

latest mail communications from the island. Great unrest prevails touching the Anglo-French agreement; the Hovas pronouncing vehemently against a French Protectorate sway. For two powers to deprive a country substantially of her rights and privileges without consulting her is considered cruelly unfair. In retaining her freedom to conduct her *civil* and *commercial* intercourse, "Madagascar," says the principal local journal, "will fight to the last if France demands the control of the foreign office, or assumes a protectorate over the Government of Her Majesty Ranavalomanjaka III." This language is unmistakably decisive. Until very recently the government in Madagascar had no idea of the island's liberty being endangered. A claim of France some time ago to represent Madagascar in her foreign relations was refused, consistent with articles 1-2 of the 1855-6 Franco-Malagasy Treaty. It was consequently surmised that as France did not urge it that she interpreted the clauses to refer to the pledge of Madagascar not to enter into compact defensively or offensively elsewhere unless the consent of France was previously obtained. The Malagasy Government is content to allow France to intervene on her behalf in exterior political matters, quite otherwise respecting internal affairs. Madagascar cherishes her independence and sets great store on everything which develops her resources, and naturally wishes to retain a free hand for her administration and an open seaboard to transact trade with other lands. The organ of the English, *The Madagascar Times*, asserts that the agreement is a monstrous contravention of past treaties, and warns France of the dangers which await her should she persist in taking nominal possession. "Europe," this paper states, "is mistaken in her belief that Madagascar has been undemonstrative because the French control affairs. This is not so. Madagas-

car has remained quiet because she believed that she was outgrowing the time for foreign aggression. She now finds that she has been sleeping in fancied security, and to-day she is awake in a rage. The country is aroused. There is a dangerous spirit thrilling throughout the country. The late political calm has disappeared. To an individual the Hovas are patriotic, and, if France insists upon putting a wrong construction upon the Treaty of 1855-6, the Malagasy will heroically repel her aggression. Watchful sympathy is desired for the religious and national welfare of a people who are beginning to enter on a civilized career. By the missionaries in particular, abounding grace and wisdom are needed to guide their converts in the right path.

London Missionary Society.—The London Missionary Society will send delegates to the International Council of Congregationalists, to be held in London in 1891. This step is regarded as a sign that the society is moving from a broad evangelical basis to one of a more denominational character.

Church Missionary Society.—The benefactions to the Church Missionary Society for the current year are about twice as much as those of the average of the last five years, and the ordinary income steadily increases.

Six London societies send out unordained missionaries, not demanding college education. Thus not only are wider doors opening before the church in foreign lands, but the gate of entrance for workers is becoming much broader.

Two more young ladies went out last month to the Zenana work in Rajahmundry, India, sent out by the Lutheran Mission Committee. The two workers, Miss Sadtler of Baltimore and Miss Schade of New Brighton, Pa., were given a farewell meeting in St. John's Lutheran Church, Philadelphia. A chest of medicines was presented to the missionaries.