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To all the peoples of the earth
Proclaim the lowly, lofty birth
On this all-glorious morn!
And lead them on with joyful feet
To view the Child, and mother sweet,
The Son of God new-born.

Noel! Noel!
Venite with the shepherds sing,
Venite Adoremus ring,
Noel! Noel!
All hail to our Immanuel.

GLORY TO GOD IN THE HIGHEST.

"Glory to God in the Highest,
And peace to men and good-will,"
The old, sweet Christmas Carol
Rings out on the midnight still;
Sounds from each mountain summit,
Echoes from every plain,—
The Prince of Peace—the Saviour
Comes o'er his own to reign.

"Glory to God in the highest,"
For the King's all-conquering sway
Is hastening on in the dawning
Of the world's millennial day,—
Hastening o'er land and ocean,
And the angel watches sing,
"Wake, mortals, and adore him—
Wake, and receive your King!"

"Glory to God in the highest,"
Our raptured hearts reply;
Ring out on earth your joy-bells—
Ye hill-tops catch the cry!
Sound forth, oh, grand old ocean,
Ye fields and forests, ring!
Let all hearts bow before him—
Our Prince of Peace—our King!

WORK AMONG THE LEPERS.

BY MRS. JOSEPH COOK.

AFTER Wm. Carey had witnessed the burning of a leper in India, in 1812, he did not rest until he had established a leper hospital in Calcutta, near what became the center of the Church Missionary Society's work. His humane enterprises were carried out by Lord Lawrence, when he became Viceroy, and in the Punjab he insisted on these three prohibitions, "Thou shalt



MISS REED.

not burn thy widow, thou shalt not kill thy daughters, thou shalt not bury thy lepers." Those who are inclined, from the heights of a supercilious culture here in Christian America, to criticise those interested in sending missionaries to non-Christian lands, and who maintain that the Oriental religions, the ethnic faiths, are best adapted to the people of those lands, should study what has been done by the Christian religion, and that religion only, to alleviate the physical distresses of the heathen world, and they will become dumb before the overwhelming evidence of the influence of missions in arresting "man's inhumanity to man." Probably there is no object we turn away from with such loathing as the scarred victim of leprosy. Our earliest Bible reading has fostered this feeling. It is an Oriental, rather than an Occidental form of disease, and it is thought that a million and a half victims fall

short of the actual number. The British Government has provided large asylums for India's 500,000 lepers, in which full opportunity is given to various missionary societies to labor for the spiritual welfare of the inmates. But perhaps the best known distinctively missionary society is the one called "Mission to Lepers in India and the East," founded in 1874 by Mr. Welles-

ley C. Bailey, who is also its efficient Secretary and Superintendent. It was when Mr. Bailey was connected with the American Presbyterian Church in the Punjab, as early as 1869, that his interest was aroused in the lepers, and he felt that he had a divine call to give his life for the alleviation of their distresses. A visit to Great Britain in 1874 resulted in the formation of the society, which has been generously supported from the outset. In his report before the London Missionary Conference of 1888, Mr. Bailey says: "It is extraordinary the number of lepers who receive the gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ. As a class I do not know of any in India so accessible to the gospel, and who receive it so willingly. Let me give you the testimony of one man. I stood beside a poor, mutilated form, literally falling to pieces before my eyes, and in a hoarse, broken whisper he said to me, when I commiserated him upon his terrible suffering: 'No, sir; no, sir; God is very good to me. For the last nineteen years since I have trusted Christ, I have known neither pain of body nor pain of mind.'" And when Mr. Bailey could hardly believe that he heard aright, the old man repeated the statement with added emphasis. While the leper cannot be cured, he can be relieved physically, and spiritually can be made a new man in Christ Jesus.

And yet with all the Government is doing and the various missions, probably not more than 5,000 of India's 500,000 lepers are helped in this way.

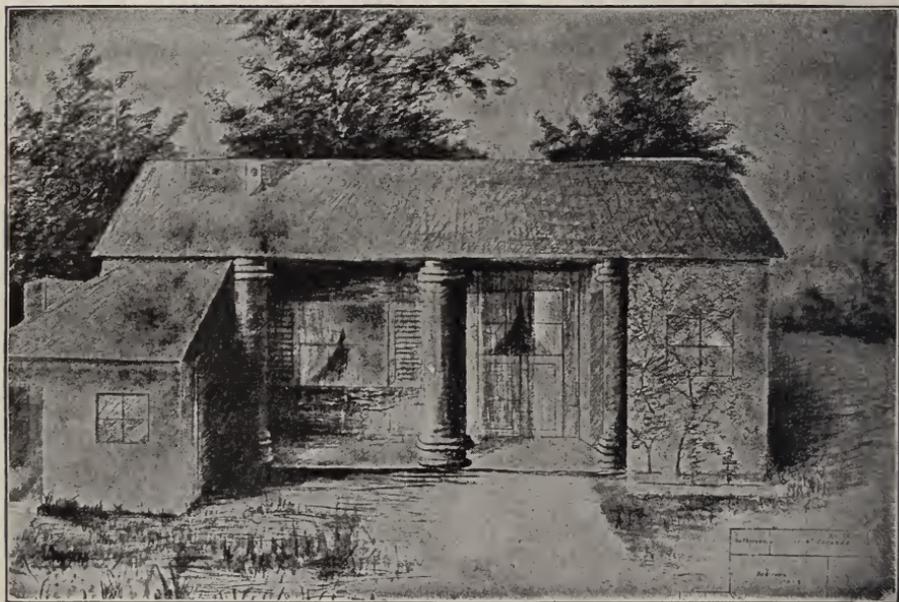
In the circulating library of the W. B. M. in Boston is a little book which was reviewed in the columns of *LIFE AND LIGHT* not many months ago, and which tells the story of Mary Reed's work among the lepers in the American Methodist Episcopal mission asylum for this unfortunate class at Chandag, on the southern spurs of the Himalayas. I venture to affirm that our readers will linger long over the illumined face of this young missionary. The lines so long attributed to Spenser, and now known to have been written by Mathew Roydon, spring to the lips:—

"A sweet, attractive kind of grace,
A full assurance given by looks,
Continual comfort in a face,
The lineaments of Gospel books."

Stricken herself with this mysterious malady in 1890, while on a visit to this country, she returned to India knowing what was before her, and yet revealing her sad secret to neither kindred nor friend with the exception of one sister. She determined to devote whatever of life remained to her to missionary work among the lepers, and for nearly ten years she has lived and worked in cheerful isolation, sharing her tiny cottage with one young leper

girl. The disease, in her case, has been wonderfully checked, and while the virus may not be wholly eradicated from her system, it is thought by physicians that there is no danger of her communicating contagion. She herself regards her health as "divinely given," and believes that she could come once more to her home without jeopardizing any one. But she is happy in caring for the eighty-one lepers under her supervision, men, women and children. Of these, sixty-four are Christians.

Among the Laos people the native Christians have a beautiful custom at their monthly communion service of taking a collection both of money and provisions, and carrying to the destitute lepers who live in their own village not far away.



HOME OF MARY REED, CHANDAG, INDIA.

In China both the London Missionary Society and the Church Missionary Society have asylums for lepers at various points. In Japan institutions founded for lepers date from 1894 and 1895. The Church Missionary Society and the American Presbyterian Mission are the chief workers along this line. It is not known how extensively leprosy prevails in Africa, but wherever British rule extends there are segregation laws, and there are also mission and government asylums at various points. In Madagascar both the Lon-

don and Norwegian Missionary Societies and the French Roman Catholic missionaries have rendered signal service for lepers. In all countries afflicted with this disease, a unique charity is the erection of homes for the children of leprous parents.

Most appropriately in Jerusalem, where our Saviour healed the lepers, there has been a home founded since 1867, and under the care of the Moravians. Doctor Dennis in his "Christian Missions and Social Progress," to whom I am indebted for most of the facts concerning this work among the lepers, speaks of "the late Bishop La Trobe, of the Moravian Church, who died in 1897 in his ninety-fifth year, having labored for the establishment and prosperity of this institution, which was the pride and joy of his old age." When the Hawaiian Islands were acquired by the United States Government we added more than one thousand lepers to our population. They are segregated on the Island of Molokai, and the Hawaiian Government was accustomed to appropriate annually one hundred thousand dollars and more to their support. In the controversy over Father Damien's motives in going to work among them we all became familiar with the lepers of Molokai. The Hawaiian Evangelical Association has established a Protestant Church for the benefit of the lepers isolated here, with a stated pastor, and there is also a Young Men's Christian Association, a Sunday school, a gymnasium and a reading room. Father Damien, who carried on his work among them for twenty years, himself fell a victim to the disease, and died in 1889. His work is carried on by his brother and a band of priests and nuns.

In striking contrast to what Carey saw of the inhuman treatment of a leper in India in the early part of this century is the encouraging fact that in recent years two native princes of India have themselves become responsible for leper hospitals.

A touching incident is narrated of some homeless lepers who came for admission to an asylum in charge of a native doctor who was violently opposed to Christianity. He refused them admission until they were willing to renounce their faith in Christ. With the noble spirit of martyrs these poor creatures affirmed, "If you refuse to admit us until we deny our Lord, we are content to sit in the highway and die." For eight days they lived in the open road, with no shelter and scarcely any food, until at length they were admitted through fear of fatal consequences.

AND Jesus, moved with compassion, put forth his hand, and touched him, and saith unto him, I will; be thou clean. And as soon as he had spoken, immediately the leprosy departed from him, and he was cleansed.

—*Mark i. 41, 42.*

INDIA.

AFTER THE FAMINE.

BY MRS. H. J. BRUCE.

THE intensity of India's sufferings, consequent upon famine and pestilence, has brought that great country into prominence as perhaps nothing else could do; and this old world has never seen such a spectacle of sweet Christian charity as that furnished by the philanthropy of England and America in behalf of the starving millions on the other side of the globe. Especially



FAMISHED MOTHER AND CHILDREN.

did the large quantity of maize sent out to Bombay amaze and delight the people, while it evinced to thoughtful Hindus that the spirit of Christ is still alive.

After much anxiety and long waiting, the people in India are rejoicing over a fairly good monsoon. The seed has been sown and the first crop will soon be gathered; but where so many cattle have died the tillage is defective, and in some parts it will take years to fully recover from the famine. "When the mother earth is deprived of her customary rain, the villager sadly walks through the fields he has ploughed and sown, but which have returned no crop. He is hungry. His little children are hungry, and will die because the fields have failed to give him food." This is a picture drawn by some one in India, showing

how the fields and man get very near to each other, so that when one rejoices in waving grain the other prospers; when the one remains dry and dusty, the other lies down to die, and dust mingles with dust. A great proportion of the people live in villages, and are devoted to agriculture. We are thankful to God for at last sending abundant rain; and are glad for the sons and daughters of the soil, that they will again eat of the increase of their fields. Many, we trust, will bless the Lord of the harvest, and turn from dumb idols to serve the living God.



A LITTLE FAMINE GIRL AT SATARA.

