CELEBRATING A SLAVE WEDDING ON THE ZAMBEZI RIVER.

Crudely Condemned by a Tyrant Queen, the Bride is Half Drowned in the River, and Recovers Consciousness Amidst Bridal Festivities of Mock Gayety and Wild Revelry.

BY DR. EMIL HOLUB.

After a trip which I took from Shesheke northward, on my arrival at New Shesheke I was so exhausted by walking for hours through the deep sand that I remained in the city for two days. On the second day I went about the city making sketches. Intending to go on a buffalo hunt on the morrow, I retired earlier than usual, and about nine o'clock I heard a dull sound in which I distinguished voices, which seemed to be approaching. Calling two of my native servants, I sent them to ascertain the cause of the tumult. The sounds seemed to come from a small lagoon about thirty paces distant, which served as a harbor for the fishing boats. My servant, Narri, suddenly reappeared, almost out of breath from a sharp run, who informed me in short, quick sentences that her royal highness, Mo-Quai, the king's eldest daughter and real queen of the Ma-Bunda, had ordered a female servant to be drowned, and the command was just now being executed. Could it be that Mo-Quai was capable of such a hideous crime? Impossible! Was she not one of the best women in Shesheke, and ever worthy of high esteem? But if she has given this order, then the execution thereof at night is that she would be ashamed to see a white man witness such a misdeed. I hastened across the intervening space, and in a few minutes was at the lagoon. On the high bank of the river I found a frantic crowd, all gesticulating, some talking in loud tones, with angry exclamations, while others showed their utter lack of sympathy by wild bursts of laughter. Gazing intently down the river, it seemed to me that another, but silent, group had congregated about twenty yards below where I was standing. I descended as quickly as the loose sand and dared not stir or make a sound until I might have a chance to perceive its outlines. On the edge of the calmly flowing stream several men and women were standing, while between them crouched a weeping girl in the water near the bank, the men with the burden went in the direction of Mo-Quai's building, turning to the right just before they reached the huts belonging to her servants and slaves. I followed them closely, and having arrived at one of the huts they placed the corpse on the ground, one of the men remaining by the side of it, and also the weeping girl, who had followed us from the river. She was also a slave and a sister to the one lying helpless before her. She threw herself upon her apparently dead companion, anxious, like myself, to know whether there was still life in the condemned one. However, before I could execute my intention of placing my hand over the heart the man suddenly arose saying, "Harriet!" (she lives). Inquiring into the matter, this man became my informant. The girl lying before us was a slave of Mo-Quai, who had resolved the day before that she should be married. The queen was not choice in her selections, and designated an ugly old slave as the future husband of her servant. Did she ask her if she would accept him? If she thought well of him why should not the slave girl do the same? What is a slave (according to Zambezi custom) but personal property, which may be disposed of as one pleases? A slave must only obey. When the princess communicated her order the slave crossed her hands over her breast, in token of her obedience, and then crouched down near the body of her female servant, who was brought to the hut of her future husband, where, if she awakened, it will be as a wife against her will. In order that the sentence might be strictly carried out she appointed her slave maiden's future husband to be her successor. Half Drowned in the River, and Recovers Consciousness Amidst Bridal Festivities of Mock Gayety and Wild Revelry.

BY DR. EMIL HOLUB.

Illustrated Africa

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TROUT IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE aclimatization of trout in South Africa is progressing very satisfactorily. The fish take kindly to the local waters, and after a few years have become established under the supervision of the government of the Cape of Good Hope, my services having been engaged by the late Sir Charles Mills, Agent-General for the Colony. Upon arriving in the country I was attached to the Agricultural Society, and during the seasons of 1892-93 and 94 I hatched, reared, and distributed from the hatchery erected by me at George River, some one hundred and seventy thousand young trout from one purchased from the late Mr. Thomas Andrews, of Goldfield, and about 25,000 for store fish, and these now average five pounds in weight; one found of in the original rearing pond weighed seven pounds. Recently, most of these fish have been spawned, so that the important question whether or not they would alter their domestic arrangements to suit our seasons must be satisfactorily settled. The flower of the month of June, when these eggs or eggs, now in the hatching boxes, were taken, is the middle of our winter, when the average temperature is fifty degrees Fahrenheit. At the close of the season for 1894, my services were sought by the Frontier Acclimatization Society, and I have the pleasure to announce that it is the intention of this society to import a large consignment of English fish and plants to help to make our beautiful streams and forests more like those of the mother country.

AFRICA PERSONALS.

