

known to be a tried and common-sense Christian, having no idea to improve his material condition by the change, willing to live in Africa at least five years before coming back on a visit, willing to endure privation and hardship, free from color or race prejudice, being moved by a feeling of duty and not of self-chosen ambition.

"Any one of the above conditions failing, the undertaking is bound to prove a failure. A missionary ship would be a waste of money. A stock company would be a dishonest piece of business, unless it be clearly stated that the shares are simply given with meagre prospects of ever returning to the holders, and then it is no use having a company. As everything depends on the climate, do not forget that nowhere north of 14° south latitude has the white race a chance in the struggle for life. In the district of Mossamedes (Angola) alone of all West Africa can sites be found which are suited for white colonization. Going anywhere else is marching to the grave or to misery."

The Moravians in the West Indies.

The Rev. Samuel S. Warner, connected with the Moravian missionary work among the Cherokee nation and the West Indies for thirty-six years, writes, giving an account of the dedication of a new Moravian Church at Emmaus, St. John, D. W. I. :

"The United Brethren's Church began their missionary work on St. Thomas in 1732. The negroes were heathen and slaves. In 1882 we celebrated our third jubilee, and then the negroes were free and all nominal Christians. Truly, what hath God wrought! In 1882 the churches were striving to become self-supporting, and to continue the work as a province of our church. The work of educating a native ministry was decided upon, and preparations for a beginning were soon after begun, and in due time the first class entered upon a three years' course of studies at Nisky, on the island of St. Thomas. Two classes have now graduated, and if much remains to be done we feel deeply thankful for what has been accom-

plished. Without native aid the work could not be successfully carried on. There is a weakness in the native character which occasions disappointments, but we hope the Lord will give grace and strength to overcome. The financial problem is one of difficult solution. Our church members are mostly very poor, and although willing, cannot give much. Their smallest payments demand self-denial. Ministerial salaries can be raised without great trouble; but all extra expenses, such as building, repairs, etc., cause great anxiety to those brethren upon whom the burden of raising the means for such work is laid. Comparing the churches of free men of to-day with the heathen bondmen of 1732 should silence every doubter of the value of foreign missions.

"On February 17th, 1892, at about ten o'clock in the morning, the church bell at Emmaus rang out wildly, and those who looked to see the cause of commotion beheld clouds of smoke and tongues of flame rising high and fast above God's house. The church was on fire; and in two hours the building, which had been enlarged and rebuilt over the foundations of the first church by the late Rev. Ziock, in 1861, was nothing but a mass of ruins. Two benches were dragged out of the fire and are now in the new place of worship, but all else was food for the flames. Only the four walls were left standing; they were injured in places, but had been too thick and strong to be much affected by the fire. This was a sad and distressing occurrence. The new church which replaced this is a stone structure 40 x 60 feet, with accommodation for about 300 people. It was dedicated January 11th, 1893, by Bishop Weiss, Chairman of the Moravian Provincial Board, who had come from Antigua for the purpose.

"The consecration service was interesting and impressive, and many more people than the church could hold were present. One of the most pleasing features connected with the event was the presence on the platform of ministerial representatives of every Protestant denomination in the neighboring island of St. Croix. The much-regretted absence of any such representatives from St. Thomas was not due to a lack of interest or brotherly sympathy on their part, but solely to the unfortunate lack of sufficient wind to propel the schooner, by which they had taken passage from St. Thomas. Bishop Weiss, who had accompanied them on the schooner, had been compelled to embark in a little boat which only reached Emmaus at