Even the dense, black cloud of famine has been seen to have a silver lining, from which come gleams of light and hope, all the brighter because of the dark background. Listen to the exclamations of the people, as they shower upon their benefactors such titles as, "Our Father and Mother!" "Protector of the Poor!" "Merciful and Gracious King!" It has been a great privilege to relieve in some measure the awful need, and to receive the grateful *salams* of one and another who turn to the missionary and say: "If it had not been for your help we could not have pulled through these hard times. You have saved us and our families alive!"

It is cheering to turn from the harrowing pictures of the starving to those which represent the well-fed children in the mission orphanages. These children, we believe, are destined to become a power for good to their own people. We are reminded of the orphan girl Esther, who saved the Jews at a crisis in their history, and the deserted boy Moses, who became the great law-giver and leader of Israel. Some of the orphans who have been rescued were being brought up by uncles or other relatives; but in the time of stress they had been cut adrift. Others had lost both parents. Infants were sometimes dropped just outside the poorhouses, or deliberately put in some safe place and watched till they were picked up. God has a gracious purpose in this. It has been estimated that there are near 20,000 children in the various orphanages under the care of the missionaries.

How far-reaching is this opportunity of Christian service that is placed within our reach! When these children grow up and become the founders of homes, they will know the blessedness of the Christian faith, and will be able to tell their children of the compassion which saved their lives, and the love that saved their souls.

In a letter written by Miss Bruce to the members of the Vermont Branch on August 2d, she says: "No six months since I came to India could in any way be compared with the first half of 1900. The work in many departments has been doubling and trebling all around us, till it has seemed as if the responsibility for it must also be shared with additional workers; but none have come to relieve the heavy pressure, and my brother and I still continue doing the best we can in such an emergency." . . .

I. *Our Church*.—Last January there were 105 members of our Satara church, with 52 baptized children. These numbers have been nearly doubled up to the present, so that we now have a total of 303 in our church connection. Most of the additions are from the villages, and as they group around two centers, where work has for many years been carried on, we hope to establish two churches there shortly. The people cannot, in fairness, be denominated famine converts, though we are helping them with Ameri-



A GROUP OF FAMINE SUFFERERS.

can corn and money till their crops ripen. We have given them seed to sow their fields, and now good rains have fallen, so there is a prospect of their being independent before long. It means much that there has been a break amongst these poor, ignorant village folk, and that they are turning "from idols to serve the living and true God." They need careful instruction in the years to come; hence our responsibilities for village work will be very heavy.

II. *Our Orphanages.*—Children of converts, whether orphans or not, are being received freely into our orphanages for religious instruction, together with all the little waifs and strays brought to us by the famine. Our orphanage work has more than trebled during the last few months. Instead of the single building that we needed at the beginning of the year, we now have three larger buildings, of which the original one is the smallest. As I write, a poor, little, nameless four-months' old baby is being made over to us under the saddest of circumstances: mother dead of starvation; father burned out of house and home, tired of begging milk for the child, and resolved to sell it to bad women, or else throw it away. We have fortunately intercepted him in his plans for the destruction of the child. Thus the famine-stricken are being brought to us every day, till in our Orphanage we now have about one hundred and ten.

Our Schools.—In consequence of the above, all our schools are full to overflowing. For the station school we have had to employ three new teachers, and to provide accommodation for fifty pupils outside the school building. Even the veranda of one bungalow has been given up to a kindergarten class of little girls. Government examinations in all our schools are to be held the last of this month. So you see how busy we are, and how much we have to be thankful for in connection with the work at Satara. Your prayers have doubtless had much to do with our blessings.

While so much time and strength has been spent in ministering to the temporal wants of the people, there have also been abundant opportunities of presenting the truth and giving spiritual aid. So the Hindu, while prejudiced in favor of his old religion because it is old, is coming to feel that Christianity appeals to him as nothing else does. In reality the religion of Christ has life, and lifts the whole man, which Hinduism cannot do. In many ways thousands are coming to know what Christian sympathy means, when it reaches out to their physical, mental and spiritual needs. Dr. Klopsch, in his recent tour, was much impressed with the systematic way in which relief work was carried on at Ahmednagar, the headquarters of the Marathi Mission, where the large staff of workers divide between them the care of the orphans and widows, the invalids and dependents, and where the industrial work is well established on a firm basis.

If, as Dr. Butler said, the mutiny and bloodshed in India in 1857 brought the redemption of that land one hundred years nearer, what may God's more recent judgments not have done toward ushering in the wonderful twentieth century, which, we pray, may also be a new age of blessing!

Some of our readers may have noticed in the *Christian Herald* a description of the nameless baby (to which reference was made by Miss Bruce), and how she received the name of "Sudena," or "Happy Day!" In this year of grace 1900, the missionaries are brightening countless lives, and, we believe, more glorious results will be wrought in mission fields, till the conditions are fulfilled for our Lord's return.

Those who saw and heard Miss Singh at the Ecumenical Conference will be able to judge what may be attained by our Christian sisters when redeemed and educated. She spoke of the warm-heartedness of the people in that tropical land—of the ardor of their love; and with a slight apology for the strong figure, she added, "We love desperately!" But she had been led to inquire if we loved our Lord so much that, in the words of Miss Havergal, we could say,—

"Take my love: my Lord, I pour
At Thy feet its treasure-store."

CHINA.

THE SIEGE OF PEKING.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF MISS MARY E. ANDREWS.

(Concluded.)

Wednesday, July 4th.—Such a strange Fourth of July. We had a terrible night, one sharp attack following another nearly all night long. The ordinary racket of the night before the Fourth was nothing to it. Of course there was little sleep, and it had been a tired day. We had no way of celebrating, except that we sang this morning "America," "the Battle Hymn of the Republic," and "Star Spangled Banner," and most of us are wearing little badges of red, white and blue sewing silk. The American flag, too, drapes the altar, which is our sideboard. We had more material brought in to-day, so I have given much of the day to making sand-bags. A great deal of firing had been going on all day, and we learn that one of the girls over at Tsu Wang Lu was struck by a fragment of shell, making a bad wound in her knee. Just now Major Conger, our Minister, brought over for us to see a copy of the Declaration of Independence which had been hanging in his study. He took it down to read to-day, and found that a bullet had been fired through it and lay on the mantel behind it.

Sabbath Eve, 8th.—This has been a busy day, but not in the same way as the last two Sabbaths have been. No bag making to-day; indeed, no material. I was on as housekeeper to-day, so was busy at meal times. After breakfast I sat down to prepare for a meeting with the girls; then we had our own English service, a precious prayer meeting. Then came the preparation for dinner, and the serving and clearing away afterwards for our party of thirty-three; and then I went over to Miss Denio's for a quiet dinner with their little party of four. It did seem so good to sit down once more at an orderly, well-appointed table. We have, with our great crowd and the rush to get through, to make way for the other parties whose meals follow ours, and can do nothing in a home-like way. We sit on the chapel seats or on the platform or the floor, as we can, and often with our plates in our laps. The confusion and rush and disorder are rather trying, and the food is not always appetizing, but still we get on very well, and thus far know nothing of real hardship. To-day we have been obliged to shut down on butter, condensed milk, and, indeed, all canned goods. It is a little absurd, but the one thing I especially miss, I mean about meals, is a napkin, for we have no table linen; how could refugees have such luxuries?

Saturday, 14th.—Just as I was writing last evening a furious attack began, which lasted two hours or more,—the most furious and long continued we have ever had. In the midst of the general confusion a large number of Chinese, some two hundred, were discovered creeping along close to the wall toward the American Legation. They were fired upon by our troops, and thirty or forty were killed. If we could realize the situation it would be a fearful thing to feel oneself in the focus of all this murderous hate and deviltry. As it is, we feel held in the hollow of the Lord's hand, and so safe. This afternoon one of our messengers, sent out some time ago to find the troops, returned with a letter purporting to come from Prince Chung and others,—the most audacious and absurd letter that ever was written. The writer utterly ignored the fact that government soldiers have been cannonading us night and day the past three and a half weeks, assumes that relations are friendly, and desires to maintain them so; hence wishes to protect us. They have devised the following plan: they request the foreign ministers, with their families and staff officers, to leave the Legations and come in detachments to the Tsung-li-yamen, the government sending trusty men to protect them, but on no account to allow a single armed soldier to accompany them; they to be kept for the present in the Tsung-li-yamen till arrangements are made for sending them home. They request an answer to-day. They say no other plan can be devised, and if the ministers refuse to accede to this request, even their "affection" can do nothing to help us.

One wonders what their idea is in sending such a letter. They cannot be fools enough to expect us to accede to such a request. The messenger was a Catholic. He was seized just outside the city, his letter, written to the captain of the troops, which was hidden in his mouth, was taken from him, and he was beaten eighty blows; but his life was spared, that he might bring us this letter and take back an answer.

Monday, 16th.—A messenger brought a telegram in cipher to Major Conger, without date or signature, saying only, "Communicate by bearer." There are various surmises as to what it all means, but no one knows. It may be that the Chinese government is divided against itself: Prince Ching and Jung Lu and his troops really wishing to protect us; Prince Juan with Lung Fu Hsiang and his troops determined to destroy us. It may be that the Chinese know that our troops are at hand, and sincerely wish to make overtures of peace before their arrival.

Tuesday, 17th.—Another letter came also to Major Conger, in answer to his, inquiring in regard to the strange telegram of the day before. They say it comes from Washington, and was accompanied by another telegram not in cipher, from Wu, the Chinese minister in Washington. A copy of the telegram was sent. It says that the Secretary of State instructs him to telegraph that America will gladly help China; also to inquire after the welfare of Major Conger. I have no faith in the authenticity of the telegram. I do not believe such a message could be possibly sent by our Government, after the telegrams we sent home a month ago telling of the burning of all our property, the massacre of all our Christians, and our own danger.

Friday, 20th.—We are wondering if the troops have really started to-day. We have had another quiet day and night. No special news to-day. Some amusing things, among others, a cart load of watermelons sent to the foreign ministers with a card purporting to be from the Emperor Kuang Hsu, saying he feared they might not be able to get them here, and wished to make a present of them. (It is true that we can get no fruit or vegetables of any kind. A few hucksters have ventured to come within our lines with things to sell, but we hear that their heads were taken off in consequence. However, a few eggs are smuggled in, so that the sick ones and the little children can have them.) Some copies of the Peking *Gazette* were brought in to-day containing various Government edicts. They are posted upon the bell tower, but so many have been around them, reading and copying, that I have not yet had opportunity to get within reading distance.

Wednesday, A. M., 25th.—I did not write yesterday. The night before was almost sleepless because of the heat, and yesterday I seemed to have come to the very end of my strength. Mr. Coburn, who has some position

in the Legation, so that his home is here, has opened his library to us lately, and I have rested my mind and taken it away from present surroundings for a little by reading two or three stories. For all the first weeks of our stay here there was nothing whatever to read, and it seemed so strange to be living absolutely without any books or papers. Of all my beautiful library I saved only my Bible, and that is the case with most of us. I do think of my books and of all my Bible-study notes, and of the beautiful pictures, gifts from you and other friends, with something of regret, and indeed of the dear home where so large a part of my life has been spent; my bedroom furniture, the gift of our Sunday-school people so long ago. I find I did care for my possessions, now they are in ashes, though their loss does not make me unhappy, and I am glad that the really precious things cannot be lost. Of course, if we get indemnity from the Chinese Government, as we may, many things can be replaced, but it will be beginning everything new.

