

ceive all necessary assistance from the British Commissioner in the Nyassa district through which he must travel. He expects also to work conjointly with the anti-slavery expedition of the Congo State on Tanganyika. Major Wissmann has received leave of absence from the German army for his expedition, which is so far a private undertaking that the two lake steamers are his property, while the expenses are being provided by the Anti-Slavery Committee at Coblenz. In a year's time he believes the steamers will be launched and the fortified stations erected on both lakes. A Berlin telegram at the end of May stated that 17 Arabs had been sentenced to be hanged for holding a slave market on German territory. On the awakening zeal of Germany in crushing the traffic, a London journal observes: "The partition of Africa by the great powers has a very ugly look of spoliation about it, but if they take the slave trade by the throat and strangle it, such a deed will atone for much. The African slave trade means wholesale massacre, cruelty, and torture, and the exposure of helpless children to die. In tropical Africa more than elsewhere the slave trade is 'the sum of all villainies.' The prospect of stamping it out almost reconciles us to the employment of the gibbet."

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In General.—Theodore Parker was not a special friend to evangelical missions, but he said: "If the modern missionary enterprise had done no more than produce one such character as Adoniram Judson, it would be worth more than all the money which has been spent upon it."

—In a recent address at a convention of United Presbyterian young people in Ohio, it was well suggested: "Those who are trying to maintain two or three little struggling congregations that might unite in one strong one that could be a power in mission work, would do well to ponder these words: 'There is

not so much Christian seed in the world that we can afford to put it in heaps in any place.' On the evangelization of the world pray over this: 'Of the world's inhabitants, 1,440,000,000 have not accepted Jesus Christ.'"

—It plainly appears, from an item in the *Independent*, that at least not all foreign missionaries are pampered by luxury; for the Rev. George A. Stuart, of the American Methodist Mission in China, affirms: "I know of two young ladies, also in an interior station, who live on a very poor quality of Chinese food, and not too large a supply of that. They are so much reduced in flesh and strength that the friends of a neighboring mission are alarmed about them. A lady sent them a few potatoes, and found that these were the first potatoes, and almost the only foreign food, found in their house for over two years. It is the opinion of the neighbors that they will not survive the summer unless they leave the place and change their manner of life. I know of another lady, going as fast as she can with a wasting difficulty, and who should be having the best of care and the most nourishing food, but who is in an interior town with barely enough to subsist upon. Beef is not to be had in the place in which she lives, and she told one of her friends that her husband was trying to make her some 'beef tea out of lean pork.'"

—Mr. L. D. Wishard, the well-known Y. M. C. A. secretary, who has spent the past two years in studying the mission fields of Europe and Asia, recently said: "I have never met young men who have more thorough appreciation of the practical points of Christian work than the Chinese. Out of the Y. M. C. A. at Jaffna, Ceylon, fourteen other associations have grown." Mr. Wishard secured a pledge of \$1600 from the secretaries to pay the expenses of an assistant to Mr. David McConaughy in Madras.

United States.—Dr. John C. Paton, the well-known missionary to the New