

station of Mpala, the missionary adding, respecting Captain Joubert, whose civilizing rule extends three days' journey from the station, that he "sent for fifty of our people to support him in defence of his station against Arabian slave hunters. They caught hundreds of slaves, and have killed a very great number and burned their villages." A further confirmation has arrived, of date January 9th, 1891, from Father Josset, of Karema, regarding Makatubo's return from his last slaving expedition with "no less than two thousand slaves of every age and sex." He thus continues :

"They were chained together in groups of twenty to twenty-five, and looked like living skeletons. As there was a great scarcity of food in Kirando, they were forced to dig up and eat wild roots which wild animals refused to touch. Wasted away by hunger, fever, and dysentery, they were sheltered in huts which afforded no protection whatever against the weather. Father Dromaux told the writer that he had seen prisoners in a roofless hut : while next to it their masters' goats had a roof over their heads. Every morning corpses were dragged out of each hut and thrown to the hyenas. During the long march through Marunju, when a slave was too exhausted to follow the caravan, they killed him with cudgels."

In such grim fashion proceeds the recital of wrongs against a long-injured Africa, and now the question will be asked, and persistently be asked, "Is Germany, in whose 'sphere of influence' these infamies are being enacted, allowing them through inadvertence, or is she incapable of stopping them?" For the nations which have given their adhesion to the Treaty of Brussels adequate provision is made both for the prevention of slave marauding and the interception of slave caravans, and also of the strict examination of these at their inland destinations and on the coast routes.

From this ghastly picture one turns with feelings of intense gratitude to the telegrams forwarded at the end of December, 1891, and early the month following, announcing that the Commissioner of British Central Africa, Mr. H. H. Johnston, and Captain Maguire, in Nyassaland, have been delivering what appear like final blows to the iniquitous slave traffic in that region. For months and years the letters of Dr. Laws, Dr. Kerr Cross, Bishop Smythies, Archdeacon Maples, and the Rev. W. P. Johnson have supplied terrible revelations of the scenes which they witnessed east and west of Lake Nyassa, which consequently invests the current news with special interest. The two British officers and their forces surprised in October last a slave-trading caravan from Lindi buying slaves at Oponda's, on the Upper Shiré. As the traders refused to free the slaves the town of Mponda was stormed and captured, one hundred and three slaves released, and Oponda compelled to send the slave-traders out of his country, and to agree to the entire abolition of slavery in his dominions. This success was followed up by active measures against other slave-dealers, and after severe struggles, in which the assailants had most remarkable escapes, some one hundred and sixty-three slaves were freed, making two hundred and sixty-nine free in all. As the raiders in question had come from Kilwa, Kivinge, and Lindi only in July last, and knew of the prohibition of slavery, they