

From Dr. F. M. Ellis, of Baltimore, we have just received additional facts, from which we gratefully glean a handful for this article :

The work has gone steadily forward, and the progress reported has been simply marvelous, until there are now 17 missionaries, six regularly organized churches in as many cities, about twenty preaching stations, over 2,500 pupils in Sunday-schools, and 500 more in day schools where the Bible is taught, large congregations, and a revolution of public sentiment, which is as remarkable as it is hopeful. In a little more than two years, 1,100 have been baptized, and nine native preachers raised up. These converts have contributed \$4,610 in a single year, faced the pestilence, endured mob violence and priestly persecution. Over 8,000 have applied for baptism, but only those are received who give clear evidence of the new birth. One of the most eminent priests is among the converts, and intends to give himself to preaching the pure gospel in Cuba.

PROTESTANT MISSIONS IN EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

[We reproduce from the *London Record* a timely article relative to events in which the whole missionary world feels intense interest. The initials to it show it to be from a source which entitles it to the most serious consideration. It presents a different view of the movement on foot to suppress the African slave trade from that usually taken, but it is well to see both sides. Some of the sad events predicted in December have already come to pass.—Ems.]

BEFORE the blow has fallen it is as well that those who are interested in the sacred work of missions should reflect upon what is likely to happen in the first half-year of 1889.

During the last fifteen years (or more in some cases) the following British Protestant Missionary Societies have, out of pure love to their fellow-creatures, without any idea of personal or national profit, prosecuted their quiet and unselfish labors among the inhabitants of the vast region which extends from the Victoria Nyanza south to the River Zambezi, and from the Indian Ocean west to Lake Tanganyika :

- (1) The Church Missionary Society,
- (2) The Universities' Mission.
- (3) The London Missionary Society.
- (4) The United Free Methodists.
- (5) The Established Church of Scotland.
- (6) The Free Church of Scotland.

They have been received by the people willingly, and quite as much progress has been made as the most sanguine dared to hope for. Tens of thousands of pounds have been disbursed, but on this no stress is laid, as missions are not commercial concerns, and it is not easy to assess the value of one redeemed soul. But the prayers, the deepest interest, the greatest self-denial and self-consecration of the British nation have gone forth into Eastern Africa. Bishops Mackenzie, Steere, Hannington, and Parker, and a great army of Christian confessors, male and female, have left their bones in Africa as a witness, before men and angels, that the land has been claimed for Christ.

Suddenly a Protestant continental nation, which had not studied the A B C of colonial policy, or the rudiments of treatment of Oriental nations in a lower state of culture, puts itself forward, and goes in for so-called colonies. Just as an upstart citizen, who has amassed a competency, sets up a carriage and an expensive establishment, so a newly-formed empire, remarking that the elder Powers of Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, and Denmark had colonies, cries out, "Oh ! we must have colonies also," and