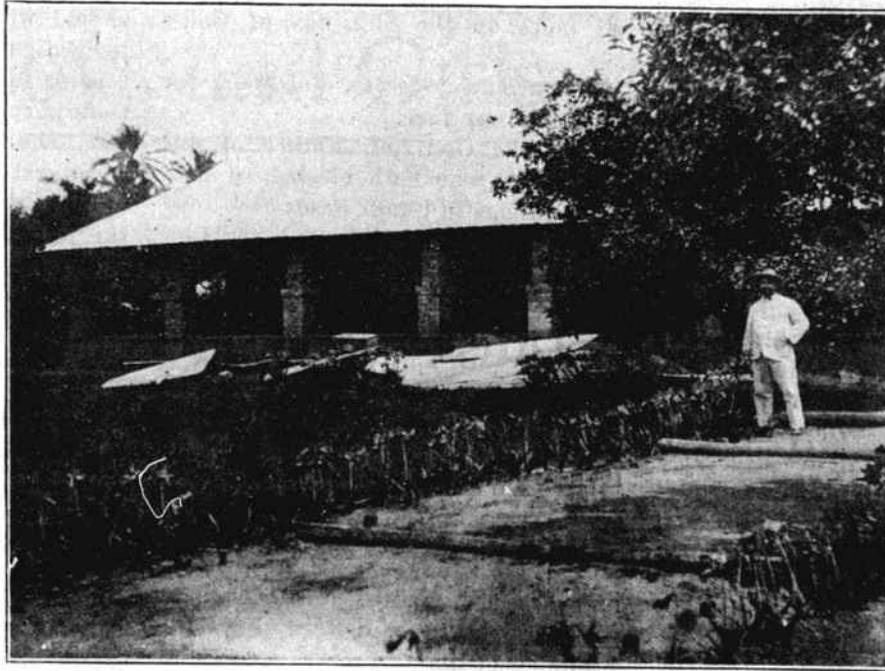


nothing but the gospel of Jesus Christ could save the people of the Congo, and he did not fail to see that it would not be easy to persuade them to accept it. But he never doubted its transforming power, and he was able to bring about many changes in the hearts and lives of these people. The two pictures, "Before the Coming of the Missionary" and "The Power of the Gospel," show something of the transforming power of the gospel.

"Mr. Morrison realized that one of the most important phases of missionary activity is in the training of young men and women in Christian service. To accomplish this end he organized Christian Endeavor bands to give them some practical experience. He selected a number of attractive and promising young men, gave them a special course of instruction, and then took them out every afternoon into different sections of the village to conduct religious services. From this band there have come many of the men who are now the leaders in all the activities of our native church.

"One of his fellow-missionaries, in writing of him and of his work at this time, says: 'These young men, with thousands of others here, have learned that there is no one to be found anywhere more truly interested than he in their material and spiritual welfare.'"

The picture of "Dr. Morrison and Native Evangelists" shows him with a group of these choice young men whom he was training to carry the



Dr. Morrison's Home at Luebo.

State Court. It was a long-fought legal battle, with the odds very much against the missionaries. Few trials have ever attracted a more worldwide attention. In the end Drs. Morrison and Sheppard were entirely vindicated. They had to go with their witnesses about a thousand miles to appear in court. The record of this trial is exceedingly interesting, and is given very fully in this volume. The missionaries were cleared of all charges.

One of the most valuable parts of Dr. Morrison's labors was his literary work. When our missionary went to the Congo the natives had a wonderful language, but it had never been committed to writing. There was no book that could give them any assistance. Dr. Morrison spent many years in the preparation of a dictionary of the language and in translating the Bible, and in preparing other literature for the natives. In this way especially, "He being dead, yet speaketh."

"Bishop Lambuth, than whom there is none more competent to speak, says of him: 'The chief characteristics of this great leader of the Congo Mission of the Southern Presbyterian Church, were those of magnificent courage, tender-heartedness, rare tact in dealing with savage tribes, genuine love for the native, sound judgment, tireless energy, a prayer life of power and deathless devotion and loyalty to Christ. Does this seem overdrawn? It is the re-

and continued to live in his own home. "When any one dies in Africa it is the custom for the family to abandon the home through fear of evil spirits. Dr. Morrison was ever careful of native customs, and he realized that if he were to leave his home at this time the natives would interpret the move in the light of their own traditions. And in order that he might further be an example to them he remained in his home at

the sacrifice of his own personal feelings. This act on his part perhaps cannot be fully appreciated by those who do not have a proper conception of the isolation and loneliness of the missionary in time of sorrow. The burden of the sorrowing heart is made lighter when the sufferer is surrounded by a multitude of friends who can understand and sympathize. But among the natives of Africa there is very little affection between husband

and wife, and therefore there can be no adequate conception of the sorrow of the missionary in such a loss. How gladly, then, would Dr. Morrison have sought the constant companionship of the few understanding friends with whom he was associated, but he sacrificed these desires in order that he might be an example to the unbelieving natives."

Scarcely any country has a darker history than that chapter which covers the reign of Leopold, King of Belgium, over what was called the Congo Free State. The treatment of the natives was so outrageous and brutal that few people in civilized countries could be made to accept the truth in regard to them. Dr. Morrison set himself to work to remedy the conditions.

He found that he could expect no relief either from the Congo agents of Leopold or from the king himself. He determined therefore to do all that he could to awaken the conscience of the civilized world, that it would compel Leopold to reform his government in the Congo State. Dr. Morrison devoted much

of his furlough to this purpose both in Europe and America.

So successful was he in this undertaking that he gained the intense ill will of Leopold and his government. The result was that a libel suit was entered against Dr. Morrison and Dr. W. H. Sheppard in the



Dr. Morrison and Native Evangelists.

sult of personal observation after traveling thousands of miles with him and spending weeks in most intimate association at Luebo. . . . He measured the native by the best that was in him, not by the worst. For the redemption of Africa he was willing to die. The love of the unsaved, but redeemable race, fired his soul.'"

This book is an excellent companion to "The Triumphs of the Gospel in the Congo," by Rev. R. D. Bedinger, which is the Foreign Mission study book for the auxiliaries this year. The price is only 50 cents in paper binding and 75 cents in cloth.



The Power of the Gospel.

gospel to their fellow-countrymen.

The homes of our missionaries in Africa, especially in the early days of the mission, were far from comfortable and attractive. The walls of the earlier houses were made of brush woven together and covered with mud. The roofs were made of grass and often proved more efficacious in providing homes for reptiles than in protecting the people who lived in them from the rain.

Dr. Morrison, using his practical commonsense, which helped him on many occasions, built a more



Before the Missionaries Came.

comfortable home. But before it was completed Mrs. Morrison had gone to her heavenly home, and he was left to occupy it alone.

"After the death of Mrs. Morrison the different missionaries at Luebo threw their homes open to Dr. Morrison and urged him to come and live with them. But out of consideration for a native custom, he declined their cordial invitations