Sabbath, 12th August.—Just a line before tea. Besides the letter from the English commander, received on Friday, the same messenger brought another from the Japanese commander giving a more definite idea of their hope and plan in regard to reaching here. Their hope was to reach Chiang-chia-wau yesterday, Tung-cho to-day and Peking to-morrow or the next day. Word came to-day of a great battle and a great defeat of the Chinese troops at Chiang-chia-wau yesterday, but I don't know how reliable the word is. The messenger brought word from Tung-cho that a Boxer flag was over every store in the city, and a man had been impressed from every one to join the Boxer army. They were systematically hunting out and murdering all our Christians. He himself is one of the family at Kno Chia Chang, which I have been in the habit of visiting. He made inquiries in regard to his own family, and learned that they had nearly all been murdered, two only having escaped—hiding, I suppose, somewhere. A fierce attack was made in the night last night upon the French and German Legations, one man being killed and another wounded. We too were attacked, and the bullets whistled past our windows, but no harm was done.

We have had our usual Sabbath service to-day. This afternoon a very precious experience meeting, telling one another the lessons the Lord had been teaching us during these weeks of stress and storm, and the things for which we thank the Lord. The Chinese have had their meetings as usual, and Miss Evans had a meeting with one group of women. I wanted to meet another group, but it has been so fearfully hot that I thought I would wait until after tea. Later a fierce attack came just after tea, and the bullets were flying so everywhere that I delayed my meeting till the firing stopped. Then it was so far to the group I wanted to reach, and so many sick ones to see by

the way, that I was finally obliged to give up my meeting as the darkness was already gathering. Just as I was starting back another terrible attack began and I was rather afraid to come back; but I could not know how long it would last, and dared not wait lest it be dark, so I rushed, and asked the Lord as I went to cover me with his hand, and he did. As soon as I got within the walls of the English Legation (our people are scattered about among all the Legations) I went into the first house I came to, in which were Miss Dow and the ladies of her mission, and waited there until there was a lull in the firing. There have been five distinct attacks to-day, in one of which the French commander was killed.

Monday, 13th.—Night before last was such a hard night. A furious attack lasted nearly all night, answered by our cannon at intervals. And then in the middle of the night we heard in the distance another and a different sound, the firing of foreign cannon, and knew our troops could not be very far off. And then in the morning came the pounding of cannon against the walls and gate of the city. I couldn't have believed it possible that I could ever find delight in such a sound, knowing how much it must mean of havoc and probably of slaughter, but it was music to us all, because we knew that only so could deliverance come to us, and only so salvation to China. We didn't think it possible that the troops could get in before night, if indeed before to-day. But in the middle of the afternoon suddenly word came that they had come. I was writing cipher telegrams for Dr. Reid, but everybody dropped everything and there was a wild rush for the gate at which they would come in. After all, the pounding on the Chi-huo-men had been only a feint to divert attention, and meantime they had battered down a less strongly protected gate and entered, and then by the water gate into the Legations. Our American marines had opened the gate, but they did not get in first as they had other plans. The first to march in were the Bengal Lancers (Sikhs), with their big turbans, strange costumes, long lances, their splendid physique, sparkling eyes and jolly faces. They came in with a hurrah and were wildly cheered. Of course they were under English officers, and soon after the English troops followed, but with less of dash, and still later our Americans bearing our beautiful flag. They had gone to the Chien Mum and scaled the wall, the Chinese soldiers who have fired so persistently upon us fleeing before them. The rest of the afternoon was full of the wildest excitement and joy. Mr. Edward Lowry had come with the troops, also Mr. Lewis of the Y. M. C. A., and Mr. Brown of the Methodist Mission, and from them we learned many things about Tung-cho, Tientsin and other parts of our mission.



Let woman now take up the song,
The wondrous message speed along;
In distant lands repeat the strain,
And echo back the glad refrain,
"My Soul
Doth magnify the Lord!"

Send forth the gracious word
From pole to pole;
Magnificat with Mary sing,
Hail, Key of David, hail, our King,
Ring, happy bell!
Thrice hail to our Immanuel!

THE BENEFICENCE OF WOMAN'S WORK FOR WOMAN IN THE ORIENT.

AS SEEN BY A TRAVELER.

BY MRS. FRANCIS E. CLARK.

ONE of the delights of travel in the Orient consists in the glimpses that one gets into other lives and other ways of doing Christian work. I was very much impressed with what I saw of woman's work for woman in China and Japan.

In Japan the girls themselves are so attractive that one *expects* to see their attractiveness greatly increased by Christian culture; and it is not so surprising as it is gratifying to find the young ladies in Kobe College and the other higher schools of Japan such bright, earnest, Christian young women. But I was not prepared for what I saw in China.

I visited girls' schools in many of the cities of China, and in all of them I saw many Chinese young women who would compare very favorably with the girls in our high schools and seminaries at home. There was such a marked difference between these girls and those that I saw in different Chinese homes that I visited that I could not question the usefulness of these

schools for girls in China, and the Chinese homes of future years will surely be more enlightened and civilized and refined wherever these schools have had an opportunity to influence them.

It was delightful, too, to see the affection and respect which the Chinese people seemed to feel for the missionaries, not only the converts, but the common people who did not pretend to feel any interest in the Christian religion, but who had learned to respect the missionaries and to honor them. Let me give one instance of this among many from which I choose it: I remember when I was to be carried in a chair three miles, from the American Board mission in Pao-ting-fu to the Presbyterian compound. The men who were to be my bearers came in from the street with their queues wound around their heads and their trousers hanging loosely at the bottom. They were just common men from the street whom Miss Morrill had never seen, and who evidently had no affection or respect for foreigners. Miss Morrill said that their queues must hang down their backs, and their trousers must be neatly tied down at the ankles. They demurred, and in my ignorance I asked what difference it made. Miss Morrill said it was disrespectful, and was meant to be so, and she would not allow it. Firmly but pleasantly she answered their objections and insisted upon being obeyed, and yet she was so bright and cheery about it all that finally the men not only obeyed her but obeyed *smilingly*, and the men who carried me out of the yard were much neater, pleasanter looking men than the ones who came into the compound ten minutes earlier. It was wonderful to me to see what power that slender little woman had over these rough, sullen men, and how easily she made them obey her implicitly, and do it pleasantly, too.

But this is only one instance. I saw in many places, not only the good work that is done by the missionary ladies in China, but also the honor and esteem in which they are held. Many of them spend much time in touring in the country districts, and many are the Chinese homes that gladly welcome these kind friends and long for their coming, as I saw for myself in more than one instance.

In their medical work, too, these women who labor in the Lord have done very much for their sisters in China; and more than once as I have spent whole forenoons in a hospital watching the patients, rich and poor, high and low, as they came and went, or as I have gone with a missionary doctor into Chinese homes and seen her minister to the women there, I have rejoiced in the good work they were doing, and rejoiced also that we who stay at home could help in this work.

One of the greatest surprises that comes to a round-the-world traveler who has really looked at missions, is in hearing the frequent statement that the

missionaries are to blame for the trouble in China. No one who has seen the missionaries and studied their work could make such a statement, or even listen to it with patience. I have yet to hear one such remark from anyone who has really observed missionary work for himself; and there are many who are not themselves specially interested in missions, yet would gladly testify that the missionaries have done valiant service for the uplifting of China and for the peace of the world.

HELPS FOR LEADERS.—CONCERNING MISSIONARY BOXES.

SOUTH AFRICA.

MRS. H. D. GOODENOUGH writes: "Our work among the young men at the Johannesburg gold mines would be benefited by different gifts from those we wanted in the village stations of Natal. I will tell you some things that would help each branch of the work.

"*1st. For Johannesburg.*—(a) Pictures of Scripture scenes large enough to be used in meetings. (b) Mottoes. If the letters used in a Scripture motto are nicely cut out of turkey red or dark-green cambric we can paste them on the white-washed walls of our chapels and schoolrooms. (See text at the end of this article. The letters should be made for the Zulu version.) (c) Housewives: little receptacles filled with simple mending materials, to be distributed among the young men at Christmas time. The contents should be a few coarse needles, strong cotton, black and white, a few buttons, patches and pins, and a pair of scissors. (d) Writing kits. A folding pen-holder (so that the pen would go inside), a small ink-bottle, with screwed top, and a little paper and envelopes would be a royal gift. (e) A few native workers can read English, and would appreciate Bible helps and tracts in English, but only a few could make use of these.

"*2d. In Natal.*—(a) Dresses. These should be made like long-sleeved aprons for the little children. The older ones wear waists and skirts sewn together, all sizes. (b) Other garments, particularly long shirts for little boys, and chemises and petticoats, all sizes, for the larger girls, made *without trimming*. Big kitchen aprons and handkerchiefs are also useful. (c) Little articles for Christmas." [Here follows a list similar to that given in detail under "India," No. 2 of this series, with the addition of a request for iron holders, needle-books and pin-cushions, to serve not only as presents to the girls, but as object-lessons to the mothers. Tack hammers, tin cups and buckets, and small purses are also mentioned as desirable.]

Miss Martha E. Price tells of some of the things she would like to find on

opening a box. The pieces basted for teaching sewing stitches, wanted in every place where girls are under instruction, are carefully described by Miss Price, who uses them among the kraal girls. We give her own words: "In preparing these myself, after exhausting such odd pieces as we may have, I take cotton cloth or some similar material, not print, and tear or cut evenly into pieces, say six or eight inches long and three or four wide, baste four of these to be sewed over and over. Make quite a parcel of these fours, then make other parcels of fours, basted to be stitched and overcast, and others to be felled. The ends of all these pieces might be basted to hem. Then make parcels of fours which will include all these kinds, and let the hems on the edge of these be wide enough for buttonholes to be made in them. This last parcel is the review. When the girl does one of these satisfactorily she goes into the next class, and is given a garment to make, then she learns to cut the garment. At the close of each term of four months some of these beginners will have cut and made a petticoat and dress, some a man's shirt, some will still be on their first garment, a few spend nearly all the term on the pieces. These pieces when sewed are not wasted, but are given to the most needy girls, who sew them together to make petticoats for themselves and are very pleased to get them."

Miss Price further asks for patchwork basted in two ways to teach over and over sewing or stitching, bags of all sizes, but especially twelve inches by ten, and the usual sewing materials. One great need is that of clothing for the kraal girls. They wear only two garments, a petticoat made with a waist and a very plain dress, the skirt of three or four breadths, according to the size, gathered onto a plain waist. Unless one has patterns it is best only to make the skirts twenty-eight to thirty-four inches long; if hemmed at the bottom they can easily be made longer if necessary. The material for the waists could be sent uncut. Warm wraps, if not too heavy, are acceptable. Stereoscopic views are desired, and a stereoscope would be welcome. Cards, books, papers (unless full of pictures) and second-hand clothing are here not wanted.

ZULU TEXT.

