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met her in all her travels, as a voice, seemed ever saying, "What hast thou done? The voice of thy brother's blood crieth unto me from the ground."

In Eastern Africa the first missionary was Dr. Krapf, who, in 1809, landed at Mombasa, off the coast of the Arab state of Zanzibar, and immediately commenced his life's work of combating with that terrible evil, the slave traffic, carried on so extensively along the coast, and to translate the Bible into Swahili.

In 1874 the British established Freretown as a station for preventing the slave trade. It is beautifully situated opposite to Mombasa, and is now the headquarters of Bishop Tucker. No one here stays away on collection Sunday; in fact, service is held one-quarter of an hour earlier on that account, and at Kabia they support a catechist themselves. Still, the work is not as progressive as in the more central Uganda.

Here, in Uganda, to Stanley is due the first missionary expedition. In 1875, finding King Mtesa willing to receive Christian teachers, he wrote to England, and two anonymous donations of £5,000 were offered to the Church Missionary Society to organize a mission to Uganda. Amongst the party was a Scottish engineer, afterwards known as "Mackay of Uganda," in just recognition of his unwearied labors there. In his parting words to the C.M.S., he said:

"Most likely in six months you will hear that one of us, at least, is dead; but don't lose heart; send out others to take the place of those who have fallen."

Only too true proved his words, for shortly after landing two of the party died. Still sadder news followed. In 1877, after a year's long and toilsome journey they reached Lake Nyanza, where their leader, Lieut. Smith, and another were put to death by a chief. Undaunted, Mackay set to work, his great desire being to translate the Bible, believing that if they once had it in their own language the truth could never be driven out. He succeeded in completing the Gospel of St. Matthew. But on the death of Mtesa, his successor, young Mwanga, began a system of torture. The native Christian boys were seized and slowly roasted to death, in an endeavor to make them recant. But what a lesson to us! They remained steadfast, praying for their murderers, many their own fathers, till death released them from their sufferings. Hannington's martyrdom followed. Mackay was driven out, and in 1890 went home to that rest, not his oh earth, after fourteen years of unceasing toil for Uganda, tended to the last by his first convert, Sembera, afterwards killed in the war of 1892.

"Ah! happy saints, forever blest,
At Jesus' feet, how sweet to rest!"

Truly, here it may be said that "the blood of the martyr is the seed of the Church," for Bishop Tucker reports that since his arrival, in 1890, there have been 153 adults and 53 infants baptized, 141 confirmed, 9 deacons and 4 priests ordained, 10,000 gospels sold, and a church to hold 4,000 erected at Mengo. Mwanga is a nominal Christian, and last year nine out of the thirteen chiefs drew up a document stating that, "We Protestant chiefs desire to adopt the good customs of freedom. We wish to untie and free completely all our slaves. Here are our names as chiefs." So wonderfully has the work progressed!

Further south, our work has been far less prosecuted for lack of means wherewith to do so.

In the district of Lebombo, northeast of the Transvaal (created a diocese in 1893, under Bishop Smythe), many thousands of Zulus—that fine race, so superior to the negro of West Africa, and the Hottentot of the Cape—with Zambesi, Tongas, and Europeans, work in the mines. At present no clergyman is stationed there, though the need for one is great. The bishop, during his journey, on arriving at a tavern at Elands, found that a white man had just died, and proposing to read the burial service over him the people demurred, saying that, considering what his past life had been, they thought it would be better not. This is but one case out of many. Sin and drink pervades these mining camps, especially among the whites. Yet "how can they hear without a

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