

—A native Christian, to the satisfaction of the bar, the bench, and the public, has just been appointed Administrator-General of Madras, India; and a native Christian girl—a graduate of one of the Christian colleges—has been appointed to the charge of the post-office at Mandupasuli.

—The Gospel of Matthew, now being printed at Bangkok by the American Presbyterian Mission press, is the first move toward giving the Bible to the Laos in their own language. This is printed in Siamese letters, but it is hoped in the near future to give the same in the Laos letters also.

—A "prayer-meeting" attended by Hindu students of the several colleges in Lahore, India, is held in Mission College boarding-house every Sabbath afternoon. This is in no sense a Christian prayer-meeting, and with it the college authorities have nothing whatever to do. The Mohammedan community, too, is similarly affected. A recent organization, called the "Young Men's Mohammedan Association," the secretary of which is a graduate of a college, announces as its object the spiritual and moral welfare of the young men of the community. "Divine service" is regularly conducted in four or five different halls of that city; and the newspapers tell us of the "impressive sermons" and the "earnest prayers" offered on such occasions.

*Africa.*—A very practical demonstration of the progress of missions is given in the view published in various English journals of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, recently completed at Blantyre in East Central Africa. The mission established seventeen years ago has passed through every stage of discouragement and prosperity. At one time the fierce tribal antagonism threatened to extinguish it; but though the whole surrounding country was rai .ed, the mission and the mission people were respected. In 1888 the foundations of the new church were laid, and since then all have been at

work upon it. The brickmakers and bricklayers, the painters and carpenters were natives trained in the mission; and the hewers of wood and drawers of water were the very men who a few years before had sought to destroy the work. On May 10th the work was completed and the church dedicated. It will seat in the nave and transept 200 people with ease, and 400 could be provided for without passing the chancel. The windows are mostly memorial windows of stained glass, and most of the fittings have been presented, including handsome lamps, draperies, a bell and chairs, communion table and reading-desk.

—An English Baptist missionary—Mr. Stapleton—writing of the ferocity of the Bangala tribes on the Upper Congo, among whom he and his associates are attempting missionary work, reports a fight between two villages, in which the women took part, after which the victors danced in high glee, and brought in the bodies of those they had slain, presenting a sight so sickening that it was difficult for the missionaries to eat or to sleep. The conquerors cooked the bodies of their victims; and two days after a lad walked into the mission station carrying on a plantain leaf some of the flesh that had been roasted. Mr. Stapleton says:

"One of the men killed at Mampoko was a slave of the chief. He had worked for us some three months, and but the evening before was engaged on the station. In the morning he is killed, and in an hour or two tossed into a grave 'unwept, unhonored, and unsung.' The people wanted to eat him, and would have done so, but his master refused to cut off his head, a necessary preliminary to the feast. Another man comes to the fight in full vigor; in twelve hours his body is cooked and eaten; while to burn alive a poor, sick, deserted woman is regarded as a huge joke. Yet usually these Bangalas are merry, manly fellows, very friendly in conversation, and quite demonstrative in their affection; but when the lust of blood is upon them deeds which fill us with horror are the merest incidents of the fight to them."