1. "God is love." (*Unkulunkulu u ngutando.*)
2. "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved." (*Kolwa i-nkosi uJesu Kristu, kona u ya kusindiswa.*)
3. "Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, to-day and forever." (*uJesu Kristu uyena izolo, na namhla, na pakade.*)
4. "Reckon yourselves to be dead unto sin." (*Ma niti ni file kuko ukona.*)
5. "His name Jesus, because he shall save his people from their sins." (*Igama lake uJesu, ngokuba u ya ku sindisa abantu bake ezonweni zabo.*)

6. "Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven." (*Ba busisiwe abampofu emoyeni, ngokuba umbuso wezulu ungowabo.*)

7. "Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth." (*Ba busisiwe abamnene, ngokuba ba ya kudhla ifa lezwe.*)

8. "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God." (*Ba busisiwe abamklope ngenhliziyo, ngokuba ba ya kubona uNkulunkulu.*)

9. "He is able to keep you from falling." (*Unamandhla okuuilondoloza ni nga wi.*)

10. "Be strong in the Lord and in the strength of his might." (*Qainisani eNkosini eNkosini nasemandhleni ayo.*)

In Memoriam.

MISS MARY S. MORRILL.

BY ALICE M. KYLE.

MARY S. MORRILL was born in Deering, Me., March 24, 1864. She grew through an uneventful childhood into a quiet, studious girl, with a love for books and children which led her to prepare herself for teaching. With this end in view she entered the Farmington (Me.) Normal School, and while there joined a Bible class taught by the Rev. Charles A. Pope, then pastor of the Congregational Church. Under his instruction she first professed her faith in Christ, and from that time on it was her undeviating purpose, should God permit, to carry the gospel message to women in heathen lands. After her return to her home in Deering, as the way did not immediately open for her to enter upon a missionary life, she taught for a short time in Deering and in the adjoining town of Westbrook, where her pupils recall her with earnest affection.

During this time she identified herself with the Second Parish Church of Portland, and eager to seize all opportunities for service she became a teacher in the Chinese Sunday school connected with that church.

One day after she had endeavored to impress the mind of her pupil with the love of Jesus as Saviour of the world, he looked up and said, "I wish some woman would go to China to tell my mother that; she never know it unless some woman go." At these words the flame of desire in the heart of the young teacher burst forth anew, and, overcoming all obstacles, she offered herself to the American Board, was accepted, adopted by the W. B. M. and by the Maine Branch; and in March, 1889, having been appointed to the North China Mission, she went bravely forth alone on her long journey across the continent to set sail.

Timid, shrinking, averse to publicity, many wondered at the courage and perseverance involved even in the beginning of her missionary life; but the words of her quaint farewell to a group of her associates tell the story: "I am bound to make at least one Chinese woman glad that I was born." How many Chinese women in these brief, overflowing ten years have learned from her life to know the joy of the "Jesus way" heaven alone will reveal to her! In her very last letter she tells of an old Chinese woman who hopes she may be next her beloved teacher when she gets to heaven, adding in her own quaint way, "I shall like to have her for a neighbor." Many were her early struggles with the language and with homesickness, but the same indomitable persistency was evidenced in these trials, and she writes only of the joy of the service, adding, "I am glad my pillow cannot tell tales." As soon as she could speak Chinese a little we hear of her efforts to teach one old Chinese woman, and the keynote of her loving service is struck as she says, "I can always smile, and the women seem to understand that."



MISS MARY S. MORRILL.

Even before her dear associate and co-worker, Miss Gould, joined her in 1893, so intense was her longing to be nearer the people that she went with her old Bible-woman, Mrs. Chang, to live in the house which had been provided by the Woman's Board, and threw herself with her own peculiar zeal and conscientious care for every detail into the work of the girls' boarding school. Yet she longed always to do the evangelistic work, and when set free for this by Miss Gould's coming her cup of joy was full; and in the years that followed added comfort and happiness came to her through this strong, helpful companionship.

But the ardent spirit wore upon the frail body, and the spring of 1897 saw Miss Morrill hastily packing her belongings and setting sail for America with a great fear in her heart lest she might never return to her beloved flock. After a furlough of fifteen months, however, during which she blessed many a home as she went to and fro among the churches, stirring all hearts with her speeches of mingled pathos and humor, and developing unexpected power in public addresses before large gatherings,—notably that before the Student Volunteer Convention, in Cleveland,—she regained her health sufficiently to return to China. None who knew her will forget the joy this decision gave her, nor doubt that had she foreseen unto what she was called she would still have gone forward at her Lord's command.

The year and a half which remained of her earthly service was filled with special blessings upon the work. Preceding the baptism of fire and of blood, God sent a baptism of his grace upon all the work in North China, and Miss Morrill went to and fro, with renewed energy and consecration,—“in weariness and painfulness, in watchings often,”—journeying over rough Chinese roads in her little cart, living in Chinese fashion, and often like her Master “without leisure so much as to eat”; but in her letters the emphasis is always laid upon the high honor of being allowed to be his messenger, and the only minor note is when she alludes to those in the home churches who do not care for missions, her favorite signature being always “His and yours for China.”

Her very last letter to the Woman's Board is a history of the ten years of her service, and of the wonderful, rapid growth of the kingdom in Pao-ting-fu. Although no allusion is made to a sense of peril, one can but feel that she was writing with a clear vision of the possibilities.

When Dr. and Mrs. F. E. Clark visited Pao-ting-fu in May, 1900, they were impressed with her strength and steadfastness, and with the great love the native Christians felt for her. A little later, writing to her home friends, she says, “Annie and I could not leave if we would, and we would not if we could.”

Later still came the report of the friendliness of Chinese officials and the safety of these brave girls in the “yamen”; and so the weeks of the summer wore away in alternate hope and fear, until at last has come the sorrowful story of that July Sabbath, when so many of us were resting amid peace and beauty, when there came the wild outbreak of heathen rage and superstition, and these beloved names were enrolled in the “noble army of martyrs.” Nor can we doubt the same spirit of unflinching trust and devotion sustained them until the fiery path brought them into the glory of His presence whose suffering for the world they in peculiar measure have been allowed to share.

Nor must we forget that for us who remain the work everywhere, but especially the work in China, becomes a sacred legacy, and that unto this service we are called with a consecration which has been baptized in blood.

“They climbed the steep ascent to heaven
Through peril, toil and pain;
O God, to us may grace be given
To follow in their train!”

MISS ANNIE A. GOULD.

BY MRS. LIZZIE E. MCPHERSON.

ANNIE ALLENDER GOULD was born November 18, 1867, in Bethel, Me., which was her mother's home, but her childhood and youth were passed in Portland. Dedicated from birth to the Lord's work, and breathing continually a missionary atmosphere, both in home and church life, it is natural to find her, at four years of age, a member of the Children's Mission Band, and to know that she was the first treasurer of the Portland Young Ladies' Mission Band, holding that office till she left home for her college course. In both societies she worked with untiring zeal, which revealed her deep interest in the spread of the kingdom, and gave promise of the future. She taught for a time in the Chinese Sunday school connected with the Second Parish Church, in which Miss Mary Morrill was also teaching, little thinking then how closely their lives were to blend, or that they would enter heaven hand in hand.

Miss Gould entered Mt. Holyoke College, and graduated from the Scientific Course in 1892; the following year was spent at home, engaging in the work of the Sunday school and Mission Band connected with the Bethel Church, of which she was a member; thus, and in every other practical way, fitting herself for the work she had chosen, and showing the energy, efficiency and earnest devotion that have since characterized all her work.

In offering herself for missionary service, she stated that for years the appeals for workers in the foreign field had been personal calls to her, leading her to fuller consecration and preparation for whatever work God should assign her; so when the call became urgent for an associate for Miss Morrill she joyfully responded, “Here am I; send me.” She left home August 6, 1893, arriving in Pao-ting-fu on September 29th, where she at once began the study of the language, the use of which she acquired with unusual readiness; this, and the gift of strong executive ability, enabled her to relieve Miss Morrill of much of the oversight of the schools and the business matters con-

nected with building, thus giving Miss Morrill more opportunity to engage in evangelistic work. During Miss Morrill's rest in this country Miss Gould had the entire care of the woman's work and of the boarding and day schools; and the two years since her friend rejoined her have been crowded to the brim



MISS ANNIE A. GOULD.

Truly, He "who knows the end from the beginning," must also be the only Comforter of those who loved her here in the home land, and held converse with her by way of the great white throne, where now she sees him, face to face, and is satisfied.

PORTLAND, MAINE.

with loving service for the Master,—seed sown that may yet bear fruit, though now it seems to our mortal vision to have fallen "by the wayside, and the fowls came and devoured them up."

It is hard to speak of the last few weeks or months of cheerfully borne, though wearing suspense, which was never allowed to affect the work, of which she says when troubled, "I think of what mother says, 'The nearest way to China is by way of the throne—the mercy seat,' and it comforts me. We may be killed, we may escape, or we may be unmolested; God knows."

THESE are they which came out of great tribulation, and have washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb. Therefore are they before the throne of God, and serve him day and night in his temple.

—Rev. vii. 14, 15.

Scraps from our Work Basket.

RECEIPTS FOR THE MONTH. For this last month of our financial year we must report a loss in contributions of \$774.64 as compared with the same month last year. The figures for the year are given in the Report of our Annual Meeting on another page. We wish there might have been a better showing, but we need not be discouraged. The new year is before us. Its possibilities in the field are limited only by the number of workers and the amount of money supplied by the home churches. As will be seen by the figures given, we have reached a point when we must decide whether the growth of our work abroad must be stopped, or whether there shall be a decided advance in our yearly contributions. Whether there shall be such advance, and just what it shall be, must depend upon that "important personage in our work, the individual giver," and especially upon the individual non-giver. Upon those of us who are already enlisted in the work, must depend the presentation of the work to every Christian woman in our churches. Let us take up the work with new courage, always remembering our motto: "Expect great things from God; attempt great things for God."

OUR FRIENDS AT PAO-TING-FU. Direct communication with Pao-ting-fu after the arrival of the allied troops has brought the sad confirmation of our fears with reference to our dear friends Miss Morrill and Miss Gould. We can only turn away from the painful details to remember that they have been four months in heaven. Let us try to forget the darkness of their going in the radiancy of glory that is theirs forevermore. Special notices of their lives and work will be found on another page.

INDEMNITY FOR NATIVE CHRISTIANS. Most surprising news has come of the success of two American Board missionaries, Rev. Dr. Ament and Rev. Mr. Tewksbury, in securing indemnity for the native Christians connected with them. Apparently even the Boxers have a wholesome fear of the foreigner and his troops, and are glad to satisfy his demands for money. Dr. Ament made a tour to Chou-chou and neighboring villages, and in these places collected indemnity for the murder of Chinese converts. He found the inhabitants of Boxer villages repentant, and offering the native Christians land and money to rebuild. The Chinese officials before his arrival had taken three hundred acres of land owned by the Boxers at Chou-chou, and had presented it to the Christians, and Dr. Ament was

able to collect \$2,000 in gold with which to indemnify the native Christians of that place and thirty other villages. Similar success was achieved at other places. At Liangh-siangh forty acres of land and a purse of \$200 was offered him,—the money having been collected by the Taotai. Dr. Ament believes the repentance sincere, though doubtless aided by the dread of a foreign invasion. Rev. Mr. Tewksbury has succeeded in getting eighteen thousand taels and one hundred acres of land in Tung-cho, where one hundred and eighty converts were killed; this land yields an income sufficient to support the converts who remain. Promises were made also to rebuild twenty chapels, erect monuments in thirty villages, and to grant land for nineteen cemeteries. The missionaries have not collected money anywhere to indemnify themselves, preferring to lay their claims before their own government.