When a deputation of the leading men of the Cape Colony, South Africa, recently waited upon the Hon. Captain Passmore, of the government prohibiting public entertainments on Sunday, in his reply the premier said: "Without entering into the religious tenets of the observance of the Lord's Day, as a politician I believe one of the most important factors in connection with the Lord's Day is the strict observance of the Lord's Day." Gessi, the Italian traveler, tells us that the Egyptian Soulian has a soil and climate "fit for every kind of cultivation." Ebony, which is abundantly found in Natal, is esteemed at 50s. 6d. a ton. Gessi reckons the profit on fifty tons taken from the bogs of Alexandria about £40, but the figures of fifty cargoes of fifty tons each can be cut yearly. B. Banato, the wealthy Jew who has made his millions in banking and commerce in South Africa, building a house in Newlands, a suburb of Cape Town, some one hundred and forty thousand dollars having been spent upon it. He received in reply the following from Banato: "Sir, I am going to spend more money in South Africa. Your friend, Banato." From South Africa.

WESLEYAN MISSIONS IN AFRICA.

In connection with an anniversary of the Wesleyan Mission of Natal, reported in the Natal Mercury, a report was read by the Rev. W. F. Evans which gave some interesting facts relating to the work. In Natal, he said, was the largest missionary agency in South Africa, and the retiring agent of the Old Colony showed a small fraction less than one half of the whole natives returned. In Natal they had had some very large and wealthy missionaries. They had 376 churches in South Africa, and 1,051 preaching places. The total of over twenty thousand Methodist societies were conducted. To conduct this work they had 196 ministers, 3,600 local preachers, besides which there were readers and Sunday school teachers. They might say that they were doing it with the 41,000 Sunday school teachers. There were in attendance an approximate number of 164,000 in Natal. The Wesleyan Society was maintained by the circuits contributing to its support. Toward the funds of the society there was raised last year £21,000, and the society income to the banks of the society amounted to over £12,000. The sostenation, however, left them with a deficit of £12,000. The sustentation, however, left them with a deficit of £12,000.
PROGRESS OF THE MISSIONS.
Encouragements and Incidents from the Continuation of the Annual Report.

BASOO MISSION is on Cavalla River. It is in charge of Sister Nora Garwood, whose husband was drowned in that river over a year ago. Sister Nora has 23 children in her mission nursery, 11 members and probationers in her little church. She has six hundred cows, 1000 hogs, hundreds of cocoanut trees, and a variety of fruits and vegetables on her mission farm.

ask you to give us aid in order that a church of brick, stone, and iron roof materials may be built in Bigtown. For the want of our funds in the principles and doctrines of Methodism, who will and are to take part in the great work which Jehovah has destined to be achieved by Methodists in Cape Palms, yes, Liberia, even Africa at large. We are putting all efforts we can to raise as much as possible, and knowing our inability to effect this, we submit our appeal to your august body.

Respectfully yours,

"King CHARLES HODGE."

I am sorry to have to add that Miss McNell, who became the mother of a baby boy, was taken down by a complication of diseases, that made it necessary for her to come to America. We are glad to know that Brooks Station has to await fresh missionary workers from home.

Garraway Mission.—Sisters McAllister and Hunt, in charge, report encouraging progress in all departments of their work. They visit the people in the towns daily, have a good day school, have in their little church 22 full members and 10 probationers. They have opened two substations, named after their own native people. They have 8 nursery children in their family, 23 in their Sabbath school. They have 60 coffee trees on their farm.

Mayang and Kimpoko to be supplied. Our steamer, under the command of William O. Whiter is rendering good service. Also Larry Taylor assisted in maintaining aggressive work of the river until the recent arrival of a new party of missionary recruits.

Angola District (A. E. Willey, P. B. E.).

First Summary of Church Work.
Average attendance at Sabbath preaching to natives............................................. 175
Average attendance at Sunday school.......................... 150
Day school............................................. 68
Full members in our church.......................... 72
Probationers............................................ 24
Baptisms................................................ 1

Native nursery children........................................ 40

Total value of mission property........................................... $41,622 22
Increase for the year........................................... 4,137 91
Gross income in our industries........................................... 2,415 04
Donations for opening new stations......................... 1,860
Inhabhame District, Southeast Africa (B. H. Richards, Superintendent).

Rev. E. H. Richards has opened four missions in that province, and reports progress in their development. I have sent him four missionaries recently from this field, and he testifies to their beautiful adaptation to the labors work of that new field.

Kongo District.—Besides the four just named, we have sent three to the Congo, and five more are to sail for the East coast within a few weeks, making twelve for that field. The best material for evangelizing every country in the world is the material indigenous and the best means for its development is the places where it was born; that is the special business of my foreign missionaries, so that we have some hundreds of natives lad and lass under training for their great work. To whomsoever the country is open to us, and if we had funds we could develop a new station for every week for the next year; but we are working strictly within the confines of our financial resources, keeping our debt to a minimum, and make the small amount of the freewill offerings of the people go as far as possible in leveling down the mountains and filling up the valleys, making the crooked straight, and preparing the way of the Lord. And this is being revealed in streaks which are continually broadening and brightening.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Indian Coolies in the Natal Colony.

