

Francis de Winton, who assert that a settled form of government, based on European principles, can be established, to which the natives in thousands, and millions even, will be easily amenable when their respect and confidence have been won by just treatment. Combated by the resources of a beneficent civilization and permeated by Christianity, the horrors of slavery will be most speedily checked and extinguished.

But whatever plan is proposed for slave abolition, it is imperative that the attention of the nations should be fixed on the slaughter roll in the Dark Continent. By the nobly organized African Association at Cologne, revelations of a dreadful character, scarcely paralleled in recent times, were published last December. That the atrocities now disclosed occurred upward of a year ago is a proof of the backwardness of civilization in Africa, and the need of communication and opening up of the country. The shocking details brought to light at Cologne are copied from the diaries of German missionaries stationed in the vicinity of Lake Tanganyika, the authority of which is fully verified.

When it was learned, on November 19th, 1890, at the German mission station that a notorious slave hunter named Makatubo had arrived with about two thousand slaves at Kirando, two days' journey south of Karema—within the German "sphere of influence"—Father Dromaux left at once to rescue, if possible, some of the prisoners. Nine days later he returned with sixty-one—bought and liberated. Many of their companions had died of hunger at Kirando, and a large number could not long survive. From the ransomed slaves and followers of the expedition the missionary had appalling accounts of the cruelties inflicted and fearful slaughters by the wild hordes of Makatubo in Marunju and Kizabi. The diary states :

"When Makatubo set out on his march back he wished to get rid of all those who might have impeded the march ; and at Lusuko, therefore, he had a great number of captives—old women and little children—drowned. The caravan was now to advance with greater haste ; but a large number of captives who were completely exhausted formed a fresh hindrance. Massacres, of which one can form no idea in Europe, followed. A Mgwana who belonged to the expedition assured us that daily ten, twenty, thirty, and even fifty were killed. In spite of this, about two thousand captured slaves arrived at Kirando."

"The last pathetic fact makes it plain," says the *London Daily News*, in commenting on this shocking waste of human life, "that the slaves perish by blows, by hardship, by starvation, and by the most devilish cruelty in every form ;" proving, too, that while thousands reach the slave markets, a greater proportion die on the journey thither from the villages sucked. The British Commissioner in Central Africa, Mr. H. H. Johnston, observes that "not perhaps a tithe of the captured slaves live to reach the slave market ;" corroborated by Dr. Junker, with the remark that for every native captured ten are slain. Humanity in Africa is, indeed, of small value.

These harrowing statements are confirmed in letters from the mission