INTERDENOMINATIONAL CONFERENCE OF WOMAN'S BOARDS. The Fourth Interdenominational Conference of Woman's Boards of Foreign Missions in the United States and Canada will be held in New York City, at the Marble Collegiate Church, corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, January 16th-18th, 1901, the Conference opening at 2 P. M. on Wednesday, and closing at 12.30 P. M. on Friday. The main theme of the Conference is to be Interdenominational Policy. Educational, medical and home work will be discussed in relation to it. These Conferences in other years have brought workers of different denominations together in a most delightful way. For this one the committee of arrangements are making every effort that it shall be of great practical value to the Boards represented. The gathering is emphatically a conference of experienced workers, but all ladies are welcome to the sessions.

EXTRACTS FROM RECENT LETTERS.

From Miss Abbie Chapin, at Fu Wang Fu, Peking, Aug. 27, 1900 [written to her mother]:—

I WROTE you, a week ago to-night, a short letter to send by Aunt Mary (Miss Andrews).

The day she left we came over here,—that is, those of us who are left of our mission,—the Tewksburys, Miss Miner, Aunt Jennie (Miss Evans) and myself of the Tung-cho people, and the Smiths and Wyckoffs of Shangtung. The Peking American Board people, Mr. Ament, Miss Russell, Miss Sheffield, Miss Haven, and Mrs. Mateer have another place near the

site of their old one. Miss Haven will soon leave for Chefoo to be married, and Mrs. Mateer will leave for America.

This place was a prince's establishment (he, with his family of three hundred, had to flee very suddenly because he had sheltered six hundred Boxers), and as Chinese places go is a very fine one. There must be several acres in it; and so many courts and houses. Of course the rooms are brick floored, and some of them are pretty damp. The rooms are full of wood carving, and many glass windows, some of them quite handsome. There is an almost endless amount of furniture made from heavy, dark woods, some of it finely carved, and dishes, and silk and satin, embroideries and furs, fine clothing, jewelry, etc. I am sick and tired of seeing it. The most costly things Mr. Tewksbury is putting away; some of it might be given to the prince if he ever comes back from his flight, which he is not likely to do, but most of it will be sold to pay the indemnity, which we are not likely to get from the Chinese government. We are under Russian protection in this part of the city, which I very much deprecate, for, while I fear no nation's soldiers are exempt from looting and worse crimes upon the unfortunate people who still remain, yet the Russian soldiers are perhaps the worst. However, we have all our people inside this great compound, under the American flag and under our eye, and Mr. Tewksbury thinks they will be safe.

Aunt Jennie (Miss Evans) and I have a little three-roomed house to ourselves, each a bedroom, and the middle one we use for a sitting and dining room. We keep house with a servant, and it is quiet and nice. These days have been pretty busy, getting cleaned and settled, and there is an almost endless amount of work to be done, sorting and going over these houses full of things, putting things away. You cannot imagine how demoralizing such conditions are.

We fare pretty well now, have some fresh meat and vegetables, but scarcely any fruit or eggs. The troops get what there are, and, besides, the village people do not dare come into the city to sell. We have only a wee bit of butter and condensed milk, but hope to get some from the troops. A good many people are feeling the reaction, and some are quite sick. We are all so run down that it keeps us praying for grace to be patient with one another. It has been such a long, hard strain on nerves for both foreigners and Chinese.

The Methodists, Presbyterians and London Mission friends, besides ourselves, are staying in Peking. The main work now is looking after our remnant of the church here. A few more are gathering in to us here, but all bring word of the many martyred. What will be the future of work

here no one but God knows. Some predict that before things are finished up Peking will be almost demolished, and in the end become only a Russian village. There are parts of it in ruins now; the twice I have walked out, the deserted ruins and the dead bodies are a sight I shall never forget. But those who have come recently say the desolations are nothing compared to Tung-cho and Tientsin. I suppose Tung-cho will never be rebuilt.

Can you realize that our dear homes in Tung-cho are no more? My good outfit of clothing, pictures, furniture, books, the good things you had just sent me in my last box—all gone.

Poor, dear Tung-cho! What if we had known its near end and judgment, would not our work have been more earnest and faithful? O God, forgive the shortcomings.

Do not worry about me. I am all right. My weight was eighty-seven pounds two weeks ago. May be a little less now. Be much in prayer for us this winter. Our strange new surroundings are bringing special trials and temptations to our poor people. God can and will, we believe, work through it all for his glory. To-morrow is the day set for the allied troops to enter the Imperial palace. For days they have kept it surrounded, knowing the royal party were escaped, and no nation consenting to another's having first chance for the honor or the booty.

Miss Julia Gulick, of Kobe, Japan, writing of the experience of providing for the refugees from China, says:—

This year, before our mission meeting closed, missionary refugees from China began to arrive in Kobe, and the committee of different denominations which had been appointed to meet, greet and help them to find suitable places in which to stay during the summer were puzzled to know how to manage. For though there was plenty of room in Arima, a summer resort some twenty miles from Kobe, nearly all needed to stay at least one night in Kobe, and many longer, to make needed purchases, get some dressmaking done, or arrange money matters. The missionary families entertained freely to the extent of their ability, but to be prepared for the arrival of an uncertain number of guests kept many homes stirred up, and a number of the Kobe people felt the need of getting away for much-needed summer rest. So necessity pressed, and the thought grew of keeping the college buildings open to take in refugees, help them decide what to do and where to go, see them on their way, and be ready for the next arrivals. And this has been done all summer. Dr. Pettee has given all his time to this work, and Miss Shaw has devoted all but the last week to it,

when she slipped away to get a little rest and change before school opens. She has been very efficient and successful in running the boarding department, while Dr. Pettee has had the financial and general management. Others have helped for a longer or shorter time; Mr. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Cary, Miss Keith and I having spent two or three weeks in assisting, and others having given less time.

Over three hundred persons have taken one or more meals at the college during the nearly two months it has been kept open. As there was no fund from which to draw for free entertainment, a reasonable charge was made to every one, even for a single meal; and Dr. Pettee, by his experience on the Mission Club Committee, was able to estimate very nearly what it would cost, so that the accounts will come out about even. His kindly manner and unflinching courtesy have enabled him to collect the dues without wounding the feelings or hurting the pride of any one, and he has had a few small donations from Kobe business people, which has made it possible to replenish the stock of dishes and provide the mosquito nettings needed over and above those lent by missionaries who could spare one or two. All the comfortables and blankets to use as beds on the canvas cots, and all the sheets and pillow-cases, were lent for the purpose by individuals, and all the furniture, dishes and cooking utensils of the Mission Club have been freely used. Though the furnishings were very crude and the service insufficient and far from perfect, the welcome, the shelter, and the kindly help of sympathizing friends, for Christ's sake and not for gain, has been a priceless boon to many a tired, half-sick or discouraged missionary who had fled for his life, leaving all but bare necessities behind him to be looted or destroyed, and in some cases not even having comfortable change of clothing. Even those who were not so badly off were nearly all strangers in Japan, and knew not to what they were coming; and it was an immense relief to be met on the steamer by fellow-missionaries whom they knew they could trust, and to be told where to go and what to do until they could get their own bearings. Some who came to us had come from the interior *via* Chefoo, Shanghai, and Nagasaki; and at each place had been told to move on, "There is no room for you here." To such it was welcome news, indeed, that this door stood open to them with a welcome, even though we, too, advised them to move on to the cooler region of Arima as soon as they could comfortably arrange to do so. Chefoo, Shanghai, Nagasaki and other places did their part well, but were full to overflowing, and it was our privilege to take care of some of the overflow.

I esteem it one of the special privileges of my life to have had a share in this work of entertaining the refugees.

Our Work at Home.

THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WOMAN'S BOARD.

BY MISS ALICE M. KYLE.

AFTER five years of absence on annual visits to our Branches, we were glad to welcome to Boston, the home of the Board, November 6th, 7th and 8th, the twenty-four Branches for the thirty-third anniversary meeting.

The Old South Church generously opened its doors and royally entertained us within its beautiful walls, while an untiring corps of workers from this and neighboring churches made possible the moving forward of the great gathering, with its pleasant opportunities for friendly intercourse at the noon luncheons at the Vendome, provided by the especial forethought of hospitable women, and the courteous kindness of the managers of the hotel. All the various details of the machinery were attended to so noiselessly that there seemed some magic at work, as indeed there was,—the magic of thoughtful hearts and willing hands.

The sunshine of beautiful Indian summer days welcomed the two hundred and seventy-three delegates and their hundreds of friends. Sixteen of the Branches were represented by the full number of delegates, while every one of the twenty-four must feel the inspiration, as each one had some messenger present to scatter the fire and to carry back the wisdom gained by the discussion during Delegates' Day of important questions regarding methods of work.

Amid the sunshine and the voices of friends one still detected the note of sorrow, for over no other gathering of our Board has ever hung so deep a shadow; yet the watchword of the entire convocation, given by our President, Mrs. Judson Smith, at the opening session on Tuesday morning, and held before us in devotional meetings and in each succeeding service,—“The Present Situation, its Claims and Opportunities,”—rang like a bugle call to heroic advance in the face of sorrow and seeming disaster. “This is to be a memorable meeting,” was our President's opening sentence, “but though distressed we are not cast down. When we last met in Boston, in 1895, we were in the shadow of the Armenian massacres; since then there have been pestilence and famine, war and martyrdom in our mission fields, so that we must feel that there is always a crisis in missions, yet out of this seeming wreck and ruin there shall arise a light that shall not decline.”

The report of the Home Secretary, Miss Child, gave the facts and figures of the year's work at home so clothed upon with life and light that they will not beg in vain for most attentive perusal.

The Treasurer, Miss Sarah Louise Day, followed with her report; During the year there have been received in contributions, \$107,467.09; in legacies, \$23,450.99; from interest, \$4,820.09; making a total of \$135,738.17. As compared with last year, there has been a loss in contributions of \$3,357.53. An increase in the amount of donations for special objects has reduced the sum available for our general work, so that we have \$6,884.47 less than last year. The loss in contributions, however, is explained by the fact that two special gifts from individuals amounting to \$6,500 were received in the previous year, which were not repeated in 1900.

Miss E. Harriet Stanwood brought before us in rapid succession flash-light pictures of the different fields, as she gathered up the reports of our Foreign Secretaries, Mrs. J. O. Means, Mrs. E. E. Strong, Mrs. Joseph Cook and Mrs. A. H. Johnson, and presented them in a masterly review of the "Present Situation in the Mission Fields."

Miss Fannie E. Burrage of Cesarea, and Mrs. J. H. Pettee of Okayama, were the missionary speakers at the opening session. Miss Burrage's story of the changing faces and gladdened lives of the little ones in the kindergarten, and the "Working of the Leaven in Japanese Homes," so graphically described by Mrs. Pettee, illustrated the "diverse operations of the same Spirit" in the transformation of motherhood and childhood under the power of the Christ story.