The cooly question in Natal seems to have reached a crisis.

As Indian congress met September 29, at least 1,000 persons of all races were present. The objects of the congress are to bring about a better understanding and to promote friendship between European and the coolies in the Natal colony; to spread information about India and the Indians by writing to newspapers, publishing pamphlets, lecturing, etc.; to educate the coolies, especially those born in the colony, about Indian history, and induce them to take a more active part in the development of the country; to ascertain the various grievances the Indians are laboring under, and to agitate, by resorting to all constitutional methods, to improve the condition of the coolies in the Natal colony.

The membership of the congress numbers 218, and it has a dozen branches in the colony.

The Indians in Natal have not the privilege of franchise.
January, 1896.

ILLUSTRATED AFRICA.

AT A ROYAL FEAST.

BY DR. E. HOLUB.

Death of an Old Chief.

MAM-RUTSE KING SEPOPO.

(from one of Dr. Holub's Photographs.)

MA-RUTSE KING SEPOPO.

(FROM ONE OF DR. HOLUB'S PHOTOGRAPHS.)

THE SUPPLY OF IVORY.

FROM time to time we hear alarmist rumors of the approaching scarcity of ivory, says the African Times, and we are led to anticipate that in a few years the world's stock of that most useful commodity will be exhausted, owing to the reckless way in which the African elephant has been slaughtered. Yet we find that the ivory trade with the Congo Free State continues to steadily increase. This ivory comes from the higher Congo, both north and south of the river. Steamers bring it as far as Stanley Pool, and from there to Matadi, 590 miles, native carriers, mostly, if not invariably, slaves, bring it on their backs. An eyewitness recently reported that he had seen in one day 300 carriers go into Matadi, each carrying a tusk sixty-five pounds in weight. When tusks are 200 pounds, which not unfrequently happens, four men carry them. Most of the ivory now coming down is known as "dead ivory." Some of the elephants from which these tusks came were killed a century ago, and the kings of villages have been storing it, placing the last tusks brought in on the top of the pile, and when they required some goods from the coast traders the tusks from the bottom layers were taken. This system has prevailed for many years, and it is estimated that there is yet enough ivory stored up in this manner in the interior of Africa to supply the world's demands for the next century. A state expedition visited a native king some time ago in the interior. Upon leaving, the commanding officer presented the king with a uniform coat, cocked hat, and a sword. The king in return presented the officer with 150 tusks of ivory, averaging 220 pounds each, and provided carriers to take them down to the river. These people do not recognize the value and length of the order for buying. Some of the native kings are said to have stockades of ivory built around their dwellings, it is estimated that there are at least 10,000 elephants in Central Africa. The only "live" or "new" ivory which now comes down is that preserved by hunting parties. The native carriers, trading houses. Live ivory commands a better price than the dead.

Many travelers and explorers in the Dark Continent have not scrupled to say that as long as the trade in ivory continues to be one of the staple industries of Central Africa, so long it will be impossible to put down the slave trade, because the latter is not only carried on with the cooperation of the interior country, and its firm administration by the princely Powers, but the body of the free traffic is doomed, while ivory will long continue to be almost a necessity of civilized life.

Mr. H. G. Hubbard, a professional petroleum expert of worldwide experience, has just come into the world of oil interests. He was employed by the Cape Petroleum and Mineral Estates, the Ceres Petroleum Company, and the Worcester and Ceres Petroleum Syndicate. Mr. Hubbard's report conclusively establishes the fact that there are "indications" of immense reservoirs of petroleum underground, and it is impossible for these "indications" to be formed by anything else.

A Practical Exposition of the Epistle to the Romans.

By Bishop William Taylor.

CHAPTER I.

Few weeks ago—1895—I had the pleasure of visiting the most eloquent Gospel ministers of America, and I had the privilege of hearing his eloquent speaking of his joyful participation of meeting old friends and news of the wonderful work of making the acquaintance of the apostles of our Lord, He said, "When I meet with Paul I shall ask him to explain some passages in his epistle to the Romans, which, to me, are inexplicable."

As said letter was addressed to saints and sinners on earth, and not to glorified souls in heaven, it is true that the letter is the divinity of the Holy Spirit, as our expositor, we had better not wait till we get to heaven, but by divine illumination of our common sense find out, at least, all that is needful to know for our edification and usefulness here. The apostle Paul found it necessary to write to the Churches in Romans, some things hard to be understood. It was some time before he could explicate Paul's Gospel for the Gentile nations, so that when the light broke on his astonishing vision, in the house of Cornelius, he exclaimed, "I perceive that God is no respecter of persons; but that in every nation he that feareth God and worketh righteousness is accepted of him. He that was earlier than Paul's enlightenment, but Peter was slow to learn its breadth and permanence.

