

Young People's Department.

EMIN PASHA.*

DOES every one know that the real name of Emin Pasha, about whom we have heard so much lately, is Edouard Schnitzer, and that he is by birth a German? Yet such was the case. He was born of Protestant parents in Oppeln, Prussian Silesia, March 28th, 1840, began the study of medicine at Berlin in 1858, and graduated at the university of that city in 1864. Fond alike of travel and of natural history, he went that year to Turkey, crossed over into Asia Minor, remained there until 1873, then returned to Constantinople, where he soon mastered the Arabic and several kindred languages. In 1876 he entered the Egyptian service as a medical officer, was sent to the Soudan, and eventually to General Gordon; and, in 1878, after the Egyptian Government had made Gordon Governor-General of all Soudan, it accepted the general's recommendation and appointed Dr. Schnitzer to be his successor as Governor of the equatorial provinces in South Soudan. Here it was that he laid aside all indications of his European origin and assumed the name of Emin and the title Bey, Effendi, or Pasha, that he might the more readily reach the people over whom he was set as ruler, at the same time telling his friends that "a Turkish name would never change an honest German into a Turk."

He found his province in a condition of chaos when he undertook the government. Disreputable officials had obtained power and influence, the slave-trade was in full force everywhere, innumerable cruelties and oppressions of the poor negroes were rife on every hand, no industry or agriculture was encouraged, and the Government showed an annual deficit of £32,000 sterling. In one short year Emin introduced a wonderful change. He put down corruption, banished oppression, and changed misery into prosperity. In four years he had expelled all the Arab slave-dealers; had replaced Egyptian soldiers by natives of his own training; had turned the deficit into a profit of

£8,000 sterling a year; had introduced the cultivation of cotton and indigo, coffee and rice; had constructed permanent roads, and established a regular mail between his several stations, and introduced camels and oxen for transport. Meantime he had won the love and confidence of all the tribes that lived in his territory.

But the Arab slave hunter is not so easily conquered. His work is to catch poor negroes, lasso them like cowboys lasso cattle on the prairies of the west, and carry them off to sell them into slavery. He lives by it. He is taught it by his religion, and it will take a great many wise and Christian men like Schnitzer to put an end to it.

Baker tried it and Gordon and Schnitzer, and yet we are told of the last named (Emin Pasha) that "the saddest news we have heard from Africa in many a day is that the work of this great and many-sided man is probably at an end, and that the people he so ably and heroically served are remitted again to barbarism and the slave-hunter."

Then came the uprising in the Soudan and the late murderous assault upon Christian missions in Central and Eastern Africa, all aroused and directed by the rapacious Arabs that track the poor negro to slavery and death. And here it is we have the secret of Emin Pasha's long-enforced insulation and destitution—why nothing was heard from him for more than a year; why he was hedged about so long at Wadelai making garments of cotton he had planted and spun, making shoes of ox

hides he had taught the people to tan, using honey for sugar, hibiscus-seeds for coffee, making candles of wax, and soap of tallow mixed with ashes, living on a few vegetables and meat, waiting for Stanley, of whose coming he had heard.

It was in January, 1886, that Dr. Emin wrote of his having been practically cut off from the civilized world for the last three years. Six months later he wrote asking for succour—not an armed force, but supplies, including ammunition for his own forces. Responding to this appeal, the British Government fitted out a relief expedition in the early part of 1887, and appointed Stanley to the charge of it.

When Stanley started on his expedition he hoped to reach Wadelai in eight months, or by the middle



EMIN PASHA.

*For the portrait on this page, and much of this article, we are indebted to the kindness of the editor of "World Wide Missions," Chicago and New York.