At noon on Wednesday there was held a tender Memorial Service for our two glorified missionaries, Miss Mary S. Morrill and Miss Annie A. Gould, of Pao-ting-fu, China, when friends, for the Board and for the Western Maine Branch, brought tributes of sorrowful appreciation and grateful remembrance of the lives now lifted up into eternal fellowship with their Lord.

The afternoon of Wednesday was given to the young ladies, the "Twentieth Century Workers," and many bright-faced, eager girls, nearly eight hundred in number, gathered to partake of the feast spread for them. The reserved seats were quickly occupied by them, while delegates and older workers retired to the galleries or overflowed into the chapel more or less reluctantly, yet all glad at heart that for once "there was no more room" at a missionary meeting.

Mrs. H. D. Goodenough, from the Zulu Mission, told the quaint, pathetic story of her "alphabetical girls,"—Agnes, Betty, Chloe and the rest, gathered into the missionary's home and cared for by the already overburdened hands, until the little group became the nucleus for the Ireland Home, now closed for want of a teacher.

Mrs. F. E. Clark "did not even hesitate," as she took us with swift, scintillating glimpses on a hasty journey through the lands of the Orient, from which she has so recently returned, to see there the young women in their growing beauty and power, as the gospel is proclaimed to them by the faithful teachers sent out by our money.

Miss Kate G. Lamson, Secretary for the Junior Work, outlined for us in electric contrasts the lights and shadows of the ever-widening, rewarding work among the many companies of young people associated with us in happy serving.

All hearts were touched by the appeal for "God's little ones in Micronesia," as we thought of the double burden of bereavement and illness so patiently borne by the girl teacher, Miss Beulah Logan, in her brief term of missionary service.

Mrs. Charles M. Lamson followed with a noteworthy paper on "Relative Values," a paper which we hope you will all have an opportunity to read a little later. The afternoon closed with the solemn, heart-searching Covenant Service, conducted by Miss Lamson, with concluding prayer led by Mrs. Capron, while many a girl felt, it may be for the first time, the meaning of the message carried of old by a woman "The Master is come, and calleth for thee."

Following this service, delegates and friends enjoyed the hospitality of the ladies of the Old South Church in their charming parlors, and were reinforced for the evening session by social reunion with friends and dainty refreshments.

This evening session was in many respects one of the most remarkable of the series. The character of the thronging audience, the grand music of the wonderful "echo organ," the delightful solo so kindly rendered by Mrs. H. P. Sawyer, the contralto of the Old South quartette, the impressive devotional service conducted by the pastor of the church, Rev. George A. Gordon, were a fitting prelude to the story of the evening.

Mrs. W. A. Montgomery, of Rochester, N. Y., from the Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, repeated, by special request, her valuable address given before the Ecumenical Conference in April, on "The Outlook in Woman's Foreign Missionary Work," with its unique confronting of present-day difficulties, and its unanswerable argument, "An organization, like an individual, is immortal till its work is done, and the work of women's foreign missionary societies is just begun."

Tears were not far away as Miss Mary E. Andrews, of Tung-cho, for more than thirty years a missionary of our Board in China, with her diversity of work, ranging from the visiting of the village women in their homes to

the training of the young men in the theological seminary, held us captive with her story of those weary, faith-filled, prayer-enveloped months in the besieged city of Peking, and the succession of marvelous deliverances; while the recounting by the Rev. J. H. Roberts, of Kalgan, so recently a refugee from Boxer hatred in his flight through Siberia, of the attitude of the Dowager Empress toward the Boxer rising and toward the Emperor, threw light on some of the dark places of this outbreak of heathen rage.

At the opening session of Thursday, Mrs. Charles H. Daniels, Vice President of the Board, relieved Mrs. Smith of the strenuous service of presiding. Here we listened with interest to the recital by Miss Martha E. Price of the "Lights and Shadows at Inanda Seminary," a story which dwelt but lightly on the trials of the teachers, but showed the pressure upon body and soul of the needs of these untrained girls, yet emphasized the growing light in the homes of Christian wives and mothers. Rev. F. R. Bunker, also of the Zulu Mission, made an urgent appeal for three new workers to relieve the burdens of the faithful, long-tried teachers at Inanda and Umzumbe.

From Africa we were taken by "rapid transit" to beautiful Ceylon, as Mrs. Thomas Snell Smith of Tillipally unfolded the remarkable growth and influence of the Bible women in that mission. "In Ceylon," she said, "almost every woman is a land-holder, and I want that land for Christ, because it belongs to the women."

In this many-sided work we have not only the home and the school, but the hospital, and our sympathy went out anew to "our brave little doctor" at Ahmednagar and her associate, as Mrs. W. O. Ballantine pictured for us "A Physician's Opportunity" in that "great, sad, sick, devil-possessed land of India, where the gospel of healing has such wide approaches to the stricken people. The work is necessarily slow, but there comes a glad day, often through the word spoken in the quiet hospital ward, or beside the bed of suffering, when the Hindu woman steps out from a darkened past into an ever-brightening future."

The closing address of Thursday forenoon was given by Dr. C. H. Daniels, Home Secretary of the American Board. His theme was the Relation of Foreign Missions to the Home, and the unfailing influence upon future years of the teaching there received. Much of this work must be done by the mothers and sisters. "Paul commended 'those women' who labored with him in the gospel. The missionary spirit prevails among the mothers, now; it is too old to be fickle; it is not a sentiment to disappear. It is a discovery of privilege with staying qualities."

Friendly greetings were received at this session from the W. B. M. I. through Mrs. George B. Willcox, of Chicago, and from the Canadian Con-

gregational Woman's Board, affiliated with us, through Miss Dougall of Montreal, the vice president.

The afternoon session of Thursday opened with the election of officers and a devotional service. During the year two of the officers have passed on to the higher service,—Mrs. J. A. Copp, a charter member of the Board, and for fifteen years its Recording Secretary, and Mrs. W. H. Wellington, a valued Director. Additions to the corps of Directors were made by the election of Miss Helen S. Lathrop of Providence and Miss Mary C. E. Jackson of Swampscott.

During the afternoon of Thursday we listened also to Miss McCallum's encouraging account of the "Educated Womanhood in Smyrna," and to Miss Newton's stirring appeal for more helpers at Foochow, where the present situation is one of extreme interest,—a vantage ground from which to win China for Christ.

It remained for Mrs. Alice Gordon Gulick, of Spain, to gather the rays of light from out the clouds, and to show us the "Bow of Promise" for the future.

"From all the fields and from the marvelous opportunities for the women in the home churches, God is calling us to a faithful witness to him in the new century now beginning, that out of the darkness may arise the Day Star of hope to the women of all these lands."

Mrs. Smith, in brief, helpful words, emphasized this thought, and urged upon us more earnest prayer and watchfulness, "lest we forget."

A UNITED STUDY OF MISSIONS FOR WOMAN'S SOCIETIES.

IN our July number we presented a tentative scheme for a scheme of mission study in which all the nearly fifty societies in Great Britain, Canada and the United States could unite. The suggestions made at the Ecumenical Conference were placed in the hands of a "Central Committee on the Study of Foreign Missions" for further action. In June this committee sent circular letters to all the World's Committee of Women's Missionary Societies asking for opinions of the plan proposed. Replies were received during the summer from nearly all of the societies, giving most hearty indorsement. From the suggestions received and on further consideration the committee recommend the following:—

1. That the plan be tried for one year.
2. That six lessons be prepared on the history of missions from the time of the apostles to the close of the eighteenth century. As many of the societies had arranged their programs for the year, and in order to give ample time for the introduction of the new plan, it seemed best to defer the beginning of this study till September, 1901.

3. That to meet the demand for an immediate arrangement of topics a preliminary series of seven lessons on "Christian Missions in the Nineteenth Century" be prepared, to commence in January, 1901, as follows: (1) Awakenings and Beginnings; (2) The Century in India; (3) In China; (4) In Japan; (5) In Africa; (6) Opportunities and Coming Conflicts of the Twentieth Century.

An arrangement for the first topic has been prepared as follows:—

AWAKENINGS AND BEGINNINGS.

Key-note, "The Blood of the Martyrs is the Seed of the Church." Five minutes' papers on: 1. Christian Fredrich Schwartz, the Morning Star of a Missionary Century. 2. William Carey, the Father of Foreign Missionary Societies. 3. Henry Martyn, the Scholar Missionary. 4. Adoniram Judson and the Haystack Band. 5. Hiram Brigham and the Sandwich Islands. 6. John Williams, the Martyr of Erromanga. 7. John Coleridge Patteson, the Martyr of Melanesia. 8. The Martyrs of Uganda. 9. The Martyrs of China. 10. Twenty minutes' review by decades, giving the salient points in each. If the list seems too long selections can be made as desired.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

1. Pioneers and Founders, by Miss C. M. George; publisher, Macmillan & Co., London and New York. 2. A Century of Missionary Martyrs, by Rev. S. F. Harris; James Weber & Co., London. 3. Great Missionaries of the Church, by Rev. C. C. Creegan and Mrs. J. B. Goodnow; Thomas Y. Crowell, New York. 4. A Hundred Years of Missions, by Rev D. L. Leonard; Funk & Wagnalls, New York. 5. The Transformation of the Sandwich Islands, by Miss Belle M. Brain; Fleming W. Revell. 6. The Crisis of Missions, by Rev. A. T. Pierson; Baker & Taylor, New York. It is expected that the six lessons with references will be ready for distribution by the different Boards by the middle of December. Applications for the leaflets and for other information should be made at Board headquarters.

The general plan was presented at the delegates' meeting in connection with our annual meeting, November 6th, and indorsed by an informal vote. As it was our expectation that the united study would not begin till next September, we have prepared a series of topics for our auxiliary meetings, closing with August. For those societies, however, who have not arranged their programs for the year we heartily recommend this preliminary course. It is our hope and expectation that when the plan is really in working order that all our societies will be ready to adopt it, and we are sure they will receive great benefit and inspiration from it.

SIDELIGHTS FROM PERIODICALS.

CHINA.

HISTORY, biography, travels and fiction are all represented in the magazine literature of the month upon China. "The Chinese Conquest of Central Asia," *New Illustrated Magazine*, November, by Boulger, gives a glimpse into the history of the last century; while Mrs. Lowry's "Diary of the Siege of Peking," *McClure*, November, is a thrilling chapter from the latest events of this century. Forecasts of China's future appear in such discussions as "China and the Western Nations," by F. Crispi, *North American Review*, November; "Our Future Policy," by John Ross, D.D., *Contemporary Review*, October; "The Far Eastern Crisis," *Fortnightly Review*, October.

In the *Forum*, November, Llewellyn J. Davies unfolds the process of "Taming the Dragon."

An earnest tribute to the value of American missionaries as educators and civilizers in the Chinese Empire can be found in "American Educators in China," *Outlook*, November 3d, by George B. Smyth, himself the President of an Anglo-Chinese college. A bit in the travel line is "Notes and Impressions from a Tour in China," by Sir Henry Blake, Governor of Hong Kong.

Rather unusual is it to find a story amid the soberer dissertations upon China. Therefore the more welcome is "A Little Tragedy at Tien-Tsin," by F. A. Matthews, in *Harper's Monthly*, November.