The church at Rome was composed of both Jews and Gentiles who had received the Christ. Peter himself, through the ecclesiastical no., the testimony of the "strangers of Rome, Jews and proselytes," who "were filled with the Holy Ghost as the Spirit of God, and all that "spoke with other tongues as the Spirit gave them utterance."

Indeed, at that early day the Gospel of Christ so dazzled and obscure, that Paul says, that the "knowledge of the world, the Gentiles, and the Hebrews."

I cite the jealous apprehensions of the emperor on the throne, and the sharp lesson to Paul, from the among whom were Aquila and Priscilla, were banished from the Imperial City.

The good men teach, and the gladiators; the Jewish Israelites, and the Gentiles, had the right to "receive the word of God unto salvation to every one that believeth; to the Jew first, and also to the Greek." The Jews, according to the Divine order, are the "first fruits to the Stock, and the Gentiles, to the branches."

There are certain classes of persons against whom the wrath of God could not be "revelation of the Gentiles."

For the wrath of God is revealed from heaven against all unrighteousness of men, who hold the truth in unrighteousness.

to the accountability as a subject of government. The best effects of the Gospel are those who have the truth adequate to obedience, and hold the truth in unrighteousness.

Some good men teach that God, by an eternal decree, selected some of the human family to be saved, and consigned the rest to the glory of his justice. Paul would have been ashamed of any such God-dishonoring teaching as that.

Many of the friends and supporters of the opinion that there are no knowledge of God, and must be cast into hell if missionaries don't go and teach them the Holy Scriptures, and that the millions of men who have died through centuries have gone to perdition without any opportunity of being saved. I am sure Paul would have been ashamed of such talk as that.

It teaches that the "knowledge of God is not vindictiveness, but the immutable holiness of his nature and administration must forever preclude all righteousness from his holiness." He is not willing that any should perish.

His parting words to the persecuted and suffering "Christians" are "behold, I send my messenger before thy face, saying, 'Prepare the way of the Lord, make his paths straight.'"

The apostle Peter found in the experiences of Kimberley, and doubtless they will profit by the experiences of Kimberley.

Shows and plenty of amusement. It is to remain open six weeks, and the promoters profess to be no respecters of persons. They only wish that any should perish.

It is no "speech nor language" where their voice is not heard—God's universal public voice is not heard—God's universal public voice is heard. The parent judges that no one else can show them. "For the invisible things of the world God hath showed it unto them." Which does he shew unto them? Things spiritual and invisible, which the parent, by direct manifestation of divine truth in them, by the sacred family name, the family to which in earlier period of childlife. The parent judges the child mainly by its impulses, God by its moves.

The school was opened when Cain and Abel were little boys, and in that school they learned "the truth," which constituted them responsible subjects of the government of God. The name of the school was "the voice is not heard—God's universal public voice. Their line is gone out through all the world, and the voice of God is heard."

News from Guazaland states that Portuguese are closing on Gungunyana's strongholds, at Menhlagazi, and that a Portuguese detachment has gone to perdition without any opportunity of being saved. This has to be continued.

Some finances are reported to be arranging for a "cultural event" in April next year. The exhibition is to comprise all arts and manufactures, and, of course, side pleasures, including new postcards. It is to be open six weeks, and the promoters profess to be as satisfied with a prospect as the clay to the potter.
chapter X.

story of an african's life

consequences of killing a native god—the coils of that old serpent, the devil—a battle in the forest

with this object in view I asked how far it was to the sea. He said that it was not far, and that in a short time I should reach it. Presently he told me that there were some white traders, who were going on ahead to leave the river and proceed overland. I at once started, and before night came to another large town. Here immense serpents had been killed, and I was told that the whites had told them that there were more there. Meanwhile I was hearing the stories of life and death that the missionary had to tell me about the Son of God. I knew he was coming to earth and going about to cure all that was sick, and I longed for the time coming when he would return to judge the world, and that he would reward those who were saved and trusted him; and also that a terrible punishment would await those who were disobedient.

Again, his book corresponded in part with what our ancestors had told us; they say a time is coming when the Son of God will come to earth and judge the world, and he will reward those who were saved and trusted him; and also that a terrible punishment would await those who were disobedient.

Consequences of killing a native god—the coils of that old serpent, the devil—a battle in the forest

Appendix

Illustrated Africa.

January, 1896.

Illustrated Africa.

BY REV. E. O. HARRIS.

