

ing his piety, his gentleness, his zeal, his earnestness, and how he went quietly about his business, I was converted by him, although he had not tried to do it. How sad that the good old man should have died so soon. How joyful he would have been if he could have seen what has since happened there."

Events move fast in these days. Livingstone's death being known, this intrepid explorer determined to become his successor in opening up Africa, and when he reached the mouth of the Congo the greatest step in the exploration of Equatorial Africa had been taken. England at once sent her missionaries to plant stations from the Congo's mouth to the Equator, as well as about the great lakes of the East, and now all Christian denominations seem about to concentrate upon the Congo basin, to carry on vigorously the work of evangelization and fulfill the prophecy of Krapf, that a *chain of missions* would yet be stretched between the eastern and the western shores.

The explorations of a quarter of a century have now unveiled Africa; so rapidly is the work of discovery going on that the maps of yesterday are imperfect to-day and will be obsolete to-morrow; nothing but the *outline* of the continent is as it was a quarter of a century ago. Victoria Nyanza, Albert Nyanza, Tanganyika, Nyassa and Bangweolo, the five great lakes, have been surveyed, which remind us of our five great American lakes; and as many great rivers are discovered running to the four points of the compass—the Zambesi, Nile, Congo, Niger and Orange—furnishing with their great tributaries ten thousand miles of river roadway.

The Congo Free State, thus suddenly constituted a new empire of freedom, is a rich area of one and a half million square miles, one of the richest countries of the globe, with the noble Congo and its many navigable affluents for its water highway, connecting with great lakes whose shore lines would measure three thousand miles; with a popu-

lation of fifty million people; with marvelous variety of scenery, climate, product, fauna and flora. When in 1877 Stanley completed his tour of Central Africa, it was nine hundred and ninety-nine days since he left Zanzibar. He could now, "in forty-three days after leaving Glasgow, be housed in his own station at Stanley Falls, and instead of running a gauntlet for his life from the day he reached Vivi, his ascent of the river would be one continued ovation."

Well may all eyes turn to Africa.* God is disclosing by his providence the great animal, mineral and vegetable resources of the interior; ostrich breeding is more profitable than that of South Down mutton; the elephant tusks will supply the demand for ivory; and so through the very avarice of men and the higher love of science, the great unknown continent is to be crossed with a network of railways, penetrated in every direction by travelers and explorers, settled by adventurers and farsighted traders, and planted with Christian missions. Already steamboats sail the rivers and great lakes; roads are being built and railways constructed, and a submarine cable laid. Before this number of THE REVIEW can be issued changes will have taken place which will make this record out of date.

We have in another article traced the remarkable history of modern African civilization and evangelization. If God thus opens such a wide door of opportunity, what shall be said of our obligation!

Early in the year 1565 a strange ship was descried on the southern horizon, slowly making her way toward the continent of the New World. The name of that ship was *The Jesus*, her commander was Sir John Hawkins; in her hold was a cargo of four hundred wretched negro captives, who had been seized on the coast of Africa and were now, for a round sum of Spanish dollars, to be sold into hopeless servitude. Notwith-