

lant officer refers to the pitiful spectacle of the miniature garrison of a handful of white men exposed to the overwhelming numbers of merciless Arabs. He dreads that the whites may be compelled to forsake the region entirely, leaving the unprotected natives to the devouring Arab slavers. Having appealed in succession, in vain, to the English Government, and the African Lakes Company for reinforcements, he finally turns for hearing and support to his fellow-countrymen at large. At the annual meeting of the British Association in Newcastle in September, Captain Lugard was invited to speak upon the work of civilization at Lake Nyassa. This opportunity of reaching the more influential and intelligent Englishmen may result in active measures being initiated. After the publication of his article in *The Contemporary Review*, Captain Lugard sent a stirring communication to *The Times*, under date August 31. "The news," says he, "has reached me from the best authority that steps have been taken to make peace with the slave traders on the best terms that can be got. This peace at any price is to be concluded by one who has no knowledge whatever of antecedents, or of the place or people. He is armed with the fullest powers to carry out his instructions, whether those on the spot consider his course the best or not. Sincerely glad I shall be to hear that peace is made, if it be not made at such a sacrifice of prestige as will involve us in still greater subsequent difficulties. For I fear that such overtures coming before any reinforcements can arrive—two months before those I arranged for from Natal can reach the Lake—will be such a confession of defeat that it will be next to impossible to maintain our position there, and protect those to whom we are pledged. The Arabs, considering we have given in, will be little disposed to observe any pledges they may give—supposing that they are induced to give any. The position of the white men left behind will be an unbearable one, if they have to endure without protest the violation of promises, while they will be prohibited from raising a finger to help our allies. In view of this decision, the projected 'efforts' alluded to as being made by the Scotch directors of the Nyassa Company have collapsed. If this course should temporarily succeed to the extent of securing peace, and if under the humiliating circumstances white men can be found to remain at Karonga, I still fear that ultimately it will prove to have only multiplied our difficulties, till they are beyond our solution."

Meanwhile those "hidden servants" of the Lord, Dr. Kerr Cross at Karonga, Dr. Laws at Bandawè, the Rev. A. C. Murray at Njuyu, Angoniland, and the Rev. Dr. George Henry and Mr. M'Intyre in the picturesque Livlezi Valley, above the entrance to Lake Nyassa, hold on with extreme courage at their several posts.

Perhaps the finest tribute rendered to the memory of one whose noble record has been communicated to *THE MISSIONARY REVIEW OF THE WORLD*, the late Rev. Alex. Bain, M.A., who recently died at Nyassa, at the youthful age of 31 years, after a six years' spiritual combat with savage barbarism at the furthest outpost of the Livingstonia Mission, is that from a former minister, the Rev. Robert S. Duff, M.A., of Free St. George's Church, Glasgow. Of Mr. Bain he remarked: "His works do follow him—not only what he did, but also what he strove to do. The young soldier sleeps within the hearing of Nyassa's wave; but the memory of how he toiled, and suffered and died, all for love of Africa and of Africa's Saviour, will lead others to do likewise. The torch he helped to hold aloft is not trampled out, but burns more brightly, and other hands will speed it on till the whole of the Dark Continent be filled with the glory of God."