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CHAPTER X.
The EAR-GATE.
BY J. FOWLER WILLING.

James sounded so fearful a warning against a bad use of the tongue that many good people declared it to be their best "bible" for the "unruly member." They praved with David, "Set a watch, O Lord, before my mouth, and keep the door of my lips." In the same time they forgot to guard the ear-gate, through which Satan brings carb loads of suspicion unhindered almost. He promises that it shall "go in at one ear and out of the other;" but when they let him make a thoroughfare of their minds, He is left to open their ears as the Lord's truth and pollution of the soul. It is an old trick of his. He captured Eve's ear before she opened her eyes to the temptations. If she had not listened to him, possibly we would now guard the ear-gate.

We must guard this portal. What we hear affects us more deeply and stays longer than what we see. The wandering Scotch laddie may forget the look of his mother's face, but he remembers the "nursery psalm" she taught him in the sweet, quiet Sabbath afternoons.

More comes in through the ear than through the eye. Many are color-blind; but most people hear well enough for practical use. Thousands wear glasses; but only now and then one carries an ear trumpet. There must be light to have the sight of the eyes affect the heart; but the ear-gate is open night and day. The worst things we hear affect us more deeply and stay longer than what we see.

The Ear-gate must be specially guarded when a person is named David Livingstone—"Father Con­fessor." Our Lord commands us to keep the heart with all diligence. What we hear affects us more deeply and stays longer than what we see. The worst things we hear affect us more deeply and stay longer than what we see.

The Ear-gate is a gateway to the soul. It is an old trick of his. He captured Eve's ear before she opened her eyes to the temptations. If she had not listened to him, possibly we would now guard the ear-gate.

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THE GOLD COAST CAMPAIGN.

The Ashantee expedition seems to promise far more than the holiday affair that was anticipated, and it is probable that the royal participants in this present campaign will have an opportunity to see real service in Africa. Aside from the warlike attitude of King Prempeh, who has undermined Kumassi, and whetted the appetite of his warriors by a recent successful raid upon the Adansis tribe, who had refused to supply the contingent demanded to increase the defense force of his kingdom, there are other reasons for active interference with the doings of this belligerent native kingdom on the borders of the Gold Coast colony. Its real rulers are a council of chiefs under the president of the "medicines" and wives of warriors, who, with their sacrifices and forms of slavery, hold full sway. Those who have studied the situation and the unhappy condition of the Ashantee people themselves, who have so simply become vassals to their cruel overlords, and no longer own their country, anticipate the necessity of entire subjugation and annexation, rather than the proposed establishment of a British possessions in Kumassi that could not hope to hold existing evil forces in check. However, the long march through swamp and forest, the transportation of munitions and supplies, even with the necessary weighty to demand a hearing. The aid of the sixty thousand porters furnished by the long march through swamp and forest, the transportation of what was beyond what was transported, and the bearing of the victor has been far more commendable than the conduct of the vanquished. The vast mob of Hovas, who had murdered and mutilated the wounded French soldiers, brandishing the severed limbs of their victims as they went shrieking through the streets on Sunday evening, had determined an attachment of an expedition in the British hospital, where all the white women had taken refuge, and the massacre of all was only prevented by the timely arrival of the French army. The latest news coming from Arironimambo, where two thousand natives murdered and mutilated the missionary family. On the other hand, the consideration shown to all by General DuChenne has been worthy of the great nation he represents. The missionaries, who have all been loyal to their principles as non-combatants, have been assured of protection as far as possible in their residence in the town. The unworthy prime minister has been deposed, but the queen still reigns, with such limitations as are believed to be in harmony with the treaty entered into and now in force with the French. The conduct of the French soldiers has been in harmony with the policy of conciliation, and the necessary supplies for their commissary they pay for at exorbitant prices. The oppressive system of forced labor has been abolished, other needed reforms instituted, and brigand troops in the mountains summarily dealt with. We will need to hear from the missionaries as to probable results of the new and old order of affairs.

AFRICA PERSONALITIES.

The oldest inhabitant in the Cape Colony, the South Africa tells us, is Adonis Fris, who lives at Spitskop, near Graaff Reinet, and his verified age is one hundred and twenty-five years. He is strong and healthy.

—It is positively stated from a trustworthy source at Tripoli that Rabah, the former slave of Zobeah Pasha, and the greatest conqueror of the great kingdom of Bornu, is dead. He was defeated in battle by Sandah, rightful Sultan of Bornu, who took him prisoner and afterward decapitated him.

—Karl Strockell, trader at Mayumba, French Congo, lost his life under peculiar circumstances last month. While in the Tengere, struck suddenly by a heavy wave, and capsized. An English trader, Mr. Brierley, a French trader, and natives, who accompanied him, were picked up by the ship's boats, but Mr. Stockelmann disappeared, having probably been seized by a shark.

