

of entertaining him, and nations, with African possessions to develop, are bidding for the assistance of the boy from the Welsh door-house. For he is pre-eminently a man of action, with a genius for the government of barbarous peoples, and it is on the organization and government and development of the black races that the world must rely if anything is to be accomplished in Africa. But while mankind will not withhold its meed of praise from Mr. Stanley, there is a darker side to his success—the fact that in its first great contest with the Arab for control of the Dark Continent, Europe has suffered defeat. The gallant explorer has survived the march through the tangled forests of the Aruwimi, but the darkness of night has closed in behind him, and of all that Europe has won in the past ten years, nothing remains but Egypt, the scattered stations on the Congo, and a few points on the shores of the Indian Ocean. Wadelai, Darfour and Khartoum are garrisoned by Arab armies, as are the Central Soudan States; and encouraged by their recent successes, they are bent on the conquest of Abyssinia, and the re-conquest of Egypt. The tide will turn, of course, for Africa will not be abandoned to barbarism, but more vigor and means will have to be put into the task, and the fact brought home that civilization can march only where there are highways.—*The Interior*.

—“Stanley and Africa.”—Dr. Judson Smith, in the *Congregationalist*, writes most intelligently on this subject. We have space for only his closing words:

“What results may we expect from this great expedition? It is too soon to ascertain all the facts, or to draw all the inferences. Without doubt this brilliant and heroic exploit will distinctly add to Stanley’s steadily rising repute as a man, a philanthropist, a scientific explorer, and a military leader. The contrast between

the journalistic reporter who went to find Livingstone at Ujiji in 1872, and the wise, hardy, heroic, broad-minded and indomitable rescuer of Emin Pasha and discoverer of the heart of Africa, is far greater than usually belongs to human life. Few men so distinctly find their mission, or receive such enhancement of personal power and character from rendering the service to which they are called. We may well enter his name in the list of providential men, like Columbus, William the Silent, Washington and Livingstone, raised up for a great purpose and divinely guided till their work is done. It is not the least striking part of our first messages from this man, as he emerges again into the light of ‘blessed civilization,’ that he recognizes the divine hand in the thrilling experiences and deliverances of these three memorable years. And it is an eminent sign of the place he has won in the popular judgment that the secular press, no less than the religious press, takes note of this devout acknowledgment and justifies it.

For the moment the withdrawal of Emin Pasha leaves the vast and populous territory of the Soudan stripped of every civilizing, restraining and uplifting influence from without, and opens the way for the Moslem faith and the accursed slave trade to revive and flourish in that imperial domain without let or hindrance. But this situation cannot long continue. Stanley’s exploit has powerfully drawn the thoughts and interests of the civilized world to this great center; and it is next to impossible that some one of the great powers should not assume the responsibility of giving order and stable government and protection to the native tribes, and access for foreign commerce and missions, throughout this splendid country. It will be enough an intolerable thing that the path thus first broken by this intrepid explorer should be closed up as soon as it has been opened, and one of the richest and most populous parts of the