

come on closer inspection objects of admiration. These people manage to rule themselves without all the long complicated system of Europe and the United States. There are here no jails, no policemen, no safes, and no lock-ups, and yet among the natives, pure and simple, life and property are much safer than in countries that boast of their wonderful civilization. A brass kettle may be set down in the midst of the town or village and left for an indefinite time and it will not be touched. That article is known here as hard money, and is the same as gold in other lands. Try that in the city of New York and see how long it will remain undisturbed. Many a time, while travelling, I have left goods that to a native would have been wealth, in a mud hut, with no other protection than a simple mat hung before the door to keep out the rain. Often they have remained weeks, and would have been absolutely safe for any length of time."

—Rev. DAVID A. DAX, in *Lutheran Missionary Journal*.

—"Everywhere in Christendom, alongside of the great apostasy, which is extending so appallingly, there is visible also a growing love to missions. Christendom, inspired, as it were, to a breathless emulation of effort, precipitates itself upon the tribes encompassed with the night of heathenism, above all in this part of the world, which has hitherto been accounted the darkest. This is visibly of the Lord. He is minded to tear away all hindrances which yet delay His advent. He is minded to hasten His coming. For this end He sets every force in motion. Science and romantic love of exploration, culture, and humanity, colonial and commercial development, all is constrained to serve Him; all these things are highways for the feet of the messengers that are publishing peace."—*Jahresbericht of the Unitas Fratrum*.

—"We hold that no people will ever keep up its character at its highest level—keep it noble, in fact—unless it im-

poses upon itself some task requiring energy and self-sacrifice and patience for the benefit of the world. There must be something big of some sort which it has to do, which does not pay directly, but which, consciously or unconsciously, it insists on doing, even to its own immediate detriment. The Roman work was to stamp the notion of law as distinct from will into the white races, and it did it, and died only of weakness when it drew back from that great task, and suffered the reign of will to overpower almost entirely the reign of law. Our work in the world is to give its dark races a fair chance of advancing; to maintain among them the wonderful *pax Britannica*, which makes a continent like India as safe as the Strand; to let them, if they will, civilize themselves, and assist them in the work. This is specially our work in relation to negroes—first, because we hate slavery, the grand negro trouble; secondly, because we alone of the nations can govern negroes without oppression; and thirdly, because the negroes have chosen us out from the nations as the one they will obey most easily. Even the slaves in the Southern States, with all their terrible wrongs, never rose on the Anglo-Saxon planters as the Haytian negroes rose on their French and Spanish masters. Dr. Blyden, perhaps the ablest negro alive, has testified in the writer's hearing that wherever he has travelled among his own people, and he has travelled far, he has found universally the same feeling—that they would rather submit to the English than to any other white race, the conviction being that "though they are violent and sometimes terrible, they mean well by us!" Under these circumstances the leadership in East Africa, from the Mediterranean to the Cape, has fallen to us; and we conceive that it should, at any reasonable sacrifice, be retained. Just look at this single case of Uganda. It is conceded that we have there no white enemy to dread; and the facts, therefore, resolve themselves into this. By cutting a road—