

he repeated again and again. It was all he could say.

Stanley was interested, and it dawned on him that this man was probably one of the converts of some of the missionaries laboring in that region, and he accordingly gave him the gun, and allowed him to go, while they pursued their way.

At the next station where they stopped they found the gun waiting for them. It appeared that the gun had probably been lost. This man had found it, and when he was set free he at once went with it to the missionary for instructions, and by his directions it was sent where Stanley would get it.

But what a light must have touched that darkened son of Africa, who, though brought up in all vileness and theft and sin, had come to realize the glorious dignity of a divine paternity, and say, "I AM A SON OF GOD; I WOULD NOT STEAL!"

A Chungking correspondent of the *North Carolina Daily News* writes: "When not *schwa*-ing, the people here seem by preference to go in for a little bit of persecution. Last July only sixty miles from Chungking, Pèrè Pons, one of the Roman Catholic Fathers here, was suddenly warned to fly. He could not believe it. But, happily for him, he did fly when he heard the guns firing. The mob had risen, and eight Chinese were killed, and their bodies burned in the fire of their burning houses. The others fled, and some 2000 native Christians are still starving upon the mountains but for the help sent to them from time to time. What makes it specially hard upon the poor people is they had just got in their crops. The Chinese authorities have sent to punish the offenders, and it seems one or two poor people have been punished, but not the ringleaders, so the poor refugees dare not return. The Chinese authorities say they dare not do more, because the whole district is incensed against the Christians. This may be only an excuse. On the other hand, the Roman Catholics may

have given cause for offence quite apart from their being Christians. It is so hard ever to get at the truth underlying apparent facts. Anyhow we often talk as if there were no more martyrs. Are not these poor people hungering on the mountains, almost within sight of their old homes, martyrs in the truest sense? There are very many Roman Catholics here, and they seem to be a power in the land, which in itself must be an offence. But other Christian bodies seem making good headway."—*China Mail*, April, 7th, 1891, *Hong Kong Paper*.

The *Christian at Work* will pay a liberal sum for information giving the names of the United States senators who voted against the ratification of the Brussels Treaty formed for the suppression of the African slave trade, the abolition of the rum traffic, and forbidding the selling of fire-arms to the natives.

A missionary from China says "that if there is anything which lays hold on the poor people there, it is the simple story of the crucifixion of our Lord Jesus Christ. It is not the morality, or the miracles of the Gospel, or even the wonderful saying and speeches of our Lord Jesus Christ, but the old story of the cross, of the blood, of the sacrifice, of the satisfaction of Christ in dying for sinners on the tree—that is the power for good in touching the heart and awakening the conscience."

The Scotch missionaries in the Punjab of India rejoice over a rich harvest of souls. At the station of Sialkot they baptized thirty converts four years ago; but last year the number was already eight hundred, and the blessed work is going on increasingly.

The Baptist Missionary Union sends out this year the largest number of missionaries ever sent in a single year. Forty-four of the sixty are newly appointed. It is worth noticing that the largest band—eighteen—go to Burmah, that field where Baptist effort has been so greatly blessed from the begin-