—Bishop Taylor, with U. L. Walker and party of missionaries, sailed from Liverpool December 18. After presiding at the Liberia Conference and visiting the Congo mines, the missionaries will return to this country for the General Conference to convene next May.

Rev. C. J. A. Thompson, who had spent fourteen years in service in Zululand, died from the effects of the exposure and hardships incident to his journey with Rev. R. H. Richards to the great place of Gunja Zululand.

Mrs. Emma Davis, who died at Lewisburg, Pa., while on a visit, after the most efficient help of her husband, the Rev. D. A. Day, D.D., in the successful work of the high life Mission, Liberia, was in Africa about nineteen years in all. Three of her children are buried at Old Calabar, November 24, destroyed the government building, Fort Stuart, the general post office, and the customs building. No lives lost.

—Capet Colony is suffering serious loss to property values by the spread of a "prickly pear" thorn which is overrunning hitherto very valuable farms.

The situation in Abyssinia has become still more serious. The Italian forces, under Major Toselli, were almost annihilated, and his death caused a hasty retreat in which the troops threw their weapons into the stream, commanded an abyss to prevent their capture. General Baratelli was constructed a defensive line on the near coast, and a pontoon bridge is being constructed across the Frab River.

—The way caravan of the late trader Stokes, found by an agent of the Congo, and the additional three thousand troops from Naples will pursue the Abyssinians.

A MODEL TRAIN.

New York and Florida Short Line Limited.

—Commercing Sunday, January 5th, and daily thereafter, the popular New York and Florida Short Line Limited will be resumed between New York and St. Augustine, via Pennsylvania, Southern, and Florida Central and Peninsular, leaving New York at 3:30 p.m. The train will be composed of Pullman's latest cars, Sleeping, Dining, first-class Coach and Smoking Cars from New York to St. Augustine. For graced and solid comfort the whole, and the additional three thousand troops from Naples will pursue the Abyssinians.

—The way caravan of the late trader Stokes, found by an agent of the Congo, and thereon the cargo is to be tried, has arrived on the coast east, in German territory, with £40,000 worth of ivory.

—Cape trade returns for October show imports valued at £2,659,449, against £1,101,011 in October, 1893. In October, 1893. Exports, £42,644, against £41,560. The total for the year, £547,051, against £340,770. Rebate trade with Transvaal shows increase of nearly a million.
ILLUSTRATED AFRICA.

You and Your Friends May Take a Journey in Africa.

What some of our Bishops say of the Panoramic Album:

"Illustrated Africa and the Africa Album are very attractive and instructive. We get from them almost as good ideas of the country and its people as we could get by personal visitation. Circulate them all over the country, that the people may see the wants of Africa, and the excellent work that is being done for the salvation of its people."

"Best wishes,

"Truly,

"THOS. BOWMAN.

"ST. LOUIS, MO., Dec. 14, 1895."

(Senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.)

"I congratulate you upon the splendid setting which you are giving in Illustrated Africa and the Africa Album to the noble work of your father and his heroic associates in the redemption of Africa.

"Yours sincerely,

"JOHN F. HURST.

"WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9, 1895."

"The Africa Album came to my table and made its salaam. I thought Africa, with a new dawning hope in its face, was marching into my library, with Bishop Taylor at the head of the procession. While it indicates that the Light is shining in the Dark Continent, it also causes the light to shine into every mind that will study its scenes and people and meditate upon the meaning of all this. If Africa sits, even so quietly, by our hearths, it will soon get its hand into our pockets.

"Always sincerely,

"C. H. FOWLER.

"MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Dec. 13, 1895."

"Africa with its teeming millions was not absent from the thought of Christ when he died for the redemption of humanity. Though long delayed, the time has now come for the evangelization of this wonderful continent. It is clear to my mind that your most interesting paper, Illustrated Africa, is to be an important factor in this work, and for the reason that it puts the facts before the civilized world as is done by no other publication. Your Africa Album is the complement of your paper. The 'Album' most vividly portrays the people of Africa as they are in actual life. Each picture is a plea for the long waiting sons and daughters of Ethiopia. Nothing but the Gospel can save them—nothing else can elevate them—nothing else can civilize. I pray that God may help you and all others who give and toil and pray for Africa.

"Ever truly yours,

"W. F. MALLALIEU.

"BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1895."

Our Editors have said:

"In the development of indigenous resources, political and commercial activities, and utilization of scientific discoveries, Africa suddenly bursts on the world. Its conquest for Christ will be hastened by exact representation of its diversified peoples.

"WILLIAM TAYLOR."

"My heart is enlisted in Africa. What we want now is to develop the country, not so much for the white man as for the natives themselves—a work which I can help along much better now than if I were there.

"HENRY M. STANLEY."

"These illustrations are the most lifelike and realistic reproductions of real life in Africa that I have ever seen outside of the Dark Continent. What I do with this work I do joyfully and from my heart.

"DR. EMIL HOLUB."

Favorable Comments and unqualified indorsement of the Panoramic Album are coming from all directions where it has already gone. It is a Collection of Photographs Never Before Attempted, presented on heavy enameled paper, in a book of One Hundred Pages, 8 x 10½ inches, handsomely and substantially bound in Full Cloth and Gold.

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CONGRESS ON AFRICA.

Meeting of Learned Men at Atlanta Discuss Questions Relating to the Welfare of the Race.

The Congress on Africa convened at Atlanta last month was a success in gathering together for deliberation some of the men and women most deeply interested in labors for the advancement of the African race, and the enthusiastic helpfulness of their discussions. It was planned and led to a successful issue by the Rev. W. F. Thrift, D.D., President of Gammon Theological Seminary, and the Stewart Missionary Foundation, and was held under the auspices of the latter. After the opening address by Gov. E. A. Atkinson, Hon. Heli Chatelain read the first paper, "A Bird's-eye View of African Tribes and Languages," from which we will have opportunity to select the points of greatest interest to our readers.

John H. Smythe made a strong speech on "The African in America and in Africa." Among the most interesting addresses, that of Prof. W. F. Oshakatka Faduma, a native African, dealing entirely on the successes and difficulties of missionary work in Africa. He spoke at length of the importance of teaching the natives in their own tongue instead of trying to give them another language, in connection with which he said:

"Nothing of the European languages is poetic enough, none is as euphonious, none touches the tender chords of the soul as the native language spoken to a native."

Of the importance of the early introduction of the plan of self-support into missionary movements he spoke as follows:

"Another drawback in the work of missions is the difficulty of having self-supporting churches. In many cases dependence on churches has come to mean a life of parasitism. One of the causes of this dependence is found in a lack of foresight at the beginning of a mission. When natives are taught to expect all supplies from outside it is difficult to convince them that they are expected to support themselves. To begin a mission with self-supporting churches, fitted as they are in Europe or America, leaves a mission with massive churches, fitted to mean a life of parasitism. One of the leading features of the Congress was an address by Mrs. French-Sheldon, F.R.G.S., who successfully lead an expedition into Central Africa and gave to the world the most interesting account of daily life among the natives, the things we most desire to know, and yet largely overlooked, until brought to light by a woman who dared the dangers and privations of long marches and forest encampments. She gave the Congress a charming picture of some of her experiences, and exhibited a small portion of her large collection of curios."

Two papers were presented by R. W. Felkin, M.D., and "The Outlook for African Missions in the Twentieth Century," by Frederick Perry Knowles, who has written a work on "Christian Civilization." "The outlook for Christian Civilization was discussed by Rev. W. S. Hammond, D.D., "Human Beings and Beyond the Seas," by Rev. J. H. Hartwell, D.D.

One of the most important papers was "The Mandi," came from the Rev. Josiah Tyler, D.D., the veteran missionary of South Africa whose articles have so often found appreciation in this country.

The closing session of the Congress was a lecture by the Rev. E. J. Ray, Chairman of the race.
January, 1896.

CHAPTER LXIX.

HE second of the Australian colonies which I visited was Tasmania. I was a visitor of one or two weeks in Launceston, a beautiful city of ten or twelve thousand inhabitants, situated on the Tamar River, near the mouth of which was a fine, large church. For many years Launceston was the home of the first Governor of Tasmania, the Honorable William Hovell, who was a man of great piety, and a power and force and business tact. He was a merchant there for nearly thirty years. He was a man about six feet four inches in height, broad and symmetrical, a magnificent man, and a man of great mental power and force and business tact. His principle was to buy and sell, and he made a fortune on that plan. While still a young man he made a business trip to England by a sailing ship around Cape Horn. Off Cape his ship was caught in a heavy gale and sprung a leak, which the captain said would swamp the ship in three hours if not stopped. It was impossible to remove the freight and stop it from the inside in that time. But the brave sailors, with extra tongs and manage ment, succeeded in driving a sally under the bows of the ship and back sufficiently to cover the leak, which gave them the time to remove the freight and close it up from the inside; and Henry Reed, when he stepped ashore, was a rich man. He sent his wife about her house work, and kept his crew with him, and went about two years in that way. He concluded it was a point to go and hear all the celebrated ministers of religion, and to look after him.

But what he did was not what he thought he would do. The evil that he did was just the thing he did. He kept at it, however, with Pharisaic zeal. He thought it was impossible to try to be good, and that when he tried, he failed. He continued his mercantile business with unabated energy and profits, and got the capital he needed to chart a ship on his own account, with a good, religious captain and crew, and thus protect himself from evil communications.

Then he procured a thousand bushels of potatoes, and got a ship to carry it. He was a shipowner, and a religious man, and depended on his own strength of purpose, and did his best. But he soon found that sin was deeply seated in his inner being, and he realized the wonderful escape he had made.

The doctor tried to drive him off his knees and heart and life. The words of those witnesses were accepted Christ, God pardoned their sins, sent his Holy Spirit into their hearts, and changed their vile natures. They told how the conflict went on, of their victory every day through faith in Jesus.

But, though Mr. Reed had been brought up in the church, and had had the advantage of reading and hearing prayers, he had never in his life to that time made a public witness to a person of the change that had taken place in his heart.

At that time the Wesleyans of Launceston had a fine, large church. For one hundred and twenty miles distant, people came from a radius of ten or fifteen miles—people who had been converted to God through his agency, and came every Sunday morning to his prayer meeting and spent the day to attend the services of the church. So, while the Rev. Mr. Reed was awakening to earnest and powerful saving, it astonished him, and made him look for something, and went down into the hall and sat near the entrance from the hall into the prayer room, where the people came through, and a dozen prayers or more, and all to the same effect, that the great God would bless their chairman and his ship, and make him forget those old prayers, one brother said, and we don't want those old prayers in our new church, but we don't want our old chairman, so we will put up and take what we want, and we don't want our countryfolk like us. We don't want them, Brother Reed don't want them. So we put the case in your hands and trust you.

Before the adjournment of the prayer meeting the chairman slipped back to his bed. At the apartment of eleven o'clock, Mr. Reed, whose business was to buy and sell for cash, and he made a fortune on that plan, told them that he would not come, and he beheld those anticipations of a safe and successful trip, so he determined to charter a ship on his own account, with a good, religious captain and crew, and thus protect himself from evil communications.

The chairmanship of a ship and crew according to his own ideal. In a short time he procured a good ship, fitted her out, shipped a good, religious captain and crew, and thus protect himself from evil communications.

The chairman got a little excited, and said, 'I don't want those old prayers in our new church, but we don't want our old chairman, so we will put up and take what we want, and we don't want our countryfolk like us. We don't want them, Brother Reed don't want them. So we put the case in your hands and trust you.'

The Whole Ditty of Man.
ILLUSTRATED AFRICA.

CHAPTER V.
A Decisive Battle of Luwanika's Troops—Noble Stand of Warrior Heroes—Flight and Death of the Ee-King—Mo-Ja—A New Campaign—Planning a New Campaign.

The HE army of Wana-Wena, composed principally of the government's native troops, had been sent to hunt the wild game of the forest, and as they soon crossed the river they were attacked by a party of four men and wounded the fifth. The Ma-Rutse army crossed a marshy flat under this disadvantage, and gained the field in the battle of the river before they were driven back. The noise of the guns and cries of the men drove the hippopotami and the dark shapes of the crocodiles away, which infested the Zambezi and its tributaries from the mouth of the river to the head of the Zambesi. Here and there a crowd of the wounded companions who grappled and fought with the bullets broke with loud crashes through the bodies of as many as thirty paces distant from the river, were exposing themselves to what was called an attack of Luwanika's troops. As soon as the river by their wounded companions who grappled with the bullets broke with loud crashes through the bodies of as many as thirty paces distant from the river, were exposing themselves to what was called an attack of Luwanika's troops. As soon as the second attack the instructions of Silymba to his commander were expressed to him in the form of a volley, and kept up the firing until, having mortally wounded more than a hundred warriors, they fell, pierced by many bullets and spears, and died of the death of heroes, faith, and honor, which left to them service for his own defense. Seeing from the second attack the instructions of Silymba to his commander were expressed to him in the form of a volley, and kept up the firing until, having mortally wounded more than a hundred warriors, they fell, pierced by many bullets and spears, and died of the death of heroes, faith, and honor, which left to them service for his own defense. 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THE TSETSE FLY.

The country most infected by this insect scourge lies along the northern and southern banks of the Zambezi River. All along the river Chole, north of the Karahari Desert, it also swarms. Wherever the buffalo is found in these parts, they will also fly the abundant, and these animals often succumb to the poison. With regard to the ass, its strong constitution makes it much impervious to the attacks of the tsetse fly, this is a fallacious idea; and these animals often succumb to the poison.

Although it is commonly supposed that the donkey, goat, and dog are infected by this fly, and that they have been inoculated and recovered, and probably a horse or ox having once been inoculated and recovered, there is no reliable evidence to support this view.

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