

The number of pupils received is limited to six. Special motherly care bestowed on junior pupils, and every attention paid to health and comfort, as well as to the studies of the pupils. It is Mrs. Christlieb's special aim to train the young people committed to her charge in the fear and love of God. The language spoken in the family is German.

"The house is situated in the best part of Bonn, and has a good garden; and the beautiful country around Bonn affords plentiful opportunity for walks and excursions, with first rate Rhine swimming baths and gymnastic sports, if desired.

"As a university town, Bonn offers special educational advantages. The Latin schools, or the University lectures, can be attended as soon as young gentlemen have sufficient knowledge of German. Mrs. Christlieb's son will act as private tutor, if desired."

Parties proposing a temporary stay abroad would do well to correspond with Mrs. Christlieb, especially intending missionaries and sons of missionaries who wish to fit themselves for service. Mrs. Christlieb's home will be found full of a pure, evangelical and missionary atmosphere, and free from the rationalistic influences found in many households of Bonn.

A. T. P.

Hope for the Dark Continent.

Our readers will excuse our frequent reference to events occurring in Central and Southern Africa, for they are Providential heralds of a brighter day for Africa. The recent grant by the British Government of a royal charter to the new South African company is assuming large proportions in the estimation of the English people. The newspapers express the opinion that it may mean the establishment of another British Empire like that in India, opening up another vast area to British enterprise, colonization and capital. The territory includes the whole region lying between the Transvaal and the great lakes. By the organization of this company, to be known as the South African Company, with a liberal charter and a large concession of territory, and in the hands of trustworthy men, Great Britain has recently extended her territory to the banks of the Zambesi,

that great river whose course was first made known to the world by Livingstone. The powers and duties of the new company seem to be discreetly guarded for the protection and promotion of the best interests both of the natives within the territorial concession and of the supervising British Government. While its general sphere of operations lies between the Lower and Central Zambesi on the north, the Transvaal boundary on the south, and westward to the twentieth degree of east longitude, its more special sphere will be north of British Bechuanaland, north and west of the Transvaal Republic, and to the west border of the Portuguese dominions. The more important legislative acts of the company are to be approved by the British Secretary of State before they can become valid.

Among the powers granted to this new company are those of abolishing, by degrees, any systems of the slave trade, or of domestic servitude, that may exist in the ceded territory, and of so regulating the traffic in intoxicating drinks, as to effectually prevent their sale to the natives. The company is also required to maintain a careful regard to the customs and laws of the natives of the country in all its dealings with them, so far as such customs and laws are consistent with an impartial administration of justice. That these humane injunctions will be followed, we have sufficient guarantee in the persons to whom the charter has been granted. Among these are the Dukes of Fife and of Abercorn, Lord Gifford, George Cawston, and though last, not least, Cecil John Rhodes, who is really the leading person in this great and promising enterprise, and whose past history in Africa and elsewhere is well known.

To speak of this new and important concession as embracing Bechuanaland, the whole of what is known as Khamin country, to the Zambesi, the whole of Matabeleland, and several