every week day at 8.45. A.M.
The Holy Communion on the first Sunday of the month at 12 noon and on the
third Sunday at 8. A.M.
The Sacrament of Baptism, and Churching on any Sunday or week-day.

CHOIR PRACTICES.

On Sunday and Wednesday after Evening Service at 8. P.M.
For the children specially on Sunday after Sunday School at 3.30 P.M. and in the
Vestry on Friday from 5.30. P.M. to 6.30. P.M.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

In Christ Church at 10.30. A.M. and 2.30. P.M.

PRAYER MEETING.

In the Vestry on Monday from 7. to 8. P.M.

THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARY.

In the Vestry, on Sunday, at 4. P.M.

PENNY SAVINGS BANK.

On Monday in the Senior Government School at 9.30. A.M. and in the Infant
School at 10.30. A.M.

PATAGONIA,

e, November 24th, 1894.

"WE have had a lovely spring after a very severe winter on these high lands. I
have just finished lamb-marking and am getting ready for shearing on December 1st.
The sheep are in excellent condition, as we get some very fine showers of rain—the
very thing to do good in this country."
K. M.

A MOST enjoyable dance was given on January 30th by the Petty Officers of H. M. S.
"Sirius" to the inhabitants of Stanley. His Excellency the Governor, Mr. and Miss
Baring, Captain Pipon and the Officers attending during the early part of the night.
Dancing was kept up with much spirit until well into the early hours.

A PROFITABLE EWE.

THE splendid Shearling Ram from the flock of Mr. John Neans, of Mine, near
Lincoln, which at the recent sale of the Lincoln Long Wool Sheep Breeders Associa-
tion made the high price of 152 guineas was, it transpires—the progeny of the same
Ewe that dropped a notable pair of ram lambs in the previous year. These were sold
at the last Fair—one for 200 guineas and the other for 70 guineas. Thus the produce
of one ewe has in two seasons brought to the owner the handsome sum of 422
guineas.
GAUCHO.

NOTICE

ON and after March 1st, 1895, cheques drawn by Messrs Bertrand and Felton will
not be available for more than six months after date.

PRICE OF THE MAGAZINE.—Unstamped, 2/6, Stamped, 3/-, per annum. Single copy, 3d. Advertisements are inserted on the cover at the rate of 6d. per line of 12 words each. Subscribers changing their residence will please send to the Editor by the earliest opportunity their new address.

A SIDE SADDLE For Sale—in good condition. Price £3. Apply to
MRS. PAICE, PORT HOWARD.

THE individual who wants "The Sea and its Living Wonders," by Dr. G. Hartwig, will please communicate his name to the EDITOR.

WANTED, a pair of dumb-bells, each about 3 lbs weight. Apply to the EDITOR.

Mrs. DAWKINS, qualified Nurse, can receive for nursing Medical and Surgical cases and specially Maternity cases, EASY TERMS.

A. DAWKINS, Haircutting, Shaving and Shampooing up to date. EASY TERMS.

For Sale.

The land with the house known as "Montague House," together with the furniture and all buildings and improvements on the land, which comprises all that bounded as follows:—On the north by John Street, on the East by Dean Street, South by Fitzroy Road and on the West by lands of C. M. Dean.

For further particulars apply to W. W. Bertrand or J. J. Felton.

Falkland Island Views.

A History of the Islands with 20 Views in a green cloth cover, with extra cover for posting, for 12/6; reduced from 25/-. T. H. ROWELL (or Agent), Stanley.

Highland Sheep Dips,

IMPROVED PASTE DIP; WATERPROOFER.
FLUID DIP,

Soluble in Cold Water—Identical with the Paste in composition.

NON-POISONOUS FLUID DIP,

Soluble in cold water; guaranteed to contain 33 per cent Tar Acid. In 10 gallon drums, 3/- per gallon; in 40 gallon casks, 2/- per gallon.

Cheap quotations furnished for all kinds of Drugs, Chemicals and Drysaltery goods.
ALEX. ROBERTSON, A. PH. S., CHEMIST, ARGYLE CHEMICAL WORKS, OBAN, N. B.

Messrs. Ness & Co.

Received from the Judges at the Chicago Exhibition the Medal and Diploma (the highest award obtainable) for their Sheep Dip. It is Cheap, it is Safe, it is easy to use and, above all, it is Reliable.

NESS & CO., DARLINGTON, ENGLAND.

The Falkland Islands Magazine.



CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

CLERGY.—Rev. Lowther E. Brandon M. A. Dean and Colonial Chaplain.
Rev. E. C. Aspinall, Assistant Minister.

SELECT VESTRY.—Mr. F. Durose, Minister's Church-warden.
Chief Constable Hurst, People's Church-warden.
Mr. George Turner, Honorary Secretary.
Mr. C. W. Hill, Hon. Treas.; Messrs. J. G. Kelway and Joseph Aldridge.

THE LESSONS, &c., FOR EVERY SUNDAY AND HOLYDAY IN APRIL.

7. 6th Sunday in Lent. Morning, Exodus 9 : Matthew 26 : Psalms 35 & 36.
Epistle, Philippians 2. 5-12 : Gospel, Matthew 27. 1-55.
Evening, Exodus 10 or 11 : Luke 12. 28 or 20. 6-21 : Ps. 37.
8. Mon. before Easter. Morning, Lamentations 1. 1-45 : John 14. 1-15 : Ps. 38-40.
For the Epistle, Isaiah 63. 1-20 : Gospel, Mark 14.
Evening, Lamentations 2. 13 : John 14. 15 : Ps. 41-43.
9. Tues. „ „ Morning, Lamentations 3. 1-34 : John 15. 1-14 : Ps. 44-46.
For the Epistle, Isaiah 50. 5-13 : Gospel, Mark 15. 1-40.
Evening, Lamentations 3. 34 : John 15. 14 : Psalms 47-49.
10. Wed. „ „ Morning, Lamentations 4. 1-21 : John 16. 1-16 : Ps. 50-52.
Epistle, Hebrews 9. 16-29 : Gospel, Luke 22.
Evening, Daniel 9. 20 : John 16. 16 : Psalms 53-55.
11. Thurs. „ „ Morning, Hosea 13. 1-15 : John 17 : Psalms 56-58.
Epistle, 1 Corinthians 11. 17-35 : Gospel, Luke 23. 1-49.
Evening, Hosea 14 : John 13. 1-36 : Psalms 59-61.
12. Good Friday. Morning, Genesis 22. 1-20 : John 18 : Ps. 22, 40 & 54.
Epistle, Hebrews 10. 1-26 : Gospel, John 19. 1-38.
Evening, Isaiah 52. 13 & 53 : 1 Peter 2 : Psalms 69 & 88-
13. Easter Eve. Morning, Zechariah 9 : Luke 23. 50 : Psalm 68
Epistle, 1 Peter 3. 17-23 : Gospel, Matthew 27 : 57.
Evening, Hosea 5. 8-6. 4 : Romans 6. 1-14 : Ps. 69 & 70.
14. Easter Day. Morning, Exodus 12. 1-29 : Rev. 1. 10-10 : Ps. 2, 57 & 111
Epistle, Colossians 3, 1-8 : Gospel, John 20. 1-11.
Evening, Exodus 12. 29 or 14 : John 20. 11-19 or Rev. 5
Psalms 113, 114 & 118.
15. Monday in Easter } Morning, Exodus 15. 1-22 : Luke 24. 1-13 : Psalms 75-77.
Week. } For the Epistle, Acts 10. 34-44 : Gospel, Luke 24. 13-36
Evening, Canticles 2. 10 : Matthew 28. 1-10 : Psalm 78.
16. Tuesday in Easter } Morning, 2 Kings 13. 14-22 : John 21. 1-15 : Psalms 79-81
Week. } For the Epistle, Acts 13. 26-42 : Gospel, Luke 24. 36-49
Evening, Ezekiel 37. 1-15 : John 21. 15 : Psalms 82-85.
21. 1st S. after Easter. Morning, Numbers 16. 1-36 : 1 Cor. 15. 1-30 : Psalm 105.
Epistle, 1 John 5. 4-13 : Gospel, John 20. 19-24.
Evening, 16. 36 or 17. 1-12 : John 20. 24-30 : Psalm 106.
25. St. Mark. Evange- } Morning, Isaiah 62. 6 : Luke 18. 31-15. 11 : Ps. 119. 33-7:
list and Martyr. } Epistle, Ephesians 4. 7-17 : Gospel, John 15. 1-12.
Evening, Ezekiel 1. 1-15 : Philippians 2 : Ps. 119. 73-104.
28. 2nd S. after Easter. Morning, Numbers 20. 1-14 : Luke 20. 1-27 : Ps. 132-135.
Epistle, 1 Peter 2. 19-26 : Gospel, John 10. 11-17.
Evening, Numbers 20. 14-21. 10 or 21. 10 : Colossians 1.
21 : Psalms 136-138.

THE DAILY BIBLE READINGS FOR APRIL

1 M Luke 5. 17	7 S Matt. 26	14 S Rev. 1. 19-19	21 S 1 Cor. 15. 1-29	28 S Lu. 20. 1-27
2 T „ 6. 1-20	8 M John 14. 1-15	15 M Luke 24. 1-13	22 M Lu. 17. 1-20	29 M „ 20. 27-21
3 W „ 6. 20	9 T „ 15. 1-14	16 T John 21. 1-15	23 T „ 17. 20	30 T „ 21. 5
4 T „ 7. 1-24	10 W „ 16. 1-16	17 W Lu. 13. 18	24 W „ 18. 1-31	
5 F „ 7. 24	11 T „ 17	18 T „ 14. 1-25	25 T „ 18. 31-19. 11	
6 S „ 8. 1-26	12 F „ 18	19 F „ 14. 25-15. 11	26 F „ 19. 12-28	
	13 S Lukh 23. 50	20 S „ 15. 11	27 S „ 19. 28	

ONE of the most striking contrasts between Christian and heathen countries is to be noticed in the manner in which children are brought up.

Throughout the whole range of the many Greek and Latin books which have come down to our time, there is not, I believe, one single reference made by any one of the writers to their childhood as being a time of happiness.

Children were kept very much in the background; left under the sole charge of slaves, in many cases—as infants—exposed alive, in the open fields, to be devoured by beasts and birds of prey. Nothing was done to brighten, enliven or cheer the lives of children.

In all Christian countries, children are brought very shortly after birth—as soon as possible—to the Church, that they may become members of the Church Catholic (the Church of Christ all over the earth) through the Sacrament of Baptism, as being most agreeable with the institution of Christ. As their intelligence develops, they are carefully taught the first elements of the Christian faith.

Among the Jews much care was bestowed upon children. A Jewish boy was admitted into the Jewish Church when eight days old, by circumcision. As the children grew they were taught the Commandments, the Psalms and thoroughly ground in and taught to read the Old Testament Scriptures. At the age of thirteen they were brought to the temple in Jerusalem for confirmation. Henceforth they were looked upon as full members of the Jewish Church and responsible before God and man for their own conduct.

See, for example, the training that Timothy, the first Bishop of the Church in Ephesus received. St. Paul thus writes to him in 2 Timothy i. 5: "When I call to remembrance the unfeigned faith that is in thee, which dwelt first in thy grandmother Lois, and thy mother Eunice; and I am persuaded that in thee also." And again in the 3rd chapter, the 14th and 15th verses: "Continue thou in the things which thou hast learned and hast been assured of, knowing of whom thou hast learned them; and that from a child (infant) thou hast known the Holy Scriptures, which are able to make thee wise unto salvation through faith which is in Christ Jesus."

Timothy was prepared for the high and important position he occupied as a pro-Apostle, by the loving, pious, prayerful instruction in the Old Testament of his mother and grandmother. How many bright and shining lights have thus been given to the Church of Christ by the piety of God-fearing parents. Witness Saint Augustine and his mother Monica. She followed him in his wild and wayward youth with earnest prayers and tears, until he became, next to the Apostles, the brightest and most influential writer and preacher in the Christian Church.

Parents have, now more than ever, much responsibility resting on them regarding the Christian education of their children. Taught without Christian principle, they will turn out—in many cases—clever devils. See this result in Australia, where juvenile crime has increased by leaps and bounds, so much so that the very authorities themselves are startled and are casting

about for means to stop it.

I most earnestly ask all parents who are seriously facing the fact that their children's future in this life and the next depends—under God—solely on the Christian training they get as children, to look the matter fairly in the face.

The children of Christian parents are, as infants, baptized with water in the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost. This is but the first step. Read most carefully the Service for the Public Baptism of Infants, read the rubrics (rules) as well as the Services. Then turn to the Catechism, which follows immediately after the Baptismal Service. No thoughtful parents can rise from the perusal without seeing more clearly than ever they did before; the almost infinite responsibilities laid upon them when they were entrusted by God with children; how much for untold generations—it may be—rests upon the line of conduct they pursue in rearing and training their children.

In Stanley—to assist parents—we have our Sunday Schools and children's practices. Every effort is made to aid parents to instil into the minds of the children (1) Faith in the Trinity—in God the Father, who created and preserves us; in God the Son, who took human nature into the Godhead, to give us an example of a perfect human life and to die on the cross as a ransom for many; in God the Holy Spirit, who teaches us of God and, dwelling in the heart, drives out all vile and sinful thoughts, making the life good and honest. (2) Obedience to the Ten Commandments—teaching children that these precepts do not merely forbid what is harmful for us and others, but also command what is good for us and others. See how St. Paul explains the Eighth commandment, "Thou shalt not steal." "Let him that stole steal no more; but rather let him labour, working with his hands the thing which is good, that he may have to give to him that needeth," (Ephesians iv. 28). Not only "to keep my hands from picking and stealing," but also, "to be true and just in all my dealing; to learn and labour truly to get mine own living, and to do my duty." Church Catechism, "Duty towards my neighbour." (3) Prayer; more especially the great exemplar prayer, "The Lord's Prayer." That God hears and answers prayer. That we as God's children on earth ever hold communion with him in prayer.

Every child should know—at the very least—the Apostle's Creed, the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments. As far as opportunity and time will allow; children should learn the history of our Lord's life on earth in the Gospels; the long preparation for the coming of Christ as described in the Old Testament; the spreading and building up of Christ's kingdom on earth as recorded in the Acts of the Apostles and their Epistles.

To aid parents in this work the needful books are kept on sale in the Islands. Bibles, Catechisms, Prayer Books, Hymn Books, Peep of Day, Line upon Line, &c.

Then when young people are sufficiently instructed and old enough, they should have the Holy Communion set before them, as the great means by which the soul is brought near to God, in the heart feeding on the

spiritual food of the holy mysteries of the Lord's Supper—the Body and Blood of Jesus Christ. If young people can thus be trained to look forward to and prepare for the Holy Communion, a very powerful lure for good will be brought to bear upon their lives. For surely none can come to the Lord's Supper and then give way to swearing, drunkenness, dishonesty or unfaithfulness to duty.

But let the parents and guardians of youth remember that practice must back precept. It will never do to act as the preacher is said to have done, when the contradiction between his preaching and practice was pointed out. His advice was, "Don't do as I do, but do as I tell you." There have been cases where children learned to look with horror on certain sins, because they had living examples of their ill effects in their own parents.

1. Let the children never hear from a parent's lips a lie, a vile expression, or even an angry word. The paper, "A Serious Word to Parents," which follows this address, written by one of yourselves, a resident for years in the camp, is, from my own knowledge, but too true.

2. Let the children ever see **DUTY** placed in the foreground. **FAITHFULNESS TO DUTY**—before as well as behind the master's back—over-riding inclination, influence of friends, acquaintances or one's own personal profit or ease.

3. Let them be early trained to active, willing obedience. When father or mother says "Yes" or "No," a ready submission to the will and judgement of the parents.

4. Let them learn to show respect to their elders and those in authority over them. It is most unpleasant to hear children speak of neighbouring shepherds—fathers of families, in many cases—as Tom, or Jack, or Bill.

5. Let all training, teaching, correcting, or praising be referred to the highest principles—God's will, God's commandments, Christ's example, the Spirit's teaching, the future life.

LOWTHER E. BRANDON.

—O—

A SERIOUS WORD TO PARENTS.

PARENTS have important duties to perform with regard to the children. Upon them the obligation devolves of supporting clothing and caring for their offspring and watching over their preservation. But there is a still more essential duty which God imposes on parents. They ought to form the young minds of their children to the love and practice of virtue. Parents above all must set a good example to their children; they must comport themselves in such a manner that they can say to their children, what Christ said to His Apostles, "I have given you an example, that as I have done to you, so you do also," (John XIII. 15).

Parents consequently ought to set a good example in their words and actions. Woe to them if they have failed in furnishing to their children this example—if they have been to their sons and daughters an object

of scandal. I know people on the Island who used to think it a great joke to torment their son until he swore at them, and he quite a child. What then will become of father and mother who scandalize their children? One of the most frequent causes of scandal is the bad habit of cursing, swearing and blaspheming—a bad habit which, alas, so many parents have contracted. Cursing is abominable in itself, for it is the language of the damned. How great must be the outrage when he whom God has made his familiar friend, speaks the language of the reprobate. Cursing is a scandal. There is rarely a more scandalous sin. Impure conversation is a poison. But impure lips shun the light, being opened only amongst persons of the same mind, where the pestilence created by them is not so generally spread. But who does not witness the daily spreading of the pestilence of cursing and swearing. If any of your readers doubt this, let them listen to the conversation of the rising generation in Stanley or the Camp and they will soon be convinced. Cursing is detrimental to the curser. While on earth he carries about in his soul a worm that gnaws at his rest and peace. He deprives himself of God's blessing, without which he cannot be happy. He forfeits his eternal happiness. How often we hear people talk about the education they have got, but, judging from their conversation, they forget that self-respect is a great item of education. The lower the word the more delighted they seem to be in using it. "He loved cursing and it shall come unto him," (Psalm CXXII. 18, Douay Version).

Cursing is also detrimental to others, not mention the to harm done to those whose souls are contaminated by the poison flowing from cursing lips—sometimes whole communities are punished for the outrage committed by a few; and sometimes God permits the evil to come upon him who was cursed, especially on children cursed by their cruel parents. Parents should therefore be on their guard—such as they are, such will be their children. If they are virtuous, their children will be virtuous; if parents are cursers, cursers too their children will be. Parents have to render a strict account for every one of their children. If they be lost through the bad example set by their parents, the parents also will be lost. Other sinners serve the devil for pay, but cursers and swearers are volunteers, who get nothing for their pains.

What must parents do in order neither to lose their own souls nor to forfeit the souls of their children? What must they do to throw off that disgusting habit of swearing? It is very difficult. "If the Ethiopian can change his skin or the leopard his spots, you also may do well when you have learned evil," (Jeremiah XIII. 23). Yet it is not impossible if parents, who are in the habit of cursing and swearing, will but apply the following means. Reflect often, how abominable, foolish and scandalous it is to curse. Reflect on the severe account you will have to give at the Judgment. If you will have to answer for every idle word (Matth. XII. 36) what will be your loss if your mouth overflows with curses? Watch your own conversation and punish yourself whenever you have been so unhappy as to curse. Have recourse to prayer and beseech God

every day for his assistance in governing your tongue. God will bless your earnest efforts and enable you to repair the scandal you have given your children. Let them read good books. Youth is the best time to acquire correct language. It does not require wealth, the poorest can obtain the faculty. And how? by using the language of good books—in other words, that which one reads. From the taste of the best speakers and writers treasure up choice phrases and accustom yourself to their use. But do not fall into the opposite error of selecting only that which is pompous and high-sounding, for that will make one ridiculous. But choose the language which is good, expressive and clear, and the habit of correct speaking soon becomes fixed and makes it a pleasure to listen to you.

Make your home beautiful, bring to it flowers,
Plant them around you to bud and to bloom,
Let them give life to your loneliest hours,
Let them bring light to enliven your gloom.
Then shall it be, when afar on life's billows,
Wherever your tempest-tossed children are flung,
They will long for the shade of the home weeping willows,
And sing the sweet songs which their mother had sung.

ALPHA.

— O —

To the EDITOR of the F. J. Magazine.

Stanley, February 26th, 1895.

DEAR SIR,

Will you allow me space for a word or two in your Magazine in reference to some remarks of yours in the issue for this month.

You state that in watching the advance of the Anglo-Saxon race we find that as generation succeeds generation, there is a growing disposition to allow the children to grow up with the idea that the horny-handed man of toil is an object of pity.

I should like to ask, Sir, (if it is as you say), that it is the fashion to look down on the man that has to work for his bread by the labour of hands and the sweat of his brow, (I will not call him by the hackneyed phrase of working man, for we all should or ought to be working men, whence comes the idea of which you speak? Does it come from the horny-handed man of toil, or does it originate with those who are spoken of as having a soft job? Again you say with reference to girls, whose mothers may have been to service before marriage, that they—the girls—will never be allowed to go out and earn their own living and have to say "Yes ma'am." Do you not think that if there were less of "Yes ma'am" and such prison-like, barrack-like rules about lights being put out and and going to bed at certain hours and more friendship between employers and employed and service made more homelike, that perhaps the girls would be more willing to go out and earn their own living. Also is it not just possible that some of these mothers of whom you speak, may have had in their day such an experience of service, that they do not care that their girls should have the same,

Again I have heard the remark passed by a Lady of Stanley, one who leads in all good works, that if a person accepts work of a menial nature, they are so looked down upon. Also it has been stated by one who has much to do with children, that it is the duty of those who have their training to teach them to look upon themselves as little ladies and gentlemen, of course that is all very well, if not carried too far.

You say that these Islands being pastoral and utterly unfit—from soil and climate—for agriculture, that the surplus population must emigrate, I would ask, Sir, are you sure there is a surplus population, if so, how is it that so many men are imported from home every year—almost every mail some come, this seems strange, if we admit things to be as you see them. But are the Islands so utterly unfit for agriculture? We all know we cannot grow corn here, but are there not other things that we can grow and do grow as well as they can be grown anywhere; for instance potatoes, they can and are grown well in these Islands and yet we import large quantities, why do we do so, is it because it pays better to grow wool? You seem to think that the fact of many of our most enterprising young men emigrating to be a benefit to the Colony, I cannot see it in that light. If our best young men leave the Islands, it appears to me that the Colony will lose by their absence, to say nothing of the money they take with them and invest in a foreign country.

But as you say the subject is a large one, one that needs to be well thought out, perhaps it may be some day and by other brains than mine.

Hoping you may find space in your Magazine for these few thoughts,

I am, Sir,

Faithfully yours,

J. G. P.

3 St. George's Fields, Canterbury. October, 18, 1894.

DEAR MR. DEAN,

Will you excuse my writing, I am the Secretary for the South American Mission here. One of my collectors was son of a General Money, living close by. He died this year and at his death £1 14s. was found in his box which he had collected for the Church. His parents wished that something special should be given and the Bishop of the Falklands suggested a patent as additional ones are useful, so as Mr. Simpson informs me that the Rev. J. Williams will be coming out, he will give it into his charge. It will be addressed to you if you will kindly accept it for the Cathedral. If I may say so when you receive it would you mind acknowledging it to General Money, Hopebourne, Harbledown Canterbury, or to Mrs. Money. They have been sorely tried for a very promising son was killed in that South African war with Lobengula. I think a letter from you saying it would be used would be very comforting. It is very small as the cost was £1 14s. the sum the little boy had. We have put an inscription on the back.

It is very pleasant to think that at last you have a Church for indeed it required much perseverance to conquer so many difficulties.

Believe me,

Yours truly,

EMILY WILLIAMS.

I hope the Chair my dear brother-in law sent is also useful. That is made in the old wood which was used in this Cathedral.

—O—

GAY and stirring times are expected when the "Sirius" returns from the West to meet the March mail. She will attack Stanley, when no doubt the Volunteer force will valiantly stand up in successful defence of their hearths and homes. The ambulance—a butcher's cart will it is hoped return as empty as it set out. Challenges will be freely exchanged between the "Stanleyites" and "Siriusites," but no blood will be shed, as football and cricket will give full scope to the energies of both parties. A boat race will also be included in the programme, in which no doubt the yacht "Catarina" will take her full share.

—O—

A STRANGE OCCURRENCE.

THE following I make no apology for giving to the public, nor do I volunteer any comment, as people are divided in opinion as regards supernatural influences at work in the world; and I do not wish to side either with those who altogether disbelieve them, or with those who, like the Rev. Mr. Lee in his book "Glimpses in the Twilight," credit their existence implicitly. If I have a duty to fulfil in narrating this episode in my life, it is to tell the incident as it happened in its most trivial and uninteresting details, and leave the reader to form his own conclusions. On the 19th of January, 1865, it would seem by my journal that after dinner I sallied forth to Gray's Inn, for the purpose of rehearsing the "Scrap of Paper," which some barrister friends and myself intended to act in private theatricals which we contemplated. For some reason or another the rehearsal was postponed; and after an hour spent with my friends—Mr. Molloy, the eminent song-composer, being one, his brother, now M. P. for King's County, another, and Mr. Schwenck Gilbert a third—I sauntered home. I had to go the length of Oxford Street and part of Holborn. As I reached Little Queen Street I was impelled to have a look at the Shoe-Black Home, which in imitation of Lord Shaftesbury's excellent institution, had been founded for poor Catholic vagrant boys, and in which, being its secretary, I took at the time more than considerable interest. It was in itself an absurd idea to have a look at the outside of a very poor house in a very shabby street at eleven o'clock at night; but I obeyed the impulse, nevertheless, and when I came in front of the house, found that it was lighted up, contrary to all regulations, which enjoined lights to be out by nine. Having rung the bell, I was answered by the wife of the superintendent—a poor woman, who, for a few shillings a week, tended to the comforts of the ragged urchins under her care. To the question why the lights were not turned out, she gave an evasive answer to the effect that her husband had been obliged to go out and that she was waiting for him, &c.—all of which I might believe, as I liked. I told her I would report the matter to the committee, and left her in great fear lest her dismissal and that of

her husband might be the consequence of this breach of the rules. She appears to have felt it so much that she fell ill; and I never saw her again until a month later, when, being at the "Home" with a sister of mine and the Dowager Lady B——, for the purpose of giving the boys the prizes they had won, the poor superintendent's wife looked so ill and haggard that I asked Lady B——, to say something encouraging, which she did. Upon this the woman turned to me, and exclaimed—"Yes, Sir, I have been ill, very ill, ever since the night you was here, and you have no pity for a poor old woman that was sick. You were going out to shoot wild duck, and you promised to send me some, but you never did; and for a gentleman to break his promise to a poor woman is too bad—is it not, my lady?" There was only one conclusion to arrive at—that the poor creature was mad; for it so happened that at that time I had never so much as shot any game whatsoever, much less a wild duck; and my circumstances were such, that even had I been going to shoot anywhere, it is more than probable that I would never have sent this woman any game at all, and I am certain that I would not have considered a wild duck as proper food for her. Be this as it may, on the 18th of March following we received the following telegram from Commander, now, I believe, Captain Fenwick, then in command of the "Harrier":—"I regret to say that your brother was lost in the Falkland Islands on the 19th of January, whilst out shooting wild duck." He was acting-lieutenant of the "Harrier," with which ship he had exchanged from the ill-fated "Orpheus" a month before she was a complete wreck on Manukau Bar in New Zealand, and was on his way home when he met with his terrible end. We were more than brothers to each other; we were bosom friends, and like one another in face though not in stature. Is it possible that the poor woman at the "Home" saw him in her delirium, and took him for me? Did he select the work in which I was most deeply interested at the time to give me warning of his loss on that desolate island? Again I say, I make no comments, but the facts are as I have related them.—From "Reminiscences of an 'Attache,'" in Blackwood's Magazine for September, 1885.

—O—

To the EDITOR of the F. I. Magazine.
Port Howard. January 30th, 1895.

DEAR SIR,

A LITTLE excitement was caused at Port Howard on January 30th. A man discovered—as he thought—a boat anchored in the narrows; he quickly gave the alarm and thinking it was the stolen life boat belonging to the ship "Speke," he got a crew of three brave fellows to man the whale boat, to capture the prize. After an hour's beating against a heavy sea, they caught their prize easily, as, much to their dismay they found not a boat but a rock, with the sea dashing against it, making it resemble a white boat at a distance. The would be prize takers returned a little crestfallen and much to the amusement of those who stayed at home.

Yours truly,

AN EYE WITNESS.

FALKLAND Islanders will be glad to see, by the following extract from the Western Chronicle, December 21, 1894, that one who was well known in Stanley for her ready willingness to forward every good work for the intellectual, moral and physical welfare of the people; has had her public spirited efforts crowned by having a wider field opened up for her exertions and beneficent influence.

The complete returns of the parish and district councillors and guardians for Somerset, Dorset, Wilts, Hants and East Devon received up to Wednesday night appear in the third page, and the subsequent returns among our latest news. The results in a few solitary instances—as was naturally to be expected—have proved unsatisfactory to the Progressive party; but, taken generally, we have every reason to be satisfied with the first appeals to the rural constituencies. Nothing could be more gratifying, for instance, than the figures for South Petherton. Miss F. Blake, a daughter of Mr. W. Blake, of Bridge, headed the poll for district councillors, and has thus the honour of being the first lady returned to the Rural District Council to assist, amongst other things, in the administration of the Poor Laws. The Daily Chronicle of Wednesday last, commenting on the return of a number of ladies to the Boards of Guardians for the Metropolis, remarked that there was “still room for many more;” and it added that “the care of the young, the infirm, the sick, and the aged, is a duty that women are infinitely better fitted to perform than men. We entirely endorse these sentiments, and are sure our readers will heartily congratulate Miss Blake on the public spirit she has displayed in leading the van in a commendable movement to watch over the interests of the female paupers in our workhouses. It will be surprising if in the future there are not to be found ladies at Yeovil, Merton, Stoke and elsewhere, ready to co-operate in such a tender and humanising undertaking.

SHIPPING NEWS.

THE MAIL S. S. “SERAPIS” arrived on February 14th. Passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Natt and daughter, H. Waldron, Esq., E. H. Williamson and R. Goss. Cargo from Europe, 2033 packages.

The “SERAPIS” sailed for the West Coast on February 17th. Passengers:—Mrs. Robins and four children; Messrs. G. Patterson, Frank Hardy, J. Crisp, O. Olsen, O. Jensen and E. Hensen.

The Mail is due in Stanley on March 4th, April 11th, May 17th and June 20th.

The “Chance” arrived from Speedwell on February 9th. Passengers:—W. Hardy and Maud and Ernest Goss.

The “Result” arrived from the West Falklands on February 12th.

The “Hornet” left for North Arm and Bleaker Island on February 15th. Passenger:—Mr. Fell.

The “Fortuna” left for Darwin on February 17th. Passengers:—Mrs. F. King and Miss G. Biggs.

The “Hadassah” left for Port Stephens and Beaver

Island on February 20th. Passengers:—H. Waldron Esq., and P. Casey.

The “Fortuna” arrived from Darwin on Feb. 23rd. Passengers:—Mrs. King and C. Petersen.

The “Hornet” arrived from North Arm on Feb. 25th. The “Chance” left for Speedwell Island on February 26th.

The “Fortuna” left for Shallow Bay and Hill Cove on February 28th.

The “Hornet” left for Fitzroy on February 28th.

The “Catarina” returned on February 28th, from shooting about the Islands. She towed in from Port William the disabled “Thomas Stephens.”

The “Catarina” sailed for Monte Video, March 2nd.

The “Thomas Stephens” left Barry Docks for Esquimaux on December 27th. Cargo, coal for the Admiralty. Two weeks after leaving a man jumped overboard, his mind had never been quite right since he came on board. Were round the Horn, when the sails were blown away. Had hardly bent new sails; when a sudden gale struck her and carried away main-top-mast, main-top-gallant-mast with all gear attached; also mizen-top-gallant-mast with yards and sails. No one hurt.

The “Galgorn Castle” still awaits orders.

THE S. S. “LIZZIE” went ashore in Danson Harbour. She is supposed to have been Schooner rigged—the remains of two masts were found with her. She is two feet eight inches long, seven and a half inches beam and seven and a half inches deep from the top of the bulwarks to the bottom of her leaden keel. The hold was hollowed out but covered with a board—no hatches. Does any one know where she was abandoned?

THE Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Stanley Assembly Room Company, Limited, was held there on February 28th.

The fact of there being only one Shareholder present beyond four of the Directors, can only be taken by the latter as a marked proof of confidence in their management.

The Chairman in presenting the Balance Sheet to the Meeting called special attention to two items of expenditure, which, although they reduced very considerably the dividend for the past year, were in reality valuable and permanent additions to the Shareholders' property. He referred, of course, to the erection of an addition to the building at the south end—a much needed improvement—and the purchase of the plot of land, also at the south end of the building, from Mr. J. C. Robins. Had it not been for these outlays, amounting to over £70, the Directors would have had the pleasure of recommending the payment of the same dividend as in 1893, but had, under the circumstances, decided to pay one of 2/- per share for 1894, that being equal to very nearly 2½ per cent on the paid up capital of the Company.

The Meeting then terminated with the usual votes of thanks.

EXTRACTS from the BLUE BOOK for 1893.

REPORT on the BLUE BOOK, 1893.

REVENUE and EXPENDITURE.

The Revenue of the year (exclusive of Land Sales) amounted to £11,450, the Expenditure to £11,388.

Compared with the previous year, 1892, the Revenue showed a decrease of £35, and the Expenditure an increase of £441.

The "Land Sales Account" on December 31st, 1893, showed that £11,929 were invested, while the "Surplus Fund Account" on the same date amounted to £1,982.

Neither of these funds is included in the above-mentioned amount returned as Revenue. Towards the total Revenue received, the following figures show the contributions from the various sources;—

	£
From Customs, Port, Harbour and Tonnage Dues	3825
From Licences and Internal Revenue	427
From Fees of Court and offices	546
From Post Office	605
From Rents of Crown Lands	4008
From Interest on Investments	1365
From Miscellaneous... ..	678

Out of a total expenditure of £11,388, the following figures represent the approximate expenditure on the several principal services;—

	£
On Pensions	356
On Police	629
On Prisons	88

	£
On Education	427
On Ecclesiastical	407
On Post Office	2278
On Public Works	2075
On Interest on deposits in Savings Bank ...	635
Civil Establishment and other miscellaneous expenditure exclusive of the above ...	4440

CUSTOMS, TRADE and SHIPPING.

The Revenue of the Customs Department for the twelve months ended December 31st, 1893, amounted to £3,649, as compared with £2945, the receipts of the preceding twelve months, or an increase of 19·5 per cent. This Revenue is almost wholly derived from duties on spirits, malt liquor, wines and tobacco,

IMPORTS and EXPORTS.

The total values of Imports and Exports (exclusive of specie) for the twelve months were as follows:—

	£
Imports	71,126
Exports	131,872
Total,	£205,998

The recorded Imports and Exports of specie for the same period were:—

Imports £1,425, Exports £30. There is every reason, however, to believe that the Exports were very much larger.

The following statement will show the direction of the Import and Export Trade (exclusive of specie) of these Islands in 1893;—

Countries.	Imports,		Exports,	
	Value in Sterling,	Percentage of total Import.	Value in Sterling,	Percentage of total Export.
	£		£	
United Kingdom	64,571	90·78	130,310	96·62
Germany	700	·98		
Chili	3,748	5·27	3,103	2·30
Uruguay	1,939	2·73		
Argentina (Patagonia)	168	·24	1,450	1·08
Total,	71,126	100	131,872	100

The return of exports is the most favourable on record. The total value (exclusive of specie) shows an increase as compared with 1892 of 6·35 per cent.

This increase is a strong testimony to the favourable character of the past year, the wool clip, the principal export, yielding 3,895,194 lbs. as against 3,065,761 lbs. in 1892. The whole of the above amount was exported to Great Britain.

The exports of the secondary products of the farms, such as tallow, sheep skins, hides, and frozen mutton, show, however, a slight decline.

The total value of goods imported shows an increase of £988 over that of 1892. A marked feature in the import trade has been the increase by £704 in the value of dutiable goods over that imported during the preceding twelve months.

Year.	Accounts opened.	Accounts closed.	Number of deposits.	Number of withdrawals.	Amount of deposits with accrued interest	Amount of withdrawals
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.
April 1, 1888 to Sept. 30, 1888	32		60		4,201 1 5	
1888-89	67	7	150	37	13,809 8 8	2,871 5 10
1889-90	56	21	188	93	8,972 7 4	6,300 19 5
1890-91	70	30	256	182	8,577 2 2	4,760 1 6
1891-92	62	37	291	103	8,668 5 9	5,355 9 2
1892-93	60	32	230	112	11,923 1 4	6,790 3 5
	347	127	1,195	527	56,151 6 8	26,077 19 4

POST OFFICE.

The greater part of the Revenue (£605) under this head was collected from stamps, &c., sold (£502) to collectors and others.

The estimated amount of correspondence passing through the one Post Office during the year was 230,000. During the year, the total number of parcels dealt with was 814.

The practice of registration continues extensively, the number of registered letters, &c., received and despatched, being 1,403.

Money Orders to the value of £5317 were issued. The value of orders paid amounted to £347.

The local mails continue to be conveyed to, and brought from, the West Falklands and the North of the East Falklands once a month by one of the local

trading schooners, and the steam communication with the world was carried on regularly every month by the "Kosmos" line of steamers.

SAVINGS BANK.

The above is a statement of the transactions of the Bank since its establishment on April 1st, 1888 to September 30th, 1893, the end of the Savings Bank year:—

The result of the establishment of the Bank, therefore, showed 220 depositors, with a balance of £30,073, or an average of over £136 standing to the credit of each account. Computing the population of the Colony at 1,800, the average savings per head is £16 14s.

NATURAL HISTORY NOTES.

Does the green-headed Widgeon leave the Falkland Islands during the months of winter? It has been missed from its usual haunts during the months of July, August, September and October. S—r.

The above Widgeon has been seen at Cabasa del Mar in Patagonia. They are very tame and can be knocked down with a stick. J. R.

Do the sea-hens (Sea Pirate or Sea bird) leave the Islands during the winter? Some say they do. If so where do they spend the winter? J. R.

A PAIR of Upland Geese reared a brood of eight goslings last year—1893. Four were of the usual type, but the other four were cream-coloured with white heads and yellow legs. A white Gray duck was also seen at the same place. DANSON HARBOUR.

A PET lamb was allowed to suckle a cow while the latter was feeding her calf. At first the lamb never ventured to touch the cow until the calf was being fed; after a time the cow would permit it to feed alone; in consequence the lamb had to be shut up at night with the calves. LION CREEK.

A HORSE became so knowing, that if tied out with a soft soja, it would chew it asunder and be off home.

A rough hard soja must be used.

FINLAY HARBOUR.

A DOG acts as a cangero, and carries home two sheep skins; while its owner drags home the remainder. At first the skins had to be tied on, but now they are simply thrown over the dog's back. NORTH ARM.

A CAT was once accidentally locked up in the house from Sunday to Saturday, while the shepherds were at North Arm shearing. Ever since her involuntary incarceration, she has made it a regular habit, at the dawn of day, to rattle the handle of the bed-room door. She will not desist until the sleepers rouse up and come out. CYGNET HARBOUR.

THE dog when sent to turn in the cows always singles out from the herd those which are being milked and drives them up to the calf shed.

CYGNET HARBOUR.

A PET EWE lambed for the first time when three years old. Four lambs were born, but only one survived. NORTH ARM.

A PET WETHER, named "Sammie" knows his name so well, that when called—let him be ever so far away—he will come running home at full speed.

ISLAND CREEK.

Owing to the kindness of Captain Pipon in granting special leave, it being the night before sailing, the Good Templars on board H. M. S. "Sirius" gave a most interesting entertainment in the Social Club Room on Tuesday, February 19th.

Deputy Chief Templar Mr. Prinns took the chair at 8.15 P.M. and ably conducted the meeting. A very pleasant programme of Songs, Recitations and Reading was gone through, while the Very Reverend the Dean, the Rev. E. C. Aspinall and the Rev. E. C. Murphy addressed the meeting. The Chairman then explained the principles and language in use by the Good Templars and answered questions.

The meeting was opened with prayer by one of the ship's brothers and closed by the Rev. E. C. Murphy.

It is hoped to hold a similar meeting on a larger scale in the Assembly Room on the return of H. M. S. "Sirius."

PROGRAMME.

Opening Hymn, No. 501 Moody and Sankey.
Opening Prayer, Brother Fowell.
Opening Address, the Chairman.
Reading, "A Terrible Charge," Bro. Bouskill.
Recitation, "The Fireman's Wedding," Mr. Francis.
Song, "The Anchor's Weighed," Mr. Thomas.
Reading, "The Tables Turned," Bro. Jewell.
Address, Rev. Mr. Murphy.
Song, "Masks and Faces," Bro. Cartwright.
Flute Solo, Mr. Francis.
Reading, "Drink to Please Me," Bro. Cartwright.
Address, Rev. Mr. Aspinall.
Recitation, "The Dover Express," Bro. Bouskill.
Song, "Killarney," Bro. Hornsby.
Duet, "Harbord Watch," Messrs. Thomas and Francis.
Closing Hymn, (82 Old Book) 494 Moody & Sankey.
Closing Prayer, Mr. Murphy.

GARDENING NOTES.

The proverbial Irishman when fattening his pig, thought him, that bacon well mixed—alternate layers of fat and lean—was good. To obtain the required quality of bacon, he fed his pig well one day and starved it the next.

In managing a garden, some act on the same principle, because somebody some years ago manured the ground well, crop after crop is taken out of it without fresh manure, or with an apology for it in the shape of ashes. When the return assumes the shape of an apology for a crop, they blame the soil, site, aspect, weather, or what not, but never the want of manure—no toil, no soil; little toil, much growth.

To obtain a good and constant supply of manure, dig a pit in the highest end of the garden, say about 8 by 8 feet each way and four feet deep; at the lowest corner sink a hole about 2 feet deeper, in this place a barrel with auger holes in it, a little below the bottom of the pit, dig a trench into the garden 4 feet deep at the barrel end, gradually growing shallower with the slope of the ground to 2 feet and lay a pipe in it, with one end protruding into the barrel. This pipe will

carry off all rain water, fertilizing the garden sub-soil with it. Throw into this pit all weeds and refuse from the garden—even the cabbage stalks. All the sweepings and cleaning from the house, hen-roost and any good soil, road scrapings or manure you or the children can gather, old clothes, paper, &c., in fact every thing that will decay in a year; but not ashes or peat mould; unless a smell should arise, then a little ashes or peat mould will stop it. The whole will heat, ferment and decay. In the Spring you will have a beautiful lot of good, rich mould for the garden.

Plant out some in spare ground well manured, cabbage plants; put them in about twice too thickly; in Spring thin out for the table, where the plants are close. A fine crop of early white cabbage will be the result. Any time from February onward, but the earlier the better.

ONE WHO DOES SO:

STANLEY LENDING LIBRARY.

SUBSCRIBERS in the Camp are requested when returning any books, to enclose the catalogue and to state on the outside label of the parcel from where and whom the books are sent, as often a great deal of unnecessary trouble arises from not knowing what subscriber is returning his books. Parcels of books when returned should be addressed to "The Librarian, Lending Library, Stanley." It would be a great assistance in choosing books for subscribers, if the catalogue were always returned with the books wanted marked, and especially those not wanted crossed out. Unless this is attended to subscribers must sometimes get the same books twice over.

Subscriptions to the library are as follows:—Stanley, one book per week 5/- per annum; two books per week 8/-. Camp, parcels of 12 books sent out as opportunity arises 10/- per annum. Double parcels 21/-. The library is open at the Social Club Room on Fridays from 3.30 to 4.30. The following periodicals can be obtained at the same time for a subscription of 1/- per quarter or 4/- per annum. *Atalanta*, *Boys Own*, *Cassell's Magazine*, *Chambers*, *Girl's Own*, *Good Words*, *Family Herald*, *Little Folks*, *Chatterbox*, *Leisure Hour*, *Quiver*, *St. Nicholas*, *Sunday at Home* and *Strand Magazine*.

MR. JAMES GREENSHIELDS bought Whittingtons Rincon—one portion at 4/0¹/₄ per acre; the rest at 4/- per acre—upset price.

DEAN BRANDON left for England, on a three months leave, by the March mail, returning by the June steamer. All letters on Church business or otherwise to be addressed to the Rev. E. C. Aspinall. The Dean's home address will be, Hermitage, Carlow, Ireland.

CHURCH SERVICES.

On Sunday at 11. A.M. and 7. P.M. On Wednesday 7. P.M.
Morning Prayer on every week day at 8.45. A.M.
The Holy Communion on the first Sunday of the month at 12 noon and on the
third Sunday at 8. A.M.
The Sacrament of Baptism, and Churching on any Sunday or week-day.

CHOIR PRACTICES.

On Sunday and Wednesday after Evening Service at 8. P.M.
For the children specially on Sunday after Sunday School at 3.30 P.M. and in the
Vestry on Friday from 5.30. P.M. to 6.30. P.M.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

In Christ Church at 10.30. A.M. and 2.30. P.M.

PRAYER MEETING.

In the Vestry on Monday from 7. to 8. P.M.

THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARY.

In the Vestry, on Sunday, at 4. P.M.

PENNY SAVINGS BANK.

On Monday in the Senior Government School at 9.30. A.M. and in the Infant
School at 10.30. A.M.

THE twenty-two additional seats for Christ Church arrived by the February mail.
Mr. W. F. Robinson writes as follows :—

"We have arranged to send out the seatings by Kosmos s. s. "Serapis" to sail
on the 14th instant. They were ready just a month ago but as the Falkland Island
Company had not any vessel sailing then, and we could not hear of a sailing vessel
elsewhere I thought it best not to waste more time in despatching them even though
the freight may be higher.

I have not any accounts in yet but when all is paid for I will let you know how
the money matters stand.

"There are four cases also a small hamper with can of varnish. These are all ad-
dressed to you and a bill of lading is being sent to you in the "Serapis," by Messrs.
Brown, Geveke & Co., ship brokers, London and agents for Kosmos line."

"I hope all will reach you in good order and that they will add to the comfort
and appearance of your Church. Kindly send me a photo of the exterior if you have
one and with all good wishes for 1895."

* * * * *

The Select Vestry have no funds to pay for putting them together. Will friends
kindly assist.

The following subscriptions are gratefully acknowledged. Fees £2 15s., Mrs.
Dean £5, Per Rev. E. C. Aspinall, Anonymous £2, Dentistry £1 15s., 16/-, Mr.
Durose £2 15s., Anonymous £1, ditto 12/-. Mabel Jennings 2/-. C. E. 1/6, Camp
Offertery 4/-. Chartres ditto £1 9s., Ellen Smith 4/-. A. Bishop 5/-. Meirhoffer 10/-.
Mrs. McPherson 5/6, M. Finlayson £1, Mrs. Finlayson 10/-. Mrs. McCall 10/-.
Chartres 4/6.

PRICE OF THE MAGAZINE.—Unstamped, 2/6, Stamped, 3/6, per annum. Single copy, 3d. Advertisements are inserted on the cover at the rate of 6d. per line of 12 words each. Subscribers changing their residence will please send to the Editor by the earliest opportunity their new address.

Our next number—April—will be the last for the year, our first number having been published in May 1889. All subscribers will very much oblige the Editor if they will please send in their subscriptions for the ensuing year as early as possible to the Rev. E. C. ASPINALL, Stanley, Falkland Islands.

TENDERS are invited for the Hire by the year, of the piece of land at the back of the Assembly Rooms to keep horses in, only. G. TURNER, Secretary.

MRS. DAWKINS, qualified Nurse, can receive for nursing Medical and Surgical cases and specially Maternity cases, EASY TERMS.

A. DAWKINS, Haircutting, Shaving and Shampooing up to date. EASY TERMS.

Falkland Island Views.

A History of the Islands with 20 Views in a green cloth cover, with extra cover for posting, for 12/6; reduced from 25/-. T. H. ROWELL (or Agent), Stanley.

T. H. ROWELL informs local residents that he will be away from Stanley for a few months and that Mr. G. Natt will carry on the business and act as agent in the meanwhile. Watch and jewellery repairs, &c., will be forwarded home and will receive prompt personal attention. Address in England, 8 Pool Valley, Brighton, Sussex.

Highland Sheep Dips,

IMPROVED PASTE DIP; WATERPROOFER.
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ALEX. ROBERTSON, A. PH. S., CHEMIST, ARGYLE CHEMICAL WORKS, OBAN, N. B.

Messrs. Ness & Co.

Received from the Judges at the Chicago Exhibition the Medal and Diploma (the highest award obtainable) for their Sheep Dip. It is Cheap, it is Safe, it is easy to use and, above all, it is Reliable.

NESS & Co., DARMINGTON, ENGLAND.

No. 72. VOL. VI.

APRIL, 1895.

PRICE THREE PENCE.

The Falkland Islands Magazine.



CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

CLERGY.—Rev. Lowther E. Brandon M. A. Dean and Colonial Chaplain.
Rev. E. C. Aspinall, Assistant Minister.

SELECT VESTRY.—Mr. F. Durose, Minister's Church-warden.
Chief Constable Hurst, People's Church-warden.
Mr. George Turner, Honorary Secretary.
Mr. C. W. Hill, Hon. Treas.; Messrs. J. G. Kelway and Joseph Aldridge.

THE LESSONS, &c., FOR EVERY SUNDAY AND HOLYDAY IN MAY.

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1. St. Philip & St. James Apostles & Martyrs. | } | Morning, Isaiah 61 : John 1. 43 : Psalms 1-5.
James 1. 1-12 : Gospel, John 14. 1-14. |
| 5. 3rd S. after Easter. | | Evening, Zachariah 4 : Colossians 3. 1-18 : Psalms 6-8. |
| | | Morning, Numbers 22 : Luke 23. 26 : Psalms 24-26.
Epistle, 1 Peter 2. 11-17 : Gospel, John 16. 16-22. |
| 12. 4th S. " " | | Evening, Numbers 23 or 24 : 1 Thess. 2 : Psalms 27-29. |
| | | Morning, Deut. 4. 23 : John 3. 22 : Psalm 62-64.
Epistle, James 1. 17-21 : Gospel, John 16. 5-15, |
| 19. 5th S. " " | | Evening, Deut. 4. 23-41. or 5 : 1 Tim. 1. 18 : Psalms 65-67. |
| | | Morning, Deut. 6 : John 6. 22-41 : Psalms 95-97.
Epistle, James 1. 22-27 : Gospel, John 16-23-33. |
| 23. Ascension Day. | | Evening, Deut. 9. or 10. 5 : 2 Tim. 2 : Psalms 98-101. |
| | | Morning, Daniel 7. 9-15 : 25. 44. Psalms 8 15 21.
Epistle, Acts 1. 1-11 : Gospel, 16. 14-20. |
| 26. S. after Ascension Day. | } | Evening, 2 Kings 2. 16 : Hebrews 4 : Psalms 24. 48 108. |
| | | Morning, Duets. 30 : John 9. 39 to 10 22 : Ps. 119 v. 105-144. |
| | | Epistle, 1 Peter 4. 7-11 : Gospel, John 15. 26. & 16 3.
Evening, Deut. 34 or Joshua 1 : H 1 : Ps. 119 v. 145-176. |

THE DAILY BIBLE READINGS FOR MAY.

1 W S John 1. 43	5 S S Luke 23. 1-26	12 S S John 3. 1-22	19 S S John 6. 22-41	26 S S Jhn 9. 39-10. 22
2 T S Luke 22. 1-31	6 M " 23. 26-50	13 M " 3. 22	20 M " 6. 41	27 M " 13. 22
3 F " 22. 31-54	7 T " 23. 50-24. 13	14 T " 4. 1-31	21 T " 7. 1-25	28 T " 11. 1-17
4 S " 22. 54	8 W " 24. 13	15 W " 4. 31	22 W " 7. 25	29 W " 11. 17-47
	9 T S John 1. 1-29	16 T " 5. 1-24	23 T S Luke 24. 44	30 T " 11. 47-12. 20
	10 F " 1. 29	17 F " 5. 24	24 F S John 8. 31	31 F " 12. 20
	11 S " 2.	18 S " 6. 1-22	25 S " 9. 1-39	

BIRTHS.

- STICKNEY.—On January 11, at Fox Bay, the wife of B. Stickney, Esq., of a daughter still-born.
- ROBSON.—On January 11, at Port Louis, the wife of J. Robson, of a daughter.
- MORRISON.—On January 15, at Sandy Point, the wife of A. Morrison of a son.
- DEAN.—On January 22, at Pebble Island, the wife of J. Dean of a daughter.
- STICKNEY.—On January 31, at Spring Point, the wife of L. Stickney, Esq., of a daughter.
- MORRISON.—On February 10, at Bluff Creek, the wife of — Morrison, of a daughter.
- LANG.—On February 17, at Stanley, the wife of J. Lang, of a son.
- CHAPLIN.—On March 19, at Stanley, the wife of G. Chaplin, of a son.
- JENNINGS.—On March 21, at North West Arm, the wife of F. Jennings, of a son.
- SUMMERS.—On March 10, at Crooked Inlet, the wife of E. Summers of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- MIDDLETON : SMITH.—On March 7, at Derwin, A. Middleton to M. Smith.
- WELSH : MCGILL.—On March 14, at Stanley, J. Welsh to E. McGill

DEATHS.

- BERNTSEN.—On February 17. at New Island, the wife of B. Berntsen.
- PERGOLIS.—On March 25, at Douglas Station, F. Mabel Pergolis, aged 16 months.

THE SOCIAL OUTLOOK.

"I AM not come to destroy, but to fulfil." S. Matthew v. 17. Our Lord spoke these words, standing between two worlds; the old world which was passing, the new world which began with Him. He is expounding the old law in its relation to the new order, and in these words He gives us the principle of true progress. The world has advanced and grown, and must always advance and grow, not by destruction, but by fulfilment. Old institutions, old laws, old ideas, cease to be effective, and pass away or are driven out; but out of them, and from what they have accomplished, is born the new world. The future is the child of the past.

And we, to-day, as this eventful century draws near its close, stand at the meeting-point of an old world and a new. Dean Stanley, in his funeral sermon on Lord Palmerston, told his hearers that with the death of that Minister a new order had begun; that they stood "on the watershed of the dividing streams." That saying would be far more true of our own day; not only because we recognize the close of an epoch in the retirement of the last, greatest, and best of our commercial statesmen. Everywhere, old ways of thinking are being superseded, old institutions are sharply criticised, old moralities questioned. New ideas are in the air, our politics and our social order are being transformed, our national life seems to be taking another direction. Naturally there are some amongst us who look upon the change with suspicion and dislike, and fear for its not distant consequences. It is not to be wondered at. Old institutions are venerable and picturesque; they have done good work in their day, and perhaps may yet do more. Old customs and ideas are tenderly associated with our own best memories, with our recollections of former years, and of the dear dead who made those years bright for us. And this fading out of the old world seems like the death of a dear friend, or the pulling down of the old house where we spent our childhood. Christ looked with kindly tolerance upon those who thus cling to the old order. "No man having drunk old wine straightway desireth new; for he saith, the old is better." Yet from among them there spring prophets of mourning, and lamentation, and woe, whose burden is one of despair and gloom, with no note of hope or gleam of faith. About a year ago we were all reading a "Forecast" of this depressing sort, by an able and cultivated pessimist, who has no enthusiasm for the new ideas, and who looks forward to the coming in of the newer order with calm, sad resignation. A brighter and, we may believe, a truer view of "social evolution" has just come into our hands, which might almost be described as an exposition in terms of history of the text I have chosen for to-day. The laudator temporis acti must be tenderly dealt with, the pessimist must be answered, by those of us who believe that the twentieth century will be a day of fuller life and richer hope than the ages which have gone before it.

It is equally natural that, on the other hand, an epoch of transition like the present should produce

abnormal and irregular growths, strange types, which are neither of the old or of the new. There are men who think that the best means of heralding the new dawn is to fling a bomb into a crowd of harmless people. There are those who believe, with Bakunin, that the only way to regenerate society is to wipe it out by utter destruction, in the belief that a new and better order will surely be evolved out of chaos. It never has been so, and it never can be so. Such methods can only delay the advance of progress. You can, indeed, cast out devils by Beelzebub. But you cannot keep them out; only angels can do that. "His kingdom shall not stand"; for by fulfilment, not by destruction, the old passes into the new.

As we endeavour to make our social outlook to-day it seems as though there is but one other period in the history of the modern world which compares with our own time; one other such a breaking up of the fountains of the great deep, such submerging of ancient landmarks in the flood of new ways and new thoughts. That former crisis came when the Roman Empire went down before the irresistible onrush of the northern tribes. In that debacle, it seemed certain that all which the older world had won, of knowledge of civilization, of law, would be overwhelmed and swept to fragments by the flood of conquering barbarism. It was saved by one institution: the Christian Church. Such is the common consent of all historians, from Gibbon to Guizot, from Sismondi to Sir James Stephen. Out of that hideous confusion of blood and destruction, the Church created modern Europe. Against physical force she opposed spiritual ideas; she made it possible for the old order to grow into the new. The Church was the mediator, her bishops true pontiffs—builders of bridges across the gulf which threatened to swallow up "the old perfections of the world."

And now modern Europe is itself passing away, to give place to a new age and a new order of things. Not now, as of old, is it a horde of barbarians which sweeps down upon fair lands and beautiful cities, to be won and held by force of arms. But men and women are now claiming their part in the good things of life; They are marching upon the privileges and the possessions which the few have hitherto held, and demanding their rightful share. Revolutions, we know, are not made with rose-water; and when "the brute despair of trampled centuries" finds a voice and gropes for its rights, there is likely enough to be a good deal of wild talk uttered, and it may be, wild work done. (W. T. Stead, "Vatican Letters," pp. 29, 28.)

Is there a place for the saviour of the old world among the forces which are re-making society to-day? Once, her bitterest foes being her judges, the Church saved civilization and humanized the conquerors. Alone among the institutions of Western Europe which passed through that former catastrophe, the Church is still here. Can she do for us to-day what she did for the world long ago?

What are the invading forces, and what is their battle-cry.

1. The first is the great army of Labour. All over

the civilized world, the workman has arrived. He is possessing himself of political power, and he is resolved to use it to the full. He has been marvellously patient through centuries of oppression and exploitation; and his patience is coming to an end. Patience is not always a virtue, and contentment is sometimes a crime; and however we may wonder at and admire the astonishing patience of the poor, we must admit that the atmosphere of content does not breed reformers. The labourer is claiming his right. He has not received, and he does not receive, he tells us, the due reward of his toil. He demands a share—a rightful share—of the wealth he helps so largely to create. He wants a more decent house to live in, a better wage, less exhausting hours of work, more leisure, more certainty of employment. He has surely a just ground of complaint against a society which dooms him to face depression and want every few years, and condemns him in old age to the workhouse. And his claim is made in the sacred name of Justice. He marches under the banner of his right.

No Christian can treat lightly such a plea. It is significant that the workman's case is founded upon a moral, not a utilitarian, basis. He does not ask whether it would pay to grant his demands; he only asks whether it is not right and just that he should enjoy the fruit of his labour.

My friends, we are bound to face this fact, that while labour thus appeals to morals we are often apt to decline the appeal, and merely to ask whether changes will pay, especially whether they will pay ourselves. Is that worthy of those who profess to take Christ for their Master? We may, if we please, proceed to make inquiry into the justice of labour's claim. But unless we are prepared to accept the appeal to Right and Justice, and at the least to examine it, we are deliberately taking a lower standard than the workman. The Church is pledged by the very charter of her existence to accept his principles, and to proceed to inquire whether indeed they justify his conclusion. If what he asks is indeed just and right, it must be granted, cost what it may.

It may reasonably be feared that at a time when so much stress is laid upon the bettering of material conditions, there may be a danger of forgetting spiritual ideals. Man cannot live without bread, yet he does not live by bread alone. It is right that every man should have equal opportunity, yet the life is more than meat. Possibly it may be the work of the Christian Church, in this time of transition, to preserve and maintain the spiritual basis upon which all material improvement must be founded, if, indeed, it is to endure. In this she can command the co-operation of the English labour leaders. It is noteworthy that nearly all of them are religious men, earnest Christians, who place things spiritual in the forefront of their work. "The labour movement," said one of the men in my hearing, "is a religious movement above all."

Can the Church do other than help, and bless, and guide? Her Founder was a workman. His Apostles were labourers. Her glory is that she has ever been the Church of the poor. Time was, in our own

England, when it was to the Church that the workman looked for consolation and protection and help. How is it that to-day the workman suspects the Church of his nation, and too often regards her as the strongest and the bitterest of the foes arrayed against him? O you of the City of London! the centre and heart of English commerce and English social life! how far is this your fault? How far is it due to our habitual appeal to utilitarianism rather than to justice, to our preference of the trader's question, "Will it pay?" to the workman's question, "Is it right?"

Upon the answer depends the decision of our former question, Whether or no the Church can do to-day what she did for the older world?

2. There is another invading army, whose onward march is perhaps more significant, more pregnant with consequences to the future of the race, than even the approach of the hosts of Labour. What is roughly called the Woman question is by far the most momentous of our time. In the English-speaking countries, at least, the women are claiming a new position, and are beginning to advance towards its attainment. Woman, like Labour, is demanding what she regards as a right, a long-delayed measure of justice. She, too, asks for a career, for liberty to live her own life, to do her own work, to take her share in the government and local administration of her country. The first positions are already carried; the principle is practically admitted as just. Inevitably, here also, the time of transition has brought forth strange and unnatural products. The "Well Women" of a certain gifted, if somewhat unbalanced, woman-writer are not altogether creatures of the imagination. The mistake is to look upon Dido and her kind as true representatives of the coming woman. They are, in truth, representatives of the middle period, between the old and the new; they are types, and accurate types, of life in a time of unrest and change such as this.

What has the Christian Church to say to the claims, the plea, the demands of Woman for her rightful place in the new world? There are certain sanctities which the Church must guard and preserve, in the highest and most necessary interests of the race. There are principles which she has received from her Lord as the most holy of trusts. There are fundamental moralities with which the Church can brook no paltering. She dare not look lightly upon the loosening of the marriage bond. She cannot forget that no nation has ever lasted long which has admitted any possible basis of society other than that of nature—the family. But outside the sanctuary of these most holy things, the Church can have nothing but encouragement and hope for those who claim their due, in the name of Justice. The Church, which honours the Madonna, and daily sings her hymn; the Church, which emancipated Woman from the Chattel-servitude of an older time; the Church, which first gave woman a career, in her religious houses and her philanthropic institutions; the Church, which has ever been the protector and helper of the oppressed; the Church cannot choose but bid Godspeed to woman's new crusade, which does but carry to a conclusion

the onward movement that the Church herself began. Here, as elsewhere, "the Christ that is to be" comes, not to destroy, but to fulfil.

It is he that sitteth upon the throne who ever maketh all things new. If the foundations of things are shaken, who is it that shaketh the heavens and the earth? Times of transition are times of confusion and perplexity, but they are times of hope and faith. For in the passing of the old world, and the incoming of the new, we find a new revelation of the Christ who works in history, and makes Himself more plain before the face of man, as the ages sweep onward to their destined goal.

When the church of the Eternal Wisdom at Constantinople was captured by the hosts of Islam, and turned into a mosque, the great mosaic figure of the Christ enthroned in glory over the east was defaced and blotched out with paint. But as the years went by, the imperishable mosaic wore its way, so to say, through the falling veil, and the calm face once more looked down upon those who bowed beneath. Some day, of a surety, that veil shall be removed, and the throned and glorified figure of the Christ shall glow in more than its ancient splendour above adoring Christian crowds.

Even so has the face and figure of Jesus, the Son of God, been dimmed by the fell and selfishness of His own disciples, by the greed and cruelty and sloth of men. Still He looks upon us with inspiring and a humbling love; still His hand is uplifted in perpetual blessing. More and more clearly, as His creation moves towards that far-off Divine event, we seem to see Him; and when the smoke and dust of change has cleared away, lo, the Divine face is yet more plain to our eyes. For the evolution of man and of the world is but the clearer and completer manifestation of the Christ.

The above address was given by the Rev. Professor H. C. Shattellworth, of Cole Abbey, among a series of mid-day lectures organized by the Christian Social Union in Lombard Street, during Lent, 1894.

—O—

To the Editor of the F. I. Magazine.

DEAR SIR,

Your long anticipated article, sermon or homily, whichever you prefer to name it, has excited no little comment and has given rise to a deal of argument and criticism.

I have read your article very carefully and as an impartial observer, I think you are greatly in the wrong, in regard to the girls of the Falklands and that you take a very biased view on the subject. You mention that there is a difficulty in obtaining young women for service, but allow me to observe, that there are two sides to every question and perhaps it will be found on examination, that the servants are not to be so much blamed as the masters.

It is all very well, to say so and so wants a girl, but the girls are too proud to work as servants, but is there a sufficient recompense or inducement for them to go. Firstly, do they obtain sufficient liberty, for, Sir, you cannot expect a Falkland Island girl to be bound down

the same as a home girl. The two have been brought up in two very different ways and it is like putting a wild bird into a cage to bind the Kelper girl, as I know she would be in some houses.

And then secondly, look at the miserable pittance the majority will receive for their work which in proportion to their strength, is much harder and the hours longer than any navy works in this country. From dawn to dark they have to work for the magnificent sum of 30/- to £2 per month.

It is of no use for them to ask for higher wages whilst girls can be obtained from home, owing to the surplus of girls, at a cheaper rate than they can here, although they sometimes, as recent events show, prove failures.

Then again there is the other side of the question. I mean the remark you passed about the girls staying at home idle, a burden on their parents and spending their time angling after Tom, Dick or Harry. I think it is Tom, Dick or Harry who with all their polish from great cities, think that the Falkland Island maid will be an easy catch for their claws and find to their great disappointment, that the Falkland Island maid is not such a simpleton after all.

I believe that this remark of yours will be remembered by the girls for some time to come, for indeed it was a hard remark to make for if we cannot speak good of our neighbour let us remain silent.

Be that as it may, I believe in the old saying, which says, every Englishman's home is his castle and as long as he gives no offence to his neighbour he can do as he likes. So if it pleases the head of a family to keep his daughters at home even in idleness, what is it to do with Tom, Dick or Harry?

Now, Sir, the remedy is in the servant-hirers' own hands. Let them provide comfortable homes for the girls. Pay them a fair wage and treat them in a Christ-like manner, not regarding them as an inferior order of being, but remembering, that in God's sight if not in man's they are all equal.

Then we shall hear of no complaints of being unable to obtain servants, for a good girl, as most Falkland Island girls are, will not object to serve a good master.

Thanking you in anticipation for inserting this letter and wishing your Magazine every success,

I am,

Yours obediently,

PUELLARUM DEFENSOR.

—O—

THE GOTHENBURG SYSTEM OF PUBLIC HOUSES, SWEDEN.

1. The Public houses are in the hands of a company, who after paying a dividend of 6 per cent on the shares hand over the balance to relieve the rates &c., to the tune of £20,000 per annum.

2. Gothenburg is a seaport and manufacturing town with about 110,000 inhabitants. On Wednesdays and Saturdays—market days—the town is visited by about 40,000 country people.

3. Steady, trustworthy, well paid men are placed in charge of the Public houses, they receive no profit on the drink sold. But may make as much as they can

on the food and un-intoxicating drinks sold. The houses must be situated in the most respectable streets of the town.

4. No one under 18 years of age is served with drink, nor any one under the influence of drink.

5. Since 1875 the consumption of spirits, per head, has fallen one half—from $31\frac{1}{2}$ pints to $15\frac{3}{4}$ pints. The arrests for drunkenness—2871 separate individuals—are as numerous as formerly, so much more beer being now consumed.

6. The Public houses open at 9 and close at 6 in winter and 7 in summer, but remain open until 8 for the sale of liquor with food.

The system has (1) reduced the number of public houses; (2) improved their condition and conduct; (3) shortened the hours of sale; (4) stopped public house drinking by persons under 18 years of age; (5) raised the price and lowered the strength of cheap spirits; (6) insured a standard quality and measure; (7) stopped drinking on credit; (8) provided good food in the public houses; (9) eliminated the element of personal gain behind the bar and abolished competition.

Cheap spirit, sold for consumption off the premises, costs about 1/3 for a bottle containing $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints.

"Let us face the facts squarely, you and I as laymen. Is not the main cause for the inactivity of the Church Militant the fact that we men by holding back and shirking our share of the responsibility weigh down and hamper our leaders, the clergymen, instead of, as in duty bound, holding up their hands in the battle? Instead of helping to push the wagon along we get into it and let them pull us. Remember that we unite make the parish. The chain can be no stronger than its weakest link. A bishop said to me this week, 'I am not nearly so troubled by the wickedness of the wicked man as I am by the wrongheadedness of professing christians.'" Extract from address at St. Andrew Brotherhood Convention. Washington, by Mr. W. R. Stirling, First Vice-President, Illinois Steel Company.

Do not the above words aptly apply to many of our Falkland Island laymen?—E. C. A.

A Picnic was given in the steam launch "Cissie" by the kindness of Messrs. Gilbert, Glanville, Hutchinson and Morrison, R. N., of H. M. S. "Sirius" and Mr. Noble of Stanley. A few friends were invited. It was a very fine day and we went to Sparrow Cove. When nearing Sparrow Cove we saw two schooners anchored there, the "Fair Rosamond" and the "Richard Williams." We rounded the "Fair Rosamond" on entering and then came to an anchorage. A few of us were let down in a boat for the purpose of finding a good landing place. However we got caught in the kelp and had to turn back to where we had left the launch. But alas! they had on seeing our difficulty got up the anchor and gone right away to a better landing place, leaving us to get ashore the best way we could. We wandered about not knowing exactly what to do; to row back to where the launch had gone was an impossibility, it was so far away, till at last we saw a nice little place (Island like in appearance), on which

we landed. The boat having been dragged up as far as circumstances would allow, we started on a long walk to where the launch had landed the others. We felt like poor Robinson Crusoe left on a desert Island. After walking for some time we reached our destination and had a nice lunch. We dispersed in different parties—some to gather wild strawberries &c. and a few preferred going on board the "Fair Rosamond." There were a few Malvina—Tea berries—ripe as well. After having a nice walk we went to tea, which was already prepared and which we enjoyed very much. We then went on board in boats and steam was got up to go. We went round the "Fair Rosamond" once more and then went our way. We had not gone very far, when an accident occurred which might have proved serious. We were going at such a pace and the boiler nearly ran dry and might have burst had it not been for Mr. Noble's presence of mind in going down and raking out the fire, poured water over it and refilled the boiler. Many on board got a dreadful fright. However all were very thankful nothing happened. We went round H. M. S. "Sirius" and then steamed to the West Jetty, having thoroughly enjoyed ourselves, with the exception of the little scare with the boiler. Thanking the gentlemen for their kindness.

ONE OF THE ROBINSON CRUSOES.

On Thursday, March 14th, a most successful concert, under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor, was held in the Assembly Hall, Stanley.

Through the kindness of Captain Pipon, of H. M. S. "Sirius" the hall was tastefully decorated with flags, while the platform looked bright and pretty with flowers and ferns kindly sent from Government House conservatory.

The programme is given in full below.

Mr. Baring, the British Minister at Monte Video, gave lovers of music an unwonted treat in the two songs which he most kindly sang. The "Serenata" with flute obligato by Lieutenant Hotham, R. N. and piano accompaniment by Miss Baring was much appreciated. "Auld Lang Syne" which followed the "Intermezzo" on the harp and piano by the Misses Felton came in most appropriately as the ship was on the point of leaving. The glees got up on board by Mr. Ling were very well rendered. Duets sung by Miss Carey and Sergeant Quianlan were much enjoyed especially "Country Courtship." By kind permission of Captain Pipon the Christy Minstrels from H. M. S. "Sirius" entertained the audience several times during the evening which gave great variety to our usual programmes. Mr. Tout in the "Carolina State" was inimitable and convulsed the audience; while his "Skate Dance" was a great wonder in these far away Islands. The "Good Night" chorus by "Stanleyites" and members from the "Sirius" followed by "God save the Queen" were sung heartily and formed a fitting close to a pleasant evening.

Miss Baring very kindly played almost all the accompaniments and warm thanks are due to her and to all, both in Stanley and on the "Sirius" who took part and helped us, especially as everything, practices, &c., had to be arranged in one week.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Opening Chorus. Christy Minstrels.
 Duet. "I would that my Love." Mrs. Durose and Miss Lellman.
 Solo, with Flute Obligato. "Serenata." Mr. Baring and Lieut. Hotham, R.N.
 Harp. Miss W. Felton.
 Skate Dance. Mr. Tout.
 Song. "Out on the Deep." Mr. Gilbert.
 Glee. "Lovely Night," "Three Chafers." Messrs. Ling, Thomas, Gilbert and Francis.
 Big Boot Song and Dance. "Carolina State." Mr. Tout.
 Duet. "Tell me gentle Stranger." Miss Carey and Sergeant Quinlan.

PART II.

Nigger Song. Mr. Coleman.
 Glee. "Happy and Light." Mrs. Durose, Miss Lellman, Mr. Durose and Mr. T. Binnie.
 Duet. "Country Courtship." Miss Carey and Sergeant Quinlan.
 Recitation. "Ticket of Leave Man." Mr. Francis.
 Double Duet. "A Holiday." Misses Felton, Carey, Kirwan and Binnie.
 Song. Mr. Baring.
 Stump Speech. "Woman's Rights." Mr. Coleman.
 Guitar and Banjo Duet. Messrs. Drew and Tout.
 Solo and Chorus. "Good Night."
 Chorus:—GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

STATEMENT SHOWING EXPENSES AND PROCEEDS OF THE ABOVE ENTERTAINMENT.

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
To Hire of Assembly Room	5	0	0
„ Expenses &c.	16	0	0
	5	16	0
By Cash Balance.	21	0	6
	£26	16	6

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
By Cash at Doors.	11	4	6
„ Tickets sold:—			
Mr. Lellman,	1	15	0
Mrs. Turner,	5	9	0
Miss Felton,	1	8	0
Mr. Drew,	2	7	9
Mrs. Aspinall,	1	18	0
Donation from A Friend,	1	0	0
„ „ Another,	1	0	0
„ „ Mr. Durose,	5	0	0
	£23	16	6

Through the kindness of His Excellency the Governor, no expense was incurred for the printing of Programmes and Tickets.

I. O. G. T., ARK OF SAFETY LODGE. A. H.

A Public Temperance Meeting was held under the auspices of the above lodge in the Social Club Room, which was kindly lent for the purpose on March 12th, when the following were present:—Bro. Parrack, C. T., Bro. Cartwright, P. C. T., Bro. Bouskill, Sentinel, Bro. Arnsby, G., Bro. Davey, M., Bro. Powell, C., Bro. Peake, F. S., and Bro. Jewell, Sec., assisted by friends from the Port of Stanley and the R. N. T. S. The meeting commenced with a hymn from the G. T. ode book, followed by prayer by the Rev. E. C. Murphy and an address from the Chairman explaining the cause of our gathering together and the specimen of the work done in public houses followed by a reading by Bro. Cartwright, entitled "Married to a Drunkard," which was very instructive. Bro. Peake then gave a song, "Harbour Lights;" then a reading followed by Bro. Parrack, "For my Sake." Then the Rev. E. C. Murphy, Baptist Minister, gave an address, which was listened to with very marked attention, on the cause of temperance and asked the help of all present to stamp the drink from their midst. Then followed a song by Bro. Cartwright, "My boat shall come again," and a recitation by Bro. Bouskill, "Father I'll stay with you." Then followed a very stirring and startling address from the Rev. E. C. Aspinall on the effects of alcohol on the human system which was regarded and listened to with very great attention. Bro. Cartwright then followed with a song, "The old mud cabin." Bro. Jewell then gave a reading on the progress and advance of the Enterprise, followed by a song by Bro. Parrack. Bro. Davey then gave a reading, "Ark of Safety Lodge," followed by a song by Bro. Arnsby, "The Sailor's Farewell," and last but not least on our programme was the collection which amounted to the grand sum of £24s. 5d., which in due course will be forwarded to the Good Templars Orphanage, Sunbury, Kent. While the collection was being made Bro. Parrack and Mr. Hooper, R. N. T. S. each gave us a song. We, the members, of the Ark of Safety Lodge, cannot thank the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Aspinall and the Rev. E. C. Murphy enough for the kindly assistance they gave us. We are sure that their thrilling addresses will carry a great influence with them and help the people of Port Stanley to fight against strong drink with might and main. We feel sure that the inhabitants of Port Stanley greatly sympathise with us in our endeavours to put down the drink and they showed their appreciation of our efforts in answering to our appeal on behalf of our Orphanage. I beg humbly to remain,

Yours' in Faith, Hope, and Charity,
 Bro. T. JEWELL.

Mrs. B. BERNSTEN (formerly Mrs. D. Stewart) died in her confinement at Beaver on February 17th. She was taken ill on Friday; on Saturday the doctor was sent for, via Weddell Island, Port Stephens to Fox Bay. The doctor reached Beaver on Monday, but Mrs. Bernsten had died very early on Monday morning. Her husband, Mr. B. Bernsten, desires to thank all those at Beaver Island, Weddell Island and Port Stephens who did what they could for him and his late wife.

EXTRACT from the Official Gazette of March 28, 1895.

An Ordinance to Regulate the Attendance of Children at School.

Whereas it is expedient to make provision for the regular attendance of children at school and for the remission of school fees in the case of children attending the Government Schools whose parents are unable from poverty to pay such fees.

Be it enacted by the Governor of the Falkland Islands and their Dependencies, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

1.—The parents or guardians of all children residing in Stanley of not less than five and not more than thirteen years of age are hereby required to cause such children to attend school unless there be some reasonable excuse as hereinafter-mentioned shewn to the satisfaction of the Police Magistrate. Provided always that nothing herein contained shall prevent the exemption of any child between ten and thirteen years of age from attending school totally or partially if the Police Magistrate is satisfied that such child is able to pass the Standard of Examination contained in Form A in the Schedule to this Ordinance annexed.

Any of the following reasons shall be a reasonable excuse.

(A) That the child is under efficient instruction in some other manner.

(B) That the child has been prevented from attending school by illness or any other unavoidable cause.

Any parent or guardian acting in contravention of this Section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding : Provided always that a complaint for continued non-attendance shall not be repeated at any less interval than two weeks.

2.—It shall be the duty of the Chief Constable to keep and from time to time revise, add to and correct, a list (in the form B in the Schedule to this Ordinance annexed) of all children between the ages of five and thirteen years residing in Stanley and it shall be the further duty of the said Chief Constable to lodge a complaint before the Police Magistrate against the parent or guardian of any such children who shall fail and omit to send them daily to school.

3.—It shall be the duty of the Head Teachers of the Government Schools and the Teachers of all Schools receiving grants from the Government in aid of their Schools in Stanley to furnish the Chief Constable once in every two weeks (Holy days excepted) with a list in the Form C in the Schedule to this Ordinance annexed of the children on the Register of such Schools who have without reasonable excuse failed to attend School on any day during such period. The production of any such list shall be evidence before the Police Magistrate of the absence from school of the child or children named therein on the date or dates mentioned.

4.—The Governor in Council may from time to time upon being satisfied of the establishment of a Public School in any other Town or District than Stanley make Bye-Laws for all or any of the following purposes

(A). Requiring the parent in such Town or District of children of not less than five years nor more than

thirteen years of age (as may be fixed by the Bye-Laws;) to cause such children to attend school unless they are able to pass to the satisfaction of a Justice of the Peace the Standard of Examination contained in Form A in the Schedule or unless the child is under efficient instruction in some other manner or has been prevented from attending School by illness or any other unavoidable cause or resides a greater distance than two miles from a School.

(B). Imposing penalties not exceeding for breach of any Bye-Law.

Such Bye-Laws shall upon publication in the Government Gazette have the same effect as if inserted in this Ordinance.

5.—All penalties under this Ordinance or under the Bye-Laws framed hereunder shall be recoverable in a summary manner in Stanley before the Police Magistrate on the complaint of the Chief Constable, and in any other place than Stanley before a Justice of the Peace of the Colony on the prosecution of any person named or appointed by the Governor.

6.—The Governor of the Colony is hereby empowered to sanction the remission of the whole or any part of the school fees of any child attending a Government School upon being satisfied that the parent or guardian of such child is unable because of indigent circumstances to pay the same.

7.—In this Ordinance the following words shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them as under:

"GOVERNOR."—Shall include and mean the Officer Administering the Government.

"GUARDIAN."—Shall include and mean the person with whom the child alleged to have been absent from school was at the time residing.

"POLICE MAGISTRATE."—Shall include and mean the person discharging the duties of Police Magistrate in Stanley for the time being.

"CHIEF CONSTABLE."—Shall include and mean the person discharging the duties of that Office.

8.—Ordinance No. 5 of 1887 is hereby repealed.

9.—This Ordinance may be cited for all purposes as "The School Attendance Ordinance, 1895," and shall come into operation on the passing thereof.

—O—

It is with deep sympathy for the mourning relatives and friends at home that we record the following sad event.

After several days of terrible weather between Gull Harbour and Port Stephens the "Thetis" ran in Port Albermarle for shelter on March 20th; the next day being short of water the cutter was sent away with the Bos'n and four men to fill casks in the West Arm; it blew a perfect hurricane on the afternoon of that day and they must have foundered in trying to reach the ship; nothing has been found since but the boat bottom up and some of the gear.

—O—

On February 24th on the Sand-beach in front of Spring Point settlement a Challenge Race was held between C. Croons' Primrose (Owner) and T. Martin's Bantem (Owner). Distance 400 yards, stakes £5 aside. Won by Primrose, by half a length.

SHIPPING NEWS.

THE MAIL s. s. "RAMSES" arrived from the West Coast on March 4th. Passengers:—Mrs. M. Greenshields, Mr. A. Greenshields, Mr. J. Greenshields, Miss Martin, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. F. Lewis and Mr. F. Pierera. Cargo from the West Coast, 500 packages.

The s. s. "RAMSES" left for Europe on March 7th. Passengers:—Dean Branton, Mr. and Mrs. Buillon, Mr. and Mrs. Lazar and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Rowell and three children, Mrs. Prior and 6 daughters and two sons, Mrs. Wilkinson and two children, Mrs. Stozel, Miss K. Mitchell; Messrs. J. Greenshields, J. Williams, A. Rea, H. Kleberg, E. Abton and D. Mitchell.

The Mail is due in Stanley on March 4th, April 11th, May 17th June 20th.

The "Perseverance" arrived on March 2nd. Passengers:—Mr. D. Smith and son. H. M. S. "Sirius" arrived.

The "Richard Williams" arrived from Pebble on March 3rd. Passengers:—Mrs. Betts and daughter. The "Hadassah" arrived. Passengers:—Mrs. C. Williams, Mr. Nilson, Mr. Berntsen and H. Roberts.

The "Result" arrived on March 4th. Passengers:—Mrs. Adams and Mr. Walters. The "Hornet" arrived.

The "Fair Rosamond" sailed on March 6th. Passengers:—F. Crook and H. Jones. The "Hadassah" sailed.

The "Result" sailed on March 8th. Passengers:—Mrs. Fugate and family. The "Richard Williams" sailed.

The "Fortuna" arrived on March 9th. Passenger:—Mr. Williamson.

The "Hornet" sailed on March 12th.

The "Fortuna" sailed on March 13th.

H. M. S. "Sirius" sailed on March 16th. Passengers:—Mr. and Miss Buring.

The "Hadassah" arrived on March 18th. The "Chance" sailed.

The "Zillah" left for Port Howard on March 20th. Passenger:—Police Constable Lloyd.

The "Hadassah" sailed on March 22nd.

The "Hornet" arrived on March 26th. Passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. J. King, and family.

The "Hornet" sailed on April 1st. Passengers:—Mrs. Adams and Mr. C. Williams.

The "Fortuna" arrived on April 3rd. Passenger:—Mr. C. S. Williams.

The "Perseverance" sailed on March 11th, for Great Island.

The "Fortuna" sailed for North Arm and San Carlos on April 7th.

The "Chance" arrived on April 5th, from Port Stephens and Speedwell Island. Passengers:—H. Waldron, Esq., - Allward, P. Anderson & A. N. Other.

The "Hornby Grange" arrived on April 5th.

The barque "Orchid" left London on December 5th, for Port Stanley, with coal and general cargo, Gravesend on the 7th and the Downs on the 11th. Put into

Falmouth, wind bound on the 13th, left on the 20th, and from the 21st to the 24th experienced very heavy S. W. and Westerly gales with very heavy cross sea shipping several, smashing long boat, starting bulwarks and doing other damage. Put back to Falmouth on the 25th and had a succession N. W. and Westerly gales, until January 5th had strong Northerly winds to 40 degrees North Latitude from there to the Equator moderate winds and fine weather, crossed the Equator on February 4th, and arrived in Stanley on March 14th.

—O—

ANOTHER ATTACK ON STANLEY.

THE enemy are supposed to have landed in the middle of the night at Port Harriett, about eighty rifles and a Nordenfeldt Machine gun, they have advanced to within a thousand yards of Stanley, but not knowing the ground have to wait for daylight to attack. In the meantime the landing has been discovered and the Volunteers, together with the Marines and a 9 Pound Field gun from the Man-of-war in harbour, take up a position on the heights above Stanley to defend the Settlement. The landing at night had to be imagined and also the early attack. At 2.30. p.m. the 9 Pounder Field gun fired a blank charge as a signal for operations to begin, opened out to skirmishing order, and with the Nordenfeldt advanced in short rushes to the defenders left flank, on reaching the heights, on that flank they wheeled round and charged, then skirmished again, the defenders who had kept up a brisk fire all the time from the beginning, fell back getting behind such cover as there was, they made their final stand close to the signal staff when the attackers rushed in.

H. E. the Governor and Captain Pipon, the umpires gave it as their decision.

1. That the Nordenfeldt gun of the attack, was out of action from the fire of the 9 Pounder soon after operations began.

2. That all the field guns crew were shot on the attack gaining the heights on the flank of the defence.

3. That the flank attack succeeded.

4. That both parties exposed themselves so much from the time the attack gained the heights to the final rush that no one could have survived.

—O—

STANLEY RIFLE CLUB.

A RETURN match between H. M. S. "Sirius" and the "Stanley Rifle Club" was shot at the Club range on March 9th.

It will be remembered that the ships team are old opponents, they having beaten the Stanley team two years ago, and unusual interest and much speculation were shown as to the possible result of the match, the ship having some remarkably good shots. The day was good, with a good breeze from the S. S. W. and the shooting very close at the 200 yards and the same at the 500, Stanley being 6 points to the good, at 600 yards (the most difficult range) the breeze freshening considerably, it was clearly seen that it was going to be touch and go with Stanley. The ship with six men

down and 6 points the good, the real tussle came between Sergt. Major Bath and C. P. O. Perkins on the ship's side and W. E. Turner and R. H. Aldridge on the Stanley side, as each shot went down the range each struck the target, but the Stanleyites managed to get more in the centre than their opponents they finishing up three bulls-eyes and gaining the victory by ten points only. The following are the scores.

H. M. S. "SIRIUS"

Captain of Team, Mr. Searle.

NAME.	200	500	600	Total.
C. P. O. Fitzgerald	26	27	24	77
" Hooper	23	26	26	75
Sergt. Maj. Bath	23	26	24	73
C. P. O. Redwood	28	28	17	73
" Williams	28	21	19	68
" Perkins	27	21	18	66
Mr. Searle	27	14	20	61
C. P. O. Horne	18	11	4	33

Total, 526

STANLEY RIFLE CLUB.

Captain of Team, Sergeant Quianlan.

NAME.	200	500	600	Total.
J. Coleman	26	26	27	80
W. E. Turner	29	25	25	79
R. H. Aldridge	30	25	21	76
F. Hardy, Sr.	27	22	17	66
G. Fleuret	27	22	12	61
Albert Biggs	24	18	18	60
Sgt. W. Quianlan	28	27	3	58
F. J. Hardy	30	14	12	56

Total, 536

STANLEY LENDING LIBRARY.

SUBSCRIBERS in the Camp are requested when returning any books, to enclose the catalogue and to state on the outside label of the parcel from where and whom the books are sent, as often a great deal of unnecessary trouble arises from not knowing what subscriber is returning his books. Parcels of books when returned should be addressed to "The Librarian, Lending Library, Stanley." It would be a great assistance in choosing books for subscribers, if the catalogue were always returned with the books wanted marked, and especially those not wanted crossed out. Unless this is attended to subscribers must sometimes get the same books twice over.

Subscriptions to the library are as follows:—Stanley, one book per week 5/- per annum; two books per week 8/-. Camp, parcels of 12 books sent out as opportunity arises 10/- per annum. Double parcels £1. The library is open at the Social Club Room on Fridays from 3.30 to 4.30. The following periodicals can be obtained at the same time for a subscription of 1/- per quarter or 4/- per annum. *Atlanta*, *Boys Own*, *Cassell's Magazine*, *Chambers*, *Girl's Own*, *Good Words*, *Family Herald*, *Little Folks*, *Chatterbox*, *Leisure Hour*, *Quiver*, *St. Nicholas*, *Sunday at Home* and *Strand Magazine* and *Woman*.

THE PEOPLE'S POPULAR CONCERTS.

THE second monthly concert organised by members of Stanley Social Club was held on Thursday, April 4th, and was a thorough success. The small admission fee charged, tends no doubt to make these entertainments popular. Notwithstanding the fact of an auction taking place on the same night, which drew a large crowd, the Social Club Room was nearly filled with some 180 people, who evidently were well satisfied with the endeavours to amuse made by the ladies and gentlemen who kindly gave their services for the occasion. It is intended next month to hold another concert on the same conditions as previously, which it is hoped will meet with the same success.

Members of the Social Club are reminded that their subscriptions fall due in the present month and that the annual election of office holders will take place shortly. Their attendance is therefore requested to enable the club to be again put on a substantial basis for the coming year.

H. H. SEDGWICK
Hon. Secretary.

The following is the programme.

Instrumental Duet. Piano and Violin. Messrs. G. Turner and A. Watson.
Song. "Marching to the Front." Sergt. Quianlan.
Reading. "How Rubenstein played the Piano." Rev. E. C. Aspinall.
Comic Song. "Middle Puddle Porter." Mr. Durose.
Song. "The Eve of St. John." Miss Lellman.
Song. "True till death." Mr. J. Lewis.
Comic Song. "Strolling round the town." Mr. T. Binnie.
Song. "Five o'clock Tea." Miss Carey.
Reading. "The Bridge of Sighs." Mr. W. W. Adams.
Solo Violin. "Copenhagen Waltz." Mr. Creegan.
Song. "Across the Bridge." Mr. Sedgwick.
Song. "We met, 'twas in a crowd." Miss Lellman.
Comic Song. "The lost Child." Mr. Durose.
Comic Song. "Mrs. Jones Musical Party." Mr. J. Lewis.
Song. "Sweethearts." Miss Carey.
Violin. Selections. Mr. Creegan.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

TWO CHESTS OF CLOTHING

were sent in from the West, months ago, to Mr. Klein, Stanley. Will the owners please communicate their wishes as regards the chests and their contents to Mr. J. Klein.

OFFERS WANTED,

for the Cutter "Earl," as she lies on the beach near Walker Creek, together with all gear belonging to her on the spot and in Stanley. This is a good opportunity for a practical man in want of a Cutter.

Apply to J. KIRWAN.

CHURCH SERVICES.

On Sunday at 11. A.M. and 7. P.M. On Wednesday 7. P.M.

Morning Prayer on every week day at 8.45. A.M.

The Holy Communion on the first Sunday of the month at 12 noon and on the third Sunday at 8. A.M.

The Sacrament of Baptism, and Churching on any Sunday or week-day.

CHOIR PRACTICES.

On Sunday and Wednesday after Evening Service at 8. P.M.

For the children specially on Sunday after Sunday School at 3.30 P.M. and in the Vestry on Saturday from 2.30. P.M. to 3.30. P.M.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

In Christ Church at 10.30. A.M. and 2.30. P.M.

PRAYER MEETING.

In the Vestry on Monday from 7. to 8. P.M.

THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARY.

In the Vestry, on Sunday, at 4. P.M.

PENNY SAVINGS BANK.

On Monday in the Senior Government School at 9.30. A.M. and in the Infant School at 10.30. A.M.

Working Party, at Mrs. Dean's, April 11 and 25; May 9 and 23.

Natural History Notes.

A GOOSE was observed by a shepherd still sitting in the midst of a patch that had been fired during camp burning; her feathers were badly singed and her eggs quite black from the fire
W. FALKLAND.

A LOGGER-HEAD duck has its nest under a solitary fascine bush in the middle of a track that is used daily
W. FALKLAND.

A Young Colt is being brought up by hand on Weddell, it is fed totally from a teapot, and is therefore one of the youngest tea-totallers on the Islands.

Messrs. Ness & Co.

Received from the Judges at the Chicago Exhibition the Medal and Diploma (the highest award obtainable) for their Sheep Dip. It is Cheap, it is Safe, it is easy to use and, above all, it is Reliable.

NESS & Co., DARLINGTON, ENGLAND.

THE twenty-two additional seats for Christ Church arrived by the February mail.

The Select Vestry have no funds to pay for putting them together. Will friends kindly assist?


Received since our last issue—C. Kirwan, 2/2.

PRICE OF THE MAGAZINE.—Unstamped, 2/6, Stamped, 3/-, per annum. Single copy, 3d. Advertisements are inserted on the cover at the rate of 6d. per line of 12 words each. Subscribers changing their residence will please send to the Editor by the earliest opportunity their new address.

The present issue—April—will be the last for the year, our first number having been published in May 1889. All subscribers will very much oblige the Editor if they will please send in their subscriptions for the ensuing year as early as possible to the Rev. E. C. ASPINALL, Stanley, Falkland Islands.

Mr. G. Natt,

Wishes to inform the public that he has brought out one of
EDISON'S WONDERFUL TALKING MACHINES—"THE PHONOGRAPH"!!!
ALL SHOULD HEAR IT.

 Mr. G. N. hopes to visit the West by and bye.

John Kirwan,

GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, STANLEY.
GENERAL GOODS STORE.

By the incoming steamer is expected a fresh supply of Groceries, Sweets, &c., Ladies and Childrens winter Jackets and Ulsters, trimmed and untrimmed Hats and Bonnets, Jerseys, Gloves, Flannelette, ready made Costumes and Skirts, Blouses, useful strong Boots, Shoes and dress slippers and a new supply of fancy articles suitable for house decoration and presents. Likewise mens pants, shirts, under wear of various kinds, ties collars, mufflers, Cardigan Jackets, servicable winter Boots, for Men and boys, carpet slippers. Meerschamm Pipes, Clocks, &c.

A fresh supply of Monte Videon fruit is also expected. Camp orders will receive prompt attention.

Accounts kept and audited and lessons given in Book Keeping.

Highland Sheep Dips,

IMPROVED PASTE DIP; WATERPROOFER.
FLUID DIP,

Soluble in Cold Water—Identical with the Paste in composition.

NON-POISONOUS FLUID DIP,

Soluble in cold water; guaranteed to contain 33 per cent Tar Acid. In 10 gallon drums, 3/- per gallon; in 40 gallon casks, 2/- per gallon.

Cheap quotations furnished for all kinds of Drugs, Chemicals and Drysaltery goods.
ALEX. ROBERTSON, A. PH. S., CHEMIST, ARGYLE CHEMICAL WORKS, OBAN, N. B.

No. 73. VOL. VII.

MAY, 1895.

PRICE THREE PENCE

The Falkland Islands Magazine.



CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

CLERGY.—Rev. Lowther E. Brandon M. A. Dean and Colonial Chaplain.
Rev. E. C. Aspinall, Assistant Minister.

SELECT VESTRY.—Mr. F. Durose, Minister's Church-warden.
Mr. Joseph Aldridge, People's Church-warden.
Mr. George Turner, Honorary Secretary.
Mr. W. A. Harding, Hon. Treas.; Messrs. J. G. Poppy and F. J. Hardy.

THE LESSONS, &c., FOR EVERY SUNDAY AND HOLYDAY IN JUNE.

2. Whitsun Day. Morning, Deut. 16. 1-18 : Romans 1. 1-18 : Psalms 48, 68.
Epistle, Acts 2. 1-11 : Gospel, John 14. 15-31.
Evening, Isaiah 11 or Ezek. 36. 25-38 : Gal. 5. 16-26 or
Acts 18. 24-18. 21 : Psalms 104, 145.
3. Monday in Whitsun Week. } Morning, Genesis 11. 1-10 : 1 Cor. 12. 1-14 : Psalms 15-17.
} Epistle, Acts 10-34-58 : Gospel, John 3. 16-21.
Evening, Numbers 11. 16-31 : 1 Cor. 12. 27 & 13 : Ps. 18.
4. Tuesday in Whitsun Week. } Morning, Joel 2. 21-32 : 1 Thess. 5. 12-24 : Psalms 19-21.
} Epistle, Acts 8. 14-17 : Gospel, John 10 1-10.
Evening, Micah 4. 1-8 : John 4. 1-14 : Psalms 22, 23.
9. Trinity Sunday. Morning, Isaiah 6. 1-11 : Revel. 1. 1-9 : Psalms 44-46.
Epistle, Revel. 4. 1-11 : Gospel, John 1. 1-15.
Evening, Gen. 18 or Gen. 1 & 2-4 : Eph. 4. 1-17. or Matt.
3 : Psalms 47-49.
11. Saint Barnabas } Morning, Deut. 33. 1-12 : Acts 4 31-37 : Psalms 56-58.
Apostle & Martyr. } Epistle, Acts 11. 22-30 : Gospel, John 15. 12-27.
Evening, Nah. 1 : Acts 14. 8-28 : Psalms 59-61.
16. 1 S. after Trinity. Morning, Josh. 3. 7-4¹ 15 : Acts 1 : Psalms 79-81.
Epistle, 1 John 4. 7-21 : Gospel, Luke 16. 19-31.
Evening, Josh. 5. 13-6. 21. or 34 : 1 Peter 1. 22-2. 11 : Ps.
82-85.
23. 2 „ „ „ Morning, Judges 4 : Acts 6 : Psalms 110-113.
Epistle, 1 John 3. 13-24 : Gospel, Luke 14. 16-24.
Evening, Judges 5 or J. 11 : 2 Peter 3 : Psalms 114, 115.
24. Nativity of Saint } Morning, Mal. 3. 1-7 : Matt. 3 : Psalms 116-118.
John the Baptist. } Epistle, Isaiah 40. 1-11 : Gospel, Luke 1. 57-80.
Evening, Mal. 4 : Matt. 14. 1-13 : Psalm 119 1-13.
29. Saint Peter } Morning, Ezek. 3. 4-15 : John 21. 15-23 : Psalms 139-141.
Apostle & Martyr. } Epistle, Acts 12. 1-11 : Gospel, Matt. 16. 13-19.
Evening, Zech. 3 : Acts 4. 8-23 : Psalms 142-143.
30. 3 S. after Trinity. Morning, 1 Samuel 2. 1-27 : Acts 9. 1-23 : Psalms 144-146.
Epistle, 1 Peter 5. 5-14 : Gospel, Luke 15. 1-10.
Evening, 1 Samuel 3 or 4 1-10 : John 3. 16-4. 7 : Ps. 147-150.

THE DAILY BIBLE READINGS FOR JUNE.

2 S Rom. 12, 1-14	9 F Rev. 1, 1-9	16 S Acts 1	23 S Acts 6
3 M 1 Cor. 12, 1-14	10 M John 19, 1-25	17 M „ 2, 1-22	24 M Matthew 3
4 T 1 Thess. 5, 12-24	11 T Acts 4, 31	18 T „ 2, 22	25 T Acts 7, 1-35
5 W John 16, 1-16	12 W John 19, 25	19 W „ 3	26 W „ 7, 35-8, 5
6 T „ 16, 16	13 T „ 20, 1-19	20 T „ 4, 1-32	27 T „ 8, 5-26
7 F „ 17	14 F „ 20, 19	21 F „ 4, 32-5, 17	28 F „ 8, 26
1 S John 13, 1-21	8 S „ 18, 1-28	12 S „ 21	29 S John 21, 15-23

BIRTHS.

GOODWIN.—On April 1, at Laguna Isla, the wife of T. Goodwin, senr., of a daughter.
HOLLEN.—On April 12, at Norton Inlet, the wife of H. Hollen, of a daughter.
ELMER.—On April 17, at Stanley, the wife of W. Elmer, of a son.
ARMSTRONG.—On April , at Darwin, the wife of W. Armstrong, of a daughter.
QUIANLAN.—On April 27, at Stanley, the wife of Sergt. Quianlan, of a daughter.
YATES.—On April 26, at Stanley, the wife of R. Yates, of a daughter.
GOODWIN.—On April , at Hill Cove, the wife of T. Goodwin jr., of a daughter.
BLAKE.—On May 2, at Hill Cove, the wife of R. Blake, Esq., of a son.
At Westchester, U. S. A., Ruby Stanley Royall Minnes was born on May 6th, 1894.

OFFERTORIES FOR APRIL.

				£	s.	d.
April 7th,	Morning	...	...	1	2	8½
	Evening	...	...	15	11½	
" 12th,	Morning	...	...	9	2	
	Evening	...	...	9	3	
" 14th,	Morning	...	...	1	2	11½
	Evening	13	0½	
" 21st,	Morning	7	1	
	Evening	17	1	
" 28th,	Morning	10	10	
	Evening	15	8½	

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Exeter Church Congress; "The Guardian," October 10th, 1894.

THE MISSION OF A MOTHER.

CAROL BOWERS, in an address on this subject, suggested two or three plain counsels which might, perhaps, help mothers to rise to their mission amongst their children.

1. First and foremost among them, I would say, be careful over your words. This is a good rule for all of us, wherever we are, but it is especially so in the presence of our children. A few unkind, thoughtless words, spoken when they are present, may ring again and again for years in that child's life, and do untold mischief. And who has done it? Why, the one in the whole wide world who ought to have been the last to have done it—mother's done it. We are sometimes apt to think that we take our children in, but I imagine that, as a rule, they take us in far more than we take them in. I would say, then, let no scandal or idle gossip be repeated in your home, so that, when God calls you away, and your children look back upon what you have been to them, they may, at least, be able to say of you that, "there was one thing about which mother was always particular (and she was quite right) and that was, that she would never allow us to say a thing behind a person's back that we wouldn't have the pluck or the courage to say before his face."

2. If your children go wrong (God grant that you may be spared this), but, if they do, don't lose your temper with them and call them names. Rather call your child quietly aside and speak to him as only a mother can, and remind him to whom he belongs, that he is God's child as well as yours, and how it grieves you when he does what is wrong, and I don't think you will have to speak to him long before you see the tears gather in his eyes and course down his cheeks and you will have won your child, not by "temper," or "giving him a thrashing," but you will have won him by the power God meant you to win him by—perhaps the second greatest power in the world (the love of God is the greatest power)—the love of a good mother.

3. Back up at home all that the clergy and Sunday and day-school teachers are doing for your children. I always think that the parents owe a deep debt of gratitude to the clergy and teachers for all they are doing for our children and the very least we can do is

to second their efforts in every way. In this way. When your boy comes home from the day-school, ask him what he has been doing, and take an interest in it all. Don't you find you can do your work the better when you get a word of sympathy and encouragement? I confess, I do. And so you will by this simple method, in a very real way, make the teacher's work all the easier. Then, with regard to the Sunday-school. See that your children learn the Sunday-school lessons before the Sunday comes round. I always think it a good plan if, at least from time to time, the father, on some one evening of the week, should undertake this. God has put two people over the children: why should the mother do everything? And, in addition to this, I am inclined to think that your good husband will be helped by his own little children coming to his knee and saying the lessons that he used to say as a boy. It will be very likely to pull him up, and make him think, and leave its mark upon his own life. And then, with regard to helping the clergy in their work. Here is, at least, one way. When your children are being prepared for confirmation take a deep interest in it; when they come home from the instruction, ask them what was the subject of it, and when the day of confirmation comes round, try and be present. Don't go there to look about, still less to see who is dressed best, or anything of that kind. A good mother on her child's confirmation day should be on her knees, asking that the sevenfold gifts of the Holy Spirit may be poured out on that dear child that she loves as her very life. If, however, you cannot be spared from home to go to the confirmation, at least when the hour comes round steal quietly up into your room, and there kneel down and ask for God's blessing on your child, and the God who knows why you couldn't go will bestow his gifts as truly as if you had been there. One warning I would venture to give you. Don't think that your work in this matter is over when the confirmation is over; it is then that, perhaps, your best work begins. From the very first get your child to make a definite rule about the Holy Communion, fixing upon some one Sunday in the month upon which to come and never allowing that Sunday to go by (unless he is ill) without going, if possible, to the early celebration, to meet Christ and to receive from Him grace to live a holy life. The week before the Communion Sunday remind your child to prepare himself by using at his morning and evening prayers the Communicant's Manual, which his parish priest has put into his hands. And when the Sunday itself comes round go, if possible, with the child, and kneel by his side at the great divine service, or, if you cannot both be spared on the same Sunday, let him at least know that mother will be there, and father, too, at the next opportunity. I need hardly say that you will never do this higher work among your children if you and your husband are not practically showing that you value these things yourselves. "Do as I tell you" is all very well, but "Do as I do is a great deal better."

4. There are two matters against which, I think, we ought certainly to warn our children—one is impurity and the other intemperance. About the latter it is

comparatively easy to speak, but the former is more difficult. I do not think, however, for this reason we ought to be silent. Some of the most difficult duties in this life are the most important, and the conspiracy of silence on this matter has gone on long enough. It is surely far better that father should speak to the boys and mother to the girls, than that the devil should be the first to speak to them; and that the devil will speak to them far earlier in their lives than many of you have the least idea of, is as certain as that we are here to-day. I have been simply appalled (I can use no other word) at the early age at which temptations of this kind frequently commence, and most children fall into them through sheer ignorance. . . . On the matter of temperance I would only say this: Our opinion may be divided as to the necessity of alcohol for grown-up people, but I hope we are agreed that at least for children (except under medical order) it is quite unnecessary, and, if I were you, I would have no hand in giving it to them. There are many other plain counsels which I might venture to give you, but time forbids. Those I have mentioned will I feel persuaded, make you and the dear ones in your home all the brighter and the happier. But what does all this involve on your part? It certainly means one thing, and that is, that you yourself must be striving to be true to God in your own life. You will never be the power that you ought to be, and might be, in your own homes unless this is so. When God calls, and calls in vain, to a mother to live the higher life, I think He sometimes comes and takes away one of the little lambs of our fold. Of course, this is not always the reason when we lose our children, but I think that it is sometimes. . . . The Great Shepherd of the sheep Himself comes to our home and takes one of our lambs in His own arms across the narrow stream of death and puts it down on the green pastures of the Paradise of God, and oh! how the little one seems to call us. How it seems to say, "Mother, lead a holy life—mind your prayers, your Bible, your worship, your communion—so you and I may be together another day, forever before the throne of God." Ah! how many a mother has been helped in this way by what seems to be such a terrible visitation. And so I would say to you never neglect your prayers, never neglect God's Holy Word, don't forget your worship, and don't always put it off until Sunday night; above all, be regular at your Communion. If you needed these things before you were married (and you certainly did) you need them a thousandfold more now that you have so many new duties and responsibilities. Live this life, then, and your husband and children will rise up and call you blessed; and, at the last great day, when you and your dear ones stand (as God grant you may) together before the throne, the God Whom you have been trying to serve, although it was very imperfectly (and no one knows that better than yourself) still he will turn to you and say, "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

February 24th, 1895. Hermitage, Carlisle, Ireland.
MY DEAR YOUNG FRIENDS IN STANLEY,

I have thought of you all many times since leaving the Falklands, and as I cannot write to each of you or even to a good many of you, the idea came to me to send a letter to be put in the Magazine and as you read it just remember you have a place in my thoughts as I write. I don't want you to forget me, and if I send you a little account of where I am and what doing, I shall feel I am not altogether banished from your lives and thoughts! First, I must tell you how delighted I was to get all the pleasant news the letters and Magazine brought me a couple of days ago. How kind the "Acorns" have been to all! I was greatly interested reading the accounts of the various gaieties (January Number) and as I was let into the secret regarding the writers of them, they became doubly interesting. There was just one thing I was disappointed at and that was, not hearing anything of the Stanley School examination. I wanted so much to know if the answering had been good and who won prizes. I think there ought to have been something in the Magazine about it all, don't you? A letter from one of the teachers told me who had been passed up in to her class and I was very pleased to read their names and am sure that they will prove worthy of the honour. I have heard that a friend—one staunch and true—for many years, is going to be married; she has the heartiest good wishes though I shall be sorry to miss her face from Stanley when I return. I have been told of a good many additions to the choir, and if you all do your duty, a fine volume of song ought to come from the Chancel. I must say I feel rather in conceit with our choir in Stanley,—that is when they are doing their best—after listening to the singing in the Church here. Although it is a large Church containing a beautiful organ, there is a very small choir, not more than a dozen people I should think and no children at all. They never chant the psalms as some people disapprove of it. On two or three Sundays I recognized old friends in the psalms and wondered if you would be singing them in Stanley; only two hymns were sung at morning and three at evening service. The Church is 15 minutes walk from where I am staying so I often go and play on the organ which is a good deal larger than our Stanley one. The voyage home was a long one of five weeks and it was on Christmas Eve we reached London, I travelled on by train and set, to Ireland the same night arriving here on Christmas Day. One when we stopped at a station in the middle of the night I heard some sweet boys' voices singing "Hark the herald angels sing," in the streets. It was not at all cold at Christmas time but with the New Year came severe frost and cold which has lasted ever since until a few days ago. There has been a great deal of skating and everybody has been most enthusiastic over it. I know some girls who took almost a two hours walk to a lake, skated for four or five hours and then walked home again! As I write I can see, out of the window about a quarter of a mile away beyond a small river a flooded field which used to be crowded with boys sliding and skating; we could see them and hear their shouts of merriment. I thought what fun the Stanley

boys would have had there and the girls too! The cold weather is very hard on the poor of whom there are so many with not enough of anything to keep them warm. In this town a lot of money was collected and the poorest were given coals and other things. I sometimes see children with cold, pinched, hungry faces. One little urchin of seven or eight who looks comfortable and merry enough used to run up to me with "Gie's a penny miss," he wasn't a bit ashamed to beg, as I told him he ought to be. The house I am in is quite in the country though only ten minutes walk from the town and wherever you look there are trees upon trees and fields stretching away for miles to mountains in the distance. The trees will soon now be so beautiful when they put on their spring dresses. When the heavy snow fell the branches were covered with snow and one moonlight night when I looked out it was a fairy-land scene I saw. During the very cold weather I used to give the birds, which are numerous, a breakfast of bread crumbs every morning on a window sill outside down would come robins, sparrows, starlings, blackbirds, &c., one of the latter was very greedy, he would eat as much as he could, then puff himself out looking very stouy and defiant, mount guard and chase away the smaller birds, he knows that by and by when the warmer days come he will be singing sweetly and charming us so I suppose he thinks he has a right to some self-importance! Once or twice there were two or three robins flying about the house seeing what they could pick up. I found the first snowdrops in the garden yesterday where the snow, during the past weeks, has been keeping them carefully hid. I have a great many friends and nearly every day I go to see some of them. Once I was in Dublin for three days, one of which was a Sunday, so I went to St. Patrick's Cathedral. I enjoyed the service so much it was so simple and reverent. The psalms, responses and antiphons were all sung; I noticed the choir experiences some of the little difficulties we do, viz, in taking up the antiphons &c. exactly together. There were about twenty-two boys and several men—no girls—in the choir and they all wore white surplices. One little boy came in in a great hurry to put his books in his place before going to the vestry to robe, he reminded me of one of our boys.

I was sorry there were only two who had perseverance and courage to carry the results of our last winter's reading to the end. I only got two books of answers to questions, but I suppose the gaieties must be blamed for the non-arrival of the others. Some of you think Stanley is a dull place to live in, well I think more goes on in Stanley than in many larger places; but however that may be, no one ought to feel dull who has plenty of interests in life and each of you has the power to make interests for himself or herself. The home duties come first. You won't do anything well at home if you don't take an interest in it. The happiest homes are where everything is interesting because of the love that makes so many opportunities of thinking for and serving others and of learning to do and manage things in the best way. New things and excitement are no lasting remedy for dullness but fully occupied time is, whether it be in household matters, reading a good

interesting book or hearty amusement—perhaps a mixture of all three, each at its right time. One of the reasons why there are school, libraries, choirs, &c., &c., is to create interests in life for you and to enlarge your capacity for enjoying them. I wish you could just see some of the lives people have to live here and you would all realize what a happy set of people we Falkland Islanders are or ought to be. Now I must bring this long letter to a close. If some of you will write to me and tell me as much news of yourselves as you can I shall be delighted.

Your sincere friend,
JOSEPHINE BRANDON.

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The Annual Meeting of the Registered Vestry was held in the Vestry of Christ Church on Easter Tuesday, pursuant to public notice given during Service on the two preceding Sundays. The Registered Vestry is composed of all persons of full age who, in good faith, accept and subscribe their names to the Constitution. It is the duty of the Registered Vestry to choose annually out of their number six male persons, being communicants, to act as a Select Vestry. The Select Vestry receives and disburses all offertories, subscriptions, &c., and has charge of the fabric and grounds of the Church. A copy of the Constitution may be obtained gratis from Mr. George Turner, Honorary Secretary.

The minutes of the Easter Vestry of 1894 were read and confirmed. After which the accounts of the year 1894-5, were read and the Rev. E. C. Aspinall made various remarks about them. Pointing out that though the offertory was less than last year being £98 7s. 8d. against £111, for '94, yet really there was a small advance of over £2, as £14 13s. 9d. of last year's offertories came from two special Services of Song given for the roof.

There is a deficit on the year's transactions of £2 5s. 5d. An offertory once a quarter—on the Sunday when a Children's Service is held instead of afternoon Sunday School—is given by the Select Vestry to cover the expenses of the Sunday School; these amounted to £8 16s. 1½d. being £3 3s. 1½d. less than last year owing to there only having been three Sundays set apart for the purpose this year.

A new Lamp for the Vestry cost £1 5s. The fence in front of the Church round grass plots cost £5 1s. 5d.

The Church is insured for £4000 and the organ for £350, the premiums being £17 12s. 6d.

The Building Fund appears to commence with a balance of £1 5s. 2d., but as £21 1s. 1d. was owing to the F. I. Co. for roofing-iron, &c., there was really a deficit of £19 15s. 11d. it will seen that the Company has been paid. New steps have been built to the Vestry door for £5.

It will be remembered that last year it was decided that during the year an effort should be made to get the remainder of the seats for the Church. This has been accomplished, and the Church is greatly improved in appearance. £75 12s. 7d. was collected and sent home to Mr. Robinson and together with the amount that he had in hand paid for them and their

freight. There is still £21 10s. to be obtained to pay for putting them together.

A balance of £13 4s. from last year's bazaar appears in this account, also 21 0s. 6d. obtained at a most successful concert held in March, about which Mr. C. W. Hill remarked that great credit was due to all those who got it up and to those who assisted at it.

Altogether with subscriptions, &c., 153 8s. 3d. was received and expended.

There is still due £21 as interest upon the £420 cash advanced towards building the Church. Mr. Aspinall also remarked that the sparrow boarding having been attended to the Church seemed much warmer. We should feel that there is every reason to thank God and press forward. Our congregations are steadily increasing. Last years average being, morning 126, evening 97-110. This year morning 162, evening 120. The offertories show that many more give their mite than used to do so, as the coins number 4085 against 2339.

The choir have worked well and the attendances at the practices have been good and steady. A practice for the children is held in the Vestry on Saturdays at 2.30. P.M.

The Select Vestry met fourteen times during the year. The number of attendances were as follows:— Mr. G. Turner and Mr. J. Aldridge 12, Mr. Durose 11, the Very Rev. Dean Brandon 10, Rev. E. C. Aspinall 7, Messrs. Hurst, Hill, and Robins 6, Mr. J.

Kelway 2. We were sorry to lose Mr. Robins during the year, Mr. J. Kelway was chosen in his stead.

After the retiring members had been individually thanked for their efficient services during the year, the Registered Vestry proceeded to choose the Select Vestry for the ensuing year, but not before it had been debated as to whether sufficient members were present to elect. Messrs. Durose, Hurst and J. Aldridge were re-elected, while Messrs. W. A. Harding, F. J. Hardy and H. Mannan were elected in place of the others who had resigned in accordance with the rule that three members should do so annually.

Messrs. Hurst and Mannan not being present the chairman was requested to ask them if they would kindly consent to act, but as neither wished to do so, it became necessary to call another meeting which was accordingly done on the following Tuesday, when notwithstanding earnest appeals having been made in Church on Sunday to all adult members of the congregation to attend, about sixteen gathered together, but a most helpful and encouraging meeting was held and finally Mr. G. Turner and Mr. G. J. Poppy were elected.

Mr. Durose was appointed Clergymen's Church-warden, Mr. J. Aldridge People's warden.

The Select Vestry met afterwards and appointed Mr. G. Turner Honorary Secretary and Mr. W. A. Harding, Honorary Treasurer.

THE STANLEY ASSEMBLY ROOM COMPANY, LIMITED.

BALANCE SHEET for YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1894.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Paraffin account	3	10	3				By Balance December 31, 1893	67	1	3			
Lamp Glasses	1	14	6				Hire of Room	100	5	0			
Material for Addition to							Interest on Cash deposited						
Building	5	0	3				in Bank	1	2	1			
Scrubber and Handle	2	0											
Lock	6	6											
J. C. Robins for erection of													
Building	21	0	0										
				31	13	6							
Insurance	2	10	0										
Tenement Tax	15	0											
Purchase of Land from J. C.													
Robins... ..	45	0	0										
Cleaning Room	1	5	0										
Printing Balance Sheets ...	12	0											
Lamp lighter	8	5	0										
Secretary's Salary	10	0	0										
				68	7	0							
Dividend for the year ending													
December 31st, 1894 ...	50	0	0										
				50	0	0							
Balance in hand, December													
31st, 1894	21	7	10										
				21	7	10							
Total,				£171	8	4	Total,				£171	8	4

CHRIST CHURCH OFFERTORY ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING EASTER, 1895.

Dr. to	£	s.	d.	Cr. by	£	s.	d.
" Deficit from 1894	5	9	1	April " Offertory	11	10	7
" Sexton, wages	30	0	0	May " "	6	10	3½
" J. Summers for Sunday School ...	2	13	0	June " "	5	0	3½
" " " washing & cleaning chimneys	1	10	0	July " "	7	18	10
" Bell Ringers wages	3	7	6	August " "	6	0	9½
" Organ Blower	6	0	0	September " "	5	8	7
" Special Offertories, Children's Fund	8	16	1½	October " "	10	10	7½
" Lamp for Vestry	1	5	0	November " "	6	19	0
" Coal	13	2	9	December " "	13	1	1
" Oil	2	14	9	January " "	7	11	3½
" Candles and Lamp glasses	10	3		February " "	8	11	11½
" Stationary	14	9		March " "	9	4	4
" Fixing curtain rods, brackets for do.	9	0		" Sale of Photos	10	6	
" Fence, Front of Church, Material	1	13	5	" Sale of lime	5	0	0
" " " Labour	3	8	0	" Surplus found in chest			
" Top dressing, &c., plot front of Church	1	13	0	October, 1894	17	4½	
" Photographs	2	2	0				
" Fixing Bell	1	4	0				
" Insurance	17	12	6				
" Balance in hand	10	5					
	£104	15	6½		£104	15	6½
				Liability, Falkland Islands Company for wood and cement £2 15 5.			

CHRIST CHURCH BUILDING ACCOUNT. STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING EASTER, 1895.

Dr. to	£	s.	d.	Cr. by	£	s.	d.
" Rent Assembly Room, Bazaar April	5	0	0	" Balance Easter, 1894	1	5	2
" Labour and material for "	2	3	7	" Proceeds Bazaar, April, 1894	13	4	0
" Repairing Walls	8	9	2	" " Entertainment March 1895,			
" Building wall in organ loft, vestry.				devoted to seats	21	0	6
" varnishing doors & repairing latches	4	7	0	" Subscriptions received	24	17	2
" Repairing Drains	18	0		" Sale of lime	17	9	0
" Roofing Balance owed to F. I. Co.	21	1	1				
" Labour on shoots	4	6	0				
" Building Vestry steps	5	0	0				
" Contract on fitting seats	21	10	0				
" Sale of lime transferred to Offertory a/c.	5	0	0				
" Balance in hand	1						
	£77	15	8		£77	15	8

SEAT FUND

Dr. to	£	s.	d.	Cr. by	£	s.	d.
" Savings Bank, deposited therein	15	0	0	" Withdrawn from Savings Bank with			
" Interest on above	0	7		accrued interest	15	0	7
" Mr. Robinson, seats	60	12	0	" Subscriptions	60	12	0
	£75	12	7		£75	12	7

In addition to the above £21 10s. have been defrayed as fitting the seats together vide building account.

In addition to the above the following amounts were received towards shingle for front of Church :—Judge Thompson £2 2s., Nemo £1.

2nd ANNUAL PRIZE MEETING of the FAIRLAND ISLAND VOLUNTEERS. DECIDED, March 30th, 1855.

1st. Corporal J. Coleman, 80 points. Silver Cup (presented by His Excellency the Governor) and 57s. 6d.

2nd. Private W. E. Turner, 71 points. Picture (presented by Mr. W. E. Turner) and 37s. 6d.

3rd. 2nd Lieut. F. Hardy, 67 points. Picture (presented by Mr. W. R. Hardy) and 21s.

4th. Private A. Fleuret, 67 points. Views of the Falklands (presented by 2nd Lieut. F. Hardy) and 22s.

5th. Sgt.-Instr. Quinanlan, 67 points. Flask (presented by Mr. F. J. Hardy) and 20s.

6th. Hon. 2nd Lieut. F. Durose, 65 points. Cuff Links and Studs (presented by Mr. J. Lellman) and 17s.

7th. Private G. Fleuret, 58 points. Pair Leggings (presented by Mr. J. Aldridge) and 15s.

8th. Corporal T. Binnie, 57 points. Cash prize, 10s. (presented by Capt. Henrichsan) and 14s.

9th. Private A. Watson, 54 points. Pipe (presented by Mr. Cartmell) and 12s. 6d.

10th. Private G. Turner, 52 points. Pipe (presented by Mr. Dyer) and 11s.

11th. Private R. Aitkin, 51 points. Knife (presented by Mr. Coleman) and 11s.

12th. Q.-M.-S. G. Hurst, 51 points. Knife (presented by Mr. Grierson) and 10s.

Ptes. A. Biggs, 51, 9s. 6d.; W. J. Coulson, 48, 9s.; W. W. Adams, 46, 9s.; C. Poole, 45, 8s.; W. R. Hardy, 45, 7s.; A. Linney, 45, 6s.; Cpl. J. T. Luxton 44, 5s.; Pte. J. Sharp, 41, 4s.

Also shot:—Ptes. J. Aldridge, J. Kirwan Lieut. C. W. Hill, Ptes. S. Kirwan, F. F. Lellman, A. Bernsen, Sgt. G. Rowlands, Ptes. J. McAtasney, L. Newing, H. P. Millett, W. Coulson, B. Berntsen, and A. Dyer.

Range prize of 4s., 200 yards—Cpl. J. Coleman.

" " 6s., 400 " —Cpl. J. Coleman.

" " 10s., 600 " —2nd Lt. F. Hardy.

SUBSCRIBER'S PRIZE.—Open to all Subscribers to the Meeting, 1st Members of the Corps—5 Shots, 200 yds. J. Summers, 19 points. 17s. 6d.; F. J. Hardy, 18, 10s.; T. Hennah, 15, 7s. 6d.; J. Kelway, 13, 5s.

Morris Tube Competition, open to all Members of the Cadet Corps. Range 25 yards.

P. Burnell, 1st, 10s.; N. Binnie, 2, 6s.; A. Ogilvie, 3, 4s.

Morris Tube Competition, open to Girls of the Physical Drill Class. Range 15 yards.

Miss D. Wilmer, 1st, 10s.; Miss M. Durose, 2nd, 6s.; Miss A. Burnell, 3rd, 4s.

A RIFLE MATCH.

On Good Friday last a challenge Match with the "Martini Henri" Rifle took place on the Stanley Rifle Club's range, between J. Coleman, Captain of a team of five representing the best shots in Stanley, and Mr. F. J. Hardy, Captain of a team of six, representing the junior shots of the Rifle Club and Volunteers.

The rather unequal number of men chosen on each side caused a good deal of comment as to the possible result, and, I think, a little speculation was made in favour of the "fives" under Mr. J. Coleman; but it is shown by the result that the "boys" came off victorious, and shows that, by constant practice, we have our young people to take the place of our veteran shots, to keep up the reputation of being able to compete with all comers. The following are the scores:—

THE "SIXES."				
NAME.	200	500	600	Total.
G. Fleuret	25	21	21	70
A. Watson	28	25	14	67
Albert Biggs	22	24	17	63
F. J. Hardy	25	23	14	62
G. Turner	30	10	20	60
A. Fleuret	27	16	17	60
				Total, 382

THE "FIVES."				
NAME.	200	500	600	Total.
J. Coleman	31	24	25	80
F. Hardy	30	25	22	77
W. E. Turner	28	26	16	70
R. H. Aldridge	27	24	15	66
Sgt. W. Quinanlan	20	12	18	50
				Total, 352

To the Editor of the F. I. Magazine.

Stanley,

May 7th, 1855.

A team of the F. I. Volunteers sent to "Bisley."

Sir,

Would not this announcement, at some future date, in your valuable paper be a surprise to our little Colony and to our brother volunteers in Great Britain? You may ask, "Is it merely a suggestion or is it really intended to send a team home?" I may say that for some time past the possibility of doing so has been much talked over by members of the Volunteer Corps and a considerable number of residents in Stanley, also various sums of money have been offered by the latter. Others ask, "What chance have our men against home teams?" Well, I can say this, that the Stanley teams have shot many a match both with Wimbledon and Bisley men, also with several of the United Eight from the ships of war that have visited these Islands. Others again say, "You know your range too well to be beaten by strangers." I may say, as far as that knowledge goes, we do know where the targets are and that the bull's-eye is in the centre; but I doubt if we always know what kind of weather we are going to have in this changeable climate on the day of a match. I have seen sights shifted upon the rifle as much as from one foot to six feet of wind on either side of the centre line in one hour's shooting, and to make a score under those difficulties means that the man has to use precise judgment both in light, wind, and atmosphere, and to have that steady nerve which soon marks out a good shot—all these qualities

are necessary, no matter where the targets are. I may state also, that all teams that have shot against Stanley have had from one to three weeks steady practice on our range, and they have declared that they have never shot at a worse for changeable light, wind, we then, &c., showing that it is nothing to our discredit to put on a good score occasionally. What would our teams do on a good range? It is a known fact that since the existence of the Stanley Rifle Club shooting has steadily increased every year. Three years ago 70's out of a possible 100 were considered good shooting, now it takes 90's and 99's to count as a winning score, and I think that if a public subscription were raised, eight of our best shots could be comfortably sent home next year. Each man would "huckle up" to be one of the eight, and the best men chosen.

Hoping that this article will be the means of various opinions being conveyed to your paper by correspondents interested in the matter, and that it will be the means of getting up a substantial subscription should the scheme meet with the approval of most if not all in the Colony, I remain,

Your most faithfully,
ONE INTERESTED IN SHOOTING.

FOOTBALL.

A FRIENDLY meeting between Port Stanley F. C., and an eleven from the "Galgorm Castle," came off to-day Saturday, April 27th in the Government enclosure ending in favour of the Port Stanley representatives by three goals to nil. Kick off at 1.12 p.m. turf in good condition. Stanley defending the city goal, against a fresh westerly wind. The visitors showed prowess during the first half having the wind in their favour, invading the Stanleyites' goal (with one exception) all the time, trying again and again for goal, the Stanleyite custodian proving too agile and smart when called upon, corner after corner being conceded the visitors without success, to their disappointment. The ball was sent to the touch line again and again. The Stanleyites left wing and the two "Ws." brought it well up the field, when a pass was made to the opposite side, the visitors failing to clear the leather, a scrimmage in the goal mouth resulted in the ball being dribbled through by Walsh. Shortly after half time was called. Crossed over.

STANLEYITES, 1 goal,
CASTLEITES, nil.

In the second the kick off was immediately followed by an invasion of the home teams goal. The ball going to the corner, visitors efforts again proving futile, as the ball was carried to mid field. A lot of give and take play followed, at times both sides showed signs of scoring, the ball finally getting down on the visitors goal. In a scrimmage the Rev. E. C. Murphy succeeded in putting the ball through (number 2). During the next fifteen minutes the home team made things hot around the visitors goal, twice or thrice the ball finding its way into the goal's mouth without success, after which the ball was kept considerably in the home territory. A foul kick was now given by Stanley pass-

ing through the goal untouched. After another invasion by the visitors the ball was several times carried down the right wing by the two "Ws." but they failed to score, invariably losing the ball off a goal kick from the visitors, the ball failed to get clear and Adams, getting on the leather sent a beauty through the posts shortly after which, our kind and impartial referee, gave the signal to terminate the play which was now fast on both sides. Result:—

STANLEYITES, 3 goals,
CASTLEITES, nil.

A call for refreshments (many thanks to the suppliers) in which most of the players proved fairly good connoisseurs of "Mountain Dew." Referring to the players, amongst the home team, of forwards, Walsh and Adams were most conspicuous, followed by McAtasney. Of the half-backs Mr. Hill proved a successful acquisition. Of the visitors may it be said in the forward rank Holdridge worked like a trojan, but I am sorry to say, that he forgets at times there are other players on his side. Clarke, Wilson and Boomer are plucky little players as well. In the defence Nicholson and Raffle showed up well and I predict with a little change on the team, a few days more practice and they will be able to reverse to-day's result.

TEAMS.

Stanley:—Walsh, Watson, McAtasney, Adams and Carey, (forwards); Mr. Hill, Kirwan and Mr. Murphy, (half-backs); Bennett and Newing, (backs); Albert Biggs, (goal).

Galgorm Castle:—Boomer, Adamson, Holdridge, Nilson and Clarke, (forwards); Gibson, Heatly and Orr, (half-backs); Nicholson and Raffle, (backs); Captain Bryant, (goal).

VISITOR.

March 28th, The Rev. E. C. Aspinall left Stanley at 8.15 a.m. for Douglas Station (called at Teal Inlet), arrived at 4 p.m.

29th, Funeral of Florence Mabel Pergolis at 11 a.m. Left at 2 p.m. for Mr. G. Bonner's, called at 3rd Corral and Campo Verdi, arrived 6 p.m.

30th, Left at 7 a.m., rode to Sussex, changed horses, rode to Camilla Creek and Burnside, on to Mount Pleasant, Hillside and arrived at Fitzroy at 9 p.m.

31st, Left at 6 a.m., reached Stanley 9.15 a.m.

April 29th, The Rev. E. C. Aspinall again left at 8 a.m., arrived at Darwin 9.15 p.m.

30th, Visited all morning, left at 1 p.m., called at Port Sussex, arrived at San Carlos, S. at 5.15 p.m.

May 1st, Waiting at San Carlos for the "Chance" to cross to Port Howard for a marriage; visited Mrs. W. Bonner and Cookhouse.

2nd, As the "Chance" did not come, left at 1 p.m. called at Camilla Creek, arrived at Darwin 5 p.m., had Evening Service at 7.30.

3rd, Left at 9 a.m., called at Laguna, Isla and Bluff Creek and baptised Mary Ellen Goodwin and Mary Ann Morrison, changed horses at Mount Pleasant, arrived at Hillside about 5 p.m.

4th, Left at 7.45 a.m., called at Fitzroy and reached Stanley at 1 p.m.

THE third monthly concert organized under the auspices of the Stanley Social Club was carried through with success on Thursday evening, May 2nd. His Excellency the Governor and His Honour Judge Thompson showed their appreciation of the efforts made to amuse the audience by remaining till the last. The room was crowded with over 180 people and the heat was rather oppressive. This will, however, be remedied at the next entertainment, steps having been taken to ventilate the room in a better manner. It is hoped that the next concert, which will take place on the first Thursday in next month, will meet with the same success as previously. Whilst thanking those ladies and gentlemen who have so kindly assisted us, we still hope that those who have not come forward will appear at the next entertainment.

II. H. SEDGWICK, Hon. Secretary.

PROGRAMME.

Musical Duet, Violin and Piano, Messrs. G. Turner and A. Watson.
 Song, Some Folks like to Sigh, Master P. Burnell.
 Comic Song, Musical Medley, Mr. T. Binnie.
 „ Trio, A Little Farm Well Tilled, Messrs. Lewis Durose and Sedgwick.
 „ Song, The Laird's Flieg, Mr. Durose.
 Paper, Servant Galsism Manual Labour, Mr. Lewis.
 Reading, Theatre Troubles, Mr. W. E. Turner.
 Song, Ehrin on the Rhine, Miss Lellman.
 Display, Horizontal Bar Exercises, by members of the Stanley Athletic Club.
 Comic Song, Tobogganing, Mr. H. H. Sedgwick.
 Reading, How two Batley chaps went to Paris, Mr. W. E. Turner.
 Duet, The Golden Link, Misses Kirwan and Binnie.
 Song, The Jolly Fat Friar, Mr. Lewis.
 Duet, Kathleen Mavourneen, Misses Coulson & Crook.
 Song, D've ken John Peel, Mr. Durose.
 Duet, Larboard Watch, ahoy! Miss & Mr. Binnie.
 Song, Belle Mahone, Mr. Lewis.
 Comic Song, He's all right when you know him, Mr. H. H. Sedgwick.

—O—

THE MAIL S. S. "Luxor" arrived from England on April 12th. Passengers:—Mrs. Stoetzel and Mr. J. Greenshields. Cargo from Europe, 2552 packages, from Monte Video 80 packages.

The S. S. "Luxor" sailed for the West Coast on April 16th. Passengers:—Mrs. von Harten, Mr. and Mrs. Botwood and family, H. Waldron, Esq.; Messrs. O. A. Anderson, R. Cartmell, O. Mathiesen, G. Brett, E. H. Williamson, G. Natt, Sr., G. Natt, Jr., H. Parker.

The "Fair Rosamond" arrived from Keppel Island on April 21st. Passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Welsh and family and F. Brown.

The "Hornet" sailed for Johnson's Harbour on April 22nd.

The "Fortuna" arrived from San Carlos on April 21st. Passengers:—Police Constables F. Adams and C. Lloyd and Mr. P. Jacobson.

The "Fortuna" sailed for the West on April 27th.

The "Richard Williams" arrived on April 28th. Passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. J. Dean and children, Miss Boyer and Misses Porter.

The "Fair Rosamond" sailed for the Chartres on April 30th. Passengers:—Henry Williams, and R. Jones.

The "Hornet" left for San Carlos on April 2nd. Passengers:—Mr. C. Williams and Mrs. Adams.

The "Fortuna" arrived on March 3rd. Passengers: Mr. C. Williams (Weddell Island).

The "Chance" arrived from Port Stephens, March 5th. Passengers:—Messrs Henry Hennah and Henry Waldron.

The "Fortuna" left Stanley on March 5th for North Arm.

The "Hornet" arrived from San Carlos on April 10th. Passengers:—Mrs. Curtze and servant and Mr. C. Williams.

The "Chance" left for Port Louis on April 10th. Passenger:—Miss McGill. Returned on the 11th.

The "Hornet" left for Port Louis on April 11th.

The "Hadassah" sailed for New Island on April 20th. Passenger:—Mr. Nillson.

The "Hadassah" arrived from the West April 13th.

The ship "Sterling" which left here on November 11th arrived safely at her destination on January 21st.

The "Chance" left for the West with the Mail on April 17th.

The "Richard Williams" left for Pebble Island on April 30th.

The "Hornet" left for North Arm on May 1st.

The "Hadassah" arrived on May 4th from Carcass Island, &c. Passengers:—Mrs. Hansen and family, and Mr. and Mrs. Enestrom and child, Mr. Nillson and T. Mills. She left for Teal Inlet on the 8th returned on the 11th. Passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. C. Felton, Misses Hosen and McKenzie.

The "Hornet" arrived from North Arm May 11th. Passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Humble and family and Miss Rae.

In connection with the sad accident in Port Albermarle, by which five of the crew of the "Thetis" lost their lives on March 21st, Captain Milnes Patmore wishes to make a public acknowledgment of the services rendered to him at the time by Captain Jones, of the "Fair Rosamond," and his crew. From the day (Sunday, March 24th) on which Captain Jones anchored in Albermarle he did all in his power to assist the "Thetis" in the sad emergency. Thanks are also due to Mr. Henry Hennah, of Port Stephens, who, on hearing of the accident, kindly spared six of his men and allowed them to offer their services. This they did, with a generosity which in the circumstances cannot be too highly estimated (at the trifling remuneration of One Pound—20s.—per diem each). At this rate four of them were engaged to navigate the ship to Fox Bay. During her stay at Fox Bay most kind assistance was also rendered by the farmers and their employees on each side and the "Thetis" was navigated thence to Stanley by the remainder of her crew, with the assistance of Mr. J. Dettleff, who has since returned to Fox Bay.

DEATHS.

Drowned in Port Altermarle on March 21st :—

Ernest Stallwood, aged 29, of Hastings, England.

W. James Hall, of Gloucester, England.

Martin McKeon, of Galway, Ireland.

Gerard Nicholas, aged 17, of London.

Richard Blake, aged 19, of London.

A BAZAAR in aid of Christ Church Cathedral will be held in the Social Club Room on May 27th. Those coming in from the Camp for the Queen's Birthday festivities are asked to kindly make a note of it and stay over Monday.

Any contributions in aid, sent to Mrs. Dean, by Saturday, May 25th, will be gladly received and acknowledged.

CHURCH SERVICES.

On Sunday at 11. A.M. and 7. P.M. On Wednesday 7. P.M.

Morning Prayer on every week day at 8.45. A.M.

The Holy Communion on the first Sunday of the month at 12 noon and on the third Sunday at 8. A.M.

The Sacrament of Baptism, and Churching on any Sunday or week-day.

CHOIR PRACTICES.

On Sunday and Wednesday after Evening Service at 8. P.M.

For the children specially on Sunday after Sunday School at 3.30 P.M. and in the Vestry on Saturday from 2.30. P.M. to 3.30. P.M.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

In Christ Church at 10.30. A.M. and 2.30. P.M.

PRAYER MEETING.

In the Vestry on Monday from 7. to 8. P.M.

THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARY.

In the Vestry, on Sunday, at 4. P.M.

PENNY SAVINGS BANK.

On Monday in the Senior Government School at 9.30. A.M. and in the Infant School at 10.30. A.M.

Joseph Porter,

Begs respectfully to inform the inhabitants of the Falkland Islands that he has commenced to deal in all kinds of English, French, and German manufactured Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery of every description.

He is ready to receive commissions for Gold, Silver, and Plated Goods and Jewellery to the amount of £500.

All kinds of Watches and Jewellery neatly repaired by the best English workmen.

In sending in articles you are cautioned to write legibly your name and address and attach it to the articles to be repaired.

JOSEPH PORTER, STANLEY.

John Summers,

Wishes to inform the public that he will receive orders for doing up graves; also to erect, paint or repair fences; also to keep graves in repair annually at moderate prices.

Mrs. DAWKINS, qualified Nurse, can receive for nursing Medical and Surgical cases and specially Maternity cases, EASY TERMS.

A. DAWKINS, Haircutting, Shaving and Shampooing up to date. EASY TERMS.

John Kirwan,

GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, STANLEY.
GENERAL GOODS STORE.

It now offering for sale a fresh supply of Groceries, Sweets, &c., Ladies and Children's winter Jackets, trimmed and untrimmed Hats and Bonnets, Jerseys, Gloves, Flannelette, ready made Costumes and Skirts, Blouses, Boots, Shoes and dress slippers and a new supply of fancy articles suitable for house decoration and presents. Likewise mens shirts, under wear of various kinds, ties collars, mufflers, Cardigan Jackets, carpet slippers. Pipes, Clocks, &c.

Camp orders will receive prompt attention.

Accounts kept and audited and lessons given in Book Keeping.

Highland Sheep Dips,

IMPROVED PASTE DIP; WATERPROOFER.
FLUID DIP,

Soluble in Cold Water.—Identical with the Paste in composition.

NON-POISONOUS FLUID DIP,

Soluble in cold water; guaranteed to contain 33 per cent Tar Acid. In 10 gallon drums, 3/- per gallon; in 40 gallon casks, 2/- per gallon.

Cheap quotations furnished for all kinds of Drugs, Chemicals and Drysaltery goods.

ALEX. ROBERTSON, A. PH. S., CHEMIST, ARGYLE CHEMICAL WORKS, OBAN, N. B.

Messrs. Ness & Co.

Received from the Judges at the Chicago Exhibition the Medal and Diploma (the highest award obtainable) for their Sheep Dip. It is Cheap, it is Safe, it is easy to use and, above all, it is Reliable.

NESS & Co., DARMINGTON, ENGLAND.

The Falkland Islands Magazine.



CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

CLERGY.—Rev. Lowther E. Brandon M. A. Dean and Colonial Chaplain.
Rev. E. C. Aspinall, Assistant Minister.

SELECT VESTRY.—Mr. F. Durose, Minister's Church-warden.
Mr. Joseph Aldridge, People's Church-warden.
Mr. George Turner, Honorary Secretary.
Mr. W. A. Harding, Hon. Treas.; Messrs. J. G. Poppy and F. J. Hardy.

THE LESSONS, &c., FOR EVERY SUNDAY AND HOLYDAY IN JULY.

7. 4th S. after Trinity. Morning, 1 Samuel 12 : Acts 13. 26 : Psalms 35-36.
Epistle, Romans 8. 18-24 : Gospel, Luke 6. 36-43.
Evening, 1 Sam. 13 or Ruth 1 : Matthew 2 : Psalm 37.
14. 5th " " " Morning, 1 Sam. 15. 1-24 : Acts 18. 1-24 : Psalms 71-72.
Epistle, 1 Peter 3. 8-15 : Gospel, Luke 5. 1-11.
Evening, 1 Sam. 16 or 17 : Matt. 6. 19. to 7. 7 : Ps. 73-74.
21. 6th " " " Morning, 2 Sam. 1 : Acts 21. 37. to 22. 23 : Psalm 105.
Epistle, Romans 6. 3-12 : Gospel, Matthew 5. 20-27.
Evening, 2 Sam. 12. 1-24 or 18 : Matt. 10. 24 : Ps. 106.
25. St. James Apostle } Morning, 2 Kings 1 1-16 : Luke 9. 51-57 : Ps. 119. 34-72.
& Martyr. } Epistle, Acts 11. 27 to 12. 4 : Gospel, Matt. 20. 20-29.
Evening, Jer. 26. 8-16 : Matt. 13. 1-24 : Psalms 73-104.
28. 7th S. after Trinity. Morning, 1 Chron. 21 : Acts 27 : Psalms 132-135.
Epistle, Romans 6. 19-23 : Gospel, 8. 1-10.
Evening, 1 Chron. 22 or 28. 1-21 : Matt. 14. 13 : Psalms 136-138.

THE DAILY BIBLE READINGS FOR JULY.

1 Acts 9. 23	7 Acts 13. 26	14 Acts 18. 1-24	21 Acts 21. 37-22. 23	28 Acts 27
2 " 10. 1-24	8 " 14.	15 " 18. 24-19. 21	22 " 22. 23-23. 12	29 " 28. 1-17
3 " 10. 24	9 " 15. 1-30	16 " 19. 21	23 " 23. 12	30 " 28. 17.
4 " 11	10 " 15. 30-16. 16	17 " 20. 1-17	24 " 24	31 Romans 1
5 " 12	11 " 16. 16	18 " 20. 17	25 Luke 9. 51-57	
6 " 13. 1-26	12 " 17. 1-16	19 " 21. 1-17	26 Acts 25	
	13 " 17. 16	20 " 21. 17-37	27 " 26	

BIRTHS.

- MEIRHOFER.—On March 8, at Port Stephens, the wife of — Meirhofer, of a daughter.
- GOSS.—On May 16, at Stanley, the wife of R. C. Goss, of a son.
- BONNER.—On May 17, at San Carlos, the wife of G. Bonner, Esq., of a daughter.
- PERRING.—On May 19, at Stanley, the wife of G. Perring, of a daughter, still-born.
- BENDER.—On May 24, at Moody Valley, the wife of C. Bender, of a son.
- HOLLEN.—On April 10, at Darwin, the wife of H. Hollen, of a son. (Erratum from May Magazine.)
- HOLT.—On June 14, at Stanley, the wife of Sergeant Holt, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- SMITH : CAREY.—On May 18, at Stanley, Peter Smith to Annie Carey.
- LUXTON : SHARP.—On May 28, at Stanley, John T. Luxton to Mary A. Sharp.

DEATHS.

- HARRISON.—On April 3, at Bath, England, Ellen Harriet Harrison, 33 years.
- NILSSON.—On June 8, at Stanley, Eliza Nilsson, aged 21 years.

OFFERTORIES FOR MAY.

		£	s.	d.
May	5th	2	0	9½
"	12th (Children's Sunday)	1	11	1
"	19th	1	3	2
"	26th	1	13	1

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BAPTISMS DURING MAY.

May	3rd.—Mary Ann Morrison.
"	3rd.—Mary Ellen Goodwin.
"	24th.—Joseph William Alazia.
"	28th.—Florence Margaret Quinlan.

O

ADDRESS FROM THE "CHRISTIAN AGE."

THE Rev. A. C. Dixon said:—The twofold proposition we offer for your acceptance is this; Jesus Christ was not a product of the age in which he lived, but a native of another world who came to this world for a purpose; that He was God and man in one person. The geologist, finding a stone where there was no other stone like it, reasonably concluded that it was imported. A Chinaman walking down the streets of Shanghai meets an American missionary. The missionary is a man like himself, but in dress, language, and religion is totally different. A foolish man, that Chinaman, if he does not conclude that he has met a foreigner. Now Jesus Christ was a man like other men, and yet so different from all other men that we are justified in believing that He is more than man and not a native of this world at all. Our first proof of this proposition is Jesus Christ Himself, in His claims, His character, and His works. He claimed that He was the Son of Man. There had never been before Him in the world such a Son of Man. His claim was not that He was a son of man, nor the son of a man, but THE Son of Man, of all men, of the human race, of humanity. There is something, says F. W. Robertson, exceedingly emphatic in that expression, Son of Man. Our Master is not called the son of Mary, but, as if the blood of the whole human race was in His veins, He calls Himself the Son of Man. There is a universality in the character of Christ which you find in no other man. Translate the words of Christ into what country's language you will, He might have been the offspring of that country. Date them by what century of the world you will, they belong to the century as much as to any other. There is nothing of nationality about Christ. There is nothing that is personally peculiar that we call idiosyncrasy. There is nothing peculiar to any particular age of the world. He was not an Asiatic. He was not European. He was not the Jew. He was not the type of that century, stamped with its peculiarities. He was not the mechanic. He was not the aristocrat. But he was THE MAN. He was the child of every age and every nation. His was a life world-wide. His was a heart pulsating with the blood of the human race. He reckoned for His ancestry the collective myriads of mankind. Emphati-

cally. He was THE Son of Man. Now, was there anything in the environments of Christ to make out of Him such a world-wide Son of Man? Just the contrary. He lived in a mountain village, and village life tends to make men narrow. Travel may correct this tendency, but He did not travel out of Palestine. Born of the tribe of Judah, and having a legal right to the throne of David, we would naturally expect Him to share the narrow, bitter feelings of his Jewish kindred; and, like them, chafe under the loss of national glory. On the other hand, He shares none of their narrow feelings. He teaches them a lesson of brotherly love by condemning their priest and Levite for passing by on the other side, while He praises the hated Samaritan who stops and helps the wounded man. All through his life there was a conflict between his universal sympathy and the narrow bigotry of his people. When Demosthenes thanked God that he was a man and not a beast, a man and not a woman, a Greek and not a barbarian, he expressed the sentiment of all mankind until Jesus came with the thought of universal brotherhood. Every nation on the earth thought it was the one nation, and every man thought he was the one man, because he was better than his neighbours. Jesus was not Jew enough for the Jew, Roman enough for the Roman, nor Grecian enough for the Greek. They all rejected him because he belonged to all alike and refused to belong to either exclusively. The forces at work at that time did not produce such a man. He evidently brought into the world this new idea, which we find through Revelation to be native of the world from which he came. Jesus claimed to be the Son of God. The High Priest said so to him on his trial: "I adjure thee by the living God that thou tell us whether thou be the Christ, the Son of God." Jesus saith unto him: "Thou hast said." The High Priest understood this answer as decidedly in the affirmative, for he at once rends his clothes, exclaiming: "He hath spoken blasphemy; what further need have we of witnesses?" One of the charges flung into his face on the cross was that he said: "I am the Son of God." Thus the enemies of Jesus testified that he claimed to be the Son of God, and his friends who best knew his mind admit the claim. Jesus claimed that he was God. As the Son of Man he was truly man; as the Son of God he was truly God. He was not a Son of God, but THE Son of God. It was evident that his friends and enemies understood him as claiming that in being the Son of God he was God. Jesus makes the claim so clear that it seems to me that no candid mind can doubt it. Listen to these words: "He that hath seen Me hath seen the Father." "He that seeth Me seeth Him that sent Me." "Many men before and after Christ have tried to demonstrate the existence of God. Jesus made no such attempt. His mission was to manifest God in his person. His claim confirms the message of the angel: "They shall call his name Emmanuel, God with us." And Paul shows that he caught the true meaning when he wrote: "God was manifest in the flesh." Jesus was an agnostic to the extent that he taught the impossibility of knowing God the Father except through him. He claims the

identity of Divine nature with the Father in the words, "I and the Father are one." In many places he claims attributes which none but God can possess. He declares that he is eternal. To the cavilling Pharisees he said: "Before Abraham was (became) I am." He claimed to be omnipresent as to place and time. He claimed that he had power to forgive sin, to work miracles, even to the raising of the dead.

To an unprejudiced mind there can be no doubt as to the fact that Jesus claimed to be God. So that all who to-day deny his Divinity are out of harmony with Christ himself and the early Church. Jesus claimed that he was himself the antidote for all evil. Men have presented their plans and philosophies for the remedying of earthly ills: But Jesus stands alone in presenting, not a system, but his own personality, as capable of supplying the need of the soul. To the hungry he said, "I am the bread of life." To men who stand perplexed about the way from earth to heaven he said, "I am the way." To Pilate's question, "What is truth?" which is but the echo of the question of all ages, he replied, "I am the truth." To the seeker after the secret of life he boldly says, "I am the life." To those who are groping in the dark he says, "I am the light of the world; he that followeth me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life." To a world crushed beneath burdens of guilt and superstition and ignorance he says, "Come unto Me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." Instead of systems of philosophy or plans of relief he presents himself. The idea is not of the earth. It was not man's way of doing before or since Jesus came. He stands alone as the One who offers himself as the remedy for all evil. There was nothing in the thought of his age to suggest this; nothing in his environment to foster it. The idea bears the superscription of a world whose way of doing things is different from ours. To us who have accepted Christ as our teacher his claim is proof enough. The man who pretends to accept Christ as his teacher and yet refuses to accept his claim to Divinity is grossly inconsistent. There are some, however, who demand more evidence than a mere claim. They wish to know the basis on which the claim rests. Let me say to such there are but three positions we can hold with reference to Christ. None but a God, a madman, or a deceiver could have made the claims that he did. The strongest minds of earth stand with uncovered heads in the presence of his teaching. The Sermon on the Mount even infidelity is willing to admit was the utterance of a pure head and a pure heart. The whole trend of his life indicates the soundest mind filled with the healthy enthusiasm which a great mission inspires. The charge that he was a madman no one is foolish enough to defend. Then we are driven to one of two positions. He was either God or the worst of men. A good man cannot claim to be what he is not. Nor does any one at this day claim that Jesus was a deceiver. A candid Jewish rabbi of Baltimore recently admitted that Jesus was a good man, whose object was to do good, and that he died a martyr to his mission. Such an admission puts a man

who rejects Christ in an embarrassing position, for now he must prove that a good man can be a hypocrite; that a good man can be the worst of men. There is no middle ground. The very thought shocks the conscience of one who is at all familiar with his character. If, then, there be none foolish enough to claim that he was a madman, or bad enough to assert that he was a bad man, surely the verdict that he was good is universal; and if good he was God. His work was to establish a kingdom not of this world. The Jews were looking for a temporal kind. If Christ had taken hold of their idea and used it for his own advancement he would have acted like a man and his success could have been explained. But he opposed the leaders of public opinion, and began to establish a kingdom which lives to-day after the kingdoms of Greece, Rome, and Egypt have ceased to exist. A young man, a poor mechanic, from a mountain village, does this in three years and he does it by a deliberate sacrifice of himself. Man has never yet planned martyrdom as part of his mission. Jesus provides before his death for a memorial for that death. Men do not build monuments to their defeat. The French have no monument to call Waterloo to their mind. But Jesus would have his followers remember not the Mount of Transfiguration, but Calvary; not his glory, but his shame. Indeed, he makes his shame the test of discipleship. He tells his followers that they must expect to be hated, persecuted, killed. Men do not try to establish kingdoms in this way. All these things go to prove that Jesus was not a native of this world. He was more than man; and as I see him standing out distinct from and above all others I cannot resist the impulse to fall at his feet and say with Thomas, "My Lord and my God."

CHRIST CHURCH BAZAAR.

On Monday, May 28th, a most successful Sale of Work was held in the Assembly Room. There had been many fears expressed that it would prove a failure, being held at such an unsuitable time of the year. But every one seemed determined to make it a success, and so with a strong pull, a long pull, and a pull all together, it was carried to victory. A very good and varied selection of things were sent out from home to order from Messrs. Midgeley and our thanks are due to the following members of our community for their valuable gifts and sympathy. Mrs. Aspinall specially desires to thank for their ready response to her appeal issued on May 19th:

Miss Aldridge, Misses Marion, E. and M. Binnie, Miss Broome, Mrs. Burnel, Mrs. Claxton, Mrs. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Durose, Mrs. Fleuret, Capt. Gibbard, Mrs. and Miss Harding, Mr. W. Hardy, Mr. T. Hennah, Mrs. James Hocking, Mrs. G. Kelway, Mr. and Mrs. F. King, Mr. Kirwan, Mrs. Mannan, Mrs. McCarthy, Mrs. McLaren, Mrs. Perry, Mrs. J. Turner, Mrs. G. Turner, Mrs. Summers, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Wilkins, Mrs. Willans, Mrs. Felton, Miss A. Felton.

Several others kindly contributed but do not wish

their names mentioned. No list was kept of those who sent things to the Assembly Room, so that if any name is omitted please understand it is not intentionally done and kindly inform the Rev. E. C. Aspinall of the omission.

Especial thanks are due to Mr. and Mrs. Mannan and sons and Mr. John Summers for continuous help before, during and after the sale; Mr. W. E. Turner sent his boy.

Mrs. Dean, as usual, undertook all the most annoying and least visible part of the work, viz., the receiving, pricing, packing and despatching to the room of the goods, while how Mrs. Laxton managed to do so much, while at the same time helping the Benefit Club Ball and Children's Party and preparing for Mr. J. T. Laxton's marriage passes comprehension.

The Bazaar was opened about 7 o'clock by the Rev. E. C. Aspinall, who spoke a few cheery words and offered a short prayer for Divine help and blessing. The room was arranged on a new plan, six stalls being grouped together in an oblong in the centre of the room, so that one helper served from the inside and one outside. The structure was well put together by Mr. J. Summers and Mr. A. Watson—the boards and battens being kindly lent by the F. I. Co.—and being well and artistically draped with flags—except the flower stall, which was draped, by the Misses Felton, in art muslin and an aesthetic fall and long festoons of art muslin and wreaths over it, which greatly added to the beauty of the whole structure—looked well. Mrs. Mannan's stall was, as usual, at the end of the room, and there were two tea-stalls, one on each side of the porch.

Miss Aldridge and Miss Hocking held the N. W. corner stall and, we believe, broke the record in the sum they took and disposed of everything they had. Mrs. Mannan assisted by Miss Binnie and Miss E. Finnie cleared her stall by 9 o'clock and on being supplied with a fresh assortment obtained from Mr. W. Hardy, repeated the feat. Miss Elmer and Miss Watson, who had the S. W. stall, while having a more prosaic assortment, being nearly all clothing, very nearly did the same, while Miss Lettman and Miss Kirwan, at the N. E. corner, were left with only about three or four articles unsold. Mrs. Durose and Mrs. Fewkes did extremely well, being burdened with many large and expensive articles, such as bookshelves, &c.

Mrs. Aspinall and Mrs. Schlottfe! It had the S. E. corner and sold an assortment of useful household goods and one of those useful creatures with which an Irishman is traditionally said to pay the rent, viz., a pig, which brought in twenty-six shillings, being raffled by Mr. Fred Hardy.

The refreshment stalls were under the management of Mrs. Laxton, assisted by Mrs. F. King, Mrs. G. Turner and Mrs. Claxton, and Mrs. Fleuret assisted by Mrs. Burnel and Mrs. Campbell all of whom were kept busily at work extracting sixpences from the purses and pockets of the people in return for tea and cake, &c.

The Misses Felton, as usual, worked with vigour at the flower stall and were the ones upon whom the season of the year pressed the most hardly, lacking the variety and beauty of the flowers which at other times have adorned their stall.

Mr. Joseph Aldridge as heretofore held the place of honour at the door and as will be seen notwithstanding that children were admitted half-price took more than usual.

Miss Browne had a small table of knick-knacks between Mrs. Aspinall's and Miss Elmer's stalls and did remarkably well.

The Snowball constructed by Mrs. Aspinall, as a novelty, was a great attraction, and as long as its contents lasted kept Miss Theresa Carey hard at work supplying the wants of the children who swarmed around it with their ready threepence. Here it must be mentioned that Captain Bryant and Captain Smith kindly supplied a quantity of toys to the Snowball on its first supply becoming exhausted.

The Fishpond was ably attended to by Mr. J. Kelway Mr. F. Hardy and Mr. G. Turner, Sr., but had very few fish this year, which were rapidly hauled from the pond, skinned and eaten or carried away by the children.

We greatly missed the assistance of the many young men who have helped us in former years, but owing to a meeting of the Volunteers at the time of opening we could not have their assistance until the battle was half over when, as our reserve force, they came in and assured us of victory.

Messrs. Hallett, E. Biggs and T. Hennah were to the fore in carrying down the plants and breakable goods from Mrs. Dean's.

CHURCH BUILDING FUND.

Cr.		£	s.	d.
„	Balance from Sale of Work	79	18	3½
„	Thank Offering	10	0	0
„	Mr. Nillson	1	0	0
„	Gordon Stewart		9	6
	Total, £91	7	9½	

Dr.		£	s.	d.
„	Interest on debt, £420 at 5 per cent for 1894	21	0	0
„	Paid off Capital Debt Account	70	0	0
	Balance in hand,	7	9½	
	Total, £91	7	9½	

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL BAZAAR FUND.

CR.	£	s.	d.	DR.	£	s.	d.
" Misses Aldridge and Hocking ...	19	2	4	" Goods from England, with freight,	30	13	6
" Mrs. Mannan, Misses Binnie and E. Binnie... ..	15	16	9	" cartage, &c.	5	0	0
" Misses Elmer and Watson	14	14	11	" Hire of Assembly Room... ..	1	17	6
" Misses Lellman and Kirwan	12	8	4½	" Toys, &c., bought locally	15	0	
" Mrs. Durose and Mrs. Fewkes	10	7	6	" Labour, &c.,			
" Mrs. Aspinall and Mrs. Schlottfeldt	8	16	5		38	21	0
" Refreshment Stalls	6	15	11	Balance,	79	18	3½
" Misses E. and V. Felton... ..	6	14	8				
" Door, Mr. J. Aldridge	6	13	0				
" Miss Browne	3	14	6				
" Snowball	2	18	6				
" Fishpond... ..	2	3	8				
" Mrs. Dean, Extras	7	12	9				
" Mr. F. Moore, "Erminia" Donation	11	0					
Total, £118 9 3½				Total, £118 9 3½			

F. I. VOLUNTEER CORPS.

"HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE."

To the EDITOR of the Falkland Islands Magazine.

SIR,

"Strolling round the town"—not "knocking people down," but seeking the usual amount of recreation to be found, I have very lately heard some startling bits of conversation anent the F. I. V. Corps. But, Sir, with your kind permission, I will premise my remarks thereon by first saying that a very few days ago I had the pleasure (although bitterly cold) of being present in the Drill Hall, Custom House,—or whatever else some may call it,—at the distribution of prizes by His Excellency the Governor supported by the whole of the Staff. Those prizes are competed for over the usual ranges annually by Members of the Corps, aye, and not only by members, but also by maidens and youths of Stanley to whom prizes for shooting were given as well, they one and all seemed to take a particularly lively interest in the proceedings. At this meeting a statement was made that greatly interested and pleased me, "Steps had already been taken with a view to securing a more fit and permanent Drill Hall and Gymnasium with perhaps a Reading Room, &c., for the F. I. V. Corps and friends thereof." I noted the pleased expression this announcement brought on a number of faces around me; and no wonder, Sir, for a colder, drearier, more comfortless place for drills, customs, or meeting purposes could nowhere be found. Well, it appeared from what was then said, that there was no likelihood of any difficulty cropping up to prevent the obtaining of the sum required—£1,000. This it was proposed to borrow, at interest, from the Crown Lands Fund, and a memorial was duly prepared and signed by about 50 members of the Corps for presentation to the Legislative Council praying that the loan might be granted for the before mentioned purpose. Now, Sir, what I have since heard; who would have

thought it? there was a most strenuous but indefensible objection raised to the granting of the sum required by one Hon. Member of the Council—so rumour says—and that this honourable gentleman not only objected but stigmatized the whole thing as "pure humbug." Volunteers not wanted. Smallness of attendance at the parade on Queen's Birthday; (this was unfortunately perhaps immediately after a Boat Race had taken place). Some of the members of the Corps too young to sign a petition. No security for repayment of loan. A great deal too many police men, and others in the employ of Government on the roll of signatures; a good sign, this last, I take it. Yet, Sir, it is stated on very good authority this gentleman is himself a descendant of one who served (had the honour of serving) in one of our Most Gracious Majesty's most distinguished Corps. Why then, may I ask, should he try to "cold shoulder" the movement and cause such an utterly fruitless obstruction? Is it possible that he cannot see the very smallest particle of good done in the past three years? Can he notice no difference in the carriage, or bearing, or behaviour, of members of the Corps? Has he witnessed any of the displays, (Physical Drill and Gymnastics, &c.) if not he should do so. When I venture to think, he would be—in sheer justice—compelled to acknowledge that some good work had been done.

Pardon me, Sir, for writing this length; 'tis almost finished. The questions I want to ask are these:—Why this decided and pronounced objection, and against whom is the animus shown especially levelled? Is it directed against our Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria, Empress of India; or the Army, Navy and "Volunteers," (which toast I hope he has applauded more than once); or the Colonial Government; if so, then such an obstruction looks very much like what was in bygone times called "treason" and punishable. Can it be that the idea of a number of men of all grades and classes having a good, comfortable and

warm place to drill in, and meet in occasionally is distasteful? Should such be the case, then, the Christian and brotherly feeling he bears to all men must be very limited indeed. Or, is he so jealously guarding and watching over the Crown Lands Fund that he fears the "total loss" of £1000, (expended therefrom for the erection of a building which must always pay something however small, annually), if so, I fear me much that his self-constituted guardianship is a trifle over-zealous.

Knowing, Mr. Editor, from the past, that your columns and your pen are ever ready to urge a good and useful cause, must be my excuse for trespassing thus on your valuable space. And having started with a quotation, I will close with another three ever-memorable words,—

"PEACE WITH HONOUR,"

and may we, that is, England and Her Colonies, no matter how small, be always in a position with our Army, our Navy and our "Volunteers," to secure it.

I remain, Sir,

Most respectfully yours.

UNIQUE.

STANLEY, F. I., 24th May, 1895.

This being the 76th anniversary of Her Majesty's Birthday, proved no exception to the rule, as regards the holiday aspect usually worn on such occasions—the Royal Standard floating at Government House and the Union Jack at the Dockyard were amongst the earliest indications of the "Birthday." The weather was all that could be desired for this season of the year and there were a great number of visitors from all parts of the Islands. Stanley early in the morning began to wear the appearance of what it really proved—a General Holiday. A series of amusements had been already planned out. Dancing being the prominent feature of the programme, which extended over a week, ending on Thursday night the 30th, by the usual monthly dance of the Terpsichorean Society, held in the Assembly Hall. But to return to the 24th and a couple of the principal events of that day, we first had the Boat Race of the season, which ended in the total collapse of the crew of the Government Gig (last year's winning boat); the race being easily won by a handsome craft (manned by Stanleyites) Cox. F. Hardy, belonging to the schooner "Erminia." But the thoughts of smelling powder draws me quickly away from racing; and now, a little before noon, I find myself with a goodly crowd anxiously waiting until the real celebration of the Birthday takes place. A body of the F. I. Volunteers are already being brought into position by their Instructor, Sergt. W. Quianlan, who, in conjunction with the members of the Police Force, under Chief Constable Hurst are to fire the usual feu-de-joie. The latter are told off to their various stations at the 4-gun battery in the Dockyard; the company of Volunteers being drawn up in open order some 20 yards in the rear. Precisely at 12 noon His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Falkland Islands, accompanied by T. A.

Thompson, Esq., Judge, Captain F. Craigie-Halkett, Colonial Secretary, Mrs. Halkett, Doctor Hamilton, the Honourable J. J. Felton, the Rev. E. C. Aspinall, and Miss Bourne, Mr. W. A. Harding, &c., entered the Dockyard. The Volunteers now under Lieutenant J. Smith, received His Excellency with the customary Royal Salute, unfortunately the music was missing, as the Band of the Cadet Corps was unavoidably absent. Then the firing commenced by the 4-gun battery, varied by the rattle of the musketry. The salute finished, there was the usual amount of cheering on such occasions (and didn't it sound hearty and full of life there were so many huge throats, chests, and lungs from Camp joining in), ranks closed, and gunners on the right of the line, it was easily seen that something more was to be done; and so there was, the publicly presenting by His Excellency to Sergt.-Instructor W. Quianlan of a bronze Medal and Certificate of the Royal Humane Society for bravery in "Saving lives from drowning;" what fearful words when you think them over and try to analyse them—"Saving life from drowning." Oh! what a lot of meaning in those four simple words! There I must not moralise, but describe; on being called to the front Sergt. Quianlan was addressed in very complimentary terms by His Excellency and warmly congratulated by him for his brave conduct on this and other occasions, letters were read by him from one of the gentlemen whose lives were saved by the recipient of the Medal, another from Mr Harding—an eye-witness—describing the swamping of the boat and the action of Sergt. Quianlan, also a letter from the Secretary of the Royal Humane Society conferring the award of the Society. His Excellency now asked Mrs. Halkett to decorate Sergt. Quianlan with the Medal he himself presenting the certificate and shaking hands heartily. Mrs. Halkett at once pinned to his breast the Medal, and said, "I feel very great pleasure in thus decorating a brave man with the Medal of the Royal Humane Society for brave conduct in saving lives from drowning." Then there was a deal more cheering and the ceremony ended. Home to dinner, and to prepare for the evening's dance at the Assembly Room. So was ended one of the never-to-be-forgotten days for Stanley.

W. W. A.

To the EDITOR, F. I. Magazine.

SIR,

I read with interest in your April number your brief report headed "Another Attack on Stanley," and I must say, as one of the defending party, that the Attack in my opinion was a failure. Last year we were the attacking party without aid of guns, &c., except a small detachment of Marines, against the crew of a small ship of war, the defenders. By the various movements of those we grasped a great deal of knowledge and instruction, by the tactics used in trying to keep their position. But what a disappointment to those who were eager to act and gain more knowledge this year. If your space is not too valuable I will try to give you what I think is not far from the correct facts of the battle.

As stated, the enemy landed at Port Harriet over.

night. We took our position at 2.30 p.m.—supposed daylight—in skirmishing order at eight paces interval in the following order:—

Our left flank, under Col.-Sergt and Q.-M.-S. Hurst, enlined from Dettleff's Old House to the ridge of rocks; centre company from rocks to peat banks, under Captain Halkett, Lieut. Hill and Sergt Quianlain; our right flank from peat banks extending westward to Flagstaff, under Lieut. Hardy and Sergt.-Major Bath, R. M. On the signal from our 9-pounder, which was on our left centre under cover of the ridge of rocks, we could see the enemy rushing up the Rifle Range Valley, threatening our left flank party. They rushed in column not in skirmishing order, as you state, and as they came within 200 yards of our position they got three volleys from our left party full in the face; but this did not seem to stay their progress, notwithstanding that our left were under cover of the house. The 9-pounder opened fire into their flank and put their machine gun out of action. The centre company now opened fire by independent firing, but still the rush came to our left, and Lieut. Hill seeing this ordered our left party to retreat to give our centre a proper chance to flank them, but still on they came, not taking the least notice of our fire, consequently our centre had to retreat in line to give our right, which were stationed at the Flagstaff, a chance to come into action. In our retreat I admit we were much exposed, but, under the circumstances, what had we to do to keep the action up? In actual warfare one half the enemy could not have reached us to move us from our position.

In our hasty retreat we, I think, were in fault in leaving our 9-pounder to look after itself, as I think that any gun in retreating should be covered by fire of some kind. However, our Blue-jackets did not take long to dismantle the gun, and retreated with us. Over the banks we went in good order and feeling touch with our left, keeping good line and keeping good cover by rickles and stacks of peat, giving independent fire as they came at us. Yet they were as much exposed as we were in our retreat. Still they rushed on, not taking any deploy to the right or left, but kept up hot volley firing at our left, who by this time had entrenched themselves behind a stone wall in Dettleff's Paddock, within the Settlement, our centre still firing into their flank. Our right at this time seeing no enemy and hearing heavy firing to the left came up at the double in file to see what was going on. Here they found us having it all to ourselves, they coming up in the enemy's left rear. Then was the grand opportunity to take them in the rear, and just as the movement was being made the bugle sounded "Cease fire." Every one looked at each other. "What was the matter?" We had dodged them all we could and taken every available position to show fight; but there we were with the enemy in a still lump body before us and nearly in the same order as when the attack commenced.

Well, the fight was over and the time in action was sixteen minutes, and the people of Stanley who had turned out in large numbers to witness the manœuvres were equally disappointed at the result of the display.

STANLEY SPORTS.

On May 24th, a boat race which caused a considerable amount of excitement was rowed over the course from the Company's Slaughter House to Government House Jetty.

The race was the outcome of a challenge from Mr. F. J. Hardy (who coxed a gig belonging to schooner "Erminia," Captain G. McIntosh), to Mr. Wilmer who accepted the challenge with the Government Gig. His Honour Judge Thompson and Mr. Harding kindly acted as referees while Captain J. McLaughlin and Sergeant Quianlain officiated as starters. The boats got away well together and the race up as far as the Dockyard Jetty was one sustained struggle. Up to this point few closer races have been seen, the two boats never leaving another. At this point the Government Gig falling foul of a small patch of kelp, gave up the race. The "Erminia's" Gig going easy the remaining distance. Stakes £1 a thwart.

"Erminia's" Gig:—E. Biggs (stroke), J. Lang, H. H. Sedgwick, G. Alazia, W. Etheridge, Olaf Jansen and F. J. Hardy, (Cox).

Government Gig:—J. Davis (stroke), H. Stoetzel, C. Sundval, P. Enestrom, — Ericson, P. Casey and B. Wilmer, (Cox).

In the afternoon a second race was pulled over the same course. The crew of the boat known as the "Pandora's" Gig challenging the winning boat. This race from first to last was an easy victory for the "Erminia's" Gig who won with 56 seconds to spare. Stakes £3 10s.

"Erminia's" Gig:—J. Lang (stroke), H. H. Sedgwick, J. Davis, C. Sundval, W. Etheridge, Olaf Jansen and F. J. Hardy, (cox).

"Pandora's" Gig:—A. Nilsson (stroke), J. Luchenbarg, — Johnson, W. Dodman and T. Jones (cox).

STANLEY BENEFIT CLUB.

The Annual Ball organized by members of the above club took place on the nights of the 23rd and 24th of May and was in every way a pronounced success. The Assembly Hall was decorated very prettily with flags and mirrors, and evidently showed that neither time nor trouble was spared to make the general effect a very pleasing one. Bad weather which generally puts in an appearance at this time, did not fail, snow falling at intervals on the evening of the 23rd. The attendance was quite up to the usual standard and the dancing was kept up with energy by Mr. V. A. Biggs who performed the duties of Master of Ceremonies to everybody's satisfaction, till 5 a.m. when the dance terminated. One point in the catering this year calls for remark. The caterer being considerate enough to supply the gentlemen with something to satisfy the cravings of the inner man. A matter very often partially disregarded.

On the following day the usual party given to the children was largely attended. The weather being fine and calm, a great number of children of all sizes

heartily enjoyed the entertainment provided, 190 sat down to tea. The ladies who so kindly volunteered their services were all kept busy at tea time supplying the wants of the little guests who evidently took as keen an interest in the repast as the waiters did to see them well supplied. After tea the usual games were indulged in. To all people fond of children, and who is not? no more pleasing sight could be seen than this large hall filled with little ones all having a real good time of it.

Shortly after 9 o'clock the children dispersed, after giving three hearty cheers as only children can cheer for the Society and those ladies and gentlemen who contributed to the success of the entertainment. At 10 p.m. the hall having been cleared. The auditors came in for their share of the enjoyment. Dancing being indulged in till 2 a.m. when the guests went home evidently well satisfied that the thirty-sixth anniversary ball of this Club held out as many opportunities for enjoyment as its predecessors.

C. R.

— O —

A PUBLIC MEETING was called on May 31st by Mr. J. Smith to discuss the appointment of a third unofficial member on the Legislative Council. There were about sixty there when I entered the room and those present were fairly representative of all classes of the community, except the official.

Mr. Smith opened the meeting. He said that the two present unofficial members of the Legislative Council were rather representative of the mercantile and sheep-farming interests than of the whole community. To a certain extent he agreed with those gentlemen on the West Falkland who thought that a third member was required; but, in view of the fact that the representation on the Council was already disproportionately in favour of the "classes"—the labourers, he said, being about 600 in number as against 25 sheep-farmers—he was strongly of opinion that if a third "unofficial" was appointed he should be a "labour member." He invited expressions of opinion on the important question before the meeting and enjoined on those present to speak their minds freely and not to be afraid of losing their billets, as he said, had been the case with him. He remarked that camp men had often confided their woes to him and had told him that they were afraid of getting the sack if they complained. (A voice from the meeting, "Whiskey, Jimmy.")

It seemed that Mr. Smith's energetic appeal was to fall rather flat, as no one offered to respond. At last the Chairman asked Mr. Poppy for his opinion, and he, after objecting to being called on by name at a public meeting, said:—First, as for forms of Government, he confessed that he was behind the age, his ideal being a benevolent autocracy. This system, however, being out of the question here, he was of the same opinion as Mr. Smith. The present unofficials were both employers of labour and he thought that both rather looked after the interests of the employers than those of the employed and "he did not blame them for that as it was human nature." He wound up an interesting speech by proposing a resolution to

the following effect—"That no further representation was required, but that if it was, a labour member should be appointed."

The Chairman put this to the meeting and tried hard to get some one to speak to the resolution. At last Mr. Durose stood up and made a rousing appeal to those present to speak their minds. "Now or never," he said, as they would never get such another opportunity." Even this gentleman's eloquence failed to arouse any enthusiasm, but at last Mr. Frank Moore seconded the resolution without speaking to it. The Chairman asked for a show of hands in favour of the resolution, but only some eight or nine were held up. Mr. Smith did not call on those who opposed the resolution to signify their dissent in the same public way, but expressed his intention of balloting. While the ballot papers were being prepared a number of persons left the room, presumably either from apathy at the subject matter before the meeting or disgust at the tameness of the proceedings, or possibly to go and inspect one of Mr. Natt's posters—"The Wonderful Talking Machine now on View"—which some would-be wag had attached to the door of the meeting-house. However, there were about 35 or 36 present when the vote was taken, but Mr. Smith was unable to announce that more than 21 had shown interest enough in the proceedings to take the trouble to vote. Of these 20 were for the resolution and 1 against.

It was further resolved, nem. con., that the resolution and an account of the proceedings should be forwarded to the proper authorities.

Mr. Smith then briefly thanked those present for their attendance, but regretted that they had not shown more interest in the matter before them; and the proceedings, which had been characterized throughout by the most admirable orderliness, terminated.

I may add that all the speakers are at present in the receipt of Government pay.

R. E. N.

— O —

On the 28th day of May, 1895, the little town and harbour of Stanley was once more decked with flags, showing that there was something more than usual going on. There was to be a wedding between Mr. John T. Luxton and Miss M. Sharpe, children of two of the oldest settlers in the place. Towards 11 o'clock a.m. the little town was alive with people flocking to witness the happy event. They had not long to wait, for the bridegroom and best man, Mr. J. Hocking, came and stood in the Church a little before the time, and, as true as the tick of the clock, the bride, who wore a rich dress of white broche silk, wreath and veil, her two bridesmaids, Miss Jones and Miss Roe, whose dresses were cream cashmere trimmed with cream silk and fur and Leghorn hats, with her father, mother and brothers arrived at the Church, all happy, if nervous for the coming event. The two united, the Church bell rang with delight and the people crowded out to greet the happy couple with good wishes, and midst showers of rice and sunshine the happy couple threaded their way towards the home of the bride's father and mother to keep their wedding feast—and a feast it might well be said to be, consisting of two

tables drawn up in line laden with everything the heart of man could desire, only awaiting the arrival of the invited. All having arrived, to the number of 28, the feast began in real good earnest, every one on either hand conversing and joking in a manner that did credit for what was provided. I do not think that there could be a more enjoyable meeting. There were old and tried friends from far and near, as well as good old champagne and other beverages. The farm and poultry yard must have suffered by the amount of ham and fowls displayed, nothing wanting either in good fellowship or good wishes, which was willingly shewn in a few small speeches made by different friends when the time came for the cake to be cut, which was an ornament to the table and with the good old flag in it with "Happy go Lucky" as a motto, saying nothing of the pleasant faces gathered round about it. Breakfast being over we all retired to our respective homes to await the coming evening's pleasure which was to take place in the shape of a dance.

Evening came at last and dancing began, and old and young danced as they never danced before; they never seemed to tire—hearts were too light and music too good, and it was not until the small hours of the morning could the friends make up their minds to leave and let the happy couple go to their future home and I am sure it's the best wishes of all their friends that it will be a contented and a happy one.

F. J. H.

We have received the following from one of those supposed to be offended by the address in the February number:—

OUR TALENTS.

We can neither paint, play the organ or piano; but I'll tell you what we can do if you will kindly favour us by listening. It's just like this, you see;

1. Darn our stockings;
2. Mend our clothes;
3. Wash anything you like;
4. Starch and iron collars, cuffs, white shirts, &c.
5. Cook a good tasty dinner;
6. Scrub, clean and dust.

P.S.—We have learnt to cook, sew and knit, and keep a house both nice and fit. So what more do you want? All is not gold that glitters. A good dinner is better than a fine coat. It is never too late to mend. Stew boiled is stew spoiled. We remain,

Your's sincerely,
TWO LITTLE GIRLS IN BLUE.

An enjoyable Band of Hope meeting was held on May 17th in the Assembly Room and was well attended. The children of the Government schools under Mr. Durose's able management gave great pleasure. Bertie Albridge reciting "The Cuckoo," Cissy Lellman "The Skylark" and Muriel Durose gave "Only a Baby Small," while a goodly number sang the glee "The Sun has set." Some of the Boys of the Church choir accompanied by Mrs. Aspinall sang "Have courage

my boy to say 'No.'" Fred Burling kindly danced a step dance and sang a song as an encore. The Rev. E. C. Aspinall said a few words on moral courage in being temperate and then showed the Lantern.

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THE MAIL s. s. "TANIS" arrived from Punta Arenas on May 15th. Passengers:—G. Natt, Sr., G. Natt, Jr., A. Halliday, C. Williams, P. Smith, J. Betts and W. Wallace. Cargo from the West Coast, 620 bags of flour, 35 bags of potatoes and sundries.

The "TANIS" left for Europe on May 17th. Passengers:—C. W. Hill, Esq., Miss Rica and Janson and Stanley Hansen, Mr. and Mrs. C. Taylor and family, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Miller; Messrs. N. McLeod, H. Morrison, A. McLeman, E. J. and D. McAskill, W. Rice, D. Morrison, J. Bishop, T. Oldfield, E. Gjertson, O. Anderson and Mrs. Paice and family.

The "Fortuna" arrived from Hill Cove on May 13th. Passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Miller and child, Mrs. Atkins; Messrs. W. Atkins, Jr., G. Kiddle, A. Meyers, A. McCleanan, D. Morrison, J. Aitkin and T. Oldfield.

The "Hornet" left for Lively Island and Fitzroy on May 14th.

The "Result" arrived on May 14th. Passengers:—Mrs. Fugellie and family, Mrs. Paice and family, Mrs. Martin; Messrs. J. Bishop, J. E. and D. McAskill, W. Rice, J. Allen and J. Gleadall.

The "Richard Williams" arrived on May 15th. Passenger:—W. Curtis.

The "Richard Williams" left on May 24th. Passengers:—Mrs. Miller, R. Betts, W. Curtis and Juan.

The "Result" left on May 24th. Passengers:—Chief Constable Hurst and Mr. T. Creegan.

The "Fortuna" left on May 25th. Passengers:—Mrs. Hansen, C. Hansen, Misses W. and M. Felton and Miss C. Lellman.

The "Fair Rosamond" arrived on May 26th. Passenger:—Miss A. Grierson.

The "Hornet" arrived on May 27th. Passengers:—A. Rieve, T. Rieve and W. Page.

The "Fair Rosamond" left on May 28th. Passenger:—H. Adams.

The "Hornet" left for Fitzroy on May 30th.

The "Erminia" left on June 1st. Passenger:—Mrs. A. Gilchrist.

The "Hornet" arrived on June 2nd. Passenger:—Mrs. Clethero.

The "Fair Rosamond" arrived on June 2nd. Passengers:—Mrs. Adams, H. Adams and R. Atkins.

The "Chance" left for Johnson's Harbour on June 3rd. Passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Smith.

The "Fair Rosamond" left for Port Howard on June 4th. Passenger:—R. Nichol, Esq.

—O—

MR. AND MRS. NILSSON desire to thank those who showed so much kindness during their daughter's illness.

STANLEY BENEFIT CLUB.

THE annual meeting of the above Club was held at the Social Club Room on May 6th. The Secretary, W. E. Turner, presented the last quarterly report and the year's finance, which was unanimously carried. The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year:—

Chairman, F. I. King; Secretary, W. E. Turner;

Treasurer, H. H. Sedgwick; Committee, J. G. Kelway, A. V. Biggs, J. Aldridge, W. Etheridge, L. Bernstein, R. J. Allan; Stewards, H. Mannan and T. Smith.

N.B.—The New Rule Books will be issued as soon as possible after their arrival from England. A new "Milner's" Patent Iron Safe has been procured for the keeping of Deeds, Documents, Books, &c.

NOTICE.—The EDITOR is not responsible for the opinions held by his correspondents.

WE received an amusing letter from the West but cannot publish it, owing to the following rule being broken:—All communications must be accompanied by the name of the writer though not necessarily for publication.

The Social Club, Stanley,

being greatly in need of a suitable Piano, to carry on the entertainments, &c., of the Club, £7 was promised at one Saturday Meeting, one working-man member promising £5, will you please help. Subscriptions may be sent to MR. SEDGEWICK, STANLEY.

CHURCH SERVICES.

On Sunday at 11. A.M. and 7. P.M. On Wednesday 7. P.M.

Morning Prayer on every week day at 8.45. A.M.

The Holy Communion on the first Sunday of the month at 12 noon and on the third Sunday at 8. A.M.

The Sacrament of Baptism, and Churching on any Sunday or week-day.

CHOIR PRACTICES.

On Sunday and Wednesday after Evening Service at 8. P.M.

For the children specially on Sunday after Sunday School at 3.30 P.M. and in the Vestry on Saturday from 2.30. P.M. to 3.30. P.M.

SUNDAY SCHOOL

In Christ Church at 10.30. A.M. and 2.30. P.M.

PRAYER MEETING.

In the Vestry on Monday from 7. to 8. P.M.

THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARY.


In the Vestry, on Sunday, at 4. P.M.

PENNY SAVINGS BANK.

On Monday in the Senior Government School at 9.30. A.M. and in the Infant School at 10.30. A.M.

Mr. G. Natt,

Wishes to inform the public that he has brought out one of
EDISON'S WONDERFUL TALKING MACHINES—"THE PHONOGRAPH"!!!
ALL SHOULD HEAR IT.

 MR. G. N. has a good selection of Guanaco skins, from £1 to £5.

For Sale,

Two Houses, with $\frac{1}{4}$ -acre of land to each. For Price and Further Particulars, apply
at the Office of the Globe Store.

For Sale,

A Cooking Stove, nearly new. Apply to Mr. T. SHARP, Stanley.

Highland Sheep Dips,

IMPROVED PASTE DIP; WATERPROOFER.
FLUID DIP,

Soluble in Cold Water—Identical with the Paste in composition.

NON-POISONOUS FLUID DIP,

Soluble in cold water; guaranteed to contain 33 per cent Tar Acid. In 10 gallon
drums, 3/- per gallon; in 40 gallon casks, 2/- per gallon.

Cheap quotations furnished for all kinds of Drugs, Chemicals and Druggery goods.
ALEX. ROBERTSON, A. PH. S., CHEMIST, ARGYLE CHEMICAL WORKS, OBAN, N. B.

Messrs. Ness & Co.

Received from the Judges at the Chicago Exhibition the Medal and Diploma (the
highest award obtainable) for their Sheep Dip. It is Cheap, it is Safe, it is easy to
use and, above all, it is Reliable.

NESS & Co., DARLINGTON, ENGLAND.

No. 75. VOL. VII.

JULY, 1895.

PRICE THREE PENCE.

The Falkland Islands Magazine,



CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL

CLERGY.—Rev. Lowther E. Brandon M. A. Dean and Colonial Chaplain.
Rev. E. C. Aspinall, Assistant Minister.

SELECT VESTRY.—Mr. F. Durose, Minister's Church-warden.
Mr. Joseph Aldridge, People's Church-warden.
Mr. George Turner, Honorary Secretary.
Mr. W. A. Harding, Hon. Treas.; Messrs. J. G. Poppy and F. J. Hardy.

THE LESSONS, &C., FOR EVERY SUNDAY AND HOLYDAY IN AUGUST.

4. 8th S. aft. Trinity. Morning, 1 Chronicles 29. 9-29 : Romans 4 : Psalms 19-12.
Epistle, Romans 8. 12-17 : Gospel, Matthew 7. 15-21.
Evening, 2 Chron. 2. or 1 Kings 3 : Matt. 18. 21. to 19. 3.
11. 9th " " " Morning, 1 Kings 10. 1-25 : Romans 9. 19-33 : Psalms 56-58.
Epistle, 1 Corinthians 10. 1-13 : Gospel, Luke 16. 1-19.
Evening, 1 Kings 11. 1-15. or 11. 26 : Matthew 22. 15-41.
Psalms 59-61.
18. 10th " " " Morning, 1 Kings 12 : Romans 15. 8-33 : Psalms 90-92-
Epistle, 1 Corinthians 12. 1-11 : Gospel, Luke 19. 41-47.
Evening, 1 Kings 13. or 17 : Matt. 26. 1-13 : Psalms 93-94.
24. St. Bartholomew } Morning, Gen. 28. 10-18 : 1 Cor. 4. 18. & 5 : Ps. 116-118.
Apostle & Martyr. } For the Epistle, Acts 5. 12-16 : Gospel, Luke 22. 24-30.
Evening, Deut. 18. 15 : Matthew 28 : Psalm 119. 1-32.
25. 11th S. aft. Trinity. Morning, 1 Kings 18 : 1 Cor. 8 : Psalm 119. 33-72.
Epistle, 1 Cor. 15. 1-11 : Gospel, Luke 18. 9-14.
Evening, 1 Kings 19 or 21 : Mark 1. 1-21 : Ps. 119. 73-104.

THE DAILY BIBLE READINGS FOR AUGUST.

	4 S Rom. 4.	11 S Rom. 9. 19-33.	18 S Rom. 15. 1-33.	25 S 1 Cor. 6.
	5 M " 5.	12 M " 10.	19 M " 16.	26 M " 7. 1-25.
	6 T " 6.	13 T " 11. 1-25.	20 T 1 Cor. 1. 1-26.	27 T " 7. 25-40.
	7 W " 7.	14 W " 11. 25-36.	21 W " 1. 26. & 2.	28 W " 8.
1 T Rom. 2. 1-17.	8 T " 8. 1-18.	15 T " 12.	22 T " 2.	29 T " 9.
2 F " 2. 17-29.	9 F " 8. 18-29.	16 F " 13.	23 F " 4. 1-18.	30 F " 10. & 11-1.
3 S " 3.	10 S " 9. 1-19.	17 S " 14-15. 1-8.	24 S " 4. 18-21 & 18	31 S " 11. 2-17.

BIRTHS.

- LEE.—On May 17, at Port Howard, the wife of C. E. Lee, of a son.
- WATTS.—On June 13, at Stanley, the wife of J. Watts, of a son.
- HARDING.—On June 20, at Stanley, the wife of W. A. Harding, of a daughter.
- BERNTSEN.—On June 24, at Stanley, the wife of A. Berntsen, of a daughter.
- RUMMELL.—On July 14, the wife of H. Rummell of Speedwell, of a son.
- ENESTROM.—On July 16, at Stanley, the wife of C. Enestrom, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- HANSEN : Alazia.—On June 25, Peter E. Hansen to Edith M. Alazia.
- WANG : DAVIS.—On June 26, Charles Wang to Ann E. Davis.
- PIERSON : HOSEA.—On June , J. Pierson to E. Hosea.
- BRAXTON : PAICE.—On July 7, Thomas Braxton to Flora S. Paice.

DEATHS.

- BERNTSEN.—On June 27, Georgina Ellen Berntsen, aged 3 days.
- LLOYD.—On July 16, Ethel Lloyd, aged 1 year.

OFFERTORIES FOR JUNE.

		£	s.	d.
June	2nd, Morning	17	3	
	Evening	19	2	
"	2th, Morning	10	0½	
	Evening	6	0½	
"	16th, Morning	1	5	
	Evening	17	11½	
"	23rd, Morning	15	6	
	Evening	1	2	10
"	30th, Morning	8	6	
	Evening	17	1	

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BAPTISMS DURING JUNE.

June 20th.—John Willard Tekaniga Williams.
 „ 27th.—Georgina Ellen Bernsten.
 July 7th.—Alfred Stephen Ebner.
 „ 18th.—Victoria Holt.

—O—

DEAR FRIENDS,

In the 19th chapter of St. Luke's Gospel and the end of the 44th verse, we find the words "because thou knewest not the time of thy visitation." These words were spoken by the Lord Jesus as He thought about the condition of the city of Jerusalem. He had walked about its streets, talked to its chief men and taught in its temple, and had, both from His human and divine knowledge, come to the conclusion that it was hastening to its destruction because of the want of spirituality in its religion and faith in its people.

Now although these words were thus primarily applied to Jerusalem, yet as all scripture is living and of no private interpretation it is right for us to apply them to ourselves and our daily life. When we think of the word "visitation" we are apt to think that it means some great calamity or unusual event, but in the sense in which it is used in the text it means the daily and hourly dealings of God with His creatures. As the book of Job puts it in chapter VII. verses 17-18 —"What is man that thou shouldst magnify him? and that thou shouldst set thine heart upon him? and that thou shouldst visit him every morning and try him every moment?"

Some of us in the Falkland Islands have such quiet, uneventful, easy lives that we forget that these words apply to us. It seems as if we never get any of the great trials and sorrows that come upon those around

us, neither do we have any great unexpected joys and pleasures; and yet as we look back we can remember others who have been as we are and yet have suddenly been called upon to meet some fearful and crushing calamity. Now I do not for one moment mean to imply that we must all expect to be thus dealt with, but there must come some time or other to all of us, even though it should only be at the hour of death itself, that which will try our faith and make manifest the amount of spiritual religion within us. Now as in our spiritual life we are either consciously or unconsciously day by day doing that which tends to our bodily health and strength or sickness and weakness—for instance, it is those slight unconscious movements which we are constantly making with the several muscles of our body that keep them in a state of readiness or unreadiness to meet any call that we may make upon them, to act for us in the ordinary course of our life, and we all know that if we consciously keep them exercised day by day that we can so strengthen them that in some sudden emergency we shall be far stronger and better fitted to meet it than we should otherwise be; or we can deliberately so enervate them that they will prove useless. So in our spiritual life the same law holds good. Day by day and hour by hour, though our lives in the main seem so quiet and uneventful, yet there are those little crosses and resistances to our will which may be allowed to act as frets and worries in our daily course and be looked upon as the disagreeable consequences of chance or nature or whatever else we may please to call it, and thus prepare us for those sudden outbursts of temper or depression, because we know not the time of our visitation, or they may be the blessed means of strengthening and deepening our soul's life, being looked upon as the patient reminders, the gentle urgings, the loving corrections, the sympathetic testings of our Heavenly Father to prepare us to meet those greater matters which shall wake known to our friends and relatives whether we are merely nominally or really God's sons and daughters, because we know the time of our visitation, because we know the promises of God, because we know that we are not merely the product of unreasoning energy left to adapt ourselves as best we can to our surroundings and circumstances, but the free-born, free-willed children of God, with the promises never to be tried beyond what we are able to meet and bear and that the way of escape shall never be wanting.

Faithfully yours,

EDWIN C. ASPINALL.

Every Day.

O, trifling task so often done,
 Yet over to be done anew!
 O, cares which come with every sun,
 Morn after morn, the long years through!
 We sink beneath their paltry away—
 The irksome calls of every day.

The boulder in the torrent's course,
 By tide and tempest lashed in vain,
 Obeys the wave-whirled pebble's force,
 And yields its substance grain by grain;
 So crumble strongest lives away
 Beneath the wear of every day.

The steady strain that never stops
Is mightier than the fiercest shock :
The constant fall of water-drops
Will groove the adamant rock ;
We feel our noblest powers decay
In feeble wars with every day.

The heart which boldly faces death
Upon the battle-field, and dares
Cannon and bayonet, faints beneath
The needle-points of frets and cares ;
The stoutest spirit they dismay,
The tiny stings of every day.

And even saints of holy fame,
Whose souls by faith have overcome,
Who wore amid the cruel flame
The molten crown of martyrdom,
Bore not without complaint away
The petty pains of every day.

Ah! more than martyr's aureole,
And more than hero's heart of fire,
We need the humble strength of soul
Which daily toils and ills require—
Sweet Patience! grant us if you may,
An added grace for every day.

E. A. ALLEN.

Ramsbury, Wiltshire, May 17th, 1895.

My last letter was written from Ireland, a few weeks before I came over to London to meet the Dean who arrived there on Easter Eve. We stayed at his brother's; he has a large parish at Tottenham on the north side of London. Everything in his parish is plain and simple and reverent; the singing is of the best. There are only boys and men in the choir, fourteen of the former. The organist is a clever choir-master and has trained the boys voices so well that they are sweet and mellow, he wont allow any shouting and consequently they take the high notes—some are very high—with perfect clearness and tunefulness. It is the best choir I have heard excepting the one in Westminster Abbey. We have been to several churches in different places and in all of them they sing the psalms and the responses every Sunday while the clergyman intones or monotones the prayers. A great many in the congregation join in both the singing and intoning. Of course the choir boys and men all wear cassocks and surplices and come in and go out with the clergy. Even in the small church here in the heart of the country the choir is composed of boys and a few men, surpliced, and each Sunday they sing the psalms and responses. The clergyman told me they have no trouble picking up new chants and observing the pointing. To return to the Tottenham choir, the one I consider the model, the boys practice three or four times a week and they are always learning something new in the way of anthems, services, &c.; they enter at ten and remain on to fifteen or sixteen, sometimes continue on as altos even when the voice breaks. One boy of fourteen has a lovely voice, clear and full, and often takes a solo part. I couldn't help thinking if so much can be done with boys voices in England I dont see why our Stanley boys should be backward in the best use of theirs—but it is practise and training that do it. We had a beautiful service both morning and evening on Easter Day and I did wish you had been all there to take part in it. One of the anthems was the Hallelujah Chorus from the Messiah, it was grand. I wish you could have heard the beautiful harmonies, for all the parts of treble, alto, tenor and bass were perfectly balanced. They sang a sevenfold Amen after the Benediction beginning very softly, swelling into a crescendo and then dying away softly again. It was like the last

words of prayer and praise echoing on and on up to heaven. None of the churches we have been to could be called "High" excepting perhaps one where candles burned on the altar, but there was nothing else to mark the so-called High Church leanings. Last Monday in London, on our way here, we visited Westminster Abbey and waited for the afternoon service, which was beautiful and reverent. Another day we were at the afternoon service in Rochester Cathedral. In both places the organ is on top of the screen and is played up there. In many churches in olden times the top of the screen was the place for the musical instruments and the choir. Of course such screens would need to be much larger and more substantial than that in our church in Stanley. The organ in Westminster Abbey is a beautiful one and it was grand the way the sound rolled along the great lofty aisles which are far loftier than our church. Now I must tell you of such an interesting day we spent in the Crystal Palace. There was a grand fete given to the Band of Hope children from different London parishes—10,000 of them were to meet early in the day in the Crystal Palace grounds. The Dean went with his brother and other clergy in charge of 400 children from the Tottenham district. They started at 8.30 by train, half an hour into London, then they marched across the City to another station, accompanied by policemen to make way for them and regulate the traffic. There are policemen always in the streets and by just a motion of the hand they can stop if necessary the crowds of horses and vehicles of every description. Another half-hour in the train brought them to the Crystal Palace where they all scattered and amused themselves and were as happy as could be. At one o'clock the 10,000 assembled at a special place and with their clergyman and workers fell into rank under their different banners, which were of every colour and description; then they marched all along one terrace and up another and passed the Palace where thousands of friends looked on. There were two or three bands playing at intervals, so what between the music, the bright banners and the numbers banded together in one great cause, it was a most enthusiastic scene. It took an hour or more for them to march past. That over they dispersed and had their dinners—which they brought with them—in picnic fashion. About four in the afternoon they

again assembled—this time in the “orchestra,” which is a vast place inside the Palace with seats rising in a semi-circle one above the other far away up. At the top is a great organ and ranged along the seats were 3,000 or more children. Accompanied by the organ and led by a conductor they sang temperance hymns and songs. Two of the latter were “action” songs, which were so pretty that I must try to describe them. One was called “Raindrops.” Each child had a coloured card about the size of a sheet of notepaper; there were several different colours represented so there was variety. As they sang they made use of them in different ways, as indicated by the conductor, sometimes tapping on them to represent raindrops falling, or turning them round rapidly or waving them backwards and forwards. Whatever the motion was it was done together and the effect was exceedingly pretty and must have been great fun to the children. The other song was called the “Union Jack.” Each had a small flag which as they sang they used in different ways: the best part was when they broke into “Rule Britannia” and waved the flags over their heads. I think we must bring these two songs out with us and the cards and flags. I noticed some children near us singing with all their might and opening their mouths about as wide as they could stretch the a. It was a grand day for them and they seemed so happy. The Dean and I left them there to go on down to Ch them to visit Captain and Mrs. Horsley—you remember he was in Stanley in the “Cleopatra.” He took us one day over the dockyard—it was such an interesting wonderful place. There were a number of battleships and cruisers, &c., lying in the basin and others were in different stages of building. Among the latter were three of the largest battleships (14,000 tons) one in a dry dock, another in a covered building where we could walk underneath it—it looked such a great huge giant. At Chatham we also met Mr. and Mrs. Francis; he was enquiring after all his Falkland Island friends and was much interested hearing all the news. We have also been to see Mr. and Mrs. Holmsted at Belford and one day they drove us to a quaint old village—Elstow—and we saw the house Bunyan lived in, where he preached—the very pulpit he preached in—and the old Church. There was a great gale in England a few months ago and I think we counted about forty or fifty large elm trees that had been torn up by the roots and were still lying there. We have been to Brighton also and have seen Mr. and Mrs. Cobb and Miss Blake; they made many enquiries after old Stanley friends. I think Miss Blake would like to have a peep at them all again. Here we are staying a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Waldron. It is a beautiful country all round about, full of trees which look particularly lovely now in their fresh young green. There is abundance of white and purple lilac in bloom and smelling so sweet, also lily of the valley, and in the hedges and fields are quantities of bluebells and cowslips and purple orchids, &c. The primroses are all over by this. We are thoroughly enjoying all the spring sights and sounds and smells. The birds are always singing—the other day we heard a nightingale. In another week or ten

days we expect to be back in Ireland where we shall remain until September when we shall be thinking of returning to the Falklands. The Dean has had his leave extended to October, by the middle of which month we hope to see you all again. As I write there are so many that I think of by name that I should like to be remembered to, but it would take too long to write all the names. Hoping to see you all again before very long, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPHINE BRANDON.

P. S.—Yesterday afternoon we drove to two quaint picturesque villages with red-tiled and sometimes thatched roofs to the houses. We visited the old church in each; they date back to the eleventh or twelfth centuries and have some curious old tombs, and arches in them. Of late years they have been “restored” and some beautiful stained glass windows put in. Each had an organ, a fine one of three manuals in the larger church, where they have also a surpliced choir and a nice little arrangement for each man and boy to keep his books tidy—viz., a kind of holland band in which the books are buttoned, an end of the holland bound with red braid and having an embroidered red cross hangs over and the appearance of the desks is of course very neat. I noticed in this church, as in all others we have been to, that the Hymns Ancient and Modern are the ones always in use.

—O—

The following letter and extract have been sent round as far as possible to all the settlers in Patagonia known to Dean Brandon. We trust it may meet with a ready and hearty response.

Heamitage, Carlow, Ireland, May 11th, 1895.

MY DEAR SIR,

Accompanying this is a copy of a resolution passed by the Finance Committee of the South American Mission Society, regarding the appointment of a married Clergyman for Punta Arenas, Station of Magellan and Patagonia. It is proposed that he should make Punta Arenas his head quarters and that twice a year he should itinerate through the camps, until funds allow of the appointment of two clergymen.

Will you help to forward this scheme, by guaranteeing a subscription according to your means for three years, by soliciting subscriptions from those whom this circular may not reach, or by any other means in your power? After a three years trial it is hoped the matter may be put on a permanent basis.

The S. A. M. Society offer £125 per annum and half the expenses of the passage out to Punta Arenas. Subscriptions from the Settlers in the different districts will be necessary to bring the stipend up to £250, eventually to £300 per annum, and to meet the other half expenses of the passage out.

Bishop Stirling is anxious that this important subject should be settled as soon as possible and as I am acquainted with many British Settlers in Patagonia and the other districts, would you send me a reply to this circular, with promise of subscription and any suggestion you may have to offer as soon as you

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possibly can, so that while at home, before returning to the Falklands in September, I may the better be able to see what arrangements could be made.

Very faithfully yours,
(Signed) LOWTHER E. BRANDON.

EXTRACT from minutes of General Committee
S. A. M. Society held May 9th, 1895.
South Patagonia.

It was resolved:—"That, subject to a request being made by or on behalf of the Settlers in South Patagonia to this Society to appoint and send out a Clergyman to them, accompanied by a guarantee to provide one half of the required stipend, viz, £125 and one half of the expenses attending the appointment and sending out of such Clergyman, this Committee will undertake to provide the other half such stipend and expenses for the period of three years; and to make the said appointment.

(Signed) E. PORTER
Secretary, S. A. M. Society.

It is a rule that a witness is not permitted to give evidence as a witness in a court of justice who does not understand the nature of an oath. Recently a child of eleven was examined by the Chief Justice of a New Jersey court, to find out how far she was competent to give evidence in a case brought before him. In reply to his question, "Do you understand the nature of an oath?" the child replied that "It was to swear to tell the truth." And if you do not tell the truth, what then?" he asked. "That would be a sin," she replied gravely. "And what is a sin?" he asked. "A bad mark from God, sir," was the reply. No wonder the judge was visibly affected when he heard this simple truth from a child's lips, and that he declared her to be perfectly competent to give evidence. She knew nothing about perjury as a crime to be punished by man; but she had no doubt that falsehood was a sin against God.

A SHEEP dog when three months old took to herd the fowls: it is very amusing to see him, when it comes near dark he goes round the fowls, parts off one at a time and drives it up to its house puts it inside and then goes for another until he has the six inside, then he gives a bark he seems so pleased and lays down at the door until some one goes and shuts it and then he makes for his own kennel. He has been seen when two of the fowls have been fighting going in between them and parting them, showing them his teeth and barking but he is very harmless having been brought up amongst them. But lately I have had him out in Camp so he is giving this all up and seems more inclined now for driving sheep instead of fowls.

FOX BAY.

To the EDITOR of the F. I. Magazine.

SIR,

In the last number of your valued paper you give a prominent place to a letter, signed "Ubique," which deals with a question of public interest—viz., with the proposal of the Government to borrow £1000 from the Crown Lands Fund for the purpose of building another Drill Hall for the Volunteers and the opposition shewn to the scheme by the only unofficial member of the Legislative Council at present in the Colony.

May I remark, first of all, that it is a pity that "Ubique" should put words into Mr. Felton's mouth which he did not use. He did not stigmatize the whole thing as "pure humbug" in his speech at the Council. Perhaps it would be worth while to contrast what he actually did say with what "Ubique" says about him.

Mr. Felton said that he objected on principle to borrowing from the Crown Lands Fund even on good security; that the security offered was a rotten one; that he had concurred in the vote for the present Drill Hall because he then thought that the movement might be a success, but that little interest was now taken in volunteering; that the Corps was kept going mainly by the help of lavish subscriptions, dinners, dances, &c., and mentioned in support of his assertions the poor attendance at the Birthday parade and the fact that of the fifty who signed the petition for the loan, one third were drawing Government pay and eight or ten under age.

In answer to all this, which is surely plain enough, what has "Ubique" got to say? After misquoting Mr. Felton he asserts that his objections are indefensible; that his opposition, which he is pleased to call "obstruction," must be "utterly fruitless." He suggests that he shows animus against Her Most Gracious Majesty, and that in former days he would be punished for treason, and winds up by animadverting on his "self-constituted guardianship" of the Crown Lands Fund as over-zealous.

Now, Sir, this sort of stuff is hardly worth noticing—it is too puerile. It cannot be necessary to point out that the gentleman in question did not appoint himself to the Council and that being a member of it if any one duty is more incumbent on him than another, it is to concern himself with the Colonial finances. If "Ubique" had any serious desire to obtain the support of the thinking members of the public to the loan scheme, why did he not endeavour to show that volunteers have some claim on the Crown Lands Fund—that the security offered—the capitation grant—is a sound and not a rotten one, and that the members of the Corps do take such a zealous interest in volunteering as to justify the confidence shewn in them by the official majority of the Legislative Council. The publication of information as to the number of members on the roll, the proportion of efficient, the standard of efficiency, the attendance at drill and parade, &c., would be a more satisfactory refutation of Mr. Felton's statements than anonymous assertions and personal attacks.

May I ask why it should be necessary to borrow

from the Colonial funds at all if the security is unquestionable? Why should not the money be raised from the public, following the president of the Assembly Room Company? If it comes to that where is the necessity for a second hall at all? As a shareholder myself in the Assembly Room Company, I make the suggestion, at the risk of being accused of interested motives, but is not one hall enough for Stanley? and is not the Assembly Room good enough for the Volunteers? Why should a second be built with Colonial funds to compete with the existing one, paid for by the public? It appears to me that the course adopted by the Government tends to prove Mr. Felton's assertion—that interest in volunteering is only kept alive by such fillips as dinners and dances—to which may now be added the prospect of a "Drill Hall, Gymnasium, with perhaps a Reading Room, &c."

The success of the military forces at home is certainly not due to the fostering care of the Government, but to the energy and enthusiasm of the individual volunteer. Does "Ubique" imagine that a corps—the members of which are prevented from attending one of the most important parades in the year by the counter attraction of a boat race, as "Ubique" describes—is likely, even with all the fostering care it receives to live long, say long enough to pay off a debt of £1,000 out of its capitation grant?

Volunteering is regarded in the Old Country with universal favour, as affording an important aid to the scheme of national defense and also because it brings within the reach of civilians the advantage of some military training and discipline. It would be too absurd for the local corps to claim that they should be looked upon under any conceivable circumstances as a bulwark of defense. The advantage of training a few of the young fellows in Stanley to hold their shoulders back and not look too foolish in uniform, I do not deny nor should a reasonable sum be grudged for so patriotic a purpose. But it is really too much of a good thing to ask a Colony whose revenue is not more than enough to meet its expenditure to lend out of its small capital resources on such security as is proposed and for such a purpose. Your obedient servant, R. E. N.

To the Editor of the F. I. Magazine.

Stanley, July 2nd, 1895.

Sir, in your issue for June you have a report of a Public Meeting called by Mr. J. Smith, on May 31st, which I think with a few corrections to be a very fair report of what took place. Will you allow me to make these corrections in the next issue of your very valuable Magazine.

The first misstatement I wish to correct is that in which "R. E. N." (those are the initials at the end of the report) says that after a show of hands had been called for in favour of the resolution and only some eight or nine were held up, that the Chairman, Mr. Smith, did not call on those who opposed the resolution to signify their dissent in the same public way, but expressed his intention of balloting.

Now, Sir, I wish to state that that statement if not a direct misstatement is a misleading one, for any

person not present at the meeting on reading the report of "R. E. N." in the Magazine would infer that it was Mr. Smith who wished for the ballot. The truth is that it was Mr. Lellman who first called for the ballot followed by myself. Mr. Smith expressing the wish that the vote should be taken by a show of hands remarking that it was cowardly to vote on such a matter by ballot.

There is one other statement which although true I cannot understand why "R. E. N." should be the man to call attention to it (if he is who I think he is) that is where he says that all the speakers are at present in the receipt of Government pay.

If "R. E. N." wish to infer that it is only those that are employed by the Government that dare to publicly give expression to their opinions, then I for one fully agree with him, and I think he somewhat bears out the remarks made by Mr. Smith when he invited the Meeting to speak their minds freely and not to be afraid of losing their billets, &c.

And, Sir, to further bear out "R. E. N.'s." idea (as I take it to be) I may state that a plan was unfolded to me the other day in conversation with a gentleman upon the recent cases between employers and their men that the masters should have a black list and enter the names of all who acted in the way that some were acting and that it should be passed round to all employers of labour in the Falklands and that in no case should an employer give a man whose name was found on that list work: a very good idea, but it looks very much like what is called in Ireland "Boycotting," but I suppose in the Falklands if it was put in force by the employers, it would not be so called.

Hoping you will find space in your Magazine for this letter.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

JOHN G. PORRY.

To the Editor of the F. I. Magazine

SIR,

With your permission, just a word in reply to "R. E. N." about his statements in your last issue, respecting a Meeting called by me, and held in the Senior School room to discuss the need, or otherwise, of further representation in this Colony.

His statements were moderately fair and approaching the truth, (but a miss is as good as a mile.) Perhaps the "Whiskey, Jimmy" man was one after his own heart, and should voting become popular, a glass of that beverage might gain him many, (can't say, best not to.)

As to the would-be wag, mayhap, both he and "R. E. N." would rather hear anything that the Wonderful Talking Machine has yet on stock for repetition, than the plain truths referred to at the said Meeting, and methinks if cylinders were prepared to repeat the same facts as stated at that Meeting, with many others that might have been, "R. E. N." would not like an intelligent audience in England or any other enlightened country to listen to them.

I was very pleased to observe that notice was taken,

that Government employees were the only speakers (says something for Government), sounds as if they were the only workmen who have liberty of speech, especially being hourly men, and not in dread of immediate dismissal.

Your's truly
JAMES SMITH.

ANNUAL VOLUNTEER BALL.

Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency
SIR ROGER T. GOLDSWORTHY, K. C. M. G.,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Falkland Is.

The Third Annual Ball given by the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the Falkland Island Volunteers was held in the Assembly Room on the evening of June 28th. Like its predecessors a committee was formed representing each rank, which was as follows:—

Chairman, Pte. W. E. Turner; Secretary and Caterer, Sergt. W. Quianlan; M. C.'s, Corpl. J. T. Luxton and Pte. B. Wilmer; Committee, Lieut. F. Hardy.

With the above strong staff, headed by Sergt. Quianlan, the decorations and dainties were of the choicest description. It was nearly 10 o'clock before dancing commenced as it was expected every minute that H. E. the Governor would arrive. The members of the Corps, in uniform, were assembled by Lieut. Hardy at the east entrance ready to receive him. Also, by the appearance of the large company of guests present, it was easily foretold that the invites to the public had been well responded to. Over 250 invites had been sent out, inclusive of families, making nearly 400 persons present of each sex. And I think that Captain Halkett, commanding the Corps, on his arrival with the official staff, was agreeably surprised at the assembly and the bright and animated appearance of the room and everyone present. After a short conversation with Lieut. Hardy, Captain Halkett made a short address to the men of the Corps, saying that it was quite impossible for H. E. the Governor to attend, owing to a slight cold contracted a few days previously, and on his behalf he hoped that every one present would take the opportunity to enjoy themselves. The dancing then commenced, in great spirit, with a set of Quadrilles, followed by a well-arranged programme. The music was well rendered by Mr. and Miss Lellman, Miss M. Pimm, Mrs. Kirwan and Mr. G. Turner (Piano); Messrs. A. Watson, A. Biggs and W. E. Turner (Violins and Banjo).

Every one seemed to miss the fine and splendid form of H. E. the Governor, who on the two previous occasions had helped a great deal to entertain those who had failed to find a partner—owing, I daresay, to the crowded state of the floor. By his agreeable chat and demeanour many were saved the tedious sitting until the next dance. However, dance after dance was got through in a most enjoyable manner—jokes and laughter were going on at all points. The refreshment rooms at both ends being well patronized

by all. All went as smoothly and peaceably as any one could wish. One grand sight to the younger of those present was to see about a score of our oldest settlers present, their style of dancing, I think, making a few ashamed of themselves, for until the small hours of the morning those veterans kept up a surprising talent for dancing—into every dance skipping and hopping in good time to the music, evidently showing what enjoyment could be obtained by a good will and by lending themselves to every source of amusement, bringing back to their memories, I daresay, many a "such-like" in their younger days.

Dancing broke up about 5.30 a.m. next morning and every one seemed quite satisfied with the efforts of the Committee. Many thanks are due to Mrs. J. J. Felton and Mrs. Luxton for their kind assistance to the Caterer and M. C.'s, also to those who provided us with music, &c.

It is to be hoped that many such will yearly take place under the same auspices as being not only a source of amusement, it shows partially a sense of loyalty to our Queen and Country.

A VOLUNTEER.

A TRIP TO THE CORDILLERA.

LEAVING San Julian on the December 12th, a party of four, with a troop of thirty-two horses and two packs mules, we crossed the Pampas struck the Rio Chico de Santa Cruz and travelled by easy stages along its banks.

Horse riding over a Patagonian pampa is not the pleasantest recreation a person may indulge in. Bounded on all sides by a horizon of trembling mirage as level as the proverbial plate, in many cases devoid of a particle of herbage, with nothing to relieve the eye one may gallop for hours over its shingly surface, till every part of the body aches, without making any apparent headway. Occasionally an ostrich may scurry across the track or a herd of guanacos vanish in a cloud of dust. Not a drop of water and a burning sun add to the questionable charms. The sensation of a ten hours ride under these conditions must be experienced to be realized. Fortunately after striking the river we had very little pampa, but were destined to something quite as unpleasant for the valley of the river proved to be the paradise of the mosquito. Anyone wishing to study the habits of these interesting little creatures could do no better than take a trip up the Rio Chico in the month of December, there, if nowhere else, they will discover "Life is real, life is earnest." In calm weather they literally swarm driving men and horses almost frantic, alighting in regiments which no sooner crashed than are reinforced from the main army. On a mild damp night sleep is out of the question, in humming bloodthirsty hordes they circle over the devoted victim till at length his patience is exhausted and with muttered maledictions he seeks refuge in the smoke of the camp fire. We found abstaining from washing and anointing exposed parts with grease the best preventive, but even these measures did not save us from becoming terribly bitten. After a couple of days march game became fairly plentiful and the

Nimrod of our party kept us well supplied with ostrich meat.

On the morning of the twenty-third we became sensibly aware of the vicinity of the mountains owing to a decided change in the temperature, before night were rewarded by a glimpse of their snow-covered summits and by Christmas-eve we had approached within eight or nine leagues. Leaving the troop to enjoy their Christmas in rest and providing ourselves with an ostrich wing apiece to broil when hungry, we started for a closer inspection of the mighty range, encountering on the way a puma, who at the sight of us abandoned his Christmas dinner and bolted, we promptly gave chase, brought him to bay, dispatched him to happier hunting grounds with the compliments of the season and appropriated his tallow. Lions' grease, by the way, is a reputed remedy for many bodily ills; no doubt the medical fraternity agree with the sheep farmers that the sooner this dangerous animal is exterminated the better.

Continuing our ride we ascended a hill commanding a superb view of the range, here the river terminates in a lagoon cradled between two lofty mountains clothed to the snow line with forest which unfortunately is too far from civilization to be utilized. From conjecture as to the amount of mineral wealth so jealously guarded beneath the forbidding exterior, and the probable passage into Chili, we turned our attention to things material and proceeded to light a fire, each superintending the cooking of his respective ostrich wing, which owing to the ride, keenness of the air and delicacy of the morsel was discussed with evident relish though not without regrets from one of the party at the absence of plum pudding.

Not to be outdone in deeds of philanthropy by the lion the ostrich contributes towards the human meal a much prized specific for indigestion found in the gizzard which when dried much resembles glue. Dyspeptics take heart!

Washing down our repast with a draught of spring water we remounted returned to the camp and spent the evening in the usual manner, viz, talking over the events of the day and sucking the national beverage Mate.

To a stranger the spectacle of a Mate drinking circle is rather novel. One cup is used half filled with the herb hot water added then passed to each individual in succession who imbibed the liquid through a metal tube passing back the cup to be refilled.

Although not particularly palatable at first one soon requires a taste for the infusion and requires no second invitation to fall into position; numbers in Patagonia subsist on Mate and meat alone.

During our absence a tribe of Indians had taken up hunting quarters lower down the river we found them in their tents. The women busy preparing skins of the young guanacos for markets while their lords with a greasy pack of cards gumbled away their partners' labours. The tents are roomy and comfortable—the occupants, judging by appearances, supremely happy.

The life of the Indian Girl is singularly devoid of romance. As soon as she attains marriageable age a

price is set upon her head, if more than one applicant the highest bidder becomes the buyer. The price usually ranging from six to ten horses and a feast for the tribe, which represents two or three more to be butchered.

Our attention was directed to a particularly handsome young lady then in the matrimonial market valued by devoted parents at the unusual figure, sixteen horses besides those to be slain to provide for the wedding feast.

The girls submit to their fate with a seeming indifference to love or choice and go off with their white or dusky owners (as the case may be) apparently reconciled to their fate. When marching the work of setting up and taking down tents loading horses, &c. devolves upon the women. In camp they are usually busy preparing skins sewing and weaving at which industry they exhibit considerable skill; when idle they gossip and smoke tobacco.

During the journey which occupies a month we experienced only one rainy day which fact considering we had no tent was rather fortunate. Owing to the flinty ground several of the horses fell lame, one poor creature had to be abandoned, its hoofs being worn away to the quick. A hound with sore feet sharing the same fate reached San Julian fourteen days later.

On the whole the trip affords many pleasant recollections, with the exception of mosquitos and the oft-repeated unwelcome cry. "That wretched mule has her load off again."

— O —

STANLEY LENDING LIBRARY.

SUBSCRIBERS in the Camp are requested when returning any books, to enclose the catalogue and to state on the outside label of the parcel from where and whom the books are sent, as often a great deal of unnecessary trouble arises from not knowing what subscriber is returning his books. Parcels of books when returned should be addressed to "The Librarian, Lending Library, Stanley." It would be a great assistance in choosing books for subscribers, if the catalogue were always returned with the books wanted marked, and especially those not wanted crossed out. Unless this is attended to subscribers must sometimes get the same books twice over.

Subscriptions to the library are as follows:—Stanley, one book per week 5/- per annum; two books per week 8/-. Camp, parcels of 12 books sent out as opportunity arises 10/- per annum. Double parcels £1. The library is open at the Social Club Room on Fridays from 3.30 to 4.30. The following periodicals can be obtained at the same time for a subscription of 1/- per quarter or 4/- per annum. *Atlanta*, *Boys Own*, *Cassell's Magazine*, *Chambers*, *Girl's Own*, *Good Words*, *Family Herald*, *Little Folks*, *Chatterbox*, *Leisure Hour*, *Quiver*, *St. Nicholas*, *Sunday at Home* and *Strand Magazine* and *Woman*.

— O —

THE MAIL S. A. "HERODOT" arrived from Europe on June 20th. Passengers:—Miss E. Thompson, Rev. P. O'Grady, Mrs. Baker; Messrs. C. McLeod, K. McLeod, J. Blackley, P. O'Brien. Cargo from Europe, 1093 packages; cargo from Monte Video, 363 packages.

The "HERODOT" left for Punta Arenas on June 23rd. Passengers:—Messrs. J. Greenshields, F. Lewis, J. B. Fraser, P. Johnson, E. Spenser, J. Wiltlock, A. and J. Halliday.

The Mail is due in Stanley on the following dates:—July 26th, August 16th, September 6th, September 27th, October 18th, November 8th, November 29th, December 20th.

RATES OF FARES,

To and from PORT STANLEY, FALKLAND ISLANDS.
SINGLE FARES.

From the English Port to Port Stanley or vice versa, 1st class, £32 10s.; 2nd, £22 10s.; 3rd, £12 10s.

From Monte Video to Port Stanley or vice versa—1st class, £10; 2nd, £7; 3rd, £4 10s.

From Punta Arenas to Port Stanley or vice versa—1st class, £5; 2nd, £3 10s.; 3rd, £2 10s.

RETURN FARES.

From the English Port to Port Stanley and back, and vice versa—1st class, £50; 2nd, £35; 3rd, £20.

From Monte Video to Port Stanley and back, and vice versa—1st class, £16; 2nd, £11; 3rd, £8.

From Punta Arenas to Port Stanley and back, and vice versa—1st class, £8; 2nd, £5 10s.; 3rd, £4.

For Distressed British Subjects and Shipwrecked Seamen.

From Port Stanley to Punta Arenas—Captains and officers, £2 10s.; other personal, £1.

From Port Stanley to Monte Video—Captains and officers, £5; other personal, £2 10s.

Homeward bound vessels have the option of landing Passengers at any Port in the English Channel.

June 6th "Thetis" and "Chance" arrived.

" 8th "Hornet" left.

" 12th "Richard Williams" arrived.

" 13th "Fair Rosamond" arrived.

" 15th "Allen Gardiner" arrived. "Richard Williams" left.

" 17th "Fortuna" arrived.

" 18th "Result" arrived.

" 21st "Fortuna" left.

" 28th "Fortuna" arrived.

" 29th "Result" left.

July 1st "Ambassador" arrived. "Allen Gardiner" and "Fair Rosamond" left.

" 2nd "Chance" left.

" 6th "Fortuna" and "Erminia" left.

" 7th "Allen Gardiner" arrived and "Perseverance" left.

" 9th "Hadassah" left.

" 11th "Hornet" left.

" 12th "Allen Gardiner" left.

" 13th "Thetis" left.

" 15th "Perseverance" left.

OBSERVE!!

ENGLISH PRICES and No COMMISSION.

MR. J. T. PORTER offers for sale all kinds of Gold and Silver Jewellery.

Gold wedding rings, 22 carat, from 15/- to 22/-, half the price usually asked in Stanley. All kinds of Gent's and Ladies' fancy gold rings from 9 to 18 carat. All kinds of gold, silver and cheap watches—Metal, 12/6 to 20/-; Gents' Silver, 25/-; Ladies' Silver, 20/- to 30/-. English levers from £3 15s. to £4 5s. Ladies' 18 carat gold watches from £5 10s. to £6 10s.

He also has a fine lot of Ladies gold and silver watch chains at cost price—very cheap.

All classes of repairs are done at cost price. English levers cleaned and jewelled 4/6; Geneva watches, 3/9, delivered to owner or bearer in Stanley at cost price. All other kinds of work charged according to the price of agent at home. Large alarm clocks, warranted in good working order, 4/6.

All kinds of table-knives, forks, &c., and tea and coffee services and other fancy goods will be kept on and after the arrival of the August mail. Orders will be received for any amount up to £500 and no commission charged. A good stock will be kept after the August mail, fresh goods arriving by every outward bound steamer, and will be sold at English prices.

J. T. P. will be responsible for any goods given into his charge until they are delivered to the owners in Stanley.

Watches and other valuable goods may be ordered through him from any well-known jeweller or watchmaker in England.

J. T. PORTER, STANLEY.

Mrs. CHARLES BROWN begs to tender her sincere and heartfelt thanks for the kindness, sympathy and generous contributions of the 188 subscribers who so kindly contributed the sum of £67 12s. 6d. towards the burial and other expenses of the late CHARLES Brown, the balance in hand after paying the above expenses to go towards maintaining the children.

Subscription List examined and found correct by F. I. King.

"KELPER'S LOVER" did not send his name so that we regret to have to leave his interesting and appreciative letter unpublished.

Owing to a mistake the Balance Sheet of the Bazaar was wrong—in the expenditure "Cartage, 5/-" was omitted and the total should have been £38 11s. 0d.

NOTICE.—The Editor is not responsible for the opinions held by his correspondents.

CHURCH SERVICES.

On Sunday at 11. A.M. and 7. P.M. On Wednesday 7. P.M.

Morning Prayer on every week day at 8.45. A.M.

The Holy Communion on the first Sunday of the month at 12 noon and on the third Sunday at 8. A.M.

The Sacrament of Baptism, and Churching on any Sunday or week-day.

CHOIR PRACTICES.

On Sunday and Wednesday after Evening Service at 8. P.M.

For the children specially on Sunday after Sunday School at 3.30 P.M. and in the Vestry on Saturday from 2.30. P.M. to 3.30. P.M.

SUNDAY SCHOOL

In Christ Church at 10.30. A.M. and 2.30. P.M.

PRAYER MEETING.

In the Vestry on Monday from 7. to 8. P.M.

THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARY.

In the Vestry, on Sunday, at 4. P.M.

PENNY SAVINGS BANK.

On Monday in the Senior Government School at 9.30. A.M. and in the Infant School at 10.30. A.M.

NOTE.—The EDITOR was unable to get the names of the passengers by the different Schooners.

Mrs. DAWKINS, qualified Nurse, can receive for nursing Medical and Surgical cases and specially Maternity cases, EASY TERMS.

A. DAWKINS, Haircutting, Shaving and Shampooing up to date. EASY TERMS.
Razors Ground and Set.

NOTICE.

Mr. G. NATT begs to inform the public that he is carrying on Mr. T. H. ROWELL's business as usual and will receive Watches, &c., for repair and forward them to T. H. Rowell, who will return them by the following mail at a very low cost.

He also wishes to say that T. H. R. has bought a Bankruptcy Stock of Jewellery, &c., which he expects by the August mail.

Broaches, &c., neatly repaired.

Mrs. Ann Conacker,

Certified Midwife from the Melbourne University, with 35 years practical experience, is prepared to attend patients at their homes.

Mrs. ANN CONACKER, c/o Mr. C. Lloyd, Police Cottages, Stanley.

Highland Sheep Dips,

IMPROVED PASTE DIP; WATERPROOFER.
FLUID DIP,

Soluble in Cold Water—Identical with the Paste in composition.

NON-POISONOUS FLUID DIP,

Soluble in cold water; guaranteed to contain 33 per cent Tar Acid. In 10 gallon drums, 3/- per gallon; in 40 gallon casks, 2/- per gallon.

Cheap quotations furnished for all kinds of Drugs, Chemicals and Drysaltery goods.
ALEX. ROBERTSON, A. PH. S., CHEMIST, ARGYLE CHEMICAL WORKS, OBAN, N. B.

Messrs. Ness & Co.

Received from the Judges at the Chicago Exhibition the Medal and Diploma (the highest award obtainable) for their Sheep Dip. It is Cheap, it is Safe, it is easy to use and, above all, it is Reliable.

NESS & Co., DARMINGTON, ENGLAND.

The Falkland Islands Magazine.



CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

CLERGY.—Rev. Lowther E. Brandon M. A. Dean and Colonial Chaplain.

Rev. E. C. Aspinall, Canon of Christ Church Cathedral.

SELECT VESTRY.—Mr. F. Durose, Minister's Church-warden.

Mr. Joseph Aldridge, People's Church-warden.

Mr. George Turner, Honorary Secretary.

Mr. W. A. Harding, Hon. Treas.; Messrs. J. G. Poppy and F. J. Hardy.

THE LESSONS, &C., FOR EVERY SUNDAY AND HOLYDAY IN SEPTEMBER.

1. 12th S. after Trinity. Morning, 1 Kings 22. 1-41 : 1 Cor. 11. 17 : Ps. 1-5.
Epistle, 2 Cor. 3. 4 : Gospel, Mark 7. 31.
Evening, 2 Kings 2. 1-16 or 4. 8-38 : Mark 5. 21 : Ps. 6-8.
8. 13th " " " Morning, 2 Kings 5 : 1 Cor. 16. : Ps. 38-40.
Epistle, Gal. 3. 16 : Gospel, Luke 10. 23.
Evening, 2 Kings 6. 1-24 or 7 : Mark 9. 2-39 : Ps. 41-43.
15. 14th " " " Morning, 2 Kings 9 : 2 Cor. 8. 2 : Ps. 75-77.
Epistle, Gal. 5. 16 : Gospel, Luke 17. 11.
Evening, 2 Kings 10. 1-32 or 13 : Mark 12. 35-13. 14 :
21. St. Matthew } Morning, 1 Kings 19. 15 : 2 Cor. 12. 14 & 13 : Ps. 105.
Apostle, Evangelist } Epistle, 2 Cor. 4. 1 : Gospel, Matthew 9. 9.
& Martyr. } Evening, 1 Chron. 29. 1-20 : Mark 15. 42 & 16 : Ps. 106.
22. 15th S. after Trinity. Morning, 2 Kings 18 : Galatians 1 : Ps. 107.
Epistle, Gal. 6. 11 : Gospel, Matthew 6. 24.
Evening, 2 Kings 19 or 23. 1-31 : Luke 1. 1-26 : Ps. 108-109.
29. 16th " " " } Morning, Genesis 32 : Acts 12. 5-18 : 2 Chron. 36 : Psalms 139-141.
St. Michael & All } Epistles, Ephesians 3. 13 : Revelations 12. 7 : Gospels, Luke 7. 11 : Matthew 18. 1.
Angels. } Evening, Daniel 10. 4 : Rev 14. 14 : Neh. 1 & 2. 1-9 or 8 : Psalm 142-143.

THE DAILY BIBLE READINGS FOR SEPTEMBER.

1 S 1 Cor. 11. 17	8 S 1 Cor. 16.	15 S 2 Cor. 7. 2	22 S Gal. 1.	29 S Acts 12. 5-18
2 M " 12. 1-28	9 M 2 " 1. 1-23	16 M " 8.	23 M " 2.	30 M Ephs. 1.
3 T " 12. 28 & 13	10 T " 1. 23-2. 14	17 T " 9.	24 T " 3.	
4 W " 14. 1-20	11 W " 2. 14 & 3	18 W " 10.	25 W " 4. 1-21	
5 T " 14. 20	12 T " 4.	19 T " 11. 1-30	26 T " 4. 21-5. 1	
6 F " 15. 1-35	13 F " 5.	20 F " 11. 30-12. 14	27 F " 5. 13	
7 S " 15. 35	14 S " 6. & 7. 1	21 S " 12. 14 & 13	28 S " 6.	

BIRTHS.

- CLIFTON.—On May 21, at East Bay, the wife of Harry Clifton, of a son.
- JAMIESON.—On June 23, at Bahamas, the wife of H. B. L. Jamieson, Esq. of a daughter.
- FELL.—On July 11, at Hawk Hill, the wife of James Fell, of a son.
- DIXON.—On July 12, at Port Howard, the wife of Charles Dixon, of a son—stillborn.
- FELTON.—On July 26, at Stanley, the wife of George Felton, Esq., of a son.
- BUCKLEY.—On July 7, at Stanly, the wife of Dennis Buckley, of a son.
- BIGGS.—On August 9, at Stanley, the wife of E. J. Biggs, of a son.
- SORNSSEN.—On August 17, at Stanley, the wife of E. Sornsen, of a daughter.
- PECK.—On August 18, at Stanley, the wife of J. Peck, of a son.
- ALLEN.—On August 19, at Stanley, the wife of R. Allen, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- DOHERR : COULSON.—On July 30, at Stanley, Max Doherr to Alice Coulson.
- PEARSON : HOSEA.—On June 24, at Stanley, A. W. Pearson to Lizzie Hosea.

DEATHS.

- ANDERSON.—On June 24th, at Port Edgar, Alfred Anderson, aged 10 years.
- DIXON.—On July 12, at Port Howard, the wife of Charles Dixon.

The following letter is published by the desire of the Right Reverend W. H. STIRLING, D. D., Bishop of the Falkland Islands :—

Stanley, August 7th, 1895.

MY DEAR CANON ASPINALL,

It has given me great pleasure to notice the steady interest which exists in Stanley with regard to all that affects our Church.

The surroundings have been improved since my former visit; within, the seating is now uniform and the average attendance at the services has increased. I am gratified, moreover, to find that the liberality of the community has not slackened and that a generous, successful effort has been made to reduce the debt which still exists.

Everywhere I find evidences of the good work which the Very Reverend, the Dean, has in the course of a long and useful ministry effected, and of the value of your personal services and Christian activity.

It will, therefore, surprise none, and will, I am sure, give great satisfaction to many, when I address you now as Canon of Christ Church. Your connexion with our antarctic Cathedral will, I trust, be long and honourable—be blessed of God and rejoiced over by the people. Believe me,

Yours in affectionate regard,

WAITE H. FALKLAND ISLANDS.

OFFERTORIES FOR JULY.

	£	s.	d.
July 7th, Morning	14	10	
Evening	17	1	
„ 14th, Morning	12	10	4
Evening	15	2	1
„ 21th, Morning	10	6	
Evening	14	11	
„ 28th, Morning	13	8	
Evening	1	1	0

BAPTISMS.

August 6th.—John Watts.

August 16.—Henry James Stanley Rummell.

CHRIST CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The half-yearly July Examination was held in the Vestry on the 17th, 18th, and 19th inst.

The different classes were examined as follows by the Rev. Canon Aspinall and Miss Bourne, the 1st and 2nd classes by written papers, the rest viva voce. This year much assistance was given by the attendance of the teachers, all but two being present.

Wednesday afternoon, 2 P.M. Class v. Div. 1, Miss Thompson; Div. 2, Miss Kiddle; Div. 3, Miss F. Kirwan; Div. 4, Mr. F. Mannan; Div. 5, Miss E. Carey.

Thursday morning, 10 A.M. Class iv. Div. 1, Mr. T. Binnie; Div. 2, Miss Kirwan; Div. 3, Miss M. Binnie.

Thursday afternoon. Class ii. Div. 1, Miss Elmer; Div. 2, Miss Lellman; Div. 3, Miss Browne.

Friday morning, 10 A.M. Class iii. Div. 1, Miss Binnie; Div. 2, Miss Cameron; Div. 3, Miss T. Carey; Div. 4, Miss E. Binnie.

Friday afternoon, 2 P.M. Class i. Div. 1 and 2, Mr. Durose; Div. 3, Mrs. Lewis.

We were much pleased by the evidence of steady

teaching and progress made as shown by the marks, although the 1st class in the 3rd division did not reach quite the standard of high excellence that they have shown in former years. 96 children were examined and 15 teachers were present.

The following are the papers set for the 1st and 2nd classes :—

CLASS I.

1.—Write down some of the things Jesus and his disciples did on the Sabbath day that offended the Pharisees and say why they were offended.

2.—What do you know about the healing of the Centurion's servant?

3.—What happened in the house of Simon the Pharisee?

4.—Write an account of the Parable of the Sower—explain it.

5.—Give the five lesser parables of the kingdom.

6.—Give an account of the casting out of the devils from the Gergesene.

7.—Write what you know about Easter Sunday.

8.—Describe the feeding of the five thousand and say what it teaches.

9.—What emblems are used in the Bible of the Holy Spirit?

10.—Describe the miracle of the walking on the water.

11.—What do you know about the Syro-Phœnician woman?

12.—Explain Christ's promise to Peter—"On this rock I will build my Church."

QUESTIONS ON THE PRAYER-BOOK.

1.—What is Common prayer?—can you remember any promise to those who join in it?

2.—What are sins of Omission and sins of Commission?

2.—Which are the versicles in the Prayer-book, and from what part of the Bible are they taken?

4.—What does the Te Deum say about Apostles, Prophets and Martyrs? Name some of each.

5.—Where is the Benedictus taken from and what do you know about it?

CLASS II.

1.—Write what you know about the birth of Jesus.

2.—What do you know about Herod?

3.—Describe the visit of Jesus to Jerusalem when 12 years old.

4.—Give an account of John the Baptist.

5.—Say what you can about the three temptations of Jesus.

6.—How did Jesus call his first disciples?

7.—Describe the miracle of turning water into wine.

8.—What did Jesus do when he came to the temple the second time?

9.—Tell about the nobleman's son at Capernaum.

10.—Describe how Jesus kept the Sabbath.

11.—What happened at Nain?

12.—What do you know about Publicans?—and what was the name of the one Jesus called?

This list shows the marks obtained. The highest marks obtainable are as follows:—Class 1, viva voce, 12; paper, 51. Class 2, viva voce, 10; paper, 36. Class 3, 18; Class 4, 17; Class 5, 17.

CLASS I.

Division 1.—A. Ogilvie, 2½ and 13, J. Grierson 4½ and 13, A. Lellman 9 and 38.

Division 2.—P. Burnell 7 and 31, W. Mannan, 7½ and 36, N. Binnie 6 and 9, J. Halliday 4½ and 10, F. Crook 6½ and 25.

Division 3.—L. Biggs 8 and 24, A. Burnell 6 and 10, A. Goss 2 and 16, M. Broome 3 and 9, E. Broome 2 and 4, M. Aldridge 7 and 29, M. Durose 4 and 15.

CLASS II.

Division 1.—J. Campbell 5 and 32, S. Davis 7 and 27, M. Pitaluga 6½ and 26, B. Kiddle 5½ and 15, M. Smith 5½ and 23, L. Cheek 5½ and 8.

Division 2.—A. Bernsten 4 and 21, E. Binnie 7 and 23, A. Pitaluga 4 and 18, V. Lellman 5½ and 25, J. Ryan 8 and 20, H. Ogilvie 3½ and 21, W. Brown 2 and 22, B. Aldridge 6 and 22.

Division 3.—E. Biggs 8½ and 19, A. Aldridge 9 and 24, I. Mannan 7½ and 21, A. Ryan 9½ and 17, M. Allen 8 one-half and 25, J. Clifton 8 and 10.

CLASS III.

Division 1.—W. Campbell 15, F. Bernsten 6 one-half, G. Burnell 16, H. Bailey 9 one-half.

Division 2.—A. Kirwan 10, B. Kelway 12, B. Bailey 12, I. Watson 17, E. Kiddle 14, M. Goss 14.

Division 3.—J. Biggs 13, B. Allen 14, H. Allen 11, J. Burnell 4, R. Hubbard 10, T. McLeod 2, P. Brown 6.

Division 4.—A. Davis 9, G. Kelway 11, F. Brown 14, F. King 13, B. Suariz 8.

CLASS IV.

Division 1.—M. Clifton 13, B. Kirwan 14 one-half, K. Bailey 12, W. Aldridge 12, V. Lellman 14.

Division 2.—H. Biggs 7, J. Petersen 6, W. Newing

13, C. Carey 13, P. Fagellie 11, A. Kelway 8, J. Aldridge 11.

Division 3.—L. Carey 14 one-half, M. Carey 15, S. Binnie 15, F. Allen 10, I. Mannan 13, L. Stewart 15.

CLASS V.

Division 1.—E. Fagellie 15, R. Hardy 15, N. Poppy 17, E. Carey 15, W. Durose 14, J. Fukes 8.

Division 2.—W. Davis 14, J. Davis 9, G. Ogilvie 15, S. Ogilvie 10.

Division 3.—M. Aldridge 14, V. Carey 16, E. Biggs 15 one-half, F. Hardy 14, A. Hardy 11.

Division 4.—O. Fagellie 15, A. Bender 16.

Division 5.—B. King 15 one-half, O. King 16, W. Darcy 14 one-half.

These marks will be added to those obtained next Christmas for the yearly prizes.

—O—

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

A MEETING of the Select Vestry was held on Thursday the 1st inst., for the purpose of officially welcoming His Lordship the Bishop once more among us. Mr. G. Turner, Mr. Harding, Mr. J. Aldridge and Mr. Poppy were present, the other two members being absent through sickness. The Rev. E. C. Aspinall took the chair at 8 o'clock and after prayer the minutes of the several Easter Vestries were read. The Chairman then expressed the welcome that the Vestry wished to give His Lordship who, in reply, expressed the great satisfaction that he felt in observing the progress made in Church matters every time he visited us, for which he thanked the Vestry. He expressed regret at the small attendance at the Easter Vestry and said that while he valued and acknowledged the collective generosity and devout spirit of the community, yet he would like to see more individual interest shown in administrative matters by the laity of the Church.

After a few remarks from some of the Vestry and transaction of business the Bishop pronounced the Benediction.

The following was communicated.—

IN accordance with a resolution passed by the Select Vestry at Easter the first quarterly meeting of the Registered Vestry was held on Tuesday the 6th in the old Service room. It was with the occasion of publicly welcoming our Bishop, the Rt. Rev. W. H. Stirling, D.D., once more among us. His Lordship was present and the chair was taken by the Rev. E. C. Aspinall at 8 p.m. The Select Vestry was well represented and the attendance was very fair considering the state of the weather and the prevailing epidemic of colds.

The meeting was opened with a hymn and prayer and after that the Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting.

The Chairman, in a few well chosen remarks, congratulated the meeting on the presence of the Bishop and, in the name of those present, welcomed him.

The Bishop next gave an address in which he acknowledged the kindness of Mr. Harding in offering the use of the room and congratulated the congregation upon the improved appearance of the Cathedral, both externally and internally. So well pleased was he that he felt inclined to invite some of his fellow-passengers to come on shore and visit it. He spoke of the forthcoming confirmation and pointed out the duty of those who had not been confirmed in early youth to comply with this ordinance of their Church and expressed the pleasure it would give him to confirm them.

The concluding & most interesting part of the Bishop's speech was the intimation that in future he desired the Rev. E. C. Aspinall to known as the Rev. Canon Aspinall, an intimation which was evidently a great surprise to that gentleman. Mr. Aspinall—or as we must now call him, Canon Aspinall—expressed himself as taken totally unawares by the Bishop's announcement and was evidently too much overcome to do more than briefly express his thanks.

Mr. Darose gave his ideas on practical religion the principle of which was the elimination of self for the benefit of others. He congratulated the new Canon on his preferment.

The Bishop then drew attention to the fact that there was a gentleman present—Captain Smith—who had extended him a kindness on the high seas thirty years ago and he had had no opportunity of thanking him until the present moment.

After this the Bishop suggested a cup of tea would perhaps thaw some of the silent ones. The catering was in charge of Mr. Summers, but I do not know whom we have to thank for providing it.

Mr. Kirwan expressed the profound satisfaction it gave him to welcome His Lordship again in their midst and regretted the charge of such a large and widespread diocese precluded the possibility of his being more often amongst us. Mr. Kirwan thought the Church was doing a large and useful work in these Islands as witnessed by the large attendance at Church. The Sunday School he likewise noticed as a wonderful power for good wherein our young people received the ground work of their Christian faith. He hoped the day was not far distant when the Cathedral would have a separate building for Sunday School and other purposes. He understood that the Dean who is now in England on leave of absence was working hard for us and though absent in body was present in spirit. He suggested a quarterly meeting of the registered meeting as a means of binding the people together and furthering Church work. Mr. Kirwan thought the Church Magazine a source of much good and useful information and its monthly appearance was looked forward to with much interest. He observed that at present the charge of the whole magazine rested upon Mr. Aspinall.

In conclusion he congratulated Mr. Aspinall upon the dignity conferred on him.

Mr. Poppy endorsed what Mr. Kirwan had said and thought the idea of a quarterly meeting a very good one.

The Bishop having replied to the various remarks made, a very happy meeting was brought to a con-

clusion with a benediction from His Lordship.

P. S. His Lordship kindly provided the tea. EDITOR.

Any adult desirous of becoming a member of the Registered Vestry can sign the constitution in the Vestry after all services.

—O—

SUNDAY LABOUR IN THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

The fourth commandment says, "Remember thy Sabbath day to keep it holy, six days shalt thou labour and do all that thou hast to do, but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God, in it thou shalt do no manner of work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy manservant, nor thy maidservant, nor thy cattle, nor the stranger that is within thy gates." Now a great many people in these Islands in their race after wealth take no heed of the Lord's Day. In fact most of the masters in these Islands seem to take a pleasure in working their men on the Sabbath day. They know very well that they have got the men under their thumbs, the married men at least. It is a man dare to refuse it is instant dismissal. They forget that a day of reckoning will come, when they will have to give an account of their stewardship. I am not an ultra-religious man, but I am dead against Sunday labour, unless, it is a case of necessity and then I would be the first to start work. But can anyone tell me where the necessity comes in, to gather sheep on Sunday for clipping or dipping. No the masters have not the cheek to ask their men to clip or dip sheep on a Sunday, but they make their men gather on a Sunday, a distinction without a difference. I consider that if a man works six days out of seven, he does enough for his wages and moreover he requires the Lord's day to recuperate his exhausted energies to start a new week's work, as machinery requires oil to keep it working, so likewise does a man require rest to keep him working. It seems to me that Sunday is abolished in the Falklands (as far as the camp is concerned) at least six months out of twelve. I think if the farmers were to consider the feelings of their servants more it would be greatly to their advantage. If a servant is looked upon as if he were of an inferior race and driven to his work like one of the brute creation he will only be an eye-servant. When a master speaks civilly and kindly to his servants and shows that he appreciates their services he will be well and lovingly served whether his eye is on them or not, for a kind word will go farther than money any day. Another thing what is the good of our ministers going round the camps preaching to us (say on a Sunday evening) about our sins and telling us to remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy, when they know very well that we have been out gathering sheep all day. They know that to gather sheep on a Sunday is a sin and that we must do it or lose our situations, why don't they preach to the master to abolish Sunday labour and then we would be more likely to appreciate their ministrations. Of course there are some people who would not honour the Sabbath day even though there were no Sunday labour, but then there are others who would appreciate

a day of rest and devote it to a good purpose. Though we are living in an out-of-the-way part of the world still we are as much under the eye of God as if we were still in the old country. Therefore I trust the masters will awake to a sense of their duty towards God and man and abolish Sunday labour.

BOX ACCORD.

N. B.—The writer seems to have confused the Jewish Sabbath and the Lord's day in the above.—
EDITOR.

—O—

THE GOOD OLD TIMES IN THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

AN old retired master-mariner sent word that he had been wrecked on the Falkland Islands years ago and would like to see one who had come lately from the Islands. On Sunday afternoon, June 9, he described his adventures thus:—

About 40 years ago he was serving before the mast as quite a young man, homeward bound from New Zealand, round the Horn. The Captain, a salt of the old style, did most of his navigation by dead reckoning. One night when they were supposed to be 100 or 150 miles to the north of the Falklands, the ship suddenly bumped over a reef; immediately afterwards breakers ahead were noticed; the ship was buckled and somehow lost her way, so that the helm could not command her; again breakers ahead was the cry, so the Captain ran her ashore stem on. After striking she broached to and fell outwards towards the ocean. With much difficulty a boat was launched and all got safely into her, with a little water and provision. On approaching land, in the darkness, it seemed covered with wild beasts roaring and moving about. A passenger cried out that they had escaped the waves to be devoured by wild animals. However, on landing they found that they were seals, sea-lions and sea-elephants. The wrecked men lived there for eight weeks. They got provisions from the wreck, which did not break up for some time, killed and eat seals, used much wild celery and scurvy grass, and found fresh water; but notwithstanding the green food the skins of the whole party peeled off several times while they were there. The Captain in shooting a seal shot the man, who now alone survives, in the leg, near his knee, the bullet travelled through the thigh and came out without breaking the bone.

Supposing that they were wrecked on Porpoise Island—wherever that is—they decked their boat at the end of eight weeks and put to sea on a beautiful fine sunny day to make for the Falklands or the River Plate, whichever came in their way first. Three men were left behind as the boat could not hold all. That afternoon a gale came on and for two nights and one day they were in momentary peril of being swamped; the boat sprang a leak, they had to put her on the other tack and run before the wind. As soon as they sighted land they made for it, determining never to leave it again. While getting in to land they saw gauchos killing cattle. Shortly after the boat was ashore, the Governor, who was the Captain of a sloop

in H. M. Service, rode down to them, the gauchos having reported their arrival. He promised to send the sloop for them, but she was blown out to sea in a gale and the shipwrecked crew were conveyed over land to the Settlement. A whale boat, manned by a boat's crew from the sloop, was sent for the three men who had been left behind, for it happened after all that they were wrecked on the north-west side of the Falklands. The officer hunted a day or two after they sailed to climb a hill and, if possible, make out the wreck; the boat was badly secured and a gust of wind carried it out to sea. The boat-keeper tried to sail her in under a lug sail against a head wind, but she capsized; he was seen clinging to the bottom of the boat for a time as she drifted out to sea and then slipped off and was drowned. One man reached the Settlement in a very exhausted state—a mulatto woman went out on horseback and brought in another who had dropped, completely done up, about ten miles from the Settlement. Three times boats were sent out to look for the others, who were eventually found.

Shortly after the first boat had sailed from the Settlement to bring in the three men an American sloop came in with them. She had anchored near the wreck, seeing a signal ashore, two days after the others had left—had told the three men that no boat could have lived out a gale such as their comrades were caught in; that it was as much as they could do to weather it themselves in a well-appointed sailing schooner; but when they reached the Settlement they found them all safe. One of the sloop's boats was capsized between the sloop and the beach when sailing ashore—"these naval officers know nothing about sailing small boats." All were saved, but a midshipman had to be invalided home; he was last heard of at Rio, where he was still very ill.

A fortnight after their arrival the time came for the vessel which communicated with the outside world to sail for Rio. The doctor said that if he—the old captain—left with his leg as it was, mortification would set in as soon as the tropics were reached, but instead of that he was able to ship a fortnight after arriving at Rio. He afterwards qualified, passed the necessary examinations and commanded a vessel, made enough to buy a Government annuity for himself and his wife and to be comfortable for the rest of their days.

He forgets the name of the ship he was wrecked in, the name of the sloop of war and the harbour in which the Settlement was. But "it was a fine port, able to contain all the navies of the world, land-locked, with good holding ground." It must have been Port Stanley. Suffering from the wound in his thigh, he spent all the time they were in Port on board the sloop and does not remember the names of any of the shore people.

L. E. B.

—O—

THE SKILLED ARTISANS OF OLD ENGLAND.

IN Derby the Midland Railway has large workshops for railway carriage, &c., building. There are four large mess-rooms, each holding about 400 men. The men either bring their own provisions or buy them;

hot water is supplied gratis, there being two large cooking ranges—one at either end—in the rooms. In one of these rooms, where many of the artificers are church workers, class leaders, deacons, &c., in their respective Churches, a small platform has been erected, with a desk and a harmonium. A committee of the men arrange with the clergy of different denominations that at breakfast every day they may have an address delivered. Breakfast is from eight to nine. At 8.15 a grace is sung, almost all joining in it; a twenty minutes address is then delivered, followed by a short prayer and a hymn; all concludes at 8.50, to give them time to get back to their workshops. The men are busy at their breakfast during the address, hardly a sound is heard, except the speaker's voice. Many of the men had firm, intelligent thoughtful faces, others were of a rather low type. There are always many more applications for a seat in this room than there are vacancies to fill up, showing how much the addresses are appreciated. So long as England's artisans thus cater for their spiritual wants whilst caring for the outer man, there is not much fear of national decay. But those in power must look to their morals and the faithful discharge of duty, or the cry will be, "To your tents, O Israel."

THE COMMERCIAL VALUE OF PEAT.

AN industry that is likely to prove the means of greatly enriching that poverty-stricken country is about to be introduced into Ireland shortly by a body of financiers. After many years of experiments conducted, for the most part in Holland, where an experimental factory has been in operation with marked success, a process of utilizing peat and making it valuable for various commercial purposes has been discovered. In the past, peat has been used merely as fuel, in which form its commercial value has been at the very most only a few shillings a ton; and as moss litter, in which form it has earned large dividends for the shareholders. By the present process, however, it assumes great importance, and cannot fail to effect a revolution in more than one branch of trade. Peat, as is well known, consists of two varieties—red peat, which is that which lies uppermost; and black peat, that is found immediately underneath the red. The red is fibrous in nature, and by the process to which we refer that fibre is combed out until it resembles wool, and then woven into either cloth—which is half the cost of and far more durable than shoddy—or matting and rugs, it being possible to sell the latter at a good profit from a shilling retail. The remarkably good face the cloth possesses is shown by the fact that, at the Irish Industries Exhibition, held at the residence of Earl Fitzwilliam, 4 Grosvenor Square, the Duchess of York was so pleased with it that she bought sufficient for a dress, while the Duke ordered a shooting suit of it to be made for him. Not only is the fibre of commercial value when refined by combing, but the waste product, bleached by the patent process, is utilized as peat pulp, and possesses all the properties of wood pulp at the same time being very much cheaper. Lastly the

dust produced in the course of the refining is possessed of valuable disinfecting qualities, and can be sold to advantage. The black peat, like the red, can also by the process be rendered a source of large revenue. It is reduced to a powder, and then by compression formed into solid blocks that are a perfect counterfeit of ebony, and can be used for all the purposes for which that wood is available. Further, unlike ebony, it is very hard and not brittle, and thus can be worked up in the form of pistol handles, panels, pulleys, &c., and, as it is a non-conductor, electric appliances. Up to the present the patents have been worked only experimentally at the factory in Holland, whither the peat has been exported; but now that perfection has been arrived at, and a financial success ensured, the patentees intend erecting a factory in Ireland and commencing the manufacture of the products on a commercial basis. A company, we hear, is now being formed for the purpose of introducing the system to the English public.

—O—
To the Editor of the F. I. Magazine.

DEAR SIR,

I have read in the April number of your Magazine a letter from "Puellarum Defensor" referring to an article of yours which appeared in the February number. He says there are two sides to every question—I think very often there are several and I would like, with your permission, to draw your attention to one or two points he has overlooked.

"Puellarum Defensor" speaks of the remuneration of a girl's services at 30/- and £2 a month as a miserable pittance. I quite agree with him if her services are accepted with no other idea than that she shall be a household drudge and get through her work as best she can, without any instruction on the part of the mistress; but this, I venture to believe, is seldom the case. Domestic service may very well rank among the many honourable callings in life that exist for both men and women, one or two of which I shall name by way of comparison. Take the trade of a carpenter. Everybody in the Falkland Islands knows that if a parent wants his son to be a carpenter he apprentices him for so many years to learn the business, and by and by, according to the value of the work done so is the remuneration the lad receives. In England, in most trades, the instruction given is paid for in the form of an apprentice fee. Again, take the calling of a nurse as it is pursued in all the hospitals, large and small, and in the many agencies which exist for supplying the demand for nurses to families in cases of illness.

The girl who wishes to be a nurse enters the hospital as a "probationer," and in a ward, under the authority of a "Sister," she for three years willingly submits to a severe course of training in the duties of her profession, rendering services according to her ability and knowledge and receiving instruction in the right method of so doing. For these years of training she often pays an apprentice fee of from £30 to £50. If she is entirely without means she is paid a small salary commencing at £10 per annum.

A good deal of the dissatisfaction on the part of both parents and mistresses as regards domestic service arises from the fact that neither party regards the matter from a sufficiently business-like point of view. A period of apprenticeship—a relationship of teacher and pupil—is absolutely necessary in this as in the other walks of life if you desire satisfactory results. Given a girl of from thirteen to fifteen years of age, of ordinary intelligence and willing to be taught, three to four years training is necessary for her to learn to do her work in a methodical, trustworthy manner and to acquire some practical knowledge of cooking—in other words to learn how to manage her work so as by regularity and method to accomplish a great deal in a thorough manner and yet have plenty of leisure for amusement and other interests.

It is in learning to manage, under any circumstance, that lies the secret of success in any girl's training and in the gradual acceptance of responsibility, the power to form a correct judgment, to arrange and plan in the mind beforehand, to adapt herself to her surroundings, to make the best of the materials at her disposal. These are some of the qualities a girl acquires more or less according to her character in an orderly household, which are invaluable to her in after life. The exercise of her faculties excites interest and deprives work of its mere drudgery.

It may be said a girl can acquire these qualities in her home, I don't think so, it is well known that boys and girls, as a rule, learn best from strangers; moreover, entirely different surroundings and ways of living and managing, provided they are good, quicken the faculties more than any amount of direct teaching. What is indispensable in the home teaching is the inculcation from childhood of habits of obedience, truthfulness, cleanliness and industry, be the work ever so little. In England, among the middle classes, it is the general custom, even when girls have been educated at home, to send them to school at the ages of fourteen or fifteen for two or three years for the simple reason that life amongst strangers and learning under new circumstances have a beneficial effect on character, intellect and manners. But in this life, no method and no relationship of life are perfect. As a conscientious mistress must expect to find her task of teaching a not altogether easy one and also one calling for patience and forbearance, so must the girl under her care and her parents not expect the task of learning to be without trouble and possibly misunderstandings. No mistress has a right to take the services of any young girl unless she is determined to teach her all she ought to know relative to the right discharge of her duties with a view to the benefit this teaching may do to her in the future; but she is severely handicapped if the parents fail to trust her and are ready, as they too often are, to take the girl's part against the mistress before hearing both sides in any difference that may occur. A loyal understanding between parents and mistress would go a long way towards making the relationship between mistress and maid a mutually happy and profitable one.

"Puellarum Defensor" also asks the question why

a parent should not keep his daughters at home in idleness if he chooses. I reply, he certainly has no right to do so. Every parent is bound by every right feeling within him to prepare his children for the battle of life—to give them a good chance. He cannot do this if he keeps them at home in idleness.

I remain, Sir,

Faithfully yours,
"A FRIEND OF THE GIRLS."

—O—

To the EDITOR of the F. I. Magazine.

Sir,

I cheerfully accept Mr. Poppy's correction. I should have written that—"Mr. Smith did not call on those who opposed the resolution to signify their dissent in the same public way, but accepting a suggestion from Messrs. Lellman and Poppy, by balloting." I regret the inaccuracy, which was inadvertent. It does not appear to me to have been an important one.

Your obedient servant,
R. E. N.

Darwin, August 5th, 1895.

—O—

STANLEY LENDING LIBRARY.

SUBSCRIBERS in the Camp are requested when returning any books, to enclose the catalogue and to state on the outside label of the parcel from where and whom the books are sent, as often a great deal of unnecessary trouble arises from not knowing what subscriber is returning his books. Parcels of books when returned should be addressed to "The Librarian, Lending Library, Stanley." It would be a great assistance in choosing books for subscribers if the catalogue were always returned with the books wanted marked, and especially those not wanted crossed out. Unless this is attended to subscribers must sometimes get the same books twice over.

Subscriptions to the library are as follows:—Stanley, one book per week 5/- per annum; two books per week 8/-. Camp, parcels of 12 books sent out as opportunity arises 10/- per annum. Double parcels £1. The library is open at the Social Club Room on Fridays from 3.30 to 4.30. The following periodicals can be obtained at the same time for a subscription of 1/- per quarter or 4/- per annum. *Atlanta*, *Boys Own*, *Cassell's Magazine*, *Chambers*, *Girl's Own*, *Good Words*, *Family Herald*, *Little Folks*, *Chatterbox*, *Leisure Hour*, *Quiver*, *St. Nicholas*, *Sunday at Home* and *Strand Magazine* and *Woman*.

—O—

OWING to the mails being altered to tri-weekly arrivals the Magazine will until further notice be published as nearly as possible on the 15th of each month.

All contributions must be accompanied by the name of the contributor and in the Editor's hands by the 6th of each month.

SHIPPING NEWS.

THE MAIL S. S. "PENTACR" arrived from the West Coast on July 25th. Passengers:—The Right Rev. Bishop Stirling, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas and family, H. Waldron, Esq., Mrs. J. von Harten, Miss A. Wood; Messrs. F. Lewis, J. Rudd, S. Wilson, W. Pope, — Frazer, W. Hardy and Captain Willis.

The "PENTACR" left for Europe on July 28th. Passengers:—Captain and Mrs. Nugeant and two children, A. Reeve, Captain Severtsen, W. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, Miss Wood and R. Goss. Cargo for Europe, 1200 bales of wool and sheep skins and 73 barrels of tallow.

The Mail is due in Stanley on the following dates:—July 26th, August 16th, September 6th, September 27th, October 18th, November 8th, November 29th,

RATES OF FARES.

To and from PORT STANLEY, FALKLAND ISLANDS.

SINGLE FARES.

From the English Port to Port Stanley or vice versa, 1st class, £32 10s.; 2nd, £22 10s.; 3rd, £12 10s.

From Monte Video to Port Stanley or vice versa—1st class, £10; 2nd, £7; 3rd, £4 10s.

From Punta Arenas to Port Stanley or vice versa—1st class, £5; 2nd, £3 10s.; 3rd, £2 10s.

RETURN FARES.

From the English Port to Port Stanley and back, and vice versa—1st class, £50; 2nd, £35; 3rd, £20.

From Monte Video to Port Stanley and back, and vice versa—1st class, £16; 2nd, £11; 3rd, £8.

From Punta Arenas to Port Stanley and back, and vice versa—1st class, £8; 2nd, £5 10s.; 3rd, £4.

For Distressed British Subjects and Shipwrecked Seamen.

From Port Stanley to Punta Arenas—Captains and officers, £2 10s.; other personal, £1.

From Port Stanley to Monte Video—Captains and officers, £5; other personal, £2 10s.

Homeward bound vessels have the option of landing Passengers at any Port in the English Channel.

The Norwegian barque "Ambassador" sailed from Jacksonville (Florida) at the beginning of April, with a cargo of phosphate, bound for Honolulu. Soon after their departure they experienced stormy weather, which increased to a violent hurricane with a very high sea running, which caused the ship to heel over on her beam's end, the hatches were half under water, every movable article on deck got adrift, the galley and fore-castle were almost completely washed out, spars, harness casks and many other articles were lost; but the deck commenced to leak badly in many places, they succeeded finally, when the weather moderated, to get the ship in proper trim again. Every thing went well until they reached the Southern latitudes near Cape Horn, where they had again to struggle against very severe weather and a violent sea running, which smashed one morning the starboard bulwark, mainmast and stanchions. Through this accident the deck started leaking, they were obliged to jettison some of

the cargo; but as the weather did not moderate, the deck increasing to leak to such an extent that it endangered the vessel, and several of the sailors being laid up, partly from exposure and partly injured from the sea. The crew thought it impossible, without losing the ship and their lives to continue the voyage, and therefore urged the Captain to put back to the Auckland Islands. They decided to do so and arrived safely at Port Stanley the 30th of June, 1895.

The "G. W. Wolff" arrived July 4th, for sails and anchor. Bound from Barry to Iquique with coal. Captain Butler.

The "Prior Hill" arrived on July . Cargo heated and stress of weather. Bound from Curdia to Curaryze with coal. Captain Porter.

The German ship "Katherine," Captain Spille, 1604 tons, bound from Newcastle to Calela Buena with coal, put in August 8th, with bulwarks smashed.

The "Allen Gardiner" arrived on July 22nd. Passenger:—Rev. J. Williams.

The "Fair Rosamond" arrived on July 14th. Passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. A. Felton and two children.

The "Hornet" arrived on July 14th. Passengers:—Mrs. Greenshields, Miss Martin, Mr. A. Greenshields, Mrs. Pergotis and child.

The "Fortuna" arrived on July 26th. Passengers:—Vere Pucke, Esq., Miss W. Felton, Miss N. Felton, Master Felton, Miss S. Lellman, Mr. and Mrs. H. Rutter and family, Miss M. Betts and — Petersen.

The "Hadassah" arrived on July 24th. Passengers:—Captain Kelly, Mrs. Millet and R. Betts.

The "Result" arrived on July 27th. Passengers:—Mrs. J. Pinluga, Miss Newman, Miss Hubbard, B. Hubbard and G. Halliday.

The "Chance" arrived on July 24th.

The "Result" sailed for the West on August 2nd. Passengers:—E. J. Smith and A. N. Ober.

The "Hadassah" sailed on August 2nd. Passengers:—H. Waldron, Esq., Percy and Alice Burnell.

The "Fair Rosamond" sailed on August 10th.

The "Hornet" sailed for North Arm on August 14th.

The "Allen Gardiner" arrived on August 14th. Passengers:—Crew of the "Richard Williams."

The "Result" arrived on August 20th.

O

We are requested to publish the following.

Resolved.—That the Council desire to express their high sense of the value of the services rendered to the Colony by His Honour George Melville, Esq., C. M. G., Administrator of the Government, and of the zeal and earnestness with which he has addressed himself to the discharge of the important and responsible duties which have devolved upon him and also to record the pains-taking effort, which, in conjunction with the Council he has made in a time of grave judicial complications, to secure the adoption of such measures as had for their object the relief of the Colony from its

temporary embarrassment. The Council feel further called upon to express their gratification at the harmony which has existed between His Honour and themselves in the many and varied subjects which have been from time to time discussed at the Council board and when any differences have arisen, at the uniformly pleasant manner in which they have been adjusted. The Council in parting from His Honour, desire both individually and collectively to utter the wish that he may have a long, useful and prosperous career and that the future may be stored with all that is good and best for him.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.
Nassau, Bahamas.

May 31st, 1895.

—O—
"CUM GRANO SALIS."

THE most curious specimens of vegetable or plant life in existence are the so-called "living stones" of the Falkland Islands. These islands are among the most cheerless spots in the world, being constantly subjected to a strong Polar wind. In such a climate it is impossible for trees to grow erect, as they do in other countries, but nature has made amends by furnishing a supply of wood in the most curious way imaginable. The visitor to the Falklands sees, scattered here and there, singularly-shaped blocks of what appear to be weather-beaten and moss-covered boulders in various sizes. Attempt to turn one of these "boulders" over and you will meet with a surprise, because the stone is actually anchored by roots of great strength; in fact you will find that you are fooling with one of the native trees. No other country in the world has such a peculiar "forest" growth, and it is said to be next to impossible to work the odd-shaped block into fuel, because it is perfectly devoid of grain and appears to be nothing but a twisted mass of wood fibres.

—O—
SELF-DENIAL is a stern-faced angel, if we only hold him fast and wrestle with him long enough, he will speak us soft words of happy sound, just as, if we wait long enough in the darkness of the night, stars will come to share our loneliness.

"Jess" R. H.

—O—
To sympathise with what is imperfect, to catch the idea which struggles through broken expression whether of word or deed, to estimate at its true value the nature which has deeper than speech, and, instead of repressing, to find for it, or help it to find for itself, some outlet for free development, this seems one of the noblest parts of woman's ministry.

"Thoughts on the Christian Life"

HENRY BOWMAN.

OBSERVE!!

ENGLISH RETAIL PRICES and NO COMMISSION.

MR. J. T. PORTER offers for sale all kinds of Gold and Silver Jewellery.

Gold wedding rings, 22 carat, from 15/- to 22/-, half the price usually asked in Stanley. All kinds of Gent's and Ladies' fancy gold rings from 9 to 18 carat. All kinds of gold, silver and cheap watches—Metal, 12/6 to 20/-; Gents' Silver, 25/-; Ladies Silver, 20/- to 30/-. English levers from £3 15s. to £4 5s. Ladies 18 carat gold watches from £5 10s. to £6 10s.

He also has a fine lot of Ladies gold and silver watch chains at cost price—very cheap.

All classes of repairs are done at cost price. English levers cleaned and jewelled 4/6; Geneva watches, 3/9, delivered to owner or bearer in Stanley at cost price. All other kinds of work charged according to the price of agent at home. Large alarm clocks, warranted in good working order, 4/6.

All kinds of table-knives, forks, &c., and tea and coffee services and other fancy goods will be kept on and after the arrival of the August mail. Orders will be received for any amount up to £500 and no commission charged. A good stock will be kept after the August mail, fresh goods arriving by every outward bound steamer, and will be sold at English prices.

J. T. P. will be responsible for any goods given into his charge until they are delivered to the owners in Stanley.

Watches and other valuable goods may be ordered through him from any well-known jeweller or watchmaker in England.

J. T. PORTER, STANLEY.

CHURCH SERVICES.

On Sunday at 11. A.M. and 7. P.M. On Wednesday 7. P.M.

Morning Prayer on every week day at 8.45. A.M.

The Holy Communion on the first Sunday of the month at 12 noon and on the third Sunday at 8. A.M.

The Sacrament of Baptism, and Churching on any Sunday or week-day.

CHOIR PRACTICES.

On Sunday and Wednesday after Evening Service at 8. P.M.

For the children specially on Sunday after Sunday School at 3.30 P.M. and in the Vestry on Saturday from 2.30. P.M. to 3.30. P.M.

SUNDAY SCHOOL

In Christ Church at 10.30. A.M. and 2.30. P.M.

PRAYER MEETING.

In the Vestry on Monday from 7. to 8. P.M.

THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARY.

In the Vestry, on Sunday, at 4. P.M.

PENNY SAVINGS BANK.

On Monday in the Senior Government School at 9.30. A.M. and in the Infant School at 10.30. A.M.

WORKING PARTY, at Mrs. Dean's, on Thursdays, August 22nd, September 5th.

NOTICE—The EDITOR is not responsible for the opinions held by his correspondents.

John Kirwan,

GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, STANLEY.

GENERAL GOODS STORE

WISHES to inform his friends and the public that by the incoming steamer he expects a selection of choice and useful articles, which includes the following:—

Ladies' dress shoes, kid gloves, flannel and flannelette, sheets and sheeting, Damask table-cloths, new selection of ribbons, laces, flowers and tips, woollen blouses, Ladies' and children's boots and shoes, Men's strong boots. Cambric and Holland pinafores, Infants' wool gaiters, Cloaks and shoes, &c. Gentlemen's half-hose, collars, towels, fronts, caps, &c. Boys sailor serge suits, collars, caps and ribbed hose.

In fancy goods: mouth-organs, whistles, tobacco pouches, meerschaum pipes and cigarette holders, masks, mugs, table and desert knives, ladies' finger rings and broaches, birthday text-books, inkstands, plush needle-cases, purses and other fancy articles.

Cakes and biscuits, and a good supply of groceries.

From Monte Video: Potatoes, oranges, bananas, sweet potatoes and Yerba.

Beautify your houses with Glacier Window Decoration.

Accounts kept and carefully audited.

MR. and MRS. ROYALL MINNS seek a re-engagement in the Falklands as cook and housekeeper or he as cookhouse cook. Will enter into an agreement for five years in England. Apply to the EDITOR.

SEÑOR PEDRO SEMINO, of Santa Cruz, wishes to know if there is any person in the Falklands who thoroughly understands sheep working that will buy half of his property and be partner with him. The stock at present is 4000 sheep, 150 mares and colts, 50 tame cattle, 30 tame horses, 2 leagues of freehold land, 8 leagues of rented land and every convenience for working sheep.

It will be for sale from January 1st, 1896 until May 31st, 1896. Price, 10,000 dollars (gold).

For further particulars write to W. H. BETTS, Santa Cruz, Patagonia.

FOR SALE, Five Shares in the Assembly Room. Apply to the EDITOR.

For Sale,

WHALE BOAT, with Mast and Sails, Oars and Rowlocks, all complete. In good condition.

Apply to GEORGE CHAPLAIN.

Mrs. Ann Conacker,

Certificated Midwife from the Melbourne University, with 35 years practical experience, is prepared to attend patients at their homes.

MRS. ANN CONACKER, c/o Mr. C. Lloyd, Police Cottages, Stanley.

Highland Sheep Dips,

IMPROVED PASTE DIP; WATERPROOFER.
FLUID DIP,

Soluble in Cold Water—Identical with the Paste in composition.

NON-POISONOUS FLUID DIP,

Soluble in cold water; guaranteed to contain 33 per cent Tar Acid. In 10 gallon drums, 3/- per gallon; in 40 gallon casks, 2/- per gallon.

Cheap quotations furnished for all kinds of Drugs, Chemicals and Drysaltery goods.

ALEX. ROBERTSON, A. PH. S., CHEMIST, ARGYLE CHEMICAL WORKS, OBAN, N. B.

Messrs. Ness & Co.

Received from the Judges at the Chicago Exhibition the Medal and Diploma (the highest award obtainable) for their Sheep Dip. It is Cheap, it is Safe, it is easy to use and, above all, it is Reliable.

NESS & Co., DARLINGTON, ENGLAND.

No. 77. VOL. VII.

SEPTEMBER, 1895.

PRICE THREE PENCE.

The Falkland Islands Magazine.



CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

CLERGY.—Rev. Lowther E. Brandon M. A. Dean and Colonial Chaplain.
Rev. E. C. Aspinall, Canon of Christ Church Cathedral.

SELECT VESTRY.—Mr. F. Durose, Minister's Church-warden.
Mr. Joseph Aldridge, People's Church-warden.
Mr. George Turner, Honorary Secretary.
Mr. W. A. Harding, Hon. Treas.; Messrs. J. G. Poppy and F. J. Hardy.

THE LESSONS, &c., FOR EVERY SUNDAY AND HOLYDAY IN OCTOBER.

6. 17th S. aft. Trinity. Morning, Jer. 5 : Ephes. 6. 10 : Psalms 30, 31.
Epistle, Ephes. 4. 1 : Gospel, Luke 14. 1.
Evening, Jeremiah 22 or 35 : Luke 7. 24 : Psalms 32-34.
13. 18th „ „ „ Morning, Jeremiah 36 : Collossians 2. 8 : Psalm 68.
Epistle, 1 Cor. 1. 4 : Gospel, Matthew 22. 38.
Evening, Ezekiel 2 or 13. 1-17 : Luke 11. 1-29 : Ps. 69, 70.
18. St. Luke, Evangelist. Morning, Isaiah 55 : Collossians 3 : Psalms 90-92.
Epistle, 2 Timothy 4. 5 : Gospel, Luke 16. 1.
Evening, Ecclus. 38. 1-15 : Luke 13. 18 : Psalms 93, 94.
20. 19th S. aft. Trinity. Morning, Ezekiel 14 : 1 Thess. 5 : Psalms 102, 103.
Epistle, Ephes. 4. 17 : Gospel, Matthew 9. 1.
Evening, Ezek. 18 or 24. 15 : Luke 14. 25-15. 11 : Ps. 104.
27. 29th „ „ „ Morning, Ezek. 34 : 1 Timothy 4 : Psalms 120-125.
Epistle, Ephes. 5. 15 : Gospel, Matthew 22. 1.
Evening, Ezek. 37 or Dan. 1 : Luke 19. 11-21 : Psalms 126-131.
28. St. Simon and St. Jude, Apostles & Martyrs. } Morning, Isaiah 28. 9-17 : 1 Tim. 5 : Psalms 132-135.
Epistle, Jude 1 : Gospel, John 15. 17.
Evening, Jeremiah 3. 12-19 : Luke 19. 25 : Ps. 136-138.

THE DAILY BIBLE READINGS FOR OCTOBER.

	6 S Eph. 6. 10.	13 S Col. 2. 8	20 S 1 Thess. 5.	27 S 1 Tim. 4.
	7 M Phil. 1.	14 M „ 3. 1-18	21 M 2 „ 1.	28 M „ 5.
1 T Eph. 2.	8 T „ 2.	15 T „ 3. 13 & 4.	22 T „ 2.	29 T „ 6.
2 W „ 3.	9 W „ 3.	16 W 1 Thess. 1.	23 W „ 3.	30 W 2 „ 1.
3 T „ 4 1-25	10 T „ 4.	17 T „ 2.	24 T 1 Tim. 1. 1-18.	31 T „ 2.
4 F „ 4. 25-5. 22	11 F Col. 1. 1-21.	18 F „ 3.	25 F „ 1. 18 & 2	
5 S „ 5. 22-6. 10	12 S „ 1. 21-2. 1	19 S „ 4.	26 S „ 3.	

BIRTHS.

- MAY.—On April 8, at Chartres, the wife of Frederick May, of a son.
- McASKILL.—On July 30, at Roy Cove, the wife of Donald McAskill, of a son.
- SMITH.—On August 15, at Port Howard, the wife of John C. Smith, of a son.
- SKILLING.—On August 26, at Port Howard, the wife of J. Skilling, of a daughter.
- ALDRIDGE.—On August 28, at Stanley, the wife of Joseph Aldridge, of a son.
- ASLACKSEN.—On September 8, at Stanley, the wife of Olaf Aslacksen, of a daughter.

DEATH.

- SUNDVALL.—On August 31, at Stanley, Martha Sundvall, aged 22 years.

OFFERTORIES FOR AUGUST.

		£	s.	d.
Aug. 4th, Morning ... ..	...	1	10	10
Evening ... ..	...		10	7
" 11th, Morning ... ..	...		16	10
Evening ... ..	...	1	12	8
" 18th, Morning ... ..	...	2	15	0
Evening ... ..	...	1	1	2½
" 25th, Morning ... ..	...		18	0
Evening ... ..	...		17	4

BAPTISMS.

August 22nd.—Dorothy Ruth Harding.
September 11th.—Dorothy Taylor Humble.

THE SHADOW AND THE SUBSTANCE OF THE SABBATH.

"Let no man, therefore, judge you in meat, or in drink, or in respect of an holyday, or of the new moon, or of the sabbath days: which are a shadow of things to come: but the body is of Christ." COL. II. 16, 17.

No sophistry of criticism can explain away the obvious meaning of these words. The apostle speaks of certain institutions as Jewish: shadowy: typical: and among these we are surprised to find the Sabbath days. It has been contended that there is here no allusion to the seventh day of rest, but only to certain Jewish holydays, not of Divine institution. But, in the first place, the "holydays" have been already named in the same verse; in the next we are convinced that no plain man, reading this verse for the first time, without a doctrine to support, would have put such an interpretation upon the word; and we may be sure that St. Paul would never have risked so certain a misconstruction of his words by the use of an ambiguous phrase. This, then, is the first thing we lay down—a very simple postulate, one would think—when the apostle says the sabbath-days, he means the sabbath-days.

Peculiar difficulties attend the discussion of the subject of the sabbath. If we take the strict and ultra ground of sabbath observance, basing it on the rigorous requirements of the fourth commandment, we take ground which is not true; and all untruth, whether it be an over-statement or a half-truth, recoils upon itself. If we impose on men a burden which cannot be borne, and demand a strictness which, possible in theory, is impossible in practice, men recoil; we have asked too much, and they give us nothing—the result is an open, wanton, and sarcastic desecration of the Day of Rest.

If, on the other hand, we state the truth, that the sabbath is obsolete—a shadow which has passed—without modification or explanations, evidently there is a danger no less perilous. It is true to spiritual, false to unspiritual men; and a wide door is opened for abuse. And to recklessly loosen the hold of a nation on the sanctity of the Lord's day would be most mischievous

—to do so wilfully would be an act almost diabolical. For if we must choose between Puritan over-precision on the one hand, and on the other that laxity which, in many parts of the Continent, has marked the day from other days only by more riotous worldliness, and a more entire abandonment of the whole community to amusement, no Christian would hesitate: no English Christian at least; to whom that day is hallowed by all that is endearing in early associations, and who feels how much it is the very bulwark of his country's moral purity.

Here, however, as in other cases, it is the half-truth which is dangerous—the other half is the corrective; the whole truth alone is safe. If we say the sabbath is shadowy, this is only half the truth. The apostle adds, "the body is of Christ."

There is, then, in the sabbath that which is shadowy and that which is substantial; that which is transient and that which is permanent; that which is temporal and typical, and that which is eternal. The shadow and the body.

Hence, a very natural and simple division of our subject suggests itself.

I. The transient shadow of the sabbath which has passed away.

II. The permanent substance which cannot pass.

I. The transient shadow which has passed away.

The history of the sabbath-day is this. It was given by Moses to the Israelites, partly as a sign between God and them, marking them off from all other nations by its observance; partly as commemorative of their deliverance from Egypt. And the reason why the seventh day was fixed on, rather than the sixth or eighth, was, that on that day God rested from His labour. The soul of man was to form itself on the model of the Spirit of God. It is not said, that God at the creation gave the sabbath to man, but that God rested at the close of the six days of creation: whereupon He had blessed and sanctified the seventh day to the Israelites. This is stated in the fourth commandment, and also in Gen. i., which was written for the Israelites; and the history of creation naturally and appropriately introduces the reason and the sanction of their day of rest.

Nor is there in the Old Testament a single trace of the observance of the sabbath before the time of Moses. After the Deluge, it is not mentioned in the covenant made with Noah. The first account of it occurs after the Israelites had left Egypt; and the fourth commandment consolidates it into a law, and explains the principle and sanctions of the institution.

The observance of one day in seven, therefore, is purely Jewish. The Jewish obligation to observe it rested on the enactment given by Moses.

The spirit of its observance, too, is Jewish, and not Christian. There is a difference between the spirit of Judaism and that of Christianity. The spirit of Judaism is separation—that of Christianity is permeation. To separate the evil from the good was the aim and work of Judaism;—to sever one nation from all other nations; certain meats from other meat; certain days from other days. Sanctify means to set apart. The very essence

of the idea of Hebrew holiness lay in sanctification in the sense of separation.

On the contrary, Christianity is permeation—it permeates all evil with good—it aims at overcoming evil by good—it desires to transfuse the spirit of the day of rest into all other days, and to spread the holiness of one nation over all the world. To saturate life with God, and the world with Heaven, that is the genius of Christianity.

Accordingly, the observance of the sabbath was entirely in the Jewish spirit. No fire was permitted to be made on pain of death: Exod. xxxv. 3. No food was to be prepared: xvi. 5, 23. No buying nor selling: Nehem. x. 31. So rigorously was all this carried out, that a man gathering sticks was arraigned before the congregation, and sentenced to death by Moses.

This is Jewish, typical, shadowy;—it is all to pass away. Much already has passed: even those who believe our Lord's day to be the descendant of the sabbath admit this. The day is changed. The first day of the week has taken the place of the seventh. The computation of hours is altered. The Jews reckoned from sunset to sunset—modern Christians reckon from midnight to midnight. The spirit of its observance, too, is altered. No one contends now for Jewish strictness in its details.

Now, observe, all this implies the abrogation of a great deal more—namely, of the whole Jewish sabbath itself. We have altered the day—the computation of the hours—the mode of observance: What remains to keep? Absolutely nothing of the literal portion except one day in seven: and that is abrogated if the rest be abrogated. For by what right do we say that the order of the day, whether it be the first or the seventh, is a matter of indifference, because only formal, but that the proportion of days, one in seven, instead of one in eight or nine, is moral, and unalterable? On what intelligible principle do we produce the fourth commandment as binding upon Christians, and abrogate so important a clause of it as, "In it thou shalt do no manner of work?" On what self-evident ground is it shown that the Jew may not light a fire, but the Christian may; yet that if the postal arrangements of a country permit the delivery of a letter, it is an infraction of the sabbath?

Unquestionably on no scriptural authority. Let those who demand a strict observance of the letter of scripture remember that the Jewish sabbath is distinctly enforced in the Bible, and nowhere in the Bible repealed. You have changed the seventh day to the first on no clear spiritual permission. Two or three passages tell us that, after the resurrection, the apostles were found together on the first day of the week (which, by the way, may have been Saturday evening after sunset). But it is concluded that therefore probably the change was apostolic. You have only a probability to go on—and that probability, except with the aid of tradition, infinitesimally small—for the abrogation of a single iota of the Jewish fourth commandment.

It will be still, however, that works of necessity and works of mercy are excepted by Christ's example.

Tell us, then, ye who are servants of the letter, and yet do not scruple to use a carriage to convey you to

some church where a favourite minister is heard, is that a spiritual necessity or a spiritual luxury? Part of the Sunday meal of all of you is the result of a servant's work. Tell us, then, ye accurate logicians, who say that nothing escapes the rigour of the prohibition—which is not necessary or merciful? Is a hot repast a work of necessity or a work of mercy? Oh! it rouses in every true soul a deep and earnest indignation to hear men who drive their cattle to church on Sundays, because they are too emasculated to trudge through cold and rain on foot, invoke the severity of an insulted Law of the Decalogue on those who provide facilities of movement for such as cannot afford the luxury of a carriage. What, think you, would He who blighted the Pharisees with such burning words, have said, had He been present by, while men, whose servants clean their houses, and prepare their meals, and harness the horses, stand up to denounce the service on some railway by which the poor are helped to health and enjoyment? Hired service for the rich is a necessity—hired service for the poor is a desecration of the sabbath! It is right that a thousand should toil for the few in private! It is past bearing in a Christian country that a few should toil for thousands on the sabbath-day!

There is only this alternative: if the fourth commandment be binding still, that clause is unrevoked—"no manner of work;" and so, too, is that other important part, the sanctification of the seventh day and not the first. If the fourth commandment be not binding in these points, then there is nothing left but the broad, comprehensive ground taken by the apostle. The whole sabbath is a shadow of things to come. In consistency, either hold that none of the formal part is abrogated, or else all. The whole of the letter of the commandment is moral, or else none.

II. There is, however, in the sabbath a substance, a permanent something—"a body"—which cannot pass away.

"The body is of Christ:" the spirit of Christ is the fulfilment of the law. To have the spirit of Christ is to have fulfilled the law. Let us hear the mind of Christ in this matter.

"The sabbath was made for man, not man for the sabbath." In that principle, rightly understood, lies the clue for the unravelling of the whole matter. The religionists of that day maintained that the necessities of man's nature must give way to the rigour of the enactment. He taught that the enactment must yield to man's necessities. They said that the sabbath was written in the book of the Law; He said that it was written on man's nature, and that the law was merely meant to be in accordance with that nature. They based the obligation to observe the sabbath on the sacredness of an enactment: He on the sacredness of the nature of man.

An illustration will help us to perceive the difference between these two views. A wise physician prescribes a regimen of diet to a palate which has become diseased; he fixes what shall be eaten, the quantity, the hours, and number of times. On what does the obligation to obey rest? On the arbitrary authority of the physician? or on the nature with which that prescription is in accordance? When soundness and health are restored,

the prescription falls into disuse: but the nature remains unalterable, which has made some things nutritious, others unwholesome, and excess for ever pernicious. Thus the spirit of the prescription may be still in force when the prescriptive authority is repealed.

So Moses prescribed the sabbath to a nation spiritually diseased. He gave the regimen of rest to men who did not feel the need of spiritual rest. He fenced round his rule with precise regulations of detail—one day in seven, no work, no fire, no traffic. On what does the obligation to obey it rest? On the authority of the rule? or on the necessities of that nature for which the rule was divinely adapted? Was man made for the sabbath, to obey it as a slave? or, Was the sabbath made for man? And when spiritual health has been restored, the law regulating the details of rest may become obsolete; but the nature which demands rest never can be reversed.

Observe, now, that this is a far grander, safer, and more permanent basis on which to rest the sabbath than the mere enactment. For if you allege the fourth commandment as your authority, straightway, you are met by the objection "no manner of work." Who gave you leave to alter that? And if you reply, works of necessity and works of mercy I may do, for Christ excused them from the stringency of the rule, again the rejoinder comes, is there one in ten of the things that all Christians permit as lawful, really a matter of necessity?

Whereas, if the sabbath rests on the need of human nature, and we accept His decision that the sabbath was made for man, then you have an eternal ground to rest on from which you cannot be shaken. A son of man may be lord of the sabbath-day, but he is not lord of his own nature. He cannot make one hair white or black. You may abrogate the formal Rule, but you cannot abrogate the needs of your own soul. Eternal as the constitution of the soul of man is the necessity for the existence of a day of rest. Further, still, on this ground alone can you find an impregnable defence of the proportion, one day in seven: on the other ground it is unsafe. Having altered the seventh to the first, I know not why one in seven might not be altered to one in ten. The thing, however, has been tried; and by the necessities of human nature the change has been found pernicious. One day in ten, prescribed by revolutionary France, was actually pronounced by physiologists insufficient. So that we begin to find that, in a deeper sense than we at first suspected, "the sabbath was made for man." Even in the contrivance of one day in seven, it was arranged by unerring wisdom. Just because the sabbath was made for man, and not because man was ordained to keep the sabbath-day, you cannot tamper even with the iota, one day in seven.

That necessity on which the observance leans is the need of Rest. It is the deepest want in the soul of man. If you take off covering after covering of the nature which wraps him round, till you come to the central heart of hearts, deep lodged there you find the requirement of Repose. All men do not hanker after pleasure—all men do not crave intellectual food. But all men long for rest; the most restless that ever pursued a turbulent career on earth did by that career only testify

to the need of the soul within. They craved for something which was not given: there was a thirst which was not slaked: their very restlessness betokened that—restless because not at rest. It is this need which sometimes makes the quiet of the grave an object of such deep desire. "There the wicked cease from troubling, and there the weary are at rest." It is this which creates the chief desirableness of Heaven: "There remaineth a rest for the people of God." And it is this which, consciously or unconsciously, is the real wish that lies at the bottom of all others.—Oh! for tranquility of heart—Heaven's profound silence in the soul, "a meek and quiet spirit, which in the sight of God is of great price!"

The rest needed by man is twofold. Physical repose of the body—a need which he shares with the animals through the lower nature which he has in common with them. "Thou shalt do no work, nor thy cattle,"—so far man's sabbath-need places him only on a level with the ox and with the ass.

But, besides this, the rest demanded is a repose of spirit. Between these two kinds of rest there is a very important difference. Bodily repose is simply inaction: the rest of the soul is exercise, not torpor. To do nothing is physical rest:—to be engaged in full activity is the rest of the soul.

In that hour, which of all the twenty-four is most emblematical of heaven, and suggestive of repose, the eventide, in which instinctively Jacob went into the fields to meditate—when the work of the day is done, when the mind has ceased its tension, when the passions are lulled to rest in spite of themselves, by the spell of the quiet star-lit sky—it is then, amidst the silence of the hush of all the lower parts of our nature, that the soul comes forth to do its work. Then the peculiar, strange work of the soul, which the intellect cannot do—meditation, begins. Ave, and worship, and wonder are in full exercise; and Love begins then in its purest form of mystic adoration and pervasive and undefined tenderness—separate from all that is coarse and earthly—swelling as if it would embrace the All in its desire to bless, and lose itself in the sea of the love of God. This is the Rest of the soul—the exercise and play of all the nobler powers.

Two things are suggested by this thought.

First, the mode of the observance of the day of Rest. It has become lately a subject of very considerable attention. Physiologists have demonstrated the necessity of cessation from toil: they have urged the impossibility of perpetual occupation without end. Pictures, with much pathos in the air, have been placed before us, describing the hard fate of them on whom no sabbath dawns. It has been demanded as a right, entreated as a mercy, on behalf of the labouring man, that he should have one day in seven for recreation of his bodily energies. All well and true. But there is a great deal more than this. He who confines his conception of the need of rest to that, has left man on a level with the brutes. Let a man take merely lax and liberal notions of the fourth commandment—let him give his household and dependents immunity from toil, and wish for himself and them no more—he will find that there is a something wanting still. Experience tells us, after a trial, that

those Sundays are the happiest, the purest, the most rich in blessing, in which the spiritual part has been most attended to:—those in which the business letter was put aside till evening, and the profane literature not opened, and the ordinary occupations entirely suspended:—those in which, as in the temple of Solomon, the sound of the earthly hammer has not been heard in the temple of the soul: for this is, in fact, the very distinction between the spirit of the Jewish sabbath and the spirit of the Christian Lord's day. The one is chiefly for the body—"Thou shalt do no manner of work." The other is principally for the soul—"I was in the spirit on the Lord's day."

The other truth suggested by that fact, that the repose of the soul is exercise, not rest, is, that it conveys an intimation of man's immortality. It is only when all the rest of our human nature is calmed that the spirit never tires. Humbleness, awe, adoration, love, these have in them no weariness: so that when this frame shall be dissolved into the dust of the earth, and the mind, which is merely fitted for this time world, learning by experience, shall have been superseded, then, in the opening out of an endless career of love, the spirit will enter upon that sabbath of which all earthly sabbaths are but the shadow, the sabbath of Eternity, the immortal Rest of its Father's Home.

Two observations in concluding.

1. When is a son of man lord of the sabbath-day? To whom may the sabbath safely become a shadow? I reply, he that has the mind of Christ may exercise discretionary lordship over the sabbath-day. He who is in possession of the substance may let the shadow go. A man in health has done with the prescriptions of the physician. But for an unspiritual man to regulate his hours and amount of rest by his desires, is just as preposterous as for an unhealthy man to rule his appetites by his sensations. Win the mind of Christ—he like Him—and then, in the reality of rest in God, the sabbath form of rest will be superseded. Remain apart from Christ, and then you are under the law again—the fourth commandment is as necessary for you as it was for the Israelite: the prescriptive regimen which may discipline your soul to a sounder state. It is at his peril that the worldly man departs from the rule of the day of rest. Nothing can make us free from the law but the Spirit.

2. The rule pronounced by the apostle is a rule of liberty, and at the same time a rule of charity: "Let no man judge you in respect of the sabbath-days." It is very difficult to discuss this question of the sabbath. Heat, vehemence, acrimony, are substituted for argument. When you calmly ask to investigate the subject, men apply epithets, and call them reasons:—they stigmatise you as a breaker of the sabbath, pronounce you "dangerous"; with sundry warnings against you in private, and pregnant hints in public.

The apostle urges charity: "One man esteemeth one day above another: another man esteemeth every day alike." . . . "He that regardeth the day, regardeth it to the Lord; and he that regardeth not the day, to the Lord he regardeth it not." Carry out that spirit. In the detail of this question there is abundant difficulty. It is a question of degree. Some work must be done on

the sabbath-day—some must sacrifice their rest to the rest of others; for all human life is sacrifice, voluntary or involuntary.

Again, that which is rest to one man is not rest to another. To require the illiterate man to read his Bible for some hours would impose a toil upon him, though it might be a relaxation to you. To the labouring man a larger proportion of the day must be given to the recreation of his physical nature than is necessary for the man of leisure, to whom the spiritual observance of the day is easy, and seems all. Let us learn large, charitable consideration. Let not the poor man sneer at his richer neighbour, if, in the exercise of his Christian liberty he uses his horses to convey him to church and not to the mere drive of pleasure; but then, in fairness, let not the rich man be shocked and scandalized if the over-wearied shopkeeper and artisan breathe the fresh air of heaven with their families in the country. "The sabbath was made for man." Be generous, consistent, large minded. A man may hold stiff, precise Jewish notions on this subject; but do not stigmatise that man as a formalist. Another may hold large, Paul-like views of the abrogation of the fourth commandment, and yet he may be sincerely and zealously anxious for the hallowing of the day in his household and through his country. Do not call that man a sabbath-breaker. Remember, the Pharisees called the Son of God a sabbath-breaker. They kept the law of the sabbath—they broke the law of love. Which was the worst to break? which was the higher law to keep? Take care lest, in the zeal which seems to you to be for Christ, ye be found including their spirit, and not His.

F. W. ROBERTSON.

—O—

On Sunday, August 11th, a very solemn and impressive though bright and beautiful service was held in the Cathedral, when the Misses Ethel Crook, Elith Biggs, Alice M. Coulson, Blanche Perring and Annie Betts, and Messrs. G. Perring, Henry Newing, Con Rowlands, Roderick Carey, John Halliday, Harold Adams and William Biggs were admitted to the rite of confirmation at the hands of the Right Rev. W. H. Stirling, D.D., Bishop of the Falkland Islands.

The service began with a hymn and the ordinary morning service to the end of the third collect. During the hymn the Bishop's chair was carried forward to the top of the chancel steps. The Rev. Canon Aspinall having read the preface, His Lordship spoke to the congregation on the subject of confirmation and the Lord's Supper and then addressed a few earnest, loving words to the candidates, showing how they were to be confirmed in, as well as to confirm their Baptismal vows. After singing the hymn, "Veni Creator Spiritus," kneeling, the Bishop laid hands on the candidates and proceeded with the service, which concluded with the Holy Communion.

—O—

A Concert was held in the Social Club Room on Tuesday, Sept. 3rd. It was, as usual, well attended and seemed to afford much amusement. The comic element was perhaps too conspicuous, but this was owing to unforeseen alterations of the programme.

A PUBLIC MEETING was convened by Mr. Poppy on the evening of September 4th to consider a petition to the Secretary of State protesting against further taxation, which had been circulated for signature. There are complaints made that many heard nothing about the matter until too late to attend.

The petition having been read to the meeting, the following resolution was moved by Mr. Sedgwick and seconded by Mr. Grierson:—"That this meeting express its entire approval of the petition." Mr. Natt was asked to act as teller and made the numbers equal—15 on both sides—after declining to count two who were for the resolution on account of their youth. On being asked for his vote, he gave it against the motion. Nine or ten Government employees voted in the majority.

Mr. J. Smith then moved, "That this Meeting express their confidence in His Excellency and his efforts tending to the prosperity of the Colony." Nine opposed this resolution and fifteen approved it, the names of the latter being nearly the same as those who opposed the first resolution.

After a discussion, which was animated but not disorderly, a vote of thanks to the Chairman, Mr. Poppy, terminated the proceedings. About half those present, when the vote was taken, abstained from recording an opinion.

F. I. VOLUNTEER CORPS.

"HONT SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE."

To the Editor of the Falkland Islands Magazine.
Sir,

I am really sorry to have to ask your kind permission again for space to express a few words in connexion with the above named subject, but I cannot let the letter signed "R. E. N.," which appeared in your last issue, go unanswered. The writer first takes offence at my using the words "pure humbug." Well, allow me to tell "R. E. N." that I chose those words as being softer, kinder and more harmless in their meaning than others which I might have written. 'Tis acknowledged by the writer of the letter in the next breath that the only Unofficial Member put it in writing (since my previous letter I have been credibly informed that the Hon. Member made no speech before the Council on the question of the loan) "that the Corps was kept going mainly by the help of lavish subscriptions, dinners, dances, &c." Now, Sir, had I in my previous letter accused the gentleman of implying that the Corps was kept going by "fraud or fraudulent means," then, perchance, I would be nearer to what his written words amount to, and what was perhaps, really meant. But, no, in writing of what I had heard I used the mildest possible expressions, and asked one or two pertinent questions.

"R. E. N." has strung together a couple of very nice little sentences—quite cat-ling—about "puerile stuff"; "the only Unofficial Member not appointing himself to the Council"; "his duty to concern himself with the Colonial Finances, &c.;" and then asks me to endeavour "to show that the Volunteers have some claim on the Crown Lands Fund." Well, I think this

has been most decisively shown by the action of the Legislative Council. Should it be that "R. E. N." has been deputed to champion the only Unofficial Member of the Council at present in the Colony, then in the first place those questions asked by "Ubique" might have been answered; and the bona fide grounds shown upon which he objected to the loan, and against whom his animus was directed. Has this been done by "R. E. N.?" No; decidedly no.

I am also accused of "personal attacks," this I must deny emphatically, the language in which my reference to the objector was couched, was, at least, courteous, and might have been applied (by those not knowing) to any one of that honourable body—the Legislative Council.

It can hardly be necessary, Sir, to occupy your valuable space for any length in pointing out to "R. E. N." what is known and acknowledged by all Stanleyites—i. e., how the Volunteer dances, dinners, &c., are got up and paid for and their popularity maintained; by "lavish subscriptions" from the funds of Government or Government officials (as it seems to be implied). No! individual members of the Corps and the return dances, usually given, by those that had enjoyed the hospitality of the Volunteers. Judging from what I have seen within the last few weeks, the popularity of the Corps and their dances is beyond a doubt.

Surely "R. E. N." does not mean to say that since this movement has been afoot, no published statements in connexion with the Corps have come under the writer's observation?—if so, then application should be made for back numbers of the F. I. Gazette, and your widely-read Magazine, in which such has from time to time been published. And I feel sure that if a request were made in the right quarter any information required as to attendance at drill, shooting, capitulation grant earned, &c., would be willingly supplied.

But, now, let us mark well what comes next, the writer goes on to ask, "Why it should be necessary to borrow from the Colonial Funds, &c.?" Why should not the money be raised from the public, the same as &c.?" Where is the necessity of a "Second Hall" at all? Aye, that's the rub. "R. E. N." says that as a shareholder in the Assembly Room Co., (naturally, therefore interested) the present hall is sufficient for Stanley. Presumably, it must also be quite good enough and comfortable and commodious enough for the drills and meetings of the Volunteer Corps, and, mayhap, their dances, concerts, &c. This means, why not still patronize and pay for the use of the Assembly Room and so increase the dividends to the benefit of a few individual shareholders. Perhaps the writer is looking still further afield—the granting the use of the Volunteer Drill Hall to—say the various Churches and Chapels for their bazaars and concerts; and also perhaps, to the ships of the Royal Navy who visit us, for their little entertainments. Oh! yes; I am afraid that the thoughts of such things happening are very distasteful to "R. E. N.,"

Now, to conclude, I would ask "R. E. N." has it been proved that the security offered is a rotten one? and that the numbers quoted in the letter are correct—

as those "under age" and "Government employees,"—and that Volunteering in the Falklands is not popular? I certainly say it has not. Still further, let me inform "R. E. N." (on good authority) that the figures put down are erroneous: in fact, are altogether untrue; and I also wish to tell the writer of the letter that I do most certainly believe it likely that if such a Hall be provided at a cost of £1,000, or so, loaned from the Crown Lands Fund, the money will not be lost to the Colony, but would be repaid with interest. Although in time I have no doubt, the value of shares in the Assembly Room Company might, possibly, deteriorate. Further, I certainly think that if such a building was erected, it would, in itself be a good security.

I have no means for judging of the writer's experiences in "Volunteering," or "the success of the military forces" in the "old country," and "at home;" but can assure "R. E. N." that if information should be required as to how the Volunteer movement at home, was fostered, nursed and brought to its gigantic size, and still goes on, some members of F. I. V. Corps might be applied to.

Thanking you, Sir, in anticipation for inserting this, I will remain still,

Your's very respectfully.

Unique.

The above letter was received too late for publication in our last issue.—EDITOR.

—O—

To the Editor of the F. I. Magazine.

DEAR Sir,

I am pleased to observe in a few of the latter numbers of your highly esteemed paper (in which I have read so many good and useful articles) a great question has arisen, which in my opinion is closely connected with the welfare of this Colony. I mean the Public Meeting which was called on May 31st by Mr. James Smith to discuss "the desirability or otherwise of the appointment of a third unofficial member on the Legislative Council of this Colony." I have read the articles (pro and con) with the greatest attention and it surprises me to find "R. E. N." Darwin, whose duty it is to promote everything by his position (ex fortune gratia) that is connected with the welfare and development of the Colony, should under the cover of a couple of bad jokes try to bury such a movement which must be connected with the development of the country.

From "R. E. N.'s" satirical report about the Public Meeting I am of opinion, that the writer is against the idea that the third unofficial member should represent the Labouring Class on the Legislative Council, otherwise he would not try to make a comical affair of the meeting. I can see further, that he lays great weight upon the fact that all the speakers were in the receipt of Government pay. Very likely, because the others saw that the smiling representative of of the F. I. C., "R. E. N." Darwin, had nothing to say on such an important question, they found it advisable to follow his example and keep quiet and say nothing (being married men and remembering that speaking their

minds might mean "Instant dismissal."

Dear Sir, in my opinion it lies in the interest of the Colony, that a constitutional question should not be settled with a few unripe jokes, sarcastic remarks and listlessness, because I am afraid that in the future sooner or later, the Colony will suffer for it. The greatest treasure of Great Britain is the "Free British Constitution" and our duty is to keep before our eyes that this Colony being a British colony, we should enjoy (because we have a right to do so) the fruits of the "Free British Constitution" as well as they do at home and in other colonies and let "R. E. N." or others joke down the rights which Great Britain gives to her subjects.

The colonial Legislative Council is our miniature colonial Parliament. Parliament is supposed to represent the will of the people and nothing else. Do our unofficial members represent the will or needs of the people? Or do they represent and support a money making clique, who the facts show us, very often do not respect the laws of God nor the laws of the country (vide; "Sunday labour work on Christmas day, &c.") The reading public please to answer.

By the present system the two unofficial members about who Mr. James Smith very rightly remarked represent the Mercantile and Sheep Farming interests in my opinion the capitalists of the Colony, Labour or the People are not represented at all. Everybody knows that the capitalist has antithetic interests to that of the labourer, for this reason, and that by the "National Economic Production" the Labour is an equivalent producing factor with the capital (because without Labour the Capital cannot be productive) it is very right and just, that the Labour or the People should be represented in the right proportion on the Legislative Council of this Colony and not only the Capital. I think this system would be more concordant with the Constitution of Great Britain, than the present system which gives us satraps only.

The would-be sharp witted "R. E. N." Darwin, could not pay a greater compliment to the Colonial Government (I think it was not his intention to do so) and more depressing criticism for the rest and his own firm, than he does at the end of his bombastical report, when he says that "I may add, that all the speakers are at present in the receipt of Government pay." This statement of his shows evidently enough, that only the men in Government service can have the audacity to stick up for the rights of this Country, the others dare not pass opinions as citizens, they can not make use of their sacred rights, they have to be the slaves of their master's interest.

For my part I am proud to have such a Government which is the most liberal element in the Colony.

SUM CUIQUE.

—O—

AN intelligent frog helped a speaker recently to illustrate the value of persistent agitation. "In a can of milk bound for market," he said, "were two frogs. One of them got very despondent, and I said, 'What is the use of kicking any more? I'm going to the

bottom; and he went. The other one kept up a deliberate kicking, and when the can was opened at the end of the journey he was found to be alive. He had kicked so hard that he had churned out a piece of butter, and he was floating on it."

ON HEROISM.

ARE we as brave as our fathers were? It is a question that often crosses the minds of men who have a care for the future of the race that year by year is tightening its hold on every quarter of the world.

The energy, the pertinacity, the curiosity of the English-speaking people are unimpaired. The virility of the island race is unexhausted, if it be judged by activity, industry and the commercial virtues; but is the sacred fire of heroism kept aglow in our midst? Do we now do deeds that stir men's pulses and so melt their hearts with admiration and pity that they exclaim, "The line of heroes is still with us"? From time to time that exultant relief, thank God, is ours. No occasion calls without our countrymen, be they country-born or "street-bred people," responding with a heroism that moves the hearts of all who hear of it.

None of the sturdy deeds that have been treasured in ever-increasing store from the beginning of time as the choicest records of mankind surpass the latest additions to the list. If it can be said that we hear of what is noble more surely and quickly now than in olden times, it is fair to reply that what we hear is the truth and fancy is almost dead. There is no weaving of popular myths in these days. Our heroes are substantial. They stand, not in the twilight of the imagination, but in the blaze of day; and they are as truly heroic as any of the great hearts who come to us by books from out of shadowy time; for it is not what a hero does but what he dares that makes him great; and all supreme daring has the same limit. The most any man can venture is his life. In every large city in the civilized world fire brigades, ready at a moment's notice to go through fire and fallen debris in order to bring assistance to those whose lives may be in danger; the Royal Humane Society, whose one great ambition in life is to be of assistance to those in danger; and round about our seagirt shore lifeboat men peering through the darkness and ready to encounter every kind of danger to assist those in greater peril than themselves. What need to go now to the blood-stained records of war for a list of heroes? It is in saving life that the truest renown is won. When the fire leaps eagerly from storey to storey till it waves its crimson pennons from the roof-tree, do we ever look in vain for the man who will dash through the biting flames or the stifling smoke-cloud to rescue the helpless? These acts of heroism do not come from individual men alone; they are also the work of the average men working collectively. The great engine thunders through the night with its freight of human lives behind it, and, passing the overworked signalman sleeping in his box, rocks its way with a horrible momentum towards the unsuspected danger.

Never till this nineteenth century had the mind of man made possible such an awful impact and stoppage as that of an express train dashing unwarned into a line of immobile trucks. Whenever that happens, there are two men who know all the horror which precedes the sickening crash. For a few seconds the driver is aware that the moment of his life has come wherein he must play the man and die. And how rarely he fails! He is found battered and expiring; but the brake is on and the engine is reversed. No hero of antiquity could have borne a stouter heart.

Numberless are the cases that catch at one's throat as one reads of "the captain leaning over the gunwale of the sinking ship to give the departing boat its course"—and that solitary figure can hardly be equalled in pathos by any crowd; but that the captain has the pride of his ship to sustain him, whereas the lifeboat crew beating out to sea in wild weather go to succour the stranger for humanity's sake. The excuses for not going are many, and yet the company is always fully recruited. It is the same when the deadly after-damp is known to have crept through the pit and clutched in its suffocating embrace the miners fleeing for their lives towards the fresh indraught of air. What danger can be more insidious than the poisoning of the invisible air? The miners know the stealthiness of the enemy, the suddenness and sureness of his attack; but let the managers ask for volunteers to go into that pitchy abode of death and without a moment's hesitation the average collier, the man defamed as coarse and brutal by superfine people, will step to the front and take "the hazard of the die."

Perhaps the most perfect example of sustained heroism is the doctor who voluntarily takes service in an emergency hospital for cholera or typhus-fever. No heroism could be greater at outset, for he has seen all the loathsomeness and anguish of the disease and is aware of the deadly percentage of danger. This is the height of heroism to know the greatness and terror of a danger, and yet to face it and, that too, not suddenly as by a spring and dash, but steadily, day after day, when time appears the ally of death.

There is a good deal of cheap talk about moral courage; but the heights of genuine heroism are not reached until the risk of life comes in. If you can look death coolly in the face, you are one of the world's free men and on its roll-call of heroes. But an instance of heroism painted on a nobler breadth of canvas will recur to all your readers.

"They met their fate bravely and calmly. Waiting on the quarter-deck for orders their behaviour was heroic and in the water it was generous beyond praise." So wrote one from under whose feet the "Victoria" sank into the Syrian sea. That was an average of the heroism of the British sailorman when he is shipwrecked and supported by a sense of duty. When has mankind made a story more proud and pitiful? The lines of blue-jackets steadfastly keeping their ranks on the slanting decks till the swirl of the water drew them under—the last sight of the great battleship her whirling screw-blades—the last sound the undersea throb of her engines telling as a final word that the engineers had waited in vain at their posts for the cancelling of

the order "Full speed ahead!"

These are scenes to purify the heart, to lift mankind out of the mire of selfish strife, to re-endow the race with dignity and tenderness by bringing to it the quieting assurance that heroism has lost none of its power, but nerves men to day, when the last test comes as truly as ever it did and melts the souls of the onlookers with as boundless an admiration and gratitude.

ALPHA.

O

SHIPPING NEWS.

THE MAIL S. S. "TANIS" arrived on August 15th. Cargo from Europe, 2889 packages: from Monte Video, 270 packages.

The "Tanis" left for Punta Arenas on August 18th. Passengers:—Captain Adam Smith, Messrs. G. Felton, J. Rudd, — Brown, S. Bonnor and C. Kunszer.

Barque "Eagle Crag," 1346 tons, Capt. Shimmin, bound from Penarth to Valparaiso, with cargo of coal, put in August 28th with the fore lowermast cap broken.

Barque "Gladys," 1345 tons, Captain Gumma., 80 days out from Cardiff, bound to Valparaiso; put in September 6th with cargo of coal on fire.

Barque "Condor," of London, Captain Roberts, passed on September 2nd.

Ship "Earnock," of Belfast, Captain Yates, passed on September 8th.

The "Allen Gardiner" left on August 22nd. Passengers:—The Right Rev the Lord Bishop of the Falkland Islands and Mrs. Betts.

The "Hornet" arrived on August 31st.

The "Hadassah" arrived on September 1st. Passengers:—Mr. Dodman, Miss R. Duncan, Master G. Stewart.

The "Fair Rosamond" arrived on September 6th. Passengers:—Mr. W. Bertrand, Messrs. F. O. Lewis and F. Berling.

The "Hadassah" left on September 6th. Passengers:—Messrs. W. J. Coulson and Olaf Johansen.

The "Result" arrived on September 8th. Passengers:—Mrs. Fugellie and family, Messrs. Anderson Beck and B. Hybbard.

O

BAND OF HOPE.

A BAND of Hope meeting was held on Friday, September 6th, at 6.30 p.m., having been postponed owing to the general illness during last month and the bad weather. It was as usual well attended.

PROGRAMME.

Recitation,	Miss Cissy Lellman.
Song, "The Wooden Leg,"	Mr. Durose.
Song, "The Revels of the mice,"	Misses Cissy Lellman, Muriel Durose A. Aldridge, Ida Mannan and Isabella Watson.
Reading,	Rev. Canon Aspinall.
Song, "The Vicar of Bray,"	Mr. T. Binnie.
Song, "Merrily o'er the Wave,"	Misses Cissy Lellman, Muriel Durose, A. Aldridge, Ida Mannan and Isabella Watson.
The Monkey Dance,	Mr. J. Summers.
Song,	Arthur Ogilvie.

The Band played selections during the evening.
Magic Lantern.—Scripture Slides, The little Shoes, Story of Gabriel Grabb and Comic.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

O

STANLEY LENDING LIBRARY.

SUBSCRIBERS in the Camp are requested when returning any books, to enclose the catalogue and to state on the outside label of the parcel from where and whom the books are sent, as often a great deal of unnecessary trouble arises from not knowing what subscriber is returning his books. Parcels of books when returned should be addressed to "The Librarian, Lending Library, Stanley." It would be a great assistance in choosing books for subscribers, if the catalogue were always returned with the books wanted marked, and especially those NOT wanted crossed out. Unless this is attended to subscribers must sometimes get the same books twice over.

Subscriptions to the library are as follows:—Stanley, one book per week 5/- per annum; two books per week 8/-. Camp, parcels of 12 books sent out as opportunity arises 10/- per annum. Double parcels £1. The library is open at the Social Club Room on Fridays from 3.30 to 4.30. The following periodicals can be obtained at the same time for a subscription of 1/- per quarter or 4/- per annum. Atalanta, Boys Own, Cassell's Magazine, Chambers, Girl's Own, Good Words, Family Herald, Little Folks, Chatterbox, Leisure Hour, Quiver, St. Nicholas, Sunday at Home and Strand Magazine and Woman.

O

An arm of aid to the weak,
A friendly hand to the friendless,
Kind words, so short to speak,
But whose echo is endless.

The world is wide,
These things are small,
They may be nothing,
But they are all.

KNOWLES.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

WHEREAS various false statements have been and are being circulated to the effect that:—

- 1.—A surplus of over £5,000 existed in 1891.
- 2.—The whole of this surplus has been spent.
- 3.—The Colony is at present in debt.
- 4.—On 30th September, 1894, insufficient funds were available to meet the requirements of the Savings' Bank:—

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct the publication of the subjoined facts and figures in order at once to correct wrong impressions which may have been formed upon the above misleading reports:—

- 1.—The surplus taken over in 1891 was only £2,847, *not* £5,000.
- 2.—Only £1,806 of this surplus has been spent, although at different periods the Legislative Council voted sums of £2,500, &c., for special purposes.
- 3.—On 31st December, 1894, there was a nett surplus in excess of Assets over Liabilities of £1,041; while actual receipts for the half-year ended 30th June, 1895, exceeded actual payments by over £100.
- 4.—The cash balance due by the Government to the Savings' Bank on 30th September, 1894, was £3,847, while the actual cash in hand on that date was £4,304, apart from available invested surplus funds.

His Excellency deplores the circulation of mis-statements without any attempt having been made to ascertain the correct facts from the Government.

By Command,

F. CRAIGIE-HALKETT,

Colonial Secretary and Treasurer.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Stanley,
10th September, 1895.

CHURCH SERVICES.

On Sunday at 11. A.M. and 7. P.M. On Wednesday 7. P.M.

Morning Prayer on every week day at 8.45. A.M.

The Holy Communion on the first Sunday of the month at 12 noon and on the third Sunday at 8. A.M.

The Sacrament of Baptism, and Churching on any Sunday or week-day.

CHOIR PRACTICES.

On Sunday and Wednesday after Evening Service at 8. P.M.

For the children specially on Sunday after Sunday School at 3.30 P.M. and in the Vestry on Saturday from 2.30. P.M. to 3.30. P.M.

SUNDAY SCHOOL

In Christ Church at 10.30. A.M. and 2.30. P.M.

PRAYER MEETING.

In the Vestry on Monday from 7. to 8. P.M.

THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARY.

In the Vestry, on Sunday, at 4. P.M.

PENNY SAVINGS BANK.

On Monday in the Senior Government School at 9.30. A.M. and in the Infant School at 10.30. A.M.

WORKING PARTY, at Mrs. Dean's, on Thursdays, Sept. 19th, October 3rd.

It will give pleasure to many of our readers to know that Captain Rowell of the F. I. Volunteers, in shooting for the Queen's Prize at Bisley, made 93 out of 105 on the first stage and then got into the 300 out of 1,900 competitors in the second stage he made his aggregate 191 out of 230, the lowest figure included in the Queen's 100. Last year 183 was good enough for the 100.

Mr. G. Natt,

Has received from Mr. T. H. ROWELL a good selection of Gold and Silver Jewellery, Watches, &c., at very low prices, and he will also receive Orders, Watches, &c., for repairs and forward them to Mr. Rowell, who will return them by the following mail, at a very low cost.

Will any one having an account with Mr. Rowell kindly settle the same with Mr. Natt, he having received instruction to collect all such debts.

NOTICE.

THOMAS WATSON begs to draw special attention to the large supply of Confectionery that he is now showing in all classes. This Confectionery coming direct from one of the first class Manufacturers in England. They are always fresh and in first class condition. All orders entrusted to his care will have his best attention.

GENERAL STORE, STANLEY.

SENOR PEDRO SEMINO, of Santa Cruz, wishes to know if there is any person in the Falklands who thoroughly understands sheep working that will buy half of his property and be partner with him. The stock at present is 4000 sheep, 150 mares and colts, 50 tame cattle, 30 tame horses, 2 leagues of freehold land, 8 leagues of rented land and every convenience for working sheep.

It will be for sale from January 1st, 1896 until May 31st, 1896. Price, 10,000 dollars (gold).

For further particulars write to W. H. BETTS, Santa Cruz, Patagonia.

FOR SALE, Five Shares in the Assembly Room. Apply to the Editor.

For Sale,

WHALE BOAT, with Mast and Sails, Oars and Rowlocks, all complete. In good condition. Apply to GEORGE CHAPLAIN.

Mrs. Ann Conacker,

Certified Midwife from the Melbourne University, with 35 years practical experience, is prepared to attend patients at their homes.

MRS. ANN CONACKER, c/o Mr. C. Lloyd, Police Cottages, Stanley.

Highland Sheep Dips,

IMPROVED PASTE DIP; WATERPROOFER.

FLUID DIP,

Soluble in Cold Water—Identical with the Paste in composition.

NON-POISONOUS FLUID DIP,

Soluble in cold water; guaranteed to contain 33 per cent Tar Acid. In 10 gallon drums, 3/- per gallon; in 40 gallon casks, 2/- per gallon.

Cheap quotations furnished for all kinds of Drugs, Chemicals, and Drysaltery goods. ALEX. ROBERTSON, A. PH. S., CHEMIST, ARGYLE CHEMICAL WORKS, OBAN, N. B.

Messrs. Ness & Co.

Received from the Judges at the Chicago Exhibition the Medal and Diploma (the highest award obtainable) for their Sheep Dip. It is Cheap, it is Safe, it is easy to use and, above all, it is Reliable.

NESS & CO., DARLINGTON, ENGLAND.

No. 78. VOL. VII.

OCTOBER, 1895.

PRICE THREEPENCE.

THE
Falkland Islands Magazine.

EDITOR (*pro tem.*) REV. CANON ASPINALL



CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

CLERGY.—Rev. Lowther E. Brandon M. A. Dean and Colonial Chaplain.

Rev. E. C. Aspinall, Canon of Christ Church Cathedral.

SELECT VESTRY.—Mr. F. Durose, Minister's Church-warden.

Mr. Joseph Aldridge, People's Church-warden.

Mr. George Turner, Honorary Secretary.

Mr. W. A. Harding, Hon. Treas.; Messrs. J. G. Poppy and F. J. Hardy.

PRINTED BY C. W. NEWLAND, STANLEY, FALKLAND ISLANDS.

THE LESSONS, &c., FOR EVERY SUNDAY and HOLY DAY IN NOVEMBER.

[Ps. 1—5.

1. All Saints' Day. Morning. Wisdom 3 to v. 10 ; Heb. 11. 33, and 12 to v. 7 ;
Epistle :—Rev. 7. 2—13. Gospel :—S. Matt. 5. 1—13.
Evening. Wisdom 5 to v. 17 ; Rev. 19 to v. 17 ; Ps. 6—8.
3. 21st S. aft. Trinity. Morning. Dan. 3 ; 2 Tim. 4 ; Ps. 15—17.
Epistle :—Ephes. 6. 10—21. Gospel :—S. John 4. 46—54.
Evening. Dan. 4 or 5 ; S. Luke 22. 31 to 54 ; Ps. 18.
10. 22nd S. aft. Trinity. Morning. Dan. 6 ; Heb. 3. 7, to 4. 44 ; Ps. 50—52.
Epistle :—Phil. 1. 3—12. Gospel :—S. Matt. 18. 21—35.
Evening. Dan. 7. 9, or 12 : S. John 1. 29 ; Ps. 53—55.
17. 23rd S. aft. Trinity. Morning. Hosea. 14 ; Heb. 10. 19 ; Ps. 86—88.
Epistle :—Phil. 3. 17—21. Gospel :—S. Matt. 22. 15—23.
Evening. Joel 2. 21, or 3. 9 ; S. John 5. 24 ; Ps. 89.
24. 24th S. aft. Trinity. Morning. Ecclesiastes 11 & 12 ; S. James 3 ; Ps. 116—118.
Epistle :—Jer. 23. 5—9. Gospel :—S. John 6. 5—15.
Evening. Haggai 2 to v. 10, or Mal. 3 & 4 ; S. John 8. 31 ;
[Ps. 119. 1—32.
30. S. Andrew, } Morning. Isa. 54 ; John 1. 35 to 43 ; Ps. 144—146.
Apostle & Martyr }
Day of Intercession } Epistle :—Rom. 10. 9—21. Gospel S. Matt. 4. 18—23.
for Missions } Evening. Isa. 65 to v. 17 ; S. John 12. 20 to 24 ; Ps. 147—
[150.

THE DAILY BIBLE READINGS FOR NOVEMBER.

3 S 2 Tim. 4.	10 S Heb. 3. 7. to 4. 14	17 S Heb. 10. 19.	24 S James 3.
4 M Titus 1.	11 M „ 4. 14 & 5.	18 M „ 11 to v. 17.	25 M „ 4.
5 T „ 2.	12 T „ 6.	19 T „ 11. 17.	26 T „ 5.
6 W „ 3.	13 W „ 7.	20 W „ 12.	27 W 1 Pet. 1 to v. 22
1 S Heb. 11. 33 & 12	14 T „ 8.	21 T „ 13.	28 T „ 1. 22 to 2. 11
[to v. 7.	15 F „ 9.	22 F James 1.	29 F „ 2. 11 to 3. 8
2 M 2 Tim. 3.	16 S „ 2 & 3 to v. 7.	23 S „ 2.	30 S John 1. 35 to 43

BIRTHS.

“He took them in His arms and blessed them.”—S. Mark x. 16.

- Aug. 9th. At Port Howard, the wife of Lewis James Hall, of a daughter.
Sept. 5th. At Keppel, the wife of William Lewis, of a son.
„ 6th. At Chartres, the wife of James Binnie, of a daughter.
„ 21st. At Stanley, the wife of John King, of a daughter.
Oct. 9th. At Stanley, the wife of Mr. G. Pattini, of a son.

DEATHS.

“She is not dead but sleepeth.”—S. Mark v. 39.

- Sept. 19th. At Keppel, the beloved wife of William Lewis, aged 23 years.
„ 25th. Matts August Grundstrom, of the “Ambassador,” aged 54 years.
„ 25th. Hans Edwin Olsen (from accidental drowning), of the “Ambassador,”
„ 28th. Michael Johnson, of the “Ambassador,” aged 33 years. [aged 22 years.
„ 29th. Evelina Jane, dearly loved daughter of Thomas King, aged 18 months.

MY DEAR FRIENDS,

Owing to the unprecedented number of deaths in so short a time, and their great sadness in two or three instances, I have thought it well as a mark of respect to all concerned, both resident and foreign, to put this page of the October Magazine in mourning. Early in August we were called upon to sympathize with the deep grief of Mr. Charles Dixon at Port Howard in the loss of his beloved wife, and all who knew her will feel how great and sad that loss has been. On the 31st a similar calamity happened to Mr. Charles Sundvall, and it was felt by many in Stanley how sad was the way in which Martha his wife (*née* Bull) was called away. This month all Stanley has been plunged in gloom. On Wednesday morning, the 25th inst, the day began with all the flags of the Settlement and shipping at half-mast, and it was a shock to many to hear that two men of the "Ambassador" were dead, one having been accidentally drowned through falling into the water while stepping from the east jetty to the barque "Celox" which was alongside; the other, about an hour and a half after on the ship, from heart disease. Great sympathy was felt with all the crew, and especially the captain who returned the same day from Monte Video by the mail. On the following Saturday while their funeral was taking place, the "Chance" came in with the flag half-mast, but as everyone thought that it was because the flags of the shipping and Settlement were lowered no alarm was felt until the awful news, so utterly unexpected, came ashore that the body of Mrs. William James Lewis, of Keppel Island, was on board, she having died on the 19th inst. Having been from her childhood a resident in Stanley, and, as Beatie Luxton, the schoolfellow and companion of so many, and the daughter of so widely respected and kindly a resident as Mrs. Luxton, sorrow was deep and widespread, while the greatest sympathy is felt with the bereaved husband and his two little ones. But, as if this were not enough, the same evening we were again startled by hearing that another man of the "Ambassador" had died of heart disease, while, on the following morning, the beloved little daughter of Mr. Thomas King fell asleep after only ten days' illness. Surely such sorrows must appeal to all hearts, and remind us of the uncertainty and fleeting nature of all earthly hopes and joys; happy are those who by cultivating and storing up a knowledge of God's love and goodness in the days of their prosperity, can trust and lean on Him at such times, and feel that "He knoweth best, Who loveth best," and that He makes "All things work together for good to them that love Him," and that our dear ones are "not lost but gone before."

Faithfully yours,

EDWIN C. ASPINALL.

OFFERTORIES FOR SEPTEMBER.

					£	s.	d.
Sept. 1st.	Morning	...	...	...	0	10	1½
	Evening	...	...	...		17	5
" 8th.	Morning	...	...	...	0	10	0
	Evening	...	...	...	1	2	10½
" 15th.	Morning	...	...	...	0	7	10
	Evening	...	...	...	0	19	3½
" 22nd.	Morning	...	...	...	0	14	11
	Evening	...	...	...	0	15	1½
" 29th.	Morning	...	...	...	0	16	1
	Evening	...	...	...	0	17	3½
Thank-offering					10s.	0d.	

BAPTISMS.

Sept. 13th. Edgar Wilson Creegan.
 " 15th. Alexander Maxwell Biggs.
 " 20th. Frederick Allen.
 " 22nd. Isabella Jane Peck.

THE LITTLE ONES GONE.

Why do they come, these little ones that enter our homes by the gateway of suffering and that linger with us a few months, uttering no words, smiling in a mysterious silence, yet speaking eloquently all the time of the purity and sweetness of heaven? Why must they open the tenderest fountains of our natures only to leave them so soon, choked with the bitter tears of loss? It is impossible wholly to answer such questions of the tortured heart; but one can say, in general, that these little visitors come and go because of the great love of God. It is an inestimable blessing to have been the parent of a child that has the stamp of heaven upon its brow, to hold it in one's arms, to minister to it, to gaze fondly down into the little upturned face, and to rejoice in the unsullied beauty of its smiles, and then to give it back to God at His call, with the thought that in heaven, as upon earth, it is still our own child, a member of the household, still to be counted always as one of the children whom God hath given us. Such a love chastens and sanctifies the hearts of the father and mother, carries them out beyond time and sense, and gives them a hold upon the unseen. As things of great value always cost, it is worth all the sorrow to have known this holy affection, and to have this treasure in heaven.

Mr. W. J. Lewis desires to thank all those who have shown so much sympathy with him and his in their great trouble by sending memorial wreaths and flowers, and making kind enquiries, or otherwise showing their friendly feelings.

STANLEY,

OCTOBER 2nd, 1895.

To the Editor of the "Falkland Island Magazine."

Dear Sir,

The master and his crew wish to convey, through your columns, their heartfelt thanks to all the members of your Community who, during the late troublous times, have done anything to cheer, strengthen, or assist them.

He also wishes to thank the people who gathered together to show the last token of respect and common brotherhood of mankind to his deceased seamen.

Being foreigners to you we feel these tokens more deeply than we otherwise should.

May God bless the people of Stanley and the seamen in the port who have comforted us with their love and sympathy.

Yours affectionately,

W. J. SIVERTSEN,

Master "Ambassador."

ADDRESS presented to SERGEANT QUIANLIAN WHEN LEAVING STANLEY BY MEMBERS OF THE STANLEY RIFLE CLUB.

We, the undersigned Members of the Stanley Rifle Club, desire to express our deep regret at the departure of Sergeant W. Quianlian, Royal Marine Light Infantry, who for three years has been the efficient Sergeant Instructor of the Volunteer Corps. We consider his loss as almost irreparable in consequence of the indefatigable zeal that on all occasions he has evinced in furthering the interests of our Club, indeed much of the success attained is due to his exertion and example.

It is unnecessary to dwell on the vast services he has rendered to the Volunteer Corps or the state of efficiency to which he has brought it; these facts are patent to the most unobservant.

His humanity and bravery have been equally conspicuous in saving life at the imminent peril of his own, for which he was awarded the medal of the Royal Humane Society.

We wish him, his wife and family, God speed, trusting he will steadily advance to the highest position attainable in the noble profession of which he is so worthy a member.

Twenty-six Members of the Corps signed.

FAULKLAND ISLANDS,

13th SEPTEMBER, 1895.

To the Editor of the "Falkland Island Magazine."

Dear Sir,

I thought that perhaps it would be pleasing to most of the Falkland Island Volunteers and friends of Sergeant Quianlian in the camps and adjacent Islands to know in what manner he was treated on his departure from these Islands.

On the night of the 4th of September a few of his friends invited him to a small room, often used for a meeting room in the "Stanley Arms," where every one was able to express his feelings; this was done in the most able manner, and was heartily responded to by Sergeant Quianlian, who, I think felt, as well as ourselves, that he was sorry to part. The meeting was conducted by a Chairman, and there was a selection of songs and other amusements, which ended up a little before 10 o'clock p.m., with the old song, "He's a jolly good fellow." But the mail not being up to time we had a few more days of his society. On the day of his departure, His Excellency, Sir Roger T. Goldsworthy, kindly lent his gig to the Falkland Island Volunteers to row Sergeant Quianlian and family on board the mail steamer. There were quite a number of his friends gathered on board to wish him and his a hearty good-bye, and it was thought a good time to read him an Address signed by most of the inhabitants of the place: also to present him with a medal which he won at the Stanley Rifle Range. The medal was attached to his breast by a young lady of the Falkland Islands, and it was noticed that the medal was not the only one there, but that it numbered four: one for active service, one for good conduct, one for saving life, and number four for good shooting at the Stanley Rifle Range. The mail being ready we had to say farewell, followed by three hearty cheers for Sergeant Quianlian, which were responded to from the steamer, with three more good cheers for the Falkland Islanders, and I think, Mr. Editor, that all your readers will join with me in wishing Sergeant Quianlian and family a pleasant passage home and a hearty welcome there, attended with future success.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

INHABITANT.

—O—

PRESENTATION ON H.M.S. "SIRIUS."

"A Presentation took place during the dinner hour to-day, on board H.M.S. "Sirius," of a sword to Mr. G. Reeves, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to Mr. G. Reeves, R.N., Gunner of H.M.S., by his well wishers as a mark of their esteem." Mr. J. Mile, boatswain's mate, said it afforded him great pleasure to present the above. He in common with the ship's company hoped he would live long to wear it. They felt certain that should an occasion arise on which he should be called upon to use it, he would do so manfully and with credit to himself and the Navy. Mr. Reeves responding, was evidently touched, he said he would look back with pleasure on the 8½ years he had happily spent with them, and with the same feelings as it was offered he would accept it, and he could assure them that if occasion did arise he would use it in defence of his country to the best of his ability, and they might be sure he would endeavour never to disgrace his sword, and he felt certain it would never disgrace him (loud applause). Such a presentation as this clearly shows that our seamen are fully capable of appreciating an officer, who whilst doing his duty does all in his power to make their lot a happy one.

VALEDICTORY.

[From a New Zealand Paper.]

MR. JOHN TINLINE MOWAT, of Blenheim, who has been appointed to the position of Inspector of Stock for the Falkland Islands, leaves here to-morrow to catch the "Ionic" which sails from Lyttelton on the 25th inst. Mr. Mowat was selected for the position out of over 300 applicants, and we understand that His Excellency the Governor of this Colony, who made the appointment on behalf of the Imperial Government, has stated that the selection was never in doubt. The Stock Department is certainly to be congratulated on its choice. Throughout the whole Colony no one could be found more qualified for the duties to be undertaken than Mr. Mowat. The flocks of the Falkland Islands are unfortunately infected with scab, and it is the first duty of the new Inspector, whose term of office is for three years, to deal with the scourge. Mr. Mowat's experience peculiarly fits him for the important position. He was actively concerned in the eradication of the disease in the Marlborough Provincial District until it was declared clean, and afterwards went to California, where he was engaged for six months in clearing the scab from the rancho of Mr. J. B. Haggin, the owner of the celebrated New Zealand-bred stallions, "Sir Modred" and "Maxim." For some time past Mr. Mowat has conducted an extensive wool business at Springlands, and has also acted in the capacities of buyer for the Gear Export Company of Wellington, and more recently, Marlborough representative for Messrs. Nelson Bros. Our respected townsman is a son of one of the earliest settlers in the Awatere, and godson of the well-known Amuri runholder, Mr. John Tinline. He was educated at the Nelson College; is 31 years of age, and is a splendid specimen of the young New Zealander, standing as he does 6ft. 3in. in height and weighing over 17 stone. Mr. Mowat has been a well known figure in the athletic circle and his powers in the football field in days gone by still lives in the memory of those who take an interest in the game. Mrs. Mowat will join her husband at Picton, where she has been staying with her family for the last few days. While congratulating Mr. Mowat upon this recognition of his abilities, we must say that the departure of him and his wife from the district where they are deservedly most popular, is greatly to be regretted. We wish them a *bon voyage* and every prosperity in their new sphere of life.

—O—

BAND OF HOPE.

On Thursday Evening, the 16th of October, a Band of Hope Meeting was held in the Assembly Room. After the usual business of distributing the papers and admitting seven new members the Entertainment began. Great credit is due to Mr. Durose, who presented a most enjoyable programme. The two glees by his first and second classes of boys and girls were admirable, while the recitations by Cissie Lellman, Matilda Betts, Bella Watson, and Edward Binnie, were capital. Arthur Ogilvie sang nicely, while John Greirson showed great promise in his reading which was well done. Mr. Fred Burling gave us one of his clever step dances

much to the delight of the children who badly wanted an "encore." Mr. F. J. Hardy kindly gave an interesting reading entitled, "For Love of her Country." But one of the chief features of the evening was undoubtedly a recitation entitled "The Lifeboat" by the second mate of the "Eaglecrag," Mr. Streeton, which was given with a quiet power that carried all along with it, and made us clearly see the pathetic events spoken of, for which we heartily thank him. The Rev. Canon Aspinall spoke a few words on the meaning of our being a Band of Hope, and then showed with the Lantern the History of Joseph, a few local views taken by Mr. W. Turner, some English views, and a few comics, and the Meeting was brought to a close about 9 p.m. by the band (which had played selections during the evening) playing "God save the Queen."

—O—
STANLEY,

OCTOBER 2nd, 1895.

To the Editor of the "Falkland Island Magazine."

Dear Sir,

By special request I hand you an article for publication *re* a Concert held at the Social Club Room, Stanley, on the 24th ult. To begin with I must thank the boys for keeping good order. Amateur performers (like professionals), do not object to judicious applause. It shows appreciation and good feeling. If, however, this is carried too far it becomes embarrassing, and at length disgusting, and makes the performers feel that they do not care to try the experiment again. I will do the boys the justice to say that on this occasion their applause was given with some moderation.

I was not able to be present at the beginning of the Entertainment—I missed a duet on the piano and violin by Messrs. A. Watson and W. E. Turner, also a portion of a song by Mr. T. Binnie entitled, "Let's have a Song with a Chorus." What I heard of this song was well sung, and it was well received by the audience. Next on the programme was a reading by the Rev. Canon Aspinall, "Not in the Programme." The title was evidently a misnomer as I am quite sure it was in the programme. Aside from this joke (as Artemus Ward would say), the article was very touching. We were so touched by the closing tableaux that it wanted but little to force us to play the woman.

Then Mr. Durose sang, "A Friar of Orders Grey." This is a beautiful baritone song. Mr. Durose was in good voice, and we enjoyed his song exceedingly. To quote from himself, "We hope he will do it again." The writer then sang a comic song (by request) entitled, "Miss Mulligan's Home-made Pie. Natural modesty demands that I pass no opinion on this part of the performance. I may say the song is Irish (witness the title), and was well received. A recitation, "Paddy and the Butter," by Master E. Binnie, I enjoyed extremely. It was amusing in itself, and it was recited in a fine manly voice, was well delivered, and considering the length of the article, reflected great credit on Master Binnie's memory and intelligence. I should say the boy is a child of promise, and once more quote Mr. Durose, I hope "he will do it again." Song by

Capt. Shimmier, "After the Ball." A good song, very well sung, and applauded to the echo. The audience sang the chorus very creditably. Song, interlarded with recitations, by Mr. Harry Hollen. This was a comic production, and was given in Mr. Hollen's inimitable style. It was comical and provoked roars of laughter and applause. Reading by Mr. Fred Hardy, junior, "The Seven Devils." This was an argument brought forward by a coloured preacher to prove that every woman has seven devils in her. This piece was amusing in itself, but it was certainly a one-sided joke, and I certainly shall not let Uncle Eben get away without giving him a yard of my mind. Uncle Eben's one and only argument was that our Saviour cast seven devils out of Mary Magdalene and had not cast them out of the rest of the women. This is to pre-suppose that all women are born in a like condition. But some women are born white and some black; some with sight and others blind. And as God's laws in the natural and spiritual world are identical, we must allow that there are different degrees of spiritual life or death. I have seen women who, I believe, contained as many devils as Mary. I have also seen many other women in whom the Spirit of God dwelt so fully that it shone radiantly in their countenances. The lightest censure I can pass on Uncle Eben is to say he was narrow-minded, ungenerous, and without the natural gallantry toward the ladies which marks every true man, and more especially the Christian. I must say I felt sorry at the conclusion that Uncle Eben's good lady parishioners did not carry their point and expel him from his pulpit.

Song by Miss Lellman, "The Golden Eventide." After my previous remarks I must be careful what I say or the ladies will think I am a flatterer, but at the risk of that I must say it is a real pleasure to listen to Miss Lellman's singing. She has a very nice voice and it is well cultivated; aside from this her genial disposition wins for her general admiration, which was shown by the fact that the audience overcame her scruples to sing a second song, and were more than repaid by hearing her sing, "Erin on the Rhine." I trust that this gifted young lady may realise that her talents are God-given, and use them to glorify Him. I think that even Mr. Fred Hardy would take exception to the thought that her talents are the product of seven devils. Musical duet, banjo and piano by Messrs. W. E. Turner and Mr. A. Watson. Good execution, much appreciated and applauded. Song by Capt. Shimmier, "The Tar's Farewell." This song was so much appreciated that the audience determined to have him out again. He, however, compromised the matter by bringing forward one of his apprentices (Mr. George Babington) who sang a song entitled, "Baby." This was really a touching song, and was sung feelingly, and was much appreciated and applauded. Vocal duet, "May Bells," by Miss Kirwan and Miss Binnie. This duet is rather difficult, having a large compass, but was sung very well and was much appreciated. This was followed by a banjo song by Mr. W. E. Turner, entitled "The Nightingale sang of Love." With every deference to the abilities of Mr.

Turner as an artist, I think it evident that he has mistaken his calling. He is a natural comic, as a clown in a pantomime or circus his fortune would be assured. His performances on this occasion were a decided triumph, and gained him loud and hearty applause. If there had been no other entertainment one would have parted with their sixpence to see and hear him, and have felt that they received value for their money. Duet, violin and accordeon, by Messrs. Peck and Lamstead, began in a very promising manner, but was put an end to by the breaking of the tuning peg of the violin, much to the sorrow of all—not omitting the performers. Negro song, W. E. Turner, "Where are you going to." Encore song, "A Warrior Bold" (a parody).

Regarding this Concert I should say it was a decided success. Taking into consideration all the difficulties to be overcome I should say it was well planned and well conducted, and I think all went away feeling that they had spent a pleasant evening. We are much indebted to the young ladies who sang, but, if possible, we are more indebted to the young ladies who tried to play the piano. I do not say they did play because Handel, Blumenthal, or even Mendelssohn himself, could not play it so as to make music without a jar.

This brings me to the point for which this Concert was got up, viz., to raise a portion of the needful for the purchase of a piano for the Social Club. Bear this in mind, ladies and gentlemen, and when we have another, let us have your support and your sixpences.

Perhaps it would not be out of place to say a few words here re the Social Club.

From the time of my arrival in this Island up to the present, I have done what I could for this Institution, and for the following reasons:—I consider that it is an absolute necessity that a place like this should have some place of recreation for the mind, and where men of all ages and opinions may go and discuss matters of general interest. I consider that such discussions, if properly carried on, must have a very beneficial effect on the individual and on the community, and that it is the duty of every good citizen to uphold such an institution with his presence and his contribution to the fund. I consider that every gentleman, who has sufficient talent to discuss any interesting problem in a sensible and logical manner, should contribute his talent to make these meetings beneficial. Finally, I believe that if we made the Social Club sufficiently entertaining we should draw in many of the young men who spend their evenings and their cash in the bar rooms on Saturday night.

It only remains to apologise for trespassing so far upon your space, and to subscribe myself,

Yours faithfully,

M. L. PORTER.

—O—

We received last mail for the Cathedral a most beautiful Almsdish of fine brass, with the inscription, "In loving memory of Robert Hudson, R.E., who died at Teal Inlet, Falkland Islands, through a gun accident, July 31st, 1893, aged 27 years: from his sorrowing mother." It looks very handsome on the Communion Table

To the Editor of the "Falkland Island Magazine."

Dear Sir,

I have to thank Messrs. Poppy and Smith and *Sunn Cuique* for corroborating the report of the Public Meeting which, at your request, Sir, I wrote for the June number of your Magazine. I think I am justified in taking this view, as although not one of the three appears to like my description of what took place at the Meeting, only one trifling inaccuracy has been pointed out in their letters, which I at once acknowledged.

The fact, however, that in this instance, I merely endeavoured to record the opinions of others, does not seem to have been appreciated. As I did not speak at the Meeting, or much less, venture to introduce my personal views into the report, I am at a loss to understand why anyone should trouble about them. For the present, Sir, as I do not feel justified in assuming that the public would take an interest in such a subject I will refrain from inflicting on your readers, either a defence or a repudiation of the opinions attributed to me.

The suggestion made in all three letters that the employers in the Colony, other than Government, demand the political support of their servants, will only provoke a smile, and is not worth serious contradiction.

I don't think that there is anything else in the letters calling for remark, except perhaps the comments on my note, that the speakers at Mr. Smith's Meeting were all Government servants. The political support of a paid servant cannot be regarded as equal in value to that of an independent adherent. This would be true anywhere in the world, but the truth is accentuated in the case of Government servants in a Crown Colony, as it is well known that support or silence is expected of them. Can your correspondents point during the recent agitation to a single instance of toleration shewn by the Government to political opposition from a paid servant, in however humble a capacity.

To turn to another matter—your readers, Sir, will no doubt form their own conclusions as to the reasons given by *Ubique* for declining to publish information, which might or might not, refute Mr. Felton's statements, and will estimate at their proper value the bare and anonymous assertions which he seems modestly to consider as sufficient contradiction to the statements made by a member of the Legislature in his place at the Council. There are some points too in *Ubique's* assertions which require elucidation.

He denies point blank Mr. Felton's statement with regard to those who signed the petition, that one third were drawing Government pay, and eight or ten under age. I conclude that his assertion that these figures are erroneous is confined to the latter part of the statement, as in his first letter *Ubique* looked upon it as a good sign that Government employees were among the signatures. Now I hear that this contradiction is based on the ground that some of the eight or ten said to be under age were under eighteen! Does *Ubique* claim that volunteers should be recognized as of age three years sooner than ordinary citizens? And is it on the strength of this that he levels a charge of falsehood against a member of the Legislative Council, speaking in his place?

The statement that the "Hon. Member made no speech on the question of the loan" was incomprehensible to me until some one suggested that that might be *Ubique's* way of alluding to the fact that Mr. Felton read his speech. Is it possible that such an assertion would be made on such a foundation? If it was, does *Ubique* seriously maintain that a speech read is any the less a speech than one spoken extempore or from notes? Is he not aware that it is a common practice in the House of Commons to read speeches? If such leaders as Sir W. V. Harcourt, or the late Lord R. Churchill, adopted the practice occasionally, does he not think that humble members of Colonial Legislatures may well follow their example.

I am sorry that I failed to induce *Ubique*, by what I wrote in my last reply to him, to publish information that would have enabled us to come to close quarters—but I will make another attempt now. I said in my last letter that a reasonable sum should not be grudged to the Volunteers. The Colony pays the capitation grant of £2 per efficient, pays the Instructor, and finds a Drill Hall. Does not *Ubique* think that this is already a good deal, and that some objection may reasonably be raised to the further step of permitting the Corps to borrow the Colonial funds on security which is regarded by many as rotten, and which even *Ubique* does not contend would be looked upon as sufficient in the open market? That there is plenty of money to be had in the Colony for a sound investment is shewn by the Savings Bank returns.

Does *Ubique* really think that such a building as "a fit and permanent Drill Hall with perhaps a reading room, &c." is to be built for £1,000. If not, where is the rest of the money to be obtained? Is there not some danger that a building planned on ambitious lines will have to remain unfinished—a monument to the foresight and wisdom shewn by *Ubique* in promoting the loan scheme.

A Balance Sheet was published over a year ago, shewing the Corps to be indebted about £64, notwithstanding that hardly any expenses but uniforms were debited to it. Does *Ubique* consider that these figures justify his bold assertion that the money "would be repaid with interest," or even tend to show that there is a fair prospect of his prophecy coming true?

In my last letter I pointed out that Mr. Felton did not use the words "pure humbug," and *Ubique* acknowledges now that he "chose them," but endeavours to explain away rather than express regret for his inaccuracy. If, on this point, however, *Ubique* cannot be commended for his frankness, the candour with which he admits the certainty of injury to the Assembly Room Company, without making an attempt to show the necessity for providing Stanley with a second Hall, more than makes up for it.

I think I can afford to pass over the anticipated accusation of interested motives in silence.

Your obedient servant,

R. E. N.

STANLEY,

OCTOBER 1st, 1895.

To the Editor of the "Falkland Island Magazine."

Sir.—It is with great reluctance that I beg space in your Magazine for this letter. But having read the Report of the Public Meeting convened by me in your last issue, I feel compelled, with your permission, to endeavour to state the facts in their true light, which you, to my mind, in your Report of the Meeting, have not done.

In the first place, you state in your Report that complaints were made that sufficient notice had not been given of the Meeting, and thereby many who would otherwise have attended were unable to do so. Now, Sir, it was on account of a notice posted on the Gazette Board that day inviting the working men of Stanley to communicate with those who were employed in obtaining signatures to the petition which induced me to call a Meeting to discuss it, and as it appeared from the notice that they, the promoters of the petition, intended to close it on that day, there was no other course than the one taken if we wished, as we did, to give a chance to those who had not signed it to know a little more about it than most of those who had already signed.

Again, in your Report you do not state who produced the copy of the petition, nor who it was undertaken its sole defence. Now, Sir, your readers from your Report (seeing that the petition professed to be a working-men's petition), would naturally suppose that it would be a working-man who produced the copy and defended it, but such was not the case. The petition was produced by Mr. Nichol, and almost the whole of its defence was undertaken by him, yet in your Report Mr. Nichol was not mentioned.

It is also noticeable in the Report that Mr. Natt declined to count two votes which were given for the resolution on account of youth, and also that nine or ten Government employes voted in the majority. With reference to Mr. Natt declining the votes of two mere boys on such a matter as the one under discussion, to my mind, there cannot be two opinions. Had the promoters of the petition acted on the same lines and declined the signatures of all those under age it would, I think, have been more to their credit, and the petition would have cost less for paper. I also fail to see how your reporter could count nine or ten Government employes in the majority as there were only six present, and of those six one voted in the minority and one did not vote at all. Your Report states that the Meeting was "animated but not disorderly." Are Stanley public meetings so noted for their disorder that it should be necessary to animadvert on this particular Meeting in that way?

The petitioners state in their petition that they were apprehensive of further taxation. On what grounds they base their fears I cannot say, but I think they have proof enough that their fears are groundless in the two Government Notices which have been published since the Meeting was held. It seems to me that it

would have been better had the working-men of Stanley taken a little trouble and have found out for themselves how matters really stood before being led away to take the course they did. There has been much said about a large surplus in hand when the present Governor arrived in the Colony, and the petitioners state in their petition this surplus has been exhausted. But we now see by the Accounts published by the Government that the much boasted surplus was not quite so large as many people supposed, also that it has not all been expended as stated. I think those of your readers who feel so inclined would do well to study the figures in the two Accounts published by the Government; in them, they will find, I think that the present Administration has not been the financial failure that some people would have us suppose.

Faithfully yours,

JOHN G. POPPY.

—O—

Oliver Wendell Holmes compares the dawning of a new idea to the turning over of a stone in a field. After describing all the blind and wriggling creatures who live beneath the stone, he says:—

"But no sooner is the stone turned and the wholesome light of day let in upon this compressed and blinded community of creeping things, than all of them which enjoy the luxury of legs—and some of them have a good many—rush round wildly, butting each other and everything in their way, and end in a general stampede for underground retreats from the region poisoned by sunshine. . . . You never need think you can turn over any old falsehood without a terrible squirming and scattering of the horrid little population that dwells under it.

Every real thought on every real subject knocks the wind out of somebody or other. As soon as his breath comes back he very probably begins to expend it in hard words. These are the best evidences a man can have that he has said something it was time to say."

—O—

SHIPPING NEWS.

The Mail s. s. "Abydos" arrived on Sept. 25th. Cargo from Europe, 1,081 packages: from Monte Video, 814 packages.

Passengers from London:—Mr. D. Mitchell, Mr. A. Allen, Mr. Davis, Mrs. Paice and family, Mr. T. Bishop, Mr. W. Rice, Mr. G. Bond, Mr. G. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Newland and daughter, Mr. R. Bateman and Miss K. Bateman, Mr. W. Bowles.

Passengers from Monte Video:—Mr. Mowat and family, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Coward, Mr. Chapman, Captain Sivertsen, Mr. T. Blackley, Mrs. H. McKenzie.

The Mail s. s. "Abydos" departed on Sept. 28th. Passengers for Punta Arenas:—Mr. Frank Lewis, Mr. W. Reeve, Mrs. G. Felton, Miss Jane McCarthy, Mr. James Doherty.

The s. s. "Neko" arrived from Punta Arenas on Sept. 12th. Cargo from the West coast:—500 bags of flour, 20 bags of potatoes, 30 bags of onions, 6 boxes of raisens, and sundries. 540 packages in all. Passengers:—Mr. Samuel Bonner, Mr. Frank Brown.

Goods shipped for s. s. "Neko" for England:—121 bales of wool and sheep-skins.

The s. s. "Neko" departed on Sept. 13th. Passengers to England:—Sergeant Quianlian and family, Mrs. Ploger. Passenger to Hamburg:—Mr. Frank Armstrong. Passengers to Monte Video:—Mr. David Marco, Mr. John Blackley, Miss Hannah McKenzie, Mr. Peter O'Brien.

Sept. 16th. The "Result" went out. Passengers:—Messrs. Fred Burling, David Carey, Jim Kelway, Henry Newing, and Bertie Ratchiffe.

Sept. 17th. The "Fair Rosamond" went out. Passenger:—Mr. P. Sullivan.

Sept. 17th. The "Hadassah" came in.

Sept. 19th. Barque "Celox," Captain Salvesen, from London, with general cargo, arrived.

Sept. 24th. The "Richard Williams" came in. Passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Betts and family.

Sept. 26th. The "Hadassah" went out. Passenger:—Mr. M. Dettléff.

Sept. 28th. The "Hornet" came in. Passenger:—Mr. W. Fell.

Sept. 28th. The "Hadassah" came in.

Sept. 28th. The "Result" came in. Passengers:—Messrs. Fred Burling and Charles Hansen.

Sept. 28th. The "Chance" came in. Passengers:—Mr. W. Lewis and children, and Mrs. Betts.

Oct. 1st. The "Result" went out. Passengers:—Messrs. Bishop, W. Rice, and A. N. Other, Mrs. Paice and family.

Oct. 1st. The "Hadassah" went out.

Oct. 2nd. The "Chance" went out. Passenger:—Mr. Charles Hansen, of Carcass.

Oct. 5th. The "Fortuna" went out.

Oct. 7th. The "Chance" came in. Passenger:—Mr. Marrión.

Special Notice to the Readers of this Magazine.

CHARLES WM. NEWLAND,
Printer, Publisher, and Stationer,

Respectfully desires to inform the inhabitants of these Islands that he has come out from England to print this Magazine, and also to do Letter-Press Printing generally.

As the success or failure of the enterprise depends, in a great measure, upon the residents of Stanley, he appeals with confidence to all classes and sections of the community to support and encourage him in the attempt to establish a Printing Business in the Colony

He will endeavour to do all work entrusted to him in the best English style, with dispatch and punctually, and the prices charged will be as low as possible.

Stationery, by high-class manufacturers, will be supplied as soon as arrangements can be made.

Orders received and prices given for Bookbinding, which will be sent to England.

NOTICE.

THOMAS WATSON begs to draw special attention to the large supply of Confectionery that he is now showing in all classes. These Confections coming direct from one of the first manufacturers in England are always fresh and in first-class condition.

All orders entrusted to his care will have his best attention.

GENERAL STORE, STANLEY.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

The subjoined Report is published for general information, in confirmation of Public Notice dated the 10th instant, relating to the financial condition of the Colony.

By Command,

F. CRAIGIE-HALKETT,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
30th September, 1895.

25th September, 1895.

Sir,

The Board appointed by His Excellency the Governor to enquire into the financial condition of the Colony beg leave to report for His Excellency's information, that they have examined the accounts extending as far back as 1886, and have also carefully scrutinized the yearly statements of "Assets and Liabilities" and of "Receipts and Expenditure" which have been issued since that date.

The Accounts with the Crown Agents shewing the Investments on account of "Land Sales" of the "Savings' Bank" and of the "Surplus Fund" were also examined.

These shew that on the 31st December, 1894, the cash balance in the hands of the Crown Agents was £3,189 14 9, and that the Investments on behalf of the Colony were as follows:—

Land Sales	£12,979	4	0
Surplus Fund	1840	11	7
Savings' Bank	27,921	7	2

Face Value.			
£13,758	3	10	
1,982	1	2	
28,442	1	9	

These values represent the actual amount paid, and not the face value of the stock.

According to the Report of the Quarterly Survey of the Treasurer's Chest there was on the same date (31st December, 1894) a cash balance of £1,614 10 8 in the hands of the Treasurer.

Taking into consideration all liabilities, and excluding the amount invested on account of "Land Sales," a net surplus is shown on the 31st December, 1894, of £1,041 11 7. In this is not included either the interest accruing to the Revenue on Invested Funds, nor that accruing as payable to Depositors in the Savings' Bank for the Quarter ended 31st December.

The Books and Accounts of the Treasurer show that the Revenue for the past half year exceeded the expenditure by £104 4 4.

Since the 31st December of last year the amount invested on account of "Land Sales" has been further increased by £1,113 19 2, that on account of Savings' Bank by £799 12 0. and that on account of Surplus Funds by £4,000.

The Crown Agents were instructed by the Treasurer in June of the present year to transfer from invested Surplus Funds to the credit of the Savings' Bank Investments to the amount of about £3,500. These instructions, when carried out, will raise the amount invested on account of the Savings Bank to over £32,000.

We notice in the amounts invested on account of "Land Sales" and which consequently does not appear to the credit of the "Surplus Fund" a sum of £2,000 which accrued from the sale of the foreshore in Stanley to the Falkland Islands Company and Messrs. Dean and Sons in the year 1885. This sum was set apart for a specific purpose to be meanwhile invested in a distinct fund.

Despatch No. 109, 1885,
Governor to Secretary of
State.

An impression has existed that this amount was included in Surplus Funds, but we are satisfied that it has always been included in "Land Sales," and that the surplus shown at the close of each year is actually Surplus revenue. The actual surplus in December, 1890, according to the accounts to that date was only £2,847 18 4, as against £1,041 11 7 on 31st December, 1894, showing that in the past four years only £1,806 6 9 of the original surplus Revenue have been expended.

In further evidence of the Colony's present satisfactory financial condition the Inventory and Valuation returned by the Storekeeper show that there are, in addition, stores to the value of about £1,200 in the Government Store for which no credit has been or will be taken in the Treasury Accounts.

Payment for these stores was made before the 30th June, last.

These stores do not include those such as coal and oil taken to account as advances and which are debited against the Departments as they make use of them.

The Government Storekeeper reports that the purchase of the whole of the present stock has been made since 1891, at which date the value of the entire stock in hand did not exceed £40.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

(Signed)
(Signed)
(Signed)
(Signed)

T. A. THOMPSON,
F. CRAIGIE-HALKETT,
J. J. FELTON,
W. A. HARDING.

The Honourable

i

The Colonial Secretary.

CHURCH SERVICES.

On Sunday at 11. A.M. and 7. P.M. On Wednesday 7. P.M.

Morning Prayer on every week day at 10.30 A.M.

The Holy Communion on the first Sunday of the month at 12 noon and on the third Sunday at 8. A.M.

The Sacrament of Baptism, and Churching on any Sunday or week-day.

CHOIR PRACTICES.

On Sunday and Wednesday after Evening Service at 8. P.M.

For the children specially on Sunday after Sunday School at 3.30 P.M. and in the Vestry on Saturday from 2.30. P.M. to 3.30. P.M.

SUNDAY SCHOOL

In Christ Church at 10.30. A.M. and 2.30. P.M.

PRAYER MEETING.

In the Vestry on Monday from 7. to 8. P.M.

THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARY.

In the Vestry, on Sunday, at 4. P.M.

PENNY SAVINGS BANK.

On Monday in the Senior Government School at 9.30. A.M. and in the Infant School at 10.30. A.M.

The CHILDREN'S PRACTICE will be as usual during the Summer on Fridays, at 5.30, commencing Nov. 1st.

IN MEMORIAM.

SPRING, 1890.

Sorrows humanize our race ;
Tears are the showers that fertilize this world ;
And memory of things precious keepeth warm
The heart that once did hold them.

JEAN INGELOW.

JOHN KIRWAN,

General Merchant and Commission Agent, Stanley.

—o—
GENERAL GOODS STORE.
—o—

By the November mail expects a varied assortment of Summer Drapery, Millinery, Haberdashery, Fancy Goods, Confectionery, Toys, &c.

Also a fresh supply of Groceries, Tea, Cheese, &c.

Has at present for sale a New and Varied Selection of Christmas and New Year Cards.

SEÑOR PEDRO SEMINO, of Santa Cruz, wishes to know if there is any person in the Falklands who thoroughly understands sheep working that will buy half of his property and be partner with him. The stock at present is 4000 sheep, 150 mares and colts. 50 tame cattle, 30 tame horses, 2 leagues of freehold land, 8 leagues of rented land and every convenience for working sheep.

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DECEMBER 1895

PRICE THREEPENCE.

THE
Falkland Islands Magazine.

EDITOR (*pro tem.*) REV. CANON ASPINALL.



CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

CLERGY.—Rev. Lowther E. Brandon M. A. Dean and Colonial Chaplain.

Rev. E. C. Aspinall, Canon of Christ Church Cathedral.

SELECT VESTRY.—Mr. F. Durose, Minister's Church-warden.

Mr. Joseph Aldridge, People's Church-warden.

Mr. George Turner, Honorary Secretary.

Mr. W. A. Harding, Hon. Treas.; Messrs. J. G. Poppy and F. J. Hardy.

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THE LESSONS, &c., FOR EVERY SUNDAY and HOLY DAY IN DECEMBER.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. 1st Sunday in Advent. | Morning. Isaiah 1; 1 S. Peter 3. 8 to 4. 7; Ps. 1-5.
Epistle:—Romans 13. 8-14. Gospel:—S. Matthew 21. 1-13.
Evening. Isaiah 2 or 4.2; S. John 11.47 to 12.20; Ps. 6-8. |
| 8. 2nd Sunday in Advent. | Morning. Isaiah 5; 1 S. John 2 to v. 15; Ps. 38-40.
Epistle:—Romans 15, 4-13. Gospel:—S. Luke 21. 25-33.
Evening. Isaiah 11 to v. 11 or 24; S. John 16. 16; Ps. 41-43. |
| 15. 3rd Sunday in Advent. | Morning. Isaiah 25; 3 S. John; Ps. 75-77.
Epistle:—1 Cor. 4. 1-5. Gospel:—S. Matthew 11. 2-10.
Evening. Isaiah 26 or 28. 5-19; S. John 20.19; Ps. 78. |
| 21. S. Thomas, Apos. & Mar. | Morning. Job 42 to v. 7; S. John 20. 19-24; Ps. 105.
Epistle:—Ephesians 2. 19,22. Gospel:—S. John 20. 24-31.
Evening. Isaiah 35; S. John 14 to v. 8; Ps. 106. |
| 22. 4th Sunday in Advent. | Morning. Isaiah 30 to v. 27; Revelation 8; Ps. 107.
Epistle:—Philippians 4. 4-7. Gospel:—S. John 1. 19-28.
Evening. Isaiah 32 or 33. 2 to 23; Rev. 10; Ps. 108,109. |
| 25. Christmas Day. | Morning.—Isaiah 9 to v. 8; S. Luke 2 to v. 15; Ps. 19,45,85.
Epistle:—Hebrews 1. 1-12. Gospel:—S. John 1. 1-14.
Evening. Isaiah 7. 10-17; Titus 3. 4-9; Ps. 89,110,132. |
| 26. S. Stephen, the first Martyr. | Morning. Genesis 4 to v. 11; Acts 6; Ps. 119, v. 105,144.
Epistle:—Acts 7. 55-60. Gospel:—S. Matthew 23. 34-39.
Evening. 2 Chronicles 24. 15-23; Acts 8 to v. 9; Ps. 119. 145-176. |
| 27. S. John, Apos. & Evan. | Morning. Exodus 33. 9; S. John 13. 23-36; Ps. 120,125.
Epistle:—1 S. John 1. 1-10. Gospel:—S. John 21. 19-25.
Evening. Isaiah 6; Revelation 1; Ps. 126-131. |
| 28. The Innocents' Day. | Morning. Jeremiah 31 to v. 18; Revelation 16; Ps. 132,135.
For the Epistle:—Revelation 14. 1-5. Gospel:—S. Matthew 2. 13-18.
Evening. Baruch 4. 21-31; Revelation 18; Ps. 136-138. |
| 29. 1st Sunday after Christmas. | Morning. Isaiah 35; Revelation 19. 1-11; Ps. 139,141.
Epistle:—Galatians 4. 1-7. Gospel:—S. Matthew 1. 18-25.
Evening. Isaiah 38 or 40; Revelation 19. 11; Ps. 142-143. |

THE DAILY BIBLE READINGS FOR DECEMBER.

1 S 1 Pet. 3.8 to 4.7	8 S 1 John 2 to v. 15	15 S 3 John.	22 S Rev. 8.	29 S Rev. 19 to v. 11
2 M " 4.7.	9 M " 2. 15.	16 M Jude.	23 M " 11.	30 M " 20.
3 T " 5.	10 T " 3. to v. 16	17 T Rev. 1.	24 T " 14.	31 T " 21.15 to 22.6
4 W 2 Pet. 1.	11 W " 3.16 to 4.7	18 W " 2.18 to 3.7.	25 W Luke 2 to v. 15	
5 T " 2.	12 T " 4.7.	19 T " 4.	26 T Acts 6.	
6 F " 3.	13 F " 5.	20 F " 6.	[24. 27 F John 13. 23 to	
7 S 1 John 1.	14 S 2 John.	21 S John 20. 19 to	28 S Rev. 16. [36.]	

BIRTHS.

- "He took them in His arms and blessed them."*—S. Mark x. 16.
- May 1st. At Port Howard. the wife of A. McLeod, of a daughter.
- July 21st. At Hill Cove, the wife of P. Llamosa, of a daughter.
- Sept. 11th. At Bleaker Island, the wife of T. Myles, of a daughter.
- Oct. 4th. At Port Stephens, the wife of R. Cull, of a daughter.
- " 4th. At Port Stephens, the wife of G. Biggs, of a son.
- " 11th. At Stanley, the wife of J. T. Porter, of a daughter.
- " 15th. At Stanley, the wife of F. J. Hardy, of a son.
- " 16th. At Stanley, the wife of the Rev. Canon Aspinall, of a daughter.
- " 19th. At Stanley, the wife of John Davies, of a daughter.
- Nov. 1st. At Stanley, the wife of J. Coleman, of a daughter.
- " 2nd. At Stanley, the wife of C. Linney, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

- "Until the day break, and the shadows flee away."*—Song of Solomon, ii. 17.
- Oct. 6th. At Port Stephens, the infant son of G. Biggs.
- " 14th. At Port Stephens, suddenly, William Duncan, aged 22 years.
- " 18th. At Stanley, William Fell, aged 28 years.
- " 27th. At Stanley, drowned, Charles Shoard, aged 19 years.
- " 27th. At Stanley, drowned, Harrison Sugden, aged 17 years.

OFFERTORIES FOR OCTOBER.

					£	s.	d.
Oct. 6th.	Morning	...	...	...	0	7	10
	Evening	...	...	...		12	0
" 13th.	Morning	...	...	...	0	15	9
	Evening	...	...	...		0	14
" 20th.	Morning	...	...	...	1	12	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Evening	...	...	...	1	6	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 27th.	Morning	...	...	...	1	8	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Evening	...	...	...	0	15	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
					£	s.	d.
Expenses,	Nov.	.....			14	7	9
"	Oct.	.....			3	16	0
Balance,	Nov.	.....			4	4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Oct.	.....			9	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

BAPTISMS.

Oct. 20th.	William Markham Beatie Lewis.
Nov. 10th.	Ernest John Aldridge.
" 10th.	Gladys Mildred Davis.

Our minds are so finite and limited in capacity that we find it difficult to take in fully the whole plan of God's salvation, as it has been revealed in Scripture. From time to time Christians have fixed their thoughts and teaching on some particular part of the Gospel, on some one or more doctrines or articles of our faith, while others—equally important—are often almost altogether passed over. Thus Christians present in their teaching and conversation a distorted view of our faith, which, being out of proportion, acts as a serious stumbling block to the faith of some earnest men, who judge of the teaching of the Gospels not by our Creeds, not by the Bible, but by what Christians seem to dwell most on.

In our intense desire to bring home to the consciences of men the deadly nature of sin; how it destroys men in the present and renders them entirely unfit to enter into God's presence in the future world; in our effort to hold up before all men the only hope of deliverance from sin, either in this life or the next, through the death, resurrection, and ascension of Christ, and through the gift of His Spirit, we dwell more than we should on the dying of Jesus on the cross; and thus fail to bring home to the hearts of men that our Christ is a living Christ, a life and a light giving power *now*, in our daily, week-day life. We think of, rest on, believe in a dead Christ. We do not think of, rest on, believe in a living Christ, who is ever with us, "a very present help in time of trouble."—Psalm 46.

I. This error is not confined to our own times. (1) In John 20. 2,15,16, we see that Mary Magdalene was looking at the sepulchre for a dead Christ, a dead body, not a living Christ. She said, "They have taken away my Lord, and I know not where they have

laid Him. The two disciples on their way to the village of Emmaus spoke of a dead Christ, Luke 24. 20,21. The apostles and disciples who had been with Jesus mourned and wept for a dead Christ, Mark 16. 10. (2) In our teaching, preaching, religious writings and pictures, much more stress is laid on the fact that Christ Jesus died, than is laid on the equally certain facts that He rose again, ascended into heaven and there works for us. Christ hanging on the cross, Christ wearing the crown of thorns, the dead Christ being taken down from the cross and laid in the silent tomb is ever before us. How seldom are His resurrection and ascension brought before Christians with equal plainness and clearness.

II. See how the New Testament dwells on the living Christ who *was*, *not is*, dead. St. John in a vision, "beheld, and, lo, in the midst of the throne and of the four beasts, and in the midst of the elders, stood a Lamb, *as it had been slain*."—Revelation 5. 6. Again, "I am He that liveth, and was dead; and, behold, I am alive for evermore."—Revelation 1. 18, When His disciples and those who followed Him from Galilee first saw Him after the resurrection, they doubted whether He were the Lord or not, He then "showed them His hands and His feet."—Luke 24. 40.

In His risen and glorified body, they could still see the marks of the nails in both hands and feet. His body the same body as hung on the cross, but how changed, glorified and exalted, needing no food, bound neither by space, time, bolts, bars or locked doors. Yet that same body still bore the print of the nails and the mark of the spear. His human, but heavenly body, presents these marks of His humiliation, sufferings and death ever and always in the presence of the eternal Father. "Every eye shall see Him, and they also who pierced Him."—Rev. 1. 7. In the New Testament the sacred writers ever speak of him as the Christ who was dead but is alive for evermore.

III. Why is it so necessary that we should insist on the fact that our Christ is a living, not a dead Christ? What saith the Scripture? (1) In Acts 7. 55,56, we read of the trial and death of the first Christian martyr (a witness for Christ, who seals his witness by his blood). He heads a long line, "the noble army of martyrs." The last enrolled on that long list were our own country people, who died for the faith of Christ in China but a few weeks ago. St. Stephen, in that bitter hour of trial, suffering and death, saw "Jesus standing on the right hand of God." Why standing? In the creed we say, "Who sitteth at the right hand of God." Standing, because He is ready and willing to succour from heaven itself his suffering, struggling, cross-bearing servants upon earth. We are taught to "love, honour and succour Father and Mother." It is the duty of the son or daughter to shield, protect, cheer, encourage, comfort, console, guide and assist Father and Mother as they pass down through the years of old age and weakness into the silence, peace, quiet and hope of the grave. All this the word "*succour*" means, this and much more when applied to our living Christ, the everlasting Son of the Father. "He ever liveth to

make intercession for us."—Hebrews 7. 25. He is preparing a place for us; He will come again and take us to that place. John 14. 1-3. He is ever around and about us: we never leave His presence: His eye of love ever rests upon us: His heart is ever going out towards us: His Spirit is daily shed abroad in our hearts: we daily increase in His Holy Spirit: He cleanses the thoughts of our hearts: He watches over the door of our lips: through Him we yield our members as instruments of righteousness unto God. (2) Again in Acts 23. 11, we read of the apostle Paul cast into prison, suffering much in body through the violence of his countrymen, the Jews. The body reacting on the spirit, he was cast down and inclined like Elijah to pray, "It is enough; now, O Lord, take away my life; for I am no better than my fathers."—1 Kings 19. 4. While the apostle was in this state of depression, almost hopeless of the success of his mission—to preach the Gospel to the nations—"the Lord stood by him, and said, Be of good cheer Paul." Thus the Master ever liveth, able and willing to succour all who are tried, tempted to sin, and inclined to despair of winning the crown of life, which awaits all who patiently persevere in bearing their cross of daily duties and worries: who go through the every day round of duties, because they form the work which God has laid upon them. (3) This has ever been the teaching of the Christian Church. In the *Te Deum* (We praise Thee, O God), sung at Morning Prayer, this fact that our Christ is living and working for and in us is specially emphasized. The *Te Deum* is, one might almost say, a Creed: it was written by a French Bishop, Hilary of Poitiers, about the year 350; though portions of it are found in hymns which were in use in the Christian Church as early as the year 200. It opens with the declaration that God is the object of worship throughout the whole world. We next declare our faith in the Three Persons of the Trinity, and in the latter portion, having dwelt on the great facts of our Lord's earthly life, we pray Him to help us, to number us with His saints, to save and bless us, to govern and lift us up, to keep us without sin, to have mercy upon us and not to allow us to be ruined for ever. Showing how clearly and fully early Christians believed in the ever present helpful power and sympathy of the Christ, who *was* dead but is now alive for evermore. (4) St. Patrick, the apostle of Ireland and whose converts and disciples carried the Gospel of Christ to Scotland and the north of England, ever rested with implicit faith on the living and present help of Christ. St. Patrick was carried as a captive from France to Ireland about the year 388. Having after some years escaped from captivity, he prepared himself for the ministry, was ordained and returned to Ireland about 432, he spent the remainder of his life in preaching the Gospel throughout the length and breadth of Ireland and died in extreme old age about the year 490. On one occasion when about to meet a large assembly of the Irish at Tara, where the heathen priesthood had determined to make a supreme effort to destroy at one blow him and Christianity in Ireland, he composed a hymn or prayer for the occasion, from which the

following is an extract:—

"Christ be with me, Christ within me,
Christ behind me, Christ before me,
Christ beside me, Christ to win me,
Christ to comfort and restore me,
Christ beneath me, Christ above me,
Christ in quiet, Christ in danger,
Christ in hearts of all that love me,
Christ in mouth of friend and stranger."

The faith of the apostles and disciples in the Christ who was dead, but now living and with His Church all the days, was the faith of the Christian Church immediately after the days of the apostles and is the faith of the Church in the present day. But we need to emphasize the fact that our Redeemer not only died for our sin, but rose again for our justification, ascended into heaven and from the right hand of the Majesty on high, He is ever watching over each member of His Church, listening to their prayers and His Spirit always enters into willing hearts, giving life, revealing light, lifting up weak hands, strengthening feeble knees and leading his humble, loving, believing disciples ever onward and upward.

We learn then:—

1. To look back to the crucified Redeemer as our only hope of pardon. As the one Sacrifice, once offered for all the sins of the whole world.

2. We look upward to the living Christ, who alone can help us in our Christian walk. In our joys and sorrows, in our successes and failures, in the ups and downs of our earthly life we find Him an ever present help, a Friend who sticketh closer than a brother, the great Shepherd of the sheep, Who knows each sheep by name, Who goes before and invites us to follow in His footsteps.

3. We look forward to the living Christ as the great Judge of all. Having passed through the same trials He can be the sympathizing Judge: but being God, knowing all things present, past, and to come, He will be the just and fair Judge of the living and the dead.

4. We believe in the Communion of Saints. That we are the successors, through the long line of Christians who have gone before us, of those who held the pierced feet of Jesus; of those who touched His pierced hands; of those who handled His glorified body. Let this thought thrill through us, let it stir us up to a more watchful life, let it make our hearts burn within us to be more temperate, truthful, honest, and industrious in our several callings: to be more kind, gentle, patient and forgiving towards others. For we believe in a Christ who died, who rose, who ascended, who is always with His struggling Church on earth, "I am He that liveth, and was dead: and, behold, I am alive for evermore," "I am with you all the days until the completion (perfection) of the age."—Matthew 28. 20.

—O—

L.E.B.

MY DEAR FRIENDS,—It is with much pleasure that Mrs. Brandon and I find ourselves in your midst again. We have had a most pleasant and enjoyable holiday, meeting many relatives and friends, not least some of our old Falkland Island ones. We have visited many Churches and always with an eye to observe anything

in the fabric, choir or services which would make our Church and services brighter, more profitable and acceptable.

Several kind friends have given us presents for the Church. After addressing a Prayer Meeting in an old disused ribbon mill in Derby, a sister-in-law of the late Mr. Hudson, whose sad and untimely death at Teal Inlet is still fresh in our memories, came up and spoke to me. Through her I was introduced to Mr. Hudson's mother and two of his brothers. Mrs. Hudson wished to present the Church with some memorial of her son and sent out by the August mail a beautiful polished brass alms-dish with a suitable inscription. Mr. Holmsted gave £7 towards the purchase of Cathedral Prayer Book, a most useful gift, for the use of the Choir. Mr. James Waldron gave a lamp for the Church, price, £5. Towards a lamp for the gate, another for the Vestry door, and a third for the Church porch, the following sums were received. Mrs. Bonner, £2 10s. 0d.; Mr. C. M. Dean, £2; Mr. J. M. Dean, £3. Another friend gave a Hymn Notice Board. "A Radical Nonconformist" very kindly gave £5 towards the debt on the Church. The S. P. C. K. gave a grant of £10 for the Children's Library.

We were grieved to hear of the sickness that prevailed in mid-winter in Stanley, and were much saddened when we received letters and the Magazine at Montevideo and read of so many deaths. It is sad to think that we can never see again those whom we had left strong and well, full of life and hope: but believing that in God "we live and move and have our being," we can with the fullest assurance say, when asked, "Is is well?" "It is well." "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord." "He shall feed His flock like a shepherd, He shall gather the lambs with His arm, and carry them in His bosom and shall gently lead those that are with young."

Those of us who are still left to carry on God's work upon earth, will work while it is called to-day. We need not wait to do some great thing for God, just take up the daily task, the daily round of duties. They are small and occur day after day, but life is made up of small things; the most complicated and expensive machinery is but a number of small separate pieces of steel, joined together, each doing its own work perfectly in its own little, narrow space; the result is the grand and astonishing work performed by the machine. Thus every community is made up of a larger or smaller number of units—men, women, and children; but each has his or her own round of every day work to get through; if one fails to do his share, either some one else must do it in addition to his own particular work, or the household will be thrown out of gear. The Christian should be characterized by his fidelity to duty even in the smallest particular. "He that is faithful in that which is least, is faithful also in much: and he that is unjust in the least, is unjust also in much."

I trust that God's blessing may rest on each and all, and that our work will be found sound when the fire of trial or of judgment will try every man's work of what sort it is.

Very faithfully yours,

LOWTHER E. BRANDON.

On Sunday, Oct. 27th, a very sad accident happened in Stanley harbour. The second mate, Mr. Williams, and two apprentices of the "Prior Hill," named Charles Shoad, of Highbury, London, and Harrison Sugden, of Tuam, Ireland, after leaving the Morning Service at the Cathedral, went down to their boat and put off for dinner. The wind was blowing in strong unsteady puffs, but all went well till the vessel was nearly reached when a sudden blast struck them, the halliards were let go and the sheet eased, but before it could be lowered, water poured in over the gunnel, and the boat, having iron ballast, sank bow first. The mate and one of the boys managed to secure some oars to which they clung while the other boy was seen for some time, clinging to the mast of the submerged boat. Five of the apprentices of the "Gladys" saw the accident from somewhere near the west jetty, ran to the east jetty, took to their boat and pulled off to the rescue, and all who saw what they did cannot speak too highly of the prompt, steady seamanship that they displayed, and the way in which they rescued Mr. Williams the second mate and picked up the body of Harrison Sugden calls for our tribute of admiration to Messrs. Joseph A. Sheedy, John H. Helmore, Cyril B. Whish, Arthur W. Price, and Fred Peters. Several other boats were promptly on the spot. Sugden's body was landed at the slaughter-house jetty, and in the absence of Dr. Hamilton, Colonial Surgeon, who had been sent for to the lighthouse, the Rev. Canon Aspinall, Captain Porter, Mr. Lewis, the Rowlands and others, promptly applied artificial respiration and other means to try and restore the suspended animation, but after every thing that could be done had been attempted and persisted in for close upon an hour they had to sadly give in. The other poor boy's body has not yet been found.

CRICKET MATCH.—A Cricket Match between the residents of Port Stanley and H.M.S. "Barracouta," was played at Port Stanley on the 2nd November. Score.—H.M.S. "Barracouta": Mr. Stephens, bowled Bebington, 45. C. T. Tully, run out, 9. J. S. White, bowled Murphy, 47. Lieut. Henderson, bowled Mowat, 29. J. Port, bowled Mowat, 11. W. Bailey, bowled Bebington, 0. Mr. Huddy, not out, 9. H. Clayton, bowled Murphy, 2. F. Belcher, A. Brown, A. Brooke, did not bat. Byes, 14. Total, 169. Residents, Port Stanley: P. Judd, caught and bowled Port, 3. G. Bebington, bowled Port, 5. Mr. Adams, caught and bowled White, 4. Rev. Canon Aspinall, run out, 2. Mr. Mowat, not out, 8. Mr. F. Durose, bowled Port, 0. Mr. Burnet, Mr. Juggins, J. Halliday, Mr. Aslachson, did not bat. Byes, 8. Total, 36.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.—At a Meeting held on the 2nd November, the following members forming a Committee, it was unanimously agreed that Athletic Sports should be held, by kind permission of His Excellency, within Government House Grounds, on Saturday, the 7th December, and that all interested in such Sports should be requested to contribute towards

the expenses of the same, full particulars of which will be published shortly. The first race will be run at 1.30 o'clock punctually.

The Committee would feel very much obliged if any support were extended by the placing at their disposal any carts, materials, labour, or any other assistance that may be available, with a view to laying out the ground, so that the subscriptions now applied for may be entirely devoted to prizes for the best competitors. The following form the Committee:—R. Aldridge, Rev. Canon Aspinall, V. Biggs, Dr. Hamilton, Rev. F. C. Murphy, Rev. Father O'Grady, Lieutenant Ryan, R.N., W. E. Turner, F. Durose, J. T. Mowat. Chairman, Captain Foley, R.N. Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, G. Hurst.

Programme of Events:—1. Long Jump. 2. Hundred Yards Race. 3. High Jump. 4. Three-legged Race. 5. Quarter-mile Race. 6. Throwing the Hammer. 7. Pole Jump. 8. Mile Race. 9. Throwing Cricket Ball. 10. Two Hundred and Twenty Yards Race. 11. Putting the Weight: Hop, Step, and Jump. 12. Veterans' Race. 13. Tug of War. 14. Sack Race. 15. Obstacle Race. 16. Managerie Race. 17. Hurdle Race. Wheelbarrow Race. 19. Consolation Race, and final heat of Tug of War.

H. M. SHIP "BARRACOUTA."

H. M. S. "Barracouta," twin screw composite cruiser, 3rd class, of 1,580 tons and 1,750 horse power, with natural draughts, 3,000 forced draughts. Extreme length, 234 ft.; extreme breadth, 35 ft. Complement—officers and men—159. Draws 15 ft. water aft and 13 ft. forward. Carries six 4.7 quick firing guns, four 3-pounder quick firing guns, two 5 barrel Nordenfolt guns, eight 14in. Whitehead torpedoes. Coal, 190 tons, and can steam with this 13 days at economical speed covering a distance of 2,433 nautical miles. Can steam at full speed for 4.2 days, covering 1,330 miles. Built at Sheerness, and launched on May 16th, 1889. The engines, which are vertical—direct acting—triple expansion and surface condensing—made by Palmer's Shipbuilding Co., Jarrow-on-Tyne. The total cost being about £61,473. She was commissioned for the annual manœuvres in 1891, 1892, and 1893, and finally commissioned for service on the S.E. coast American station on Nov. 7th, 1893, was present at Rio during the revolution in Brazil, and in January last annexed the Island of Trinidad off the coast of Brazil, which has been the cause of much controversy between the English and Brazilian Governments. Her speed is 16.5 knots per hour.

ENTERTAINMENT.—An Entertainment was kindly given on October 24th by the "Variety Troupe" of H. M. S. "Barracouta," the proceeds to be divided among various local institutions. We append the programme. Part first:—(1) Selection, Orchestra. (2) Song, "Our Jack's come home to-day," W. F. Cox. (3) Comic Song, "Near it," A. Brooke. (4) Song,

"Beneath the Elm," W. Rendle. (5) Comic Song, "I'm in the Chair," W. Deakins. (6) Song, "Nelson," J. Borrowes. (7) Comic Song, "Our Happy Little Home," W. Linstead. (8) Song with Guitar Accompaniment, Lieut. F. E. C. Ryan, R.N. (9) Comic Song, "The Grass Widower," A. Brooke. (10) Song, "To err is human, to forgive divine," A. Broughton. (11) Comic Song, "Yes! you do! you know you do," Chief Engineer F. T. W. Curtis, R.N. (12) Statue Dance, D. Pays, H. Oliver, J. Borrowes. "Nelson" and the "Statue Dance" were much admired (being quite new to Stanley), especially the lady in the latter. One young lady was heard to remark that Napoleon Bonaparte met with her approbation (where was the schoolmaster?). Part second consisted of a farce in two acts, entitled "The Muggletonians or Brothers of Commerce." We have not yet heard what institutions benefitted by the results, which judging from the house, ought to have been good.

A REAL KNIGHT.—A pleasing sight it was, I do assure you. Not the first part of the scene, for the little maid was crying bitterly. Something very serious must have happened. Wondering, I paused; when round a corner came my knight. On a prancing steed? Wearing a glittering helmet and greaves of brass? No. This was a nineteenth century knight, and they are as likely to be on foot as on horseback. Helmets are apt to be straw hats or derbys; and as for greaves—well, knickerbockers are more common to-day.

This particular knight was about ten years old—slender, straight, open-eyed. Quickly he spied the damsel in distress. Swiftly he came to her aid.

"What's the matter?" I heard him say.

Alas! the "matter" was that the bundle she held had "bursted," and its contents were open to view. Probably the small maid expected a hearty scolding for carelessness. And, indeed, whoever put that soiled shirt and collars in her care might reasonably have been vexed.

A new piece of wrapping paper also proved too frail. Must the child get her scolding? Poor little soul! No wonder she sobbed so mournfully.

But the boy was not daunted. He tucked the "bursted" bundle under his own arm.

"I'll carry it to the laundry for you," he said, in the kindest voice, and off the two trudged together.

Soon after I met the small girl again. She was comforted and serene.

"Was that boy your brother?" I asked.

She shook her head.

"Did you know him?"

Another shake.

"A real gentleman," said I. "A genuine nineteenth century knight. Bless him!"—*Harper's Young People*.

An interesting private letter came from our old friend Mrs. Smith, of Patagonia, Annie Carey that was, whom we have all so missed from the Church Choir and the

social amusements of Stanley. She sadly misses the Sunday Services and privileges and says how good our Choir is compared with those she heard in Buenos Ayres. She had received safely the sewing machine subscribed for and sent by some of her old admirers and well wishers.

—O—

[Extract from the "Falkland Island Gazette," of October 31st, 1895.]

Depositors are earnestly requested to send in their Pass Books to the Colonial Treasurer at once, in order that entries may be checked and the interest credited up to 30th September.

By Command,

F. CRAIGIE-HALKETT,

Colonial Treasurer.
Stanley,
16th October, 1895.

—O—

RULES IN HORSE RACING.—Never whip your horse when you are in front, take the start if you can. Patience is the golden rule. Whips and spurs must always be last resources, and they are very mischievous implements in inexperienced hands and on indiscreet heels. A couple of sharp strokes in the last fifty yards or a thrust of the spurs, may make a difference of half-a-length, and so change defeat into victory in a severely contested race. But the whip should never be got out till the horse has distinctly and unmistakably failed to respond when ridden in the race. It has been already insisted on that the final effort must never be made until the horse is prepared to *make* it, until, that is to say, the animal has been duly *steadied*. And it may here be further observed that to steady a horse is not of course to pull it out of its *stride*; the action indeed is a somewhat delicate one, for it may easily be overdone by coarse and clumsy hands, but its efficacy when properly accomplished is remarkable. The observant race-goer will often see, while one after another the jockeys' whips are raised, the really artistic rider is steadying his horse and patiently delaying his effort; he is, as the phrase goes, nursing his horse till his instinct tells him that the moment has come when the rush must be *made*, by which time the whips are doing more harm than good, and the horse that has been steadied will reward his rider's patience.

A few more remarks on horse racing:—how to make the rush is one thing, when to make it is another. Many little points are gained by being keen to observe and quick to benefit by the incident of a race, such as taking advantage of openings, being careful not to get shut in or to get through the posts, and if jockeys do not thoroughly know the course they should carefully walk it before the race. But it is at the finish that the power and skill of a great horseman to win a severely contested race is shown.

DARWIN.

To the Editor of the "Falkland Island Magazine."

Sir,

It appears to me that the letter of *Bon Accord* in the August edition of your Magazine is likely to lead to wrong impressions being formed in the minds of many colonists with regard to certain work carried out on Sundays on sheep farms.

It is recognized throughout the world by stockowners and stockmen and the public generally that certain work carried out on Sunday for the comfort and health of stock is necessary.

Bon Accord writes—"Can anyone tell me where the necessity comes in to gather sheep on Sunday for clipping or dipping?" My reply to this is, that any one conversant with the management of sheep in the Falklands is well aware that by gathering and driving in and out on Sundays the lives of many sheep are saved and much suffering amongst the flocks prevented. It often happens that sheep have to remain in bare paddocks until the next flock comes up, or they may have been dipped on Saturday and must be driven out on Sunday, or they may have been gathered on Saturday and must be driven up from resting pens on Sunday. Occasionally fog or heavy rain and swollen streams prevent gathering for several days, which necessitates gathering on the first fine or suitable day. It is impossible to handle sheep in large mobs without loss and suffering, and no practical sheep man will contradict me when I say that if Sunday handling of sheep were done away with the increase of suffering and death would be very considerable. My reply to *Bon Accord's* statement "that there is a distinction without a difference in gathering on Sunday and not clipping and dipping on that day," is, that clipping and dipping are often necessary on Sunday to relieve the sufferings of sheep, but that there is so much labour attached to these two operations that it is found necessary to abstain from them once a week. If, in case of absolute necessity, either of these operations has to be carried out on Sunday, I believe it is generally the practice to give the men equal time to rest as early as convenient in the following week. Our Lord Jesus Christ spoke pretty sharply to the Pharisees when they tried to pick holes in his observance of the Sabbath, as he reminded them of the accepted corrections of doing certain necessary things for the benefit of stock on the Sabbath.

I gather from *Bon Accord's* letter that he occupies the position of a shepherd, and, if he does, I unhesitatingly say he is no shepherd in the best sense of the word. A shepherd worthy of the name is fond of his sheep, and will do anything to promote their well-being either on Sunday or any other time, night or day. Unfortunately, owing to the small choice of suitable men, there are in the Falklands some so-called shepherds utterly careless of, and who lack that interest in, the well-being of their sheep which is absolutely essential in the real shepherd. All honour to the true shepherds of the Falklands, may they ever be treated with the respect and consideration which they deserve, and may the shepherds only in name never be valued except as such. If *Bon Accord* is acting as a shepherd he

must by his own showing be a hypocrite because in his race for the high wages and perquisites of a shepherd, he is, and has been doing, what he believes to be wicked, and he also will have to give an account of his stewardship.

As far as my experience goes it is not correct to say "most of the masters in these Islands seem to take a pleasure in working their men on the Sabbath day." those who do this, if any, are decidedly wrong. *Bon Accord* also says, "they know very well they have got the men under their thumbs, the married men at least." But with regard to this statement allow me to point out that any shepherd knew when he undertook his work that handling of stock was expected of him on Sundays, and it is so in the large colonies and in the old country too. To say that "the masters have not the cheek to ask their men to clip or dip sheep on Sundays" is, to say the least of it, not a courteous way of writing on the part of a man who receives his income through one of them, and who is all the time swallowing his principles in order to hang on to the loaves and fishes.

If the matter is looked upon from a business point of view only, it is utter twaddle to write about a Falkland Island shepherd's energies being so much exhausted, for compared with the average wage earner in the world he gets his living comparatively easy, is generally very comfortable, and spends many a day during the year by his fireside doing nothing for his employer but receiving his wages all the time. Is there any evidence to prove that, generally, the farmers do not consider the feelings of their servants, that they look upon them as of an inferior race, and drive them at their work like one of the brute creation, or that they do not speak kindly and civilly to them and appreciate their services?

Bon Accord has cast an aspersion on the farmers of the Falklands as a body, which, I for one, Sir, believe to be incorrect and therefore unjustifiable, and I venture to say that if any farmer had used such language in writing of the working-men, there would have been a loud outcry on their part, and quite right too.

There is more bad feeling between the masters and men in the Falklands now than many thinking men on both sides see any reason for, and if people see fit to take upon themselves the unenviable task of trying to increase that feeling, let them at least stand by and be ready to make some sacrifice for their principles and state their case in civil language.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A LOVER OF SHEEP.

—O—

To the Editor of the "Falkland Island Magazine."

Sir,

I am unable to let your correspondent *Bon Accord's* remarks re the fourth commandment pass unchallenged, as such mis-statements are calculated to mislead the public.

I conclude that your Correspondent refers to masters only when he talks of many people who in their race after wealth take no heed of the Lord's-day.

Now, I ask, what about the working-man who races his horse on a Sunday (if that is not a race after wealth, what is?), who repairs boots, works at a turning lathe, and at other jobs, some for amusement, others for profit.

What I chiefly take exception to is your Correspondent's sweeping assertion that most of the masters seem to take a pleasure in working their men on the sabbath day. One or two may do so, but I refuse to believe that they derive any pleasure therefrom.

I infer from the article in question that *Bon Accord* is a shepherd. If so, what has he to say about the large number of days during the winter on which he does absolutely nothing for his master, and for which off days he is paid in full. Is it unfair that he should be asked to work a little extra during the busy season in return for such?

I, as a master, hope that I have always spoken civilly and kindly to my servants, and have shown that I appreciate their services; I may have been well and lovingly served in consequence, but have always found that my wages bill has been just as large as if I had acted otherwise. I think that most masters would be only too glad to pay part of their working expenses by kindness and civility, but I am afraid that their servants would not get very fat on such wages.

The absurd statement of your Correspondent that the masters know that they have got the men under their thumbs is too ridiculous to need any comment.

Can *Bon Accord* tell of any place in the world where the working man is better off than in these Islands where he is seldom if ever asked to do any really hard work, proved by the fact that far from resting on Sunday to "recuperate his exhausted energies," he, in many instances, goes for a long ride, engages in horse racing, boating, egg collecting, boot mending, turning, fishing, shooting, and otherwise has a good time as far as the nature of the country will allow.

Apologizing for the length of this letter, and hoping that you will be able to allow me the valuable space necessary for its insertion in your Magazine,

I remain, yours, etc.,

A MASTER.

—O—

To the Editor of the "Falkland Island Magazine."

Sir,

In the August number of your Magazine there is a letter on the subject of "Sunday Labour in the Falkland Islands," the author of which signs himself "*Bon Accord*." May I pass a few remarks on what I call his folly, especially if he is a shepherd? In the first place *Bon Accord* must be one with little or nothing to do otherwise he would be more sparing in his sweeping version of "Sunday labour." Secondly, he will do his friends the shepherds and the labouring class more good if he aired his narrow minded opinion in some other

country where the motto is "no work no pay," there he would find the above motto vigorously carried out. Wherever live stock work is done Sunday or part of Sunday is devoted to their benefit because it is necessary.

I do not know a farmer who "takes pleasure in working his men on Sundays," if it is necessary to work on that day he does so, and, as a rule, gives them a bye day during the week to make up for it, but *Bon Accord's* version infers that it is done more for spite than from necessity. A shepherd in any other part of the world is supposed to attend his sheep Sundays and all days. I don't think any man works so hard out here that there is any fear of his machinery firing for want of oil. Can *Bon Accord* mention any other country where the labouring class are so well paid for their work, get so many bye days and still draw full pay, allowed so many privileges, and, I may say, all round so well treated. I fancy *Bon Accord* must be leaving the country for good and wants to relieve his mind or leave discord between master and man, perhaps wishes to introduce the motto of "no work no pay" before he leaves the country. Idleness is the root of all evil and I have no doubt has been the originator of *Bon Accord's* letter.

BY ONE INTERESTED.

—O—

SUNDAY LABOUR in the FALKLAND ISLANDS.

To the Editor of the "Falkland Island Magazine."

Dear Sir,

I see in your issue of August an article on the above subject by *Bon Accord*. Judging by his tone he is evidently one of those disaffected individuals who knows nothing of the matter personally, or he has been tutored by some one of those who take a somewhat selfish view of the matter.

Having been something over a quarter of a century working in the camp, at different sorts of work and under different sorts of employers, I trust that in justice to both parties a few words on the subject from myself or some one equally interested in the matter may not be amiss. I can safely and honestly say that during the whole of the above period I have never yet been made to gather, clip, dip, or do any other kind of work against my will on the Sabbath; yet each and all of these things have I done on the Sabbath. Stress of weather has been the sole cause of our having to do so at any time. I have always been spoken to civilly and kindly by each and all of my respective employers. In fact, I have always been treated by them as an equal, not as one of the inferior brute creation. I have also at all times found sufficient time to pay my daily devotions to my Maker, whether a minister of the Gospel is the neighbourhood or not. *Bon Accord* speaks of "exhausted energies" and "rest" thereby indicating that he is one of those that prefers the *Dolce far niente* of camp life better than the more active and invigorating part which so far as I know has injured no one yet morally or physically.

I remain, Sir,

Yours truly,

ONE OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

Mr. Editor.

Would you kindly print the following in answer to your editorial note on "Sunday Labour" and oblige?

Yours, etc.,

BON ACCORD.

According to Annandale's dictionary the meaning of the word Sabbath is:—"The day which God appointed to be observed as a day of rest; originally the seventh day of the week; but in the Christian Church the first day of the week is held sacred, in commemoration of the resurrection of Christ on that day; the Lord's-day; Sunday; intermission of pain or sorrow; time of rest; the Sabbathical year amongst the Israelites (O.T.)" Sabbath is not strictly synonymous with Sunday. Sunday is the mere name of the day, Sabbath is the name of the institution. Sunday is the Sabbath of Christians, Saturday is the Sabbath of the Jews. But in the mouths of many it is equivalent to Sunday. Sabbatarian:—one careful to abstain from work or relaxation on Sunday. Sunday (A Tax. sunnan-dæg, that is, day of the sun; so called because this day was anciently dedicated to the sun or its worship), the first day of the week; the Christian Sabbath; the Lord's-day.

So therefore, Mr. Editor, I don't think I was so very far wrong in mixing up the two names, and, as Sunday means day of the sun, it seems to me that there is no strictly proper name for our day of rest and worship.

—O—

SHEEP FARMING IN PUNTA ARENAS.

To the Editor of the "Falkland Island Magazine."

Sir,—Not long ago a certain sheep farmer in the district had occasion to dip his flock which is not seldom the case here. Preceding operations—it being necessary to fill up the trough—he seized hold of a case of powder dip, emptying the contents into a 30-gallon cask, and he said, "I don't believe in only dissolving one or two packets at a time as most people do." How the trough can be successively replenished from this cask at an equal strength with one bucket at one time and two or three at another, while each time the trough is refilled with the same quantity of water, is what we wish to know as the process of mixing might be a great saving of time.

Perhaps some of your more intelligent readers would be kind enough to enlighten us on the subject through the medium of your esteemed Magazine.

Yours faithfully,

IGNORANTE.

—O—

We have received several other letters but lack of space and other reasons make it impossible to print them. One from the "Chiel" calls attention to, and bitterly complains of the new mail service to the West, as also does "West Falklands." "Suum Cuique" desires to have the last word with "R.E.N. but sends nothing

new. "R. E. N." and "West Falkland's" letters are not published from political reasons. Another shepherd writes on the Sunday labour question and upholds the masters, saying that, though a Scotchman, the monotony of camp life, has often made him and others ask the "boss" to let them shear on Sunday but without success.

The Dean and Mrs. Brandon wish most heartily to thank all those kind friends who so generously contributed to present her with such a beautiful gift. They were asked to come to a Meeting of welcome that was held in the Social Club Room, but so well was the secret kept that they had not the slightest idea the welcome was to be anything more than friendly greetings, least of all, that it was to take the form of such a handsome rosewood writing table with so many convenient drawers and so much room for books and writing materials. The value and significance of the gift is enhanced by the silver plate and inscription.

Although this beautiful present is so valuable in itself and will be most useful, Mrs. Brandon is delighted with it as just the very thing she has long needed, yet it is the warm feeling and real affection, shewn in this way, that has refreshed and rejoiced their hearts and infused them with fresh courage to still carry on, in conjunction with Canon and Mrs. Aspinall, the different branches of work they have always gladly undertaken and in which they have been constantly—in spite of difficulties sometimes—so well and so willingly helped by many friends, as well as by the moral support of many others who may not have had it in their power to help directly.

It will interest those who know the Parsonage drawing-room that the table fits to its place as if it had been specially made for it!

SHIPPING NEWS.

The Mail s. s. "Tanis," arrived on 16th October, 1895. Passengers from Punta Arenas:—Mr. R. Cartmill, Mr. A. Clulee.

The Mail s. s. "Tanis" departed on 18th October, 1895. Passengers to England:—Mr. and Mrs. Dean and family. Passenger to Hamburg:—Mr. Werner Sivertsen.

Cargo shipped from Stanley to England:—369 bales of wool and sheep skins.

Oct. 12th. The "Chance" went out.

„ 13th. The "Fair Rosamond" came in.

Oct. 14th. H. M. S. "Barracouta" came in.

„ 15th. The "Hornet" went out.

„ 17th. The "Fortuna" came in.

„ 18th. The "Result" came in and the American schooner "Star King."

„ 20th. The ship "Catherine" left Port William.

„ 21st. The Barquentine the "Bein" came in.

„ 23rd. The "Result" left.

„ 24th. The "Hornet" came in.

„ 26th. The "Fair Rosamond" left.

Nov. 7th. The "Celox" left Port William.

„ 8th. The s. s. the "Penteur" came in, also the "Result" and "Fair Rosamond." The "Star King" went out.

„ 9th. The s. s. "Penteur," H. M. S. "Barracouta," and the "Fortuna" went out.

List of passengers from London to Port Stanley per s.s. "Penteur":—T. Williams. The Rev. Dean and Mrs. Brandon. H. Hill. S. Miller. H. Stickney. Mr. and Mrs. McLeod. Miss Brown. Mr. and Mrs. McAskill, R. and T. McAskill. Mr. and Mrs. McLenan, R. and T. McLenan. Mrs. Morrison and Miss Morrison. D. and H. Morrison. E. G. Tordson. Mr. and Mrs. Lynch, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson. G. T. Conderoy. G. Coxhead. R. Macauley. T. Oldfield. A. Anderson. C. Watson. E. Upton. E. Donald.

List of passengers from Port Stanley to Punta Arenas per s.s. "Penteur":—Father Migone. C. Hansen. T. Bond. J. Williams.

Cargo from Europe per s.s. "Penteur" consisted of 1,243 packages in all.

Cargo from Montevideo consisted of 1,154 in all.

8, POOL VALLEY,
BRIGHTON.

T. H. ROWELL

*B*EGS to thank all old friends for their support during his ten years' residence in the Falklands, and to inform them that circumstances compel his remaining in England, and therefore he would be pleased to attend to any commission—either in or out of his own special branch—entrusted to him, which will receive prompt personal attention at the **Lowest Possible Rates.**

Special attention is directed to the advantage of sending for any requirements from this end through one who has had such a varied experience of the local trade, and thereby avoiding those continued disappointments through Agents here being ignorant of the general usage and tastes of the Colonists.

Since arrival in England arrangements have been made for the manufacture of **English Lever Watches** of Special Construction, suitable for Camp and general Colonial use, which are guaranteed to be cheaper and more serviceable than can be obtained elsewhere.

In Every Watch nothing but First-Class Workmanship and Materials, in Extra Stout Cases, will be turned out, each in a strong wood box, with six extra glasses, and accompanied with a legal Warranty for ten years.

Foreign Watches of all grades and guaranteed quality at
Lowest London Prices.

WEDDING RINGS, KEEPERS, AND ALL QUALITIES
OF JEWELLERY AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Repairs of all kinds can be better and cheaper done this end and Promptly
Returned next Mail.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

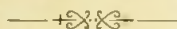
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ENGLISH WATCHES.

No. 1.	Silver Keyless Lever, 3-plate movement, compensation balance, fully jewelled, and all the latest improvements; a First-Class Watch in every respect	£5 10 0
No. 2.	Silver Keyless Lever Hunter, plainer movement, but thoroughly sound and serviceable	£5 0 0
No. 3.	Silver Lever Hunter—key winding—with compensation balance, extra jewelled, capped, A 1 quality	£5 0 0
No. 4.	Silver Lever Hunter, same as No. 3, but plainer movement; very reliable	£4 10 0
No. 5.	Silver Lever Hunter, going barrel movement, capped and jewelled; a thorough good cheap watch	£3 10 0

Open Face, 10/- less; Sight or Half Hunters, 5/- extra.

Any of above can be had in 18ct. Gold at from £6 to £10 extra, according to weight of case.



Good serviceable Second-Hand English Levers, by the best makers, carefully examined and sent out correct, from 25/- to £4; some equal to new.

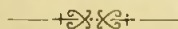
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Ladies' Silver Crystal Glass, 20/-, 25/-, 30/-, 35/- and 40/-.

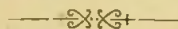
„ „ Hunters and Half-Hunters, 30/-, 37/6, 45/-, 55/- and 60/-.

„ 18ct. Gold, Crystal Glass, 65/-, 70/-, 85/-, 95/-, £5 and upwards.

Hunters and Half-Hunters, 10/- extra in each quality; Keyless, 5/- extra, Silver or Gold.



Keepers, Wedding Rings, and all articles of Jewellery at Lowest London Prices.



NETT CASH WITH ORDER.

MR. G. NATT, Agent for T. H. R. in Stanley, has for Sale a splendid assortment of **Silver Brooches**, especially some fine **Scotch Pebble**, part of a Bankrupt Stock, at Less than Half the Original Prices; also an assortment of **Gold and Silver Jewellery and Watches** at Lowest Prices for Cash.

Also remaining Stock of F.I. View Albums at Half-Price, namely, 12/6 each, containing Twenty Views and History of the Islands, with stout outside cover for posting.

CHURCH SERVICES.

On Sunday at 11. A.M. and 7. P.M. On Wednesday 7. P.M.

Morning Prayer on every week day at 10.30 A.M.

The Holy Communion on the first Sunday of the month at 12 noon and on the third Sunday at 8. A.M.

The Sacrament of Baptism, and Churching on any Sunday or week-day.

CHOIR PRACTICES.

On Sunday and Wednesday after Evening Service at 8. P.M.

For the children specially on Sunday after Sunday School at 3.30 P.M. and in the Vestry on Friday from 5.30 to 6.30. P.M.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

In Christ Church at 10.30. A.M. and 2.30. P.M.

PRAYER MEETING.

In the Vestry on Monday from 7. to 8. P.M.

THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARY.

In the Vestry, on Sunday, at 4. P.M.

PENNY SAVINGS BANK.

On Monday in the Senior Government School at 9.30. A.M. and in the Infant School at 10.30. A.M.

Clearance Sale of Stock !!!

THOMAS WATSON

Purposes building an addition to his premises, and in order to make room for a New and Select Stock of Goods, after the alterations are completed he will clear out a whole lot of Surplus Stock at greatly Reduced Prices.

A Large Assortment of Fancy and other Classes of Goods are expected to arrive by the November & December Mails for the Christmas & New Year's Trade.

GENERAL STORE, STANLEY.

WILD CATTLE !

WANTED.—A competent man to undertake contract to kill off about 100 wild cattle now running on the land between Baillon and Stickney and Packe Bros. and Co., adjacent to Mt. Philomel, Mt. Chartres, Gun Hill, etc., on the following terms :—

1. Contractor to find his own killing horses but will be supplied with cargeros free.
2. To kill all the cattle and salt all the hides in a proper manner at Gun Hill Salt House.
3. Contractor to repair all fencing damaged.
4. Advertisers will pay ten shillings per hide, old and young for every hide thus properly salted, on completion of contract.
5. Contract to commence as soon as possible and to be completed not later than 15th of March next.

Apply to Packe Bros. & Co., Fox Bay.

SENOR PEDRO SEMINO, of Santa Cruz, wishes to know if there is any person in the Falklands who thoroughly understands sheep working that will buy half of his property and be partner with him. The stock at present is 4000 sheep, 150 mares and colts, 50 tame cattle, 30 tame horses, 2 leagues of freehold land, 8 leagues of rented land and every convenience for working sheep.

It will be for sale from January 1st, 1896 until May 31st, 1896. Price, 10,000 dollars (gold).

For further particulars write to W. H. BETTS, Santa Cruz, Patagonia.

FOR SALE, Five Shares in the Assembly Room. Apply to the EDITOR.

Mrs. Ann Conacher,

Certificated Midwife from the Melbourne University, with 35 years practical experience, is prepared to attend patients at their homes.

MRS. ANN CONACHER, c/o Mr. C. Lloyd, Police Cottages, Stanley.

Highland Sheep Dips,

IMPROVED PASTE DIP; WATERPROOFER.
FLUID DIP,

Soluble in Cold Water—Identical with the Paste in composition.

NON-POISONOUS FLUID DIP,

Soluble in cold water; guaranteed to contain 33 per cent Tar Acid. In 10 gallon drums, 3/- per gallon; in 40 gallon casks, 2/- per gallon.

Cheap quotations furnished for all kinds of Drugs, Chemicals and Drysaltery goods.
ALEX. ROBERTSON, A. PH. S., CHEMIST, ARGYLE CHEMICAL WORKS, OBAN, N. B.

Messrs. Ness & Co.

Received from the Judges at the Chicago Exhibition the Medal and Diploma (the highest award obtainable) for their Sheep Dip. It is Cheap, it is Safe, it is easy to use and, above all, it is Reliable.

NESS & Co., DARLINGTON, ENGLAND.

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THE
Falkland Islands Magazine.

Editor: The Very REV. LOWTHER BRANDON, M.A., *Dean & Col. Chaplain.*



CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

CLERGY.—Very Rev. Lowther E. Brandon M. A. Dean and Colonial Chaplain.
Rev. E. C. Aspinall, Canon of Christ Church Cathedral.

SELECT VESTRY.—Mr. F. Durose, Minister's Church-warden.
Mr. Joseph Aldridge, People's Church-warden.
Mr. George Turner, Honorary Secretary.
Mr. W. A. Harding, Hon. Treas.; Messrs. J. G. Poppy and F. J. Hardy.

PRINTED BY C. W. NEWLAND, STANLEY, FALKLAND ISLANDS.

The Lessons, &c., for every Sunday and Holy Day in January.

1. *Circumcision of our Lord.* Morning. Gen. 17. 9. Rom. 2. 17. Ps. 1—5.
Epistle :—Rom. 4. 8-14. Gospel :—Luke 2. 15-21.
Evening. Deut. 10. 12. Col. 2. 8-17. Ps. 6-8.
5. *2nd S. after Christmas.* Morning. Isa. 42. Matt. 4. 1-22. Ps. 24-26.
Epistle :—Rom. 4. 8-14. Gospel :—Luke 2. 15-21.
Evening. Isa. 43. Acts 3. Ps. 27-29.
6. *Epiphany of our Lord.* Morning Isa. 60. Luke 3. 15-22. Ps. 30, 31.
Epistle :—Eph. 3. 1-12. Gospel :—Matt. 2. 1-12.
Evening. Isa. 49. 13-23. John 2. 1-11. Ps. 32-34.
12. *1st S. aft. Epiphany.* Morning. Isa. 51. Matt. 7. 7. Ps. 62-64.
Epistle :—Rom. 12. 1-5. Gospel :—Luke 2. 41-52.
Evening. Isa. 52. 13-53. Acts 7. 35 to 8. 5. Ps. 65-67.
19. *2nd S. aft. Epiphany.* Morning. Isa. 55. Matt. 11. Ps. 95-97.
Epistle :—Rom. 12. 6-16. Gospel :—John 2. 1-11.
Evening. Isa. 57. Acts 11. Ps. 98-101.
25. *Conversion of St. Paul.* Morning. Isa. 49. 1-13. Gal. 1. 11. Ps. 119. 33-72.
Epistle :—Acts 9. 1-22. Gospel :—Matt. 19. 27-30.
Evening. Jer. 1. 1-10. Acts 26. 1-21. Ps. 119. 73-104.
26. *3rd S. aft. Epiphany.* Morning. Isa. 62. Matt. 14. 1-13. Ps. 119. 105-144.
Epistle :—Rom. 12. 16-21. Gospel :—Matt. 8. 1-13.
Evening. Isa. 65. Acts 15. 30-16. 15. Ps. 119. 145-176.

The Daily Bible Readings for January,

	5 S Matt. 4 to v. 23	12 S Mat. 7.7	19 S Mat. 11	26 S Mat. 14. 13
	6 M Luke 3.15 to 23	13 M —8 to v. 18	20 M —12 to v. 22	27 M —15 to v. 21
	7 T Mat. 4.23 to 5.13	14 T —8.18	21 T —12.22	28 T —15. 21
1 W Romans 2. 17	8 W —5.13 to 33	15 W —9 to v. 18	22 W —13 to v. 24	29 W —16 to v. 24
2 T Matt. 1. 18	9 T —5.33	16 T —9.18	23 T —13. 24 to 53	30 T —16.24 to 17.14
3 F —2	10 F —6 to v. 19	17 F —10 to v.24	24 F —13.53 to 14.13	31 F —17.14
4 S —3	11 S —6.19 to 7.7	18 S —10.24	25 S —Gal. 1. 11	

MARRIAGE.

Nov. 28th. Capt. Francis Rowlands and Elizabeth Warburton.

BIRTHS.

"He took them in His arms and blessed them."—S. Mark x. 16.

- At the "Two Sisters," the wife of Harry Clarke, of a son.
 Sept. 9. At Glasgow, the wife of T. C. H. Taylor, of a son.
 Nov. 14. At Stanley, the wife of W. Etheridge, of a daughter.
 Nov. 16. At Northarm, the wife of A. McCall, of a son.

DEATHS.

"Until the day break, and the shadows flee away."—Song of Solomon, ii. 17.

- Nov. At Roy Cove, Mabel Eleanor Biggs, aged 14 months.
 At Congo, Catherine E. Burns, aged 5 months and two weeks.
- Dec. 3. At Douglas Station, Mrs. Pergolis.
 " 12. At Stanley, William Moore.
 Kenneth McLeod, late of White Rock, West Falklands, accidentally drowned at Sandy Point.
 Dan Morris, drowned at Sandy Point.

CHURCH SERVICES.

SUNDAY :—Morning Prayer at 11 a.m.

„ Evening Prayer at 7 p.m.

WEEK-DAYS :—Morning Prayer (daily) at 9.45.

Evening Prayer (Wednesday) at
[7 p.m.]

CHRISTMAS DAY. Morning Service at 11 a.m.

In the Evening there will be a Special Service at 7 p.m. and Christmas Carols will be sung.

The Holy Communion on the first Sunday of the month at 12 noon, and on the third Sunday at 8 a.m.

THE SACRAMENT OF BAPTISM, and CHURCHINGS on any Sunday or week-day.

CHOIR PRACTICES :—On Wednesday, after Evening Service, at 8 p.m., and on Friday at 7 p.m.

CHOIR PRACTICES FOR THE CHILDREN specially on Sunday after Sunday School at 3.30 p.m., and in the Vestry on Friday from 5.30 to 6.30 p.m.

SUNDAY SCHOOL in CHRIST CHURCH at 10 a.m., and 2.30 p.m.

PRAYER MEETING in the Vestry on Monday from 7 to 8 p.m.

THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARY in the Vestry on Sunday at 4 p.m.

PENNY SAVINGS BANK :—On Monday in the Senior Government School at 9.30 a.m., and in the Infant School at 10.30 a.m.

AVERAGES, NOVEMBER, 1895.

NUMBER OF CONGREGATION	...	Morning	...	171 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	"	Evening	...	142 $\frac{1}{4}$
NUMBER OF COINS	...	Morning	...	61 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	"	Evening	...	50

In loving memory of Elizabeth Catherine Burns, the dearly beloved daughter of Thomas and Emma Burns, who passed away, October 27th, 1895, aged five months and eleven days.

Thou art gone my daughter dear,
The trial was hard, the sting severe;
Tis hard to part with those we love,
But hope to meet in Heaven above.

PUBLIC SPIRIT.

A London vicar complained that he was unable to understand how the inhabitants, in one of the streets in his parish, could bring themselves to sign a petition to the justices, asking them to grant a license for a public house, when as a matter of fact they did not wish it opened. Some being asked why they acted in such an inconsistent manner, replied, "Oh, we knew that it would not be granted." This kind of flabby conduct on the part of many is a great discouragement to those who set themselves heart and soul to lift up and educate the rising generation, and to make the right path easy of access and the opposite hard and uninviting. Were the mass of the people more alive to their civil and social duties, there would not be so many black sheep in our nation or so many shady and dishonest transactions.

How is one to account for this shifty sort of conduct on the part of intelligent and honest men? It is just *human nature*. It enables one to oblige a neighbour at a cheap rate, saves one the bother of making up one's mind and the unpleasantness of saying "No." Yet such a line of action is dishonest, dishonourable, and unmanly. If a soldier dared to be guilty of such conduct before the enemy he would be deservedly shot: a sailor under like circumstances would be hung from the yard's arm. If in war such conduct is reprobated and punishable by death, it should be equally shunned in civil, every day life. Why it really is no better than the Jews of old, who cried on Palm Sunday, "Hosannah to the Son of David," and the following Friday, "Not this man but Barabbas."

The whole future prosperity, progress, and greatness of the British Empire depends in a great measure upon the independence, wisdom, education and opinion, not of her rulers, but of her people. Almost every man worth his salt has a vote, and can influence the well-being of his native country nearly as much as the wealthiest and best educated citizen. How disappointing to see public opinion like a see-saw, crying up this man to-day and execrating him the next and that too without rhyme or reason, just because it seems to be the fashion to do so. To-day, "Long live the King"; next day, "To your tents, O Israel."

Take an illustration. Some one comes to me and asks me to attend a meeting, to become one of a deputation, to move a resolution, to sign a paper, and because he is a neighbour, perhaps has something to gain or lose, if he succeeds or fails; he is very persistent, very persuasive, and won't leave me alone until I do what he wants. I don't care two straws about the matter in question, I know nothing about it and don't want to, I have neither time nor interest to enter into the bearings of the subject, so I just do as he asks me to get rid of him and to be left in peace. Next day or next week another comes along and wants me to take the very opposite side, and as he also is a neighbour and, poor fellow, he is down in his luck and wants to give himself a lift, I do as he wants. I know that I am making an utter ass of myself, destroying any influence I may have

for good by my weather-cock veerings, but what's the odds? I oblige and get rid of one neighbour to-day and another to-morrow, I favour neither party, I help all parties equally. I am broad and liberal minded.

This is all very well. But do you not see that it is all false? You sign what you know to be a lie to-day or else you sign to-morrow what you know to be a lie. You cheer to-day the man you despise and dislike on account of his evil acts or character. You hiss and groan to-morrow the man you honestly like and respect. That is what your conduct amounts to and what it really is. Can you complain if others point to such imbecile and childish acts, and say that your opinions are unworthy of any weight, that they are not worth the paper upon which they are written. You reply, "What would you have me do?" Act, reason and think like a man and don't be led like a sheep. Use and improve the abilities which God has given you. Remember that notwithstanding what station you are in, or what men may say of you, that you are a man, and as a man and citizen, you are to act not only for your own welfare but also for that of others.

If you intend to take an active and open part in discussing and deciding on the questions of the day—and every one should—act as follows.

I. Make yourself acquainted with both sides of the question; listen to the one who pleads for the movement, whatever it may be, closely and clearly sift his reasoning; don't be carried away by a cloud of words; then get hold of some one who is against the proposal, listen to him, separate the chaff from the wheat; talk the matter over with those who are not partisans in the case in question; don't be carried away by numbers—they are oftener wrong than right. If you can get hold of any books or documents bearing on the subject, read, study, and compare them; sleep a night or two on it; and you will be rather surprised how much light this will let in on the subject and how often this line of action will save you from making a fool of yourself and in many cases doing a real wrong.

II. Look well to the motives which influence those who solicit your signature. Are they honest, truthful, trustworthy, having a single eye for the good of the community? Can they point to any real benefit that their agitations have ever done? Are they above all suspicion of vengeful, spiteful, envious, covetous feelings? Are they sober, steady, independent members of the community, not toadying to the influential, or to those who can get them into a comfortable billet? Or are they idle, wandering about from house to house; and not only idle, but tattlers also, and busy bodies, speaking things which they ought not?

III. When you do act, be a free man and act on your own deliberate judgment. If you think that you cannot do so, then don't act at all. Quietly but firmly say, "I shall not" and stick to it, even if you are unable to express your reasons clearly in words. Too many are, like Legree, the slave jobber in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," he hoped, while he was strong and well, to serve the devil and make money, then in old age to repent and cheat the devil of his expected prey. His end was, if I remember rightly, the drunkard's grave.

Too many who make a special profession of religion, if they met one with the Christ in one hand and half a crown in the other, would first secure at all costs the half crown and then think of the Christ.

Surely this is taking too serious a view of the case? It is not. Epaminondas was such a lover of truth that he would not tell a lie even in joke. If the heathen Greek was so particular, why should not the Christian Britisher be equally so. It is a shame and disgrace for any man to allow himself to be bamboozled or bribed into assenting to what he knows and believes to be false.

IV. If you have a doubt as to which side the right lies on, do nothing. Take no side. Don't allow your name to appear either for or against. If your conduct is consistent, your motives will be respected, your words will be believed, and your opinion, when given, will be valued and have weight. It is not at all the part of the wise man to intermeddle in all quarrels, he shows most wisdom and real prudence, if he passes by and allows the combatants to fight out their own foolish rows. They are like two cockerels sparring, and as the victor begins to clap his wings and to crow the cook puts him into the pot.

In conclusion. Our characters are slowly but surely being built up day by day and hour by hour. Each act is a stone laid for good or evil in this building. While building our Church all stones likely to be influenced by the weather were rejected. An act which cannot stand the light of day and the gaze of conscience should in like manner be rejected. (1) Some characters are so supple and pliable that they may be compared to the back bone of a weasel or ferret, so loosely put together that the creature can twist and turn in the narrowest hole. Such weasel-charactered men are contemptible, justly despised, open at all times to an offer on the lowest terms, ashamed to look an honest man in the face. (2) Other characters are firm and steady as rocks, not to be moved by eloquence, influence, or fear, from the path of rectitude and right. Honest and upright, respected and trusted, the back bone of their community, an example to all, but especially to the rising generation. Such characters will no doubt be misunderstood at times and undervalued, but if they wisely, humbly, but firmly hold on their way, they do not often lose their reward, even in this life.

LOWTHER E. BRANDON.

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MAILS FOR THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Mails for the Falkland Islands are as follows:—Leave London, 19th November; arrive at Stanley, 20th December. Leave London, 4th December, 7th December (supplementary); leave Punta Arenas, 8th January; arrive at Stanley, 10th January. Leave London, 31st December; arrive at Stanley, 31st January.

A Parcel Mail will be despatched on the 31st of December.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The Athletic Sports took place in the Government House Paddock on Saturday, Dec. 7th, 1895. There was a large attendance of competitors and spectators. Much interest was taken in each contest. The only drawback was the weather which unfortunately was rather unfavourable, heavy showers falling from time to time.

The Events and Prize Winners were as follows.—

1. Long Jump. 1st prize, Norseworthy; 2nd, Gates; 3rd, Biggs (5 entries).
 2. 100 Yards Race. 1st prize, Lellman; 2nd, Norseworthy; 3rd, White (11 entries).
 3. High Jump. 1st prize (4ft. 6in), Blowey; 2nd, Gates; 3rd, Lieut. Coates (5 entries).
 4. Three-legged Race. 1st prize, Jones and Lellman; 2nd, Fleuret and Jones; 3rd, Blowey and Redpath (21 entries).
 5. 440 Yards Race. 1st prize, Lellman; 2nd, Huddy; 3rd, White (7 entries).
 6. Throwing the Hammer. 1st prize, Marks (54ft. 8in.); 2nd, Aitkins; 3rd, Davies (9 entries).
 7. Pole Jump. 1st prize, Lieut. Coates (3 entries).
 8. Mile Race. 1st prize, Lellman; 2nd, Biggs; 3rd, Herrick (5 entries).
 9. Throwing the Cricket Ball. 1st prize, Hardy; 2nd, Lieut. Ryan; 3rd, Henderson (12 entries).
 10. 220 Yards Race. 1st prize, Lellman; 2nd, Huddy; 3rd, Norseworthy (8 entries).
 11. Putting the Weight. 1st prize, Dunne; 2nd, Davis; 3rd, Hardy. Hop, Step, and Jump. 1st prize, Kidney; 2nd, White (15 entries).
 12. Veterans' Race (200 Yards). 1st prize, Aitkens; 2nd, Kirwan (4 entries).
 13. Tug of War. 1st prize, Volunteer Team (3 entries).
 14. Sack Race. 1st prize, McDonald; 2nd, Burke; 3rd, Biggs (19 entries).
 15. Obstacle Race. 1st prize, Herrick; 2nd, Saish; 3rd, Blowey (8 entries).
 16. Menagerie Race. 1st prize, Wilde; 2nd, Power (4 entries).
 17. Hurdle Race. 1st prize, Blowey; 2nd, Robson; 3rd, Kidney (7 entries).
 18. Wheelbarrow Race. 1st prize, Biggs; 2nd, Summers; 3rd, Hudson (14 entries).
 19. Consolation Race. 1st prize, Stephens; 2nd, Watson; 3rd, Drost (5 entries).
- Prize for best dressed competitor, £1 and £1 presented by H. E. the Governor, Negro Troupe of "Barracouta."
Prize for climbing greasy pole, McDonald.

RACE BETWEEN SHORE CREW AND MEN OF H. M. S. "BARRACOUTA."

Boats:—Falkland Islands Company's whaler and His Excellency Governor Goldsworthy's gig.

Stakes, £10 a side. Course, 5 miles. Started from gunboat round J. P. Smith—anchored in the east of the harbour—and back to gunboat. About 32 minutes. Shore crew won by 1 minute, 19 seconds.

CHRIST CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL,

STANLEY, FALKLAND ISLANDS.

WORK FROM ADVENT, 1895, TO ADVENT, 1896.

CLASS I.

- Division 1. Mrs. BRANDON.
" 2. Mrs. LEWIS.

Lessons on Bible and Prayer Book Teaching (Third Year). Written answers required to questions given each Sunday. The Church Catechism with Scripture proofs.

CLASS II.

- Division 1. Miss F. LELLMAN.
" 2. Miss ELMER.
" 3. Miss BROWN.

Lessons on our Lord's Ministry. "Line upon Line," part II. The Church Catechism with Scripture proofs.

CLASS III.

- Division 1. Miss CAMERON.
" 2. Miss BINNIE.
" 3. Miss E. BINNIE.

"Line upon Line," part I. from chapter 20. "Precept upon Precept." The Church Catechism broken into short questions to "Lord's Prayer" and explanation. The "Te Deum," and Hymns 545, 93, 193, and 78. John xv. and x. 1-30.

CLASS IV.

- Division 1. Miss CAREY.
" 2. Miss KIRWAN.
" 3. Mr. T. BINNIE.
" 4.

"Peep of Day," from chapter 30. "Line upon Line," part I. The Creed, Lord's Prayer, and ten Commandments. The "Venite," and Hymns 545, 93, 193, and 78, and Scripture verses.

CLASS V.

- Division 1. Miss THOMPSON.
" 2. Miss KIDDLE.

"Peep of Day," from chapter 20. The Creed, Lord's Prayer, and first four Commandments. Hymns 545, 413, 420, and 414, and Scripture verses.

CLASS VI.

- Division 1. FRANK MANNAN.
" 2. Miss F. KIRWAN.
" 3. Miss E. CAREY.

"Peep of Day," from chapter 1. The Creed and Lord's Prayer. Hymns 405, 406, 412, and verses at end of "Peep of Day."

The Half-yearly Examinations were held the last week in November. The answering in most of the Classes was not quite as good as it ought to have been. We wish we could get the parents and elder brothers and sisters of the children to realize how important is the religious teaching of the young. They are taught

secular subjects for five days in the week and have "home lessons" to prepare in connection with them; the religious teaching has only one day allotted to it, and for that very reason the home lessons in connection with it ought surely to occupy a very important place, especially when we think that the child's future success in life depends on the impression the truths of the Christian religion make on his or her character—by success is not meant mere worldly prosperity but that power of resisting temptations to sin made openly or secretly, which, yielded to or resisted, leave their mark for good or evil on the character. Those of us who have reached middle life can well shudder when we think of the rough places before the young children who just now lead innocent sheltered lives amongst us. How can they overcome and be strong to do the right if now at their most impressionable age we do not do our utmost to train and guide them? It is easy if parents choose to make a child blindly obedient, a sort of "do or I'll beat you"; but it is very difficult to gradually train him to feel his own responsibility—that is, by constant appeals to his higher nature, the spirit in him—to get him nobly to choose the right for right's sake; to be truthful because it is mean and dishonourable to tell lies; or, put in other words, because the Lord hates a lying tongue."—Proverbs 6. 16, 17, and so on with all other traits that make or mar a man or woman's character for life. Are you parents able to do all this for your children alone and unassisted? If not, then do help us teachers in the Sunday School all you can. Our standard is a high one, but the higher our mark the greater our progress. We know from the Bible and from experience that the only compass of life to put in the hands of a growing child is faith in God through Christ, faith in His power to help, faith in all that is good and pure. There will be much in after life to often threaten that faith, but lay the foundations strongly and firmly in childhood and nothing will overthrow them. We all know it is suitable food regularly given and the right amount of regular sleep that makes the child's body strong and able to throw off sickness when it comes. Food and sleep are administered in persevering faith day by day, little though we may think it, and so with the regular feeding of the child's spirit nature. Week by week the regular punctual coming for the Scripture lessons, the regular careful learning of the home lessons, without which no teaching is complete. The giving the lesson is the teacher's work in Sunday School; the seeing that the home lessons are learned is the parents' work at home. To help both teachers and parents our new Course of Lessons has been drawn up for each Sunday in the year so that at a glance may be seen what each teacher has to teach on that particular Sunday and what each child has to bring ready learnt. The short hour for the lesson ought not to be lost in hearing a badly learnt verse of Scripture, hymn, and bit of Catechism. Is there no evening in the week when, busy perhaps about household matters, mother could not keep an ear open to the little ones learning next Sunday's lesson and so help and encourage them? And could not the elder ones be sent quietly somewhere to do their lessons and then repeat

them to father or mother? I believe if we teachers and you parents could only realize how much the moral and spiritual welfare of our children depends on this together teaching we would be ever so much more in earnest about it. Let us pray for an earnest spirit and one that looks far ahead into the future also. It is this spirit that made the Dean think that more might be done and ought to be done to teach the children, and has led to the idea of the 10 o'clock morning Sunday School.

N.B.—The printed Table of Lessons will be ready, we hope, by the end of the month when a copy will be sent to the parents.

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THE CAMP CHILDREN'S SUNDAY SCHOOL

The Course of Lessons for the coming year for our Stanley Sunday School has just been drawn up on a new plan, namely, the Scripture portions to be taught, and the Scripture texts, hymn verses, and Catechism to be learnt have been arranged for each Sunday during the coming year, so that teachers and scholars may know exactly what they have to do and what is expected from them. With regard to children living in the camp our idea is to publish each month the lessons for Classes III., IV., V., VI., about two months ahead, to give plenty of time for the Magazine reaching every part of the Islands. Thus this month we shall give the Lessons for January and February. We know there are a good many parents who will find them a help. In most families the "Peep of Day" and "Line upon Line" are familiar books. There is another book on our Lord's life called "Precept upon Precept" which we shall be taking up in June in Class III. If you want any of these books write to Dean Brandon. You will notice in these four Classes the work arranged is in gradations of difficulty as regards the quantity to be taught and learned. The best plan would be for the parents to examine the two months' work of each Class and judge what will best suit their children, and then stick to their choice, and follow out strictly each week the work laid down. The chapter in "Peep of Day" or "Line upon Line" is meant to be read to the children or better still told to them; then question them well on it; the Scripture, hymn verses, and piece of Catechism are to be well learnt by heart. The hymn book used is the "Hymnal Companion." The Catechism is to be found in the Prayer Book, but a little book at Id., where the different portions are explained by questions and answers and meanings given to difficult words is the best to use. It will be a great pleasure to Dean Brandon and Canon Aspinall when they go round the camps if they find a number of children following the same Course of Lessons as used in our Stanley Sunday School, more especially if they are able to pass a good examination on what they have already learnt!

FALKLAND ISLAND VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Names of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates, who have made themselves efficient for the year ending 30th June, 1895.

CAPTAIN:—Thomas H. Rowell. LIEUTENANT:—Charles Hill. 2nd LIEUTENANTS:—James Smith. Frederick Hardy. Frederick Durose. SURGEON:—Samuel Hamilton. Q. M. SERGEANT:—George Hurst. COLOUR SERGEANT:—Richard H. Aldridge. SERGEANT:—George Rowlands. CORPORALS:—Thomas Binney. John Coleman. John T. Luxton. John Bailey. PRIVATES:—William E. Turner. Andrew Watson. William J. Coulson. William Coulson. Richard Aitkin. Charles Carey. George Robson. John Robson. Lawrence Newing. George Turner. Gaston Fleuret. John G. Kelway. Joseph Aldridge. William R. Hardy. Albert Biggs. Henry Newing. Charles Poole. Britten Berntsen. Abner Berntsen. Sidney Kirwan. Fritz F. Lellman. Bradford Wilner. Edward Bennet. George Kelway. James Sharp. William W. Adams. Harold P. Millet. John Kirwan. Alfred Dyer. Edward Holt. William Schaaf. John McAtasney. Ralph Williams. James Smith. Alfonse Fleuret. John Watts. Frank E. Adams. William H. Williams. Harry Spencer. Ernest Prior. Albert Linney.

By Command,

F. CRAIGIE-HALKETT,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
19th October, 1895.

Colonial Secretary.

The subjoined Officer, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates of the Volunteer Corps were, at a General Meeting of the Corps held on the 5th November, nominated and unanimously elected to represent the Corps in all matters incident to securing the loan approved by the Secretary of State for the erection of a Drill Hall in Stanley. 2nd Lieutenant Hardy and Colour Sergeant Aldridge, proposed by Private Aitken, seconded by Private Dawkins. Corporal Coleman proposed by Private Lamsted, seconded by Private Turner. Private W. E. Turner, proposed by Colour Sergeant Aldridge, seconded by Private Biggs. Private W. Coulson, proposed by Private Dawkins, seconded by Private Perring. Private R. Aitken, proposed by Private Newing, seconded by Private W. Peck. Private J. Kirwan, proposed by Private Perring, seconded by Private Lamsted.

BALSAM BOGS AGAIN.

THE BALSAM BOG.—A correspondent of the *Commercial Bulletin*, writing from the Falkland Islands, which are situated in the South Atlantic, near the extreme end of South America, says:—"Approaching the low grounds in many of the islands, you think they are scattered all over with huge gray boulders, from five to ten feet across. To heighten the illusion, the blocks are covered with lichens, and grass is seen

growing in their crevices where dust has collected, precisely as it would in rifts of rock. Each boulder-like mass is a single umbelliferous plant—*bolax-glebaria* which has been so slow in growing, and the condensation in constant branching is so great, that it has become almost as hard as the rock it resembles—so hard that it is difficult to cut a shaving from its surface with a sharp knife. Examine closely a lump of balsam-bog, and you will find it covered with tiny hexagonal markings, like the calices of a weathered piece of coral. These are the circlets of leaves and leaf buds, terminating a multitude of stems, which for centuries have gone on growing with extreme slowness—ever since the now enormous plant started out—a single shoot from a tiny seed. When the sun shines warm it gives forth a pleasant aromatic odour, and the yellowish, astringent gum that exudes from the top is prized by the shepherds as a vulnerary. On most of the islands a shrub abounds which the people use for tea, though it bears no resemblance to the Chinese plant or to the famous mate of Paraguay and Brazil. It is a species of *adanth*, bearing a fragrant white berry, and the leaves, infused in boiling water make an agreeable beverage. In the Falkland Islands, as in all Antarctic America, celery grows in wild luxuriance."—*Public Opinion*.

DAWKINS v. MILLER.

This case was tried before His Honour Judge Thompson and a Jury on Monday, 25th November.

The action was brought by the plaintiff Dawkins for six month's wages and passage money to England, he claiming to have been wrongfully dismissed, thereby breaking the Agreement which had been contracted in England. The action was defended by Mr. Miller.

The plaintiff called several witnesses in support of his claim, but not one of them could bring any direct evidence that he was wrongfully discharged. On the other hand, according to the testimony of the defendant, it appears that the plaintiff was advised to go to England for medical attendance, and that the defendant not only sanctioned his going, but also headed a subscription and lent him money to help to defray the necessary expenses, and furthermore engaged a person to carry on the plaintiff's work till such time as the plaintiff should be able to resume his duties. After an exhaustive trial, in which the plaintiff conducted his own case, a verdict was returned by the Jury in favour of the defendant.

The above statement is an outline of the case as it appeared before the Court. As there was no difficult question of law to decide, the whole matter might be summed up as follows: whether the evidence of the plaintiff Dawkins and his witnesses was sufficiently clear as to entitle the Jury to give a verdict in his favour, or whether the statement made by the defendant warranted them to give their decision for him? They decided for the defendant, and I think that everyone who heard the trial perfectly agreed with their verdict.

In writing the above account I should like to state that during the time that I was employed in the Law

Courts in London, I have in no instance seen so much patience and forbearance shown by any Judge as was shown by His Honour, Judge Thompson, towards the contending parties in this action.

NEMO.

SCAB ORDINANCE, 1895.

NOTICE.

I have, under the provisions of Clause 9 of the Scab Ordinance, 1895, this day placed the following stations in quarantine, owing to the sheep depasturing thereon being infected with Scab, viz.:—Fitzroy and Long Island Stations, the property of Mr. Vere Packe. Berkeley Sound Station, the property of Messrs. Smith and Sharpe. Peninsula Station, the property of Mr. James Smith. Moody Valley Farm, the property of Mr. Charles Bender. South San Carlos Station, the property of Mr. George Bonner. Chartres Station, the property of Mr. Charles Anson.

All persons are therefore warned from removing sheep thereto or therefrom without a permit from the Inspector.

JOHN T. MOWAT,

CHIEF INSPECTOR.

5th November, 1895.

ADDITIONAL PROVISION FOR THE SERVICE OF THE YEAR 1896.

1. Pensions, £312 16s. 8d. 2. Governor, £1,414. 3. Colonial Secretary's Department, £1,058. 4. Customs Department, £125. 5. Audit Department, £54 4s. 6. Port and Marine Department, £255. 7. Legal Department, £772 4s. 8. Police, £433. 9. Prisons, £123. 10. Medical Department, £578 8s. 11. Education, £635. 12. Ecclesiastical, £518. 13. Transport, £110. 14. Miscellaneous, £370. 15. Post Office, £3,000. 16. Survey Department, £350. 17. Public Works, £1,020. 18. Interest on Deposits in Savings Bank, £800. 19. Drawbacks and Refunds, £50. 20. Expended under Scab Ordinance, No. 4, 1895, £800. Total, £12,778 12s. 8d.

To the Editor of the "Falkland Islands Magazine."

PUNTA ARENAS.—After the severe weather we experienced here this winter everything looks well, the grass is shooting out beautifully.

There is an average crop of lambs everywhere in the district, and all are now busily engaged with lamb-marking.

15th November, 1895.

To the Editor of the "Falkland Islands Magazine."

SIR,—Will you please publish in the Magazine which is the first day of the week—Sunday or Monday?

SUNNYSIDE.

The "first day of the week" is Sunday. The Jewish Sabbath or Rest-day was the last day of the week—our Saturday. Genesis 2. 2, 3. The Rest-day was changed by Christians to the first day of the week, because our Lord rose on that day. John 20. 1. 19. See also Acts 20. 7; 1 Corinthians 16. 2, and Rev. 1. 10.

Monday is the first day of the working week.

EDITOR.

JOHN MACKIE begs to thank most gratefully the shepherds and others in Lafonia who so generously made up a subscription on his behalf. He trusts that the change home will, with God's blessing, restore him to health and strength. He will ever remember the kindness and sympathy which were so freely bestowed upon him in Lafonia.

ACCIDENTS.

David Stewart, living with Mr. Richard Short at Moss Side, San Carlos, N., was riding between Moss Side and the Settlement, the horse put his foot into a hole and stumbling badly threw David. It is supposed that his foot caught in the stirrup and he was dragged some distance, as his cap was found some little way from where he was lying. The horse turning up without the rider, Mr. Richard Short immediately rode back over the track but did not see the boy; the latter saw the rider but was too weak to make himself heard. The assistance of several others having been obtained, the track was thoroughly searched; one of the dogs was observed to stand still and wag its tail, the poor little lad—he is eleven years of age—was found with one thigh bone broken and a shoulder and arm badly bruised. H. M. S. "Barra-couta" being in the harbour, the doctor went out and set the leg, doing all that medical skill and kindness could devise to make the poor fellow comfortable. Up to latest accounts the boy is doing well.

"Dan Morris" jumped off the mole in Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan, and was drowned. He played at suicide once too often. A faithful worshipper of Bacchus has thus passed from our midst.

STANLEY,

DEC. 11th, 1895.

MY DEAR SIR,

The report concerning Mr. Sosar's death, which has been in circulation to my knowledge for almost two months, has no foundation whatever.

In a letter received last mail, dated October 1st, Miss Mabel Prior says, "The Consul is not well at all, he is not allowed to leave his room."

Dean Brandon left Stanley for San Carlos, S., on December 3rd, and returned to Stanley on the 7th.

THE LIBRARIES.

Will subscribers please remember that all subscriptions to the CHILDREN'S Library, open on Sunday afternoon, and to the MONTHLY PERIODICALS, given out on Friday afternoon, fall due in January. Subscriptions to the "Falkland Islands' Lending Library" date from time of joining. All subscriptions should be paid *in advance*; it would save much trouble and time if this rule were observed. It is only by vigilance in watching the accounts and by continual application for subscriptions in arrears that the Libraries are made to pay their way. In the case of the Children's Library and of the Periodicals even this is not always the case as the endeavour is to keep the subscriptions as low as possible, but all we ask is that they should be paid *punctually and in advance*.

The Children's Library:—2/- per annum, or 1/- half-yearly, or 6d. per quarter.

Periodicals:—4/- per annum, or 1/- quarterly.

Payable at beginning of the year (January), half-year, or quarter.

F. I. L. Library:—5/- per annum for one book per week, 8/- for two, and 10/- for a parcel sent to the camp, all payable at date of joining.

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BAZAAR.

A most successful Bazaar was held in the Assembly Room on Tuesday, December 3rd, in aid of the Roman Catholic Chapel. Over £140 was realized.

CHRIST CHURCH, FALKLAND ISLANDS.

OFFERTORY, NOVEMBER, 1895.

		£	s.	d.
	Balance	...	3	17 5½
Nov.	3rd.	...	2	15 9½
"	10th.	...	1	10 10½
"	17th.	...	2	6 0
"	24th.	...	2	2 7
	Offerings	...	1	6 6

£13 19 2½

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Sexton	...	2	15 0
Blower and Bell Ringer	...	1	0 0
Cartage	...	0	6 0
Labour on Path...	...	1	13 4
Sunday School	...	2	6 0
Printing	...	0	4 0
Balance	...	5	14 10½

£13 19 2½

Balance ... £5 14s. 10½d.

W. A. HARDING, Hon. Treasurer.

BAPTISMS.

Nov.	17.	Marjorie Marigold Aspinall.
"	22.	Henry George Jennings, Horn Hill.
"	24.	William George McCall, Northarm.
"	24.	Duncan Fraser Fell, Hawk Hill.
"	24.	William George Gleadel, N. Westarm.
"	24.	William Bethune, Danson Harbour.
"	24.	Florence Evelyn Coleman.
"	27.	Catherine Fraser Patterson, George Island.
"	29.	Iva Kathleen Gwendolen Bonner.
"	30.	Mary Myles, Bleaker Island.
Dec.	2.	Francis Ernest Linney.
"	3.	Isabella Watson, Moffat Harbour.
"	7.	Barbara McKenzie, Walker Creek.
"	10.	Herbert Hugh Hardy.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Nov. 16th. The barque *Dun Craig* passed the light-house with her number flying, going to the north.

Nov. 16th. The barque, *Fox Glove* came in. Capt. Sekles.

Nov. 16th. The *Result* sailed. Passengers:—J. McAskill and wife and child, and others. G. Johnson and wife.

Nov. 19th. The *Fair Rosamond* went out. Passengers:—W. Benney, W. Luxton, Canon Aspinall, Miss Rachael Duncan, S. Miller.

Nov. 19th. The *Chance* came in. Passengers:—A. and H. Hardy, G. Hallett, L. Legrange.

Nov. 20th. The barquentine, *Bien* went out.

Nov. 24th. The *Fortuna* came in. Passengers:—Miss M. Pimm, Mrs. Warbenton, J. Cameron and wife and family, G. Hubbard.

Nov. 25th. The *Hadassah* came in. Passenger:—J. Mannan.

Nov. 26th. The *R. Williams* went out. Passengers:—J. Betts and S. Lampstead.

Nov. 27th. The *Hornet* came in. Passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Fell.

Nov. 28th. The *Result* came in. Passengers:—Mrs. Fugellie and children.

Nov. 29th. The s. s. *Abydos* came in. Passengers:—C. Gunser, F. Boosa. Cargo:—10 bales of alfalfa, 20 bags of potatoes and sundries. 52 packages in all.

Nov. 30th. The s. s. *Abydos* went out. Passengers to Montevideo:—James Walwyn and Andros Solá. Passenger to England:—John Mackie. Cargo for England:—283 bales of wool and sheep-skins, 12 kegs of seal-skins. 295 packages in all.

Nov. 30th. The *Prior Hill* went out.

Dec. 3rd. The *Result* went out.

Dec. 4th. The *Fortuna* went out. Passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. G. Bonner and child, J. Mannan.

Dec. 6th. The *Chance* went out.

Dec. 10th. The *Hadassah* went out.

FRED J. HARDY.

Canon Aspinall left Stanley in the *Fair Rosamond* for Northarm on November 19th, and has since visited Speedwell, George, Bleaker, and Lively Islands, as well as other districts in Lafonia. He was unable to get on to Great Island as the cutter was away.

Shipping News.

The "Allen Gardiner" sailed for Pebble Island and Keppel Island on November 4th. Passenger:—Rev. E. C. Aspinall.

The "Chance" sailed for Port Stephen and Weddell Island on November 6th.

The "Hornet" sailed for North Arm on Nov. 7th. Passengers:—Mrs. Evenson, A. Harris, D. Richardson, S. Thompson, C. Say, A. Bourne, J. Milne, J. Cooper, E. Morrison, D. McDonald, J. Morrison and W. Evenson.

The schooner "Pandora" was wrecked at Punta Delgada, September 27th. After having had some dreadful weather in the Straits, the Captain had to run her on shore, as she was sinking. The crew had to leave her, and she started to break up immediately. After being on shore several days, the Pacific steam boat "Potosi" took the crew on board, while passing, and landed them safe in Sandy Point. J. W.

It is with much regret we have to report the loss of the schooner "Pandora."

The "Fortuna" arrived from Darwin on Nov. 11th.

The "Allen Gardiner" arrived from Keppel Island on November 13th.

The "Richard Williams" arrived from Pebble Island on November 15th.

Captain Byrant of the barque "Galgorn Castle" wishes to give public expression to his thanks for the timely and skilled assistance rendered to his ship by Captain Inglesfield R. N., the officers and crew of H. M. S. "Acorn." The "Galgorn Castle" was anchored in a disabled state having lost all her spars except the lower masts and in dangerous proximity to the Billy Rock, Port William. Though half of the "Acorn's" crew were ashore on leave and it was late when the hawser was made fast the "Acorn" towed the "Galgorn Castle" into the Harbour of Stanley and enabled her to anchor at about 9 p.m. on November 2nd.

The United States ship sailed for the Pacific on Nov. 10th. Passengers:—Misses Ellen and Madeline Biggs and Alfred Biggs. They are going to join their brother in British Columbia.

CHURCH SERVICES.

On Sunday at 11. A.M. and 7. P.M. On Wednesday 7. P.M.

The Holy Communion on the first Sunday of the month at 12 noon and on the third Sunday at 8. A.M.

The Sacrament of Baptism, and Churching on any Sunday or week-day.

CHOIR PRACTICES.

On Sunday and Wednesday after Evening Service at 8. P.M.

For the children specially on Sunday after Sunday School at 3.30 P.M. and in the Vestry on Friday from 5.30. P.M. to 6.30. P.M.

*SUNDAY SCHOOL

In Christ Church at 10.30. A.M. and 2.30. P.M.

PRAYER MEETING.

In the Vestry on Monday from 7. to 8. P.M.

THE CHILDREN'S LIBRARY.

In the Vestry, on Sunday, at 4. P.M.

PENNY SAVING'S BANK.

On Monday in the Senior Government School at 9.30. A.M. and in the Infant School at 10.30. A.M.

Working Party, at Mrs. Dean's November 22nd, December 6th and 20th.

DESTITUTE POOR COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Destitute Poor Committee it was decided (A) To give Mrs. Miller Five Shillings worth of stores per week on condition that her two children were sent regularly to School. (B) To pay—for the present—£1 per month towards the board of Mrs. Dix.

ALICE FELTON, Honorary Secretary.

Thomas Watson

has just received a fresh supply of New Season's Tea. Prices from 2/-, 2/6 per lb. Parcels of 12 lb. 1/9, 2/3 per lb. Also Novelties and Fancies for Christmas and New Year in great variety.

Joseph Lellman

has on sale a splendid selection of Accordions, varying from 10/- to 60/-; also Symphonions, Blow Accordions, Musical Jugs and Albums, &c.
A good stock of Haberdashery, Drapery and Millinery Goods.
Potatoes, Onions and other Montevidean Produce always on hand.

For Sale,

The house (either furnished or unfurnished) and grounds known as "Eagle Cottage" belonging to Mr. Lasar who is about to leave the Islands. Please apply with offers to MR. LASAR.

Highland Sheep Dips,

IMPROVED PASTE DIP; WATERPROOFER.
FLUID DIP,

Soluble in Cold Water—Identical with the Paste in composition
NON-POISONOUS FLUID DIP,

Soluble in cold water; guaranteed to contain 33 per cent Tar Acid. In 10 gallon drums, 3/- per gallon; in 40 gallon casks, 2/- per gallon.

Cheap quotations furnished for all kinds of Drugs, Chemicals and Drysaltery goods.

ALEX. ROBERTSON, A. PH. S., CHEMIST, ARGYLE CHEMICAL WORKS, OBAN, N. I.

Messrs. Ness & Co.

Received from the Judges at the Chicago Exhibition the Medal and Diploma (highest award obtainable) for their Sheep Dip. It is Cheap, it is Safe, it is easy use and, above all, it is Reliable.

NESS & CO., DARLINGTON, ENGLAND.

NATIONAL HOME READING UNION. (YOUNG PEOPLE'S SECTION).

A wish having been expressed that during the coming autumn and winter the Readings in connection with the above Union should be resumed, Mrs. Brandon would be glad if any young people (those who have left school only), wishing to join would bring her their names and Entrance Fee of 1/- before the mail of 19th inst., when she will forward them to the Secretary of the Union and write for the books, as members must each have their own books which will cost about 7/- or 8/- If written for this mail they will arrive in time to begin our Course in April.

The Course taken up will be simple readings on History, Literature—prose and poetry, easy Science, Biography, &c., and are meant specially for those who have left school.

Price of the Magazine, &c.—UNSTAMPED, 2/6 ; STAMPED, 3/- per annum. Single copy, 3d. Advertisements are inserted on the Cover at the rate of 6d. per line of twelve words each. Subscribers changing their residence will please send to the Editor, Stanley, by the earliest opportunity their new address. Any irregularity in receiving the Magazine should be reported to the Editor at once.

To Subscribers:—Please send in all outstanding subscriptions to the Magazine, Band of Hope, Newspapers, &c., as soon as possible. I am anxious to settle all accounts.—LOWTHER E. BRANDON.

£1 REWARD.

Lost, between Kidney Cove and Sparrow Cove on Saturday, Nov. 30th, a Binocular case in case. The above Reward will be given to any one who brings them in good condition to the Parsonage.

MESSRS. WILLIAMS BROS.,

, Ravenscroft Street, Hackney Road, London, N.E.

ENGINEERS, MILLWRIGHTS, BOILER AND TANK MANUFACTURERS.

IMPROVED TALLOW REDUCING AND BOILING-DOWN PLANT A SPECIALTY.

PRESSES, COOLERS, DIP TANKS, & HYDRAULIC PRESSES COMPLETE WITH BOXES OAK OR AMERICAN ELM AND BESSEMER STEEL FITTINGS FOR WOOL BALING.

WIGHT IRON SHEEP DIPS IN SECTIONS READY FOR IMMEDIATE ERECTION UPON ARRIVAL, CONSTRUCTED TO DESIGN, AND DELIVERED ON SHORT NOTICE.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

FOR SALE, Five Shares in the Assembly Room. Apply to the EDITOR.

Mrs. Ann Conacher,

Certificated Midwife from the Melbourne University, with 35 years practical experience, is prepared to attend patients at their homes.

MRS. ANN CONACHER, c/o Mr. C. Lloyd, Police Cottages, Stanley.

TENDERS.

Tenders are required for the erection of a Coal Shed, &c., to the south west of Christ Church Ground, the Select Vestry finding the materials. Plans, &c., may be seen with Hon. Sec.

Tenders to be sent in to the Hon. Sec., not later than 8 p.m. on Monday next, December 16th.

Dec. 10th, 1895.

G. TURNER,
Hon. Sec., Select Vestry, Christ Church.

WILD CATTLE !

WANTED.—A competent man to undertake contract to kill off about 100 wild cattle now running on the land between Baillon and Stickney and Packe Bros. and Co., adjacent to Mt. Philomel, Mt. Chartres, Gun Hill, etc., on the following terms :—

1. Contractor to find his own killing horses but will be supplied with cargeros free.
 2. To kill all the cattle and salt all the hides in a proper manner at Gun Hill Salt House.
 3. Contractor to repair all fencing damaged.
 4. Advertisers will pay ten shillings per hide, old and young for every hide thus properly salted on completion of contract.
 5. Contract to commence as soon as possible and to be completed not later than 15th of March.
- Apply to Packe Bros. & Co., Fox Bay.

SENOR PEDRO SEMINO, of Santa Cruz, wishes to know if there is any person in the Falklands who thoroughly understands sheep working that will buy half of his property and be partner with him. The stock at present is 4000 sheep, 150 "bottage" and colts. 50 tame cattle, 30 tame horses, 2 leagues of freehold land, 8 leagues of rented land and every convenience for working sheep.

It will be for sale from January 1st, 1896 until May 31st, 1896. Price, 1000 dollars (gold).

For further particulars write to W. H. BETTS, Santa Cruz, Patagonia.

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IMPROVED PASTE DIP; WATERPROOFER.
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