"China's Greatest Curiosity," by Frederic Poole, *Lippincott*, November, proves to be the language, and illustrations of some of the characters prove the truth of the title.

"The most famous man in China to-day," as Sir Robert Hart is called, has the story of his life and work told in the November *Atlantic*. From this life-history and the records of "American Educators," noted above, we realize that if the Chinese Empire has suffered at the hands of foreigners, it also owes a large debt to the ability, forbearance, patience and prodigious labors of some foreigners.

JAPAN.

North American Review, November. "The Industrial Revolution in Japan," by Count Okuma.

M. L. D.

TOPICS FOR AUXILIARY MEETINGS.

PHILANTHROPIC WORK IN MISSIONS.

TOPIC FOR JANUARY.

THIS subject reverts to that of last month, making a pleasant continuation of that study. The account of the sailing of the corn-laden reliefship, "Quito," given in *Christian Herald*, May 21st, would attract enthusiastic attention. "Where Our Famine Ship's Cargo Went" is given in the *Christian Herald* of July 25, 1900, and "India's Gratitude to America" in the same paper of August 22d, page 695. Items of Ramabai's

"Work for Famine Sufferers" are in the *Life and Light* of 1897, May, page 214, November, page 501. Results of efforts of *Congregationalist* and *Advance* for sufferers is given in *Missionary Herald*, November, 1900, pages 458, 459. "Indian Famine and its Message to America," in the *Congregationalist* of January 28, 1900, and "Famine Relief for India" in the *Advance* of February 1, 1900, and "Indian Famine Children," *Advance*, June 7, 1900, page 836, will all be found helpful; also "India and her Famine," *Congregationalist*, September 6, 1900, and "Preparation of Food in India," by Rev. J. S. Chandler, Madura, is found in *Congregational Work*, September, 1900, page 7. The *Missionary Review of the World* contains in the May number, 1900, page 360, an illustrated article on "The Greatest Famine of the Century," and the July number of same magazine has the "Problem of the Famine in India," by J. T. Gracey, page 537.

As helps on the study of the plague we would suggest "A Plague-Stricken City," by F. E. Clark, in *Lippincott's Magazine* of July, 1897, "The Bubonic Plague in Sirur," by Mrs. M. C. Winsor, in January number, 1899, of *Life and Light*; also the *Forum* of November, 1897, contains an article full of information on "England and the Famine in India, and a "History of the Bubonic Plague" in the *Popular Science Monthly* of May, 1897, page 62.

The impossibility of embracing so many absorbing subjects in one afternoon bids us suggest that a choice of two be made. The study of work among the lepers is finely presented in the second volume of *Christian Missions and Social Progress*, by James S. Dennis—"The Founding of Leper Missions," 433-438 pages; "Homes for Untainted Children," pages 439, 440; "Efforts for Lepers in Burma and China, Japan and Korea," pages 442, 444. The work of Miss Mary Reed, taken from the *Woman's Missionary Friend*, March, 1897, is graphically described in this same Volume II. of *Christian Missions and Social Progress*, pages 440-442. See also booklet "In His Name," or "The Life of Mary Reed." Price ten cents. Obtained from Miss A. R. Hartshorn, Congregational House, Boston. The work of Father Damien (Joseph Damien de Veuster), by Edward Clifford, is of deep interest, specially pages 67-119. A reading of "Christ's Healing of the Mother and Sister of Ben Hur" would add to the interest of the program—"Ben Hur," Book 8, Chapters 3 and 4. In view of the sadness and unquiet of the peoples, whom we study this month, Whittier's hymn, either read or sung, would be a calming, restful conclusion of the program, found in "*In Excelsis*," hymn 496.

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS.

Receipts from September 18, 1900, to October 18, 1900.

MISS SARAH LOUISE DAY, Treasurer.

MAINE.

<i>Eastern Maine Branch</i> .—Mrs. J. S. Wheelwright, Treas. Bangor, Central Ch., 15, Aux., 6; Calais, Aux., Mrs. Eaton, 15, Ladies, 7.98; East Madison, Cong. Ch., 4.25; Fort Fairfield, L. M. Union, 4; Harrington, Margaret's Mite Box, 5; North Anson, Cong. Ch., 2.75; Orland, A Friend, 5,	64 98
<i>Western Maine Branch</i> .—Mrs. C. C. Chapman, Treas. Augusta, C. E. Soc., 5; Limerick, Ladies, 1; Portland, Woodfords Emergency Club, 18; Sandford, Ch., 9.30; Yarmouth, Aux., 21.88,	55 18
Total,	120 16

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

New Hampshire Branch.—Mrs. Allen L. French, Treas. Cheshire, Conf., 2; Hollis, Aux., 15.15; Manchester, First Ch., Aux., 15, Franklin St. Ch., Cradle Roll, 11; Meriden, Frances Clay's Cradle

Roll, 4.24; Plainfield, Mrs. S. R. Baker, 5; Rindge, Aux. (with prev. contri. const. L. M. Mrs. Thomas Buswell), 5.10, Cradle Roll, 4.36. Less expenses, Home Secretary, 9.06,

52 79

Total,

52 79

VERMONT.

Ricker's Mills.—Mrs. A. B. Taft, 2 00
Vermont Branch.—Mrs. T. M. Howard, Treas. Barnet, Aux., 2.80; Bellows Falls, Aux., 3.60, Jr. Aux., 2.20, First Cong. Ch., S. S., 8.15; Brattleboro, Aux. (const. L. M. Clara A. Clapp), 25; Brattleboro, West, 2.60; Burlington, First Ch., Aux., 25, Dau. of Cov., 60; Chelsea, E. C. D., 8; Greensboro, Aux., 17.85; Halifax, C. E. Soc., 1; Jericho, Second Ch., Aux., 6; Ludlow, 3.50; Lyndon, 1.05; Morrisville, 7.50; Newbury, Prim. Class, S. S., 2.40; Peru, C. E. Soc., 6; Shoreham, 15.25; South Hero, 2; Springfield,

10; St. Albans, 7.55; St. Johnsbury, North Ch., 29.25, S. S., 13.94, South Ch., 6.65, C. E. Soc., 1.80; Waterbury, 2.25; Waterford, Lower, 5; Windsor (with prev. contri. const. L. M. Mrs. George T. Hazen); Woodstock, 60 cts.,

276 84

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Total, 278 84

MASSACHUSETTS.

Andover and Woburn Branch.—Mrs. G.

W. Dinsmore, Treas. Andover, Union Aux., 25, Y. L. Soc. of Ch. Workers, 30, Sunbeams, 3.74, South Ch., Home Dept., S. S., 25; Burlington, Aux., 12; Chelmsford, Aux. (of wh. 25 const. L. M. Mrs. Anna P. Stevens), 33; Dracont Centre (of wh. 5.50 Th. Off.), 18, Prim. Dept., S. S., Birthday Off., 4; Lawrence, Lawrence St. Ch., Aux., 48.37; Lowell, First Cong. Ch. (with prev. contri. const. L. M.'s Mrs. Sarah Brown, Mrs. J. Lynch, Mrs. Frances Hardy), 39.40, Kirk St. Ch., Aux., 94.13, Union Aux., 140.32; Medford, Mystic Ch., Aux. (of wh. 25 const. L. M. Mrs. E. J. Holmes), 87.60, Union Cong. Ch., Woman's Christian League, 13; Melrose, Aux., 46, Woman's Christian League, 9.63; Methuen, Aux., 40; North Woburn, Aux. (of wh. 25 const. L. M. Mrs. Harriet C. Kimball), 35; Reading, Aux., 76.40, Y. P. M. B. (of wh. 75 const. L. M.'s Mrs. Annie P. Carleton, Miss Grace B. Nichols, Miss Lena B. Nichols), 170; Stoneham, Aux., 37; Wakefield, Aux. (with prev. contri. const. L. M.'s Mrs. Alice G. White, Mrs. Mary Mansfield, Mrs. Annie E. Sweetser, Mrs. Harriet McAvoy, Mrs. Catherine Johnstone, Mrs. Charles W. Frost, Mrs. Addie D. Gardner), 55; Winchester, Aux. (of wh. 25 from Mrs. M. A. Herrick const. L. M. Mrs. Sarah E. Sheldon, and 75.88 Th. Off.), 86.88, Jr. Seek and Save, 65; Woburn, Aux., 106,

1,300 49

Berkshire Branch.—Mrs. Chas. E. West, Treas. Adams, Aux., 24.85; Hinsdale, Aux., 15.41; Housatonic, Aux., 10.05; Lee, Aux. (of wh. 25 by Miss M. E. Gibbs in mem. of Mrs. Nathan Gibbs to const. L. M. Mrs. Henry L. Smith), 314.48, Jr. C. E. Soc., 5; North Adams, 46; Pittsfield, South Ch., 17.12; Stockbridge, Aux., 35; Williamstown, 162,

589 91

Essex North Branch.—Mrs. Wallace L. Kimball, Treas. Amesbury, Aux., 63, Union Ch., C. E. Soc., 1; Georgetown, First Ch., Jr. M. Soc., 5; Haverhill, Centre Ch., Miss Miller's Class, 1, Union Ch., Aux., 10, Harriet Newell M. C., 5, Prim. Dept., S. S., 4; Merrimac, Aux. (of wh. 25 const. L. M. Mrs. Phineas Chase), 25.08, Cradle Roll, 5.44; Newburyport, Aux., 61; West Newbury, First Ch., Cradle Roll, 6.60,

187 12

Essex South Branch.—Miss Nannie L. Odell, Treas. Beverly, Dane St. Ch., Ivy Leaves M. C., 50, Jr. C. E. Soc., 20, Cradle Roll, 16; Cliftondale, Jr. C. E. Soc., 5, Cradle Roll, 10; Danvers Centre, First Ch., Aux., 22.75, Prim. Dept., S. S., 8; Danvers, Maple St. Ch., Jr. C. E. Soc., 10; Lynn, North Ch., Aux., 25, Golden Rule Band, 35; Manchester, Aux., 42, Jr. C. E. Soc., 15, Cradle Roll, 4; Marblehead, Jr. C. E. Soc., 5; North Beverly, Jr. C. E. Soc., 7.50; Peabody, Aux.,

261.38, Jr. C. E. Soc., 3; Salem, Crombie St. Ch., Aux., 43.42, Jr. C. E. Soc., 10, Cradle Roll, 5, Tabernacle Hall, I. T. U. Soc., 3.63, Kookoo Memorial, 20, Jr. C. E. Soc., 4.28, Cradle Roll, 8.26, Prim. Dept., S. S., 10; Saugus, Aux. (of wh. 5 a mem. gift), 16.56, Boys' M. B., 6.60, Girls' M. B. (of wh. 62 cts. from mite box of E. I.), 7.27, Cradle Roll, 4.77; Swampscott Aux. (of wh. 50 const. L. M.'s Mrs. Sarah Ueber, Mrs. Persis Brown), 59, Jr. C. E. Soc., 10,

748 42

Franklin Co. Branch.—Miss Lucy A. Sparhawk, Treas. Bernardston, 9.25; Greenfield, 10.71, Second Cong. Ch., Y. P. Alliance, 25; Montague, Ladies, 3.30; Orange, Aux., 33; South Deerfield, 10.50; Sunderland, 14.18,

105 94

Hampshire Co. Branch.—Miss Harriet J. Kuehland, Treas. Easthampton, Th. Off. at Rally, 3.05, Emily M. C., 10; Enfield, Aux., 46; Granby, Aux., 9.50, Light Bearers, 2.24; Greenwich, Aux., 5; Hadley, C. E. Soc., 10; Hatfield, Aux., 60.40; Northampton, Edwards Ch., Aux., 6.75, C. E. Soc., 10; Southampton, Aux., 25.60, 188 54

Middlesex Branch.—Mrs. E. H. Bigelow, Treas. Dover, Powisset Aux., 7; Framingham, Plymouth Ch., Schneider Band, 23, Cradle Roll, 7; Hopkinton (const. L. M. Miss M. E. Putnam), 25; Lincoln, Aux., 50, Cradle Roll, 15; Marlboro, Aux., 70; Northboro, Aux., 10; Saxtonville, Aux., 7; Southboro, Aux., 15.50; South Framingham, Aux., 39; Wellesley, Aux., 46,

314 50

Norfolk and Pilgrim Branch.—Miss Sarah B. Tirrell, Treas. East Weymouth, Aux., 28; Weymouth Heights, Aux., Th. Off., 18.75, Bumble Bees, 1.25, Old North Ch., S. S., 10; Whitman, Aux., 10; Wollaston, Aux., 32,

100 00

No. Middlesex Branch.—Miss Julia S. Conant, Treas. Concord, Aux., 36, S. S. Miss. Asso., 40; Townsend, Aux. (of wh. 25 const. L. M. Mrs. B. H. Wilmott), 35.15, C. E. Soc., 10; West Groton, Aux. and C. E., 25, Treasury of Branch, 28.61. Less expenses, 2.88,

171 88

Old Colony Branch.—Miss Frances J. Rannels, Treas. Attleboro, Aux., 125; Attleboro, North, Aux., 30; Attleboro, South, Aux., 13, Bethany Chapel, S. S., 16.67; Dighton, Aux., 6; Fall River, Aux., 11, Willing Helpers, 130, Cradle Roll, 5; Fowler, Cong. Ch., 40; Lakeville, Aux., 30; Marion, Aux. (of wh. 25 const. L. M. Miss Hannah Cobb), 37.71; Middleboro, Aux. (of wh. 25 const. L. M. Mrs. R. G. Woodbridge), 137.26, C. E. Soc., 10, Henrietta Band, 5; New Bedford, Aux., 210; North Middleboro, Aux., 10; Rehoboth, Aux., 20; Rochester, Aux., 43.20; Taunton, Aux., 164.46, C. E. Soc., 27, Winslow Jrs., 10.75, Cradle Roll, 7.25; Taunton, East, Aux., 25; Westport, Aux., 10,

1,094 30

Springfield Branch.—Mrs. Mary H. Mitchell, Treas. Agawam, Aux., 19.65; Blandford, Aux., 40; Brimfield, Aux., 22; Chicopee, First Ch., Aux., 10, Third Ch., Aux., 13.65; Chicopee Falls, Aux., 52.50; Feeding Hills, Aux., 30; Granville Centre, Aux., 2; Holyoke, Second Ch., Aux. (of wh. 125 const. L. M.'s Mrs. W. S. Whitcomb, Mrs. W. H. H. Stebbins, Mrs. W. A. Allyn, Mrs. O. D. Allyn, Mrs.

W. W. Ward, 415; Indian Orchard, Aux., 26.75; Longmeadow Aux., 24.50; Longmeadow, East, Aux. (of wh. 25 const. L. M. Mrs. Mary C. Kibbe), 26; Ludlow Centre, Aux., 7.70; Mouson, Aux., 77; Palmer, First Ch., Aux., 7, Second Ch., Aux., 60; South Hadley Falls, Aux., 11.97; Southwick, Aux., 14; Springfield, First Ch., Aux., 98.50, Opportunity Seekers, 50, Hope Ch., Aux., 17, Cradle Roll, 8, Memorial Ch., Aux., 192.60, Lend-a-Hand Soc., 40, C. E. Soc., 15, King's Dau., 10, North Ch., Aux., 67.01, C. E. Soc., 5, King's Helpers, 5.79, Olivet Ch., Aux., 70, Golden Link Soc., 32.50, Jr. C. E. Soc., 1.29, Cradle Roll, 2.75, Park Ch., Aux., 11.74, King's Helpers, 10, South Ch., 100, Aux., 146.94; West Springfield, First Ch., Aux., 22, M. C., 5, Cradle Roll, 7.50, Park St. Ch., Aux., 58; Westfield, First Ch., Aux., 208, Second Ch., Aux., 42.25; Wilbraham, Aux., 10,

2,096 59

Suffolk Branch.—Miss Myra B. Child, Treas. Allston, Aux., 134.32; Auburn-dale, Miss Sara B. Mathews, 2, Aux., 50.15; Boston, Mrs. Samuel Breck, 5, Old South Ch., Aux., 40, Shawmut Ch., M. C. (of wh. 75 const. L. M.'s Miss Mary C. Clark, Miss Florence M. De Merritt, Miss Jennie L. Pratt), 80, Union Ch., Aux., 150; Brighton, Aux., 15, Cradle Roll, 25; Cambridge, North Ave. Ch., Aux., 170, C. E. Soc., 1.75; Charlestown, Winthrop Ch., Cradle Roll, 10; Chelsea, Central Ch., Soc. of Women Workers, 50; Dedham, Aux., 148, First Cong. Ch., S. S., 10; Dorchester, Pilgrim Ch., Aux., 77, Village Ch., Jr. C. E. Soc., 3; Everett, Mystic Side Ch., L. A. Soc., 10; Medfield, Aux., 13; Newton, Eliot Ch., Aux., 116, Y. L. Soc., 25, Helpers, 14.50; Newton Highlands, Aux., 30.18, Cradle Roll, 20.29; Norwood, Aux., 5; Roxbury, Eliot Ch., Aux., 61, Immanuel Ch., Aux., 12.56; Somerville, Broadway Ch., Aux., 7, Day St. Ch., Aux., 2, Highland Ch., Aux., 10; South Boston, Phillips Ch., Aux., 31, Y. L. Soc. (with prev. contri. const. L. M. Miss Rachel Dinsmore); Walpole, Aux., 40; West Newton, Aux., 200; West Roxbury, Aux. (12.10 Th. Off.), 17.10; Wrentham, Aux., 35.50,

1,621 35

Worcester Co. Branch.—Mrs. Martha D. Tucker, Treas. Athol, Aux., 30.28; Barre, Aux. (const. L. M. Mrs. Charles S. Root), 25; Charlton Aux. 10; Clinton, Aux., 72.77; East Douglas, 41.44; Fisherville, Aux., 27.48; Grafton, Aux., 41.77; Hardwick, Miss Lucy S. Perry, 10 cts.; Holden, Aux., 21; Hubbardston, Aux., 25; Lancaster, Y. L. Soc., 30; Leicester, Aux., 140; Leomister, Aux., 80.65; Millbury, First Ch., Aux., 60, Second Ch., Aux., 93.50; Northbridge Centre, Aux., 28.36, Jr. C. E. Soc., 5; North Brookfield, Aux., 72.93, Happy Workers, 9; Paxton, Aux., 7.75; Princeton, Aux., 73.32; Rutland, Aux., 13; Shrewsbury, Aux., 25; Southbridge, Aux., 3.90; Spencer, Aux. (with prev. contri. const. L. M.'s Mrs. Frank Drury, Mrs. Jason Prouty, Mrs. Ella Tucker, Miss L. Edith Curtis, Miss Bertha Smith, Miss Elizabeth Racon), 12.62, Prim. Dept., S. S., 10.38, Mrs. E. W. Norwood's Class, 2; Sutton, Aux., 13; Uxbridge, Aux., 15; Warren, Aux., 14.85; Webster, Aux., 52.47; Westboro,

Jr. C. E. Soc., 5; Westminster, Aux., 50; Worcester, Adams Sq. Aux., 8, Immanuel Ch., Aux., 7.25, C. E. Soc., 3, Park Ch., E. C. D. Band, 3.50, Aux., 60 cts., Piedmont Ch., Aux., 242.50, Plymouth Ch., Aux., 15.31, Prim. Dept., S. S., 3.25, 1,395 98

Total, 9,915 02

LEGACIES.

Newton.—Legacy of Mrs. Josephine E. Boylston, Lucia E. Auryansen, Ex'trix, 1,000 00
Springfield.—Legacy of Mrs. Rachel C. Merriam, through Treasurer of Springfield Branch, 500 00
Worcester.—Legacy of Albert Curtis (of which 8,000 transferred from Albert Curtis Fund), 8,060 00
Worcester.—Legacy of Mrs. Lois R. Hastings, George Richardson and Moses C. Goodnow, Exrs., 5,000 00

RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island Branch.—Mrs. Clara J. Barnefield, Treas. Bristol, Aux., 7; Barrington, Aux. (of wh. 100 in mem. of Miss Elizabeth Joy Smith and Miss Harriet Bicknell Smith), 171; Central Falls, Aux., 19.64; Chepachet, Cong. Ch., Prim. Dept., S. S., 2.08, Elmwood Temple, C. E. Soc., 2.50; East Providence, United Ch., Aux., 12.75; East Providence and Seekonk, Aux. (const. L. M.'s Mrs. Sarah E. Ellis, Mrs. L. Z. Ferris), 50; Kingston, Aux., 31.70; Knightsville, C. E. Soc., 1; Peace Dale, Aux., 126; Pawtucket, Pawtucket Ch., Aux. (of wh. 75 const. L. M.'s Miss Eliza French, Mrs. Frank Leonard, Mrs. William E. Wilson), 156.25, Y. L. M. C. (of wh. 50 const. L. M.'s Walter Perry, Miss Ethel Pervear), 100, Happy Workers (of wh. 25 const. L. M. Mrs. Margaret R. Cole), 35, Weekly Off., 100, S. S., 23.75, C. E. Soc., 15, Golden Rod Circle, 20, Cradle Roll, 11, Park Pl. Ch., Aux. (of wh. 3.50 Mem. Off.), 45.56, C. E. Soes., 10, Cradle Roll, 7, Tarsus Soc., 5, Prim. Dept., S. S., 2; Tiverton, Aux., 9.25; Woonsocket, Mrs. Sherman T. Stiles, 10; Westerly, Y. F. M. C., 22, Providence Beneficent Ch., Busy Bees, 10, Central Ch., Aux. (Weekly Off., 340) 445; Wilkinson, M. C., 10, Cradle Roll, 4.50, A gift (Mem. Off.), 12, North Ch., Aux. (of wh. 25 const. L. M. Mrs. Ella L. Henrikson), 42, Jr. C. E. Soc., 5, Plymouth Ch., Aux., 33, Dau. of Cov., 30, Morning Stars, 60, Pilgrim Ch., Aux., 29.45, C. E. Soc., 17.75, Union Ch., Y. L., 8.65,

1,702 83

Total, 1,702 83

CONNECTICUT.

Eastern Conn. Branch.—Miss Mary I. Lockwood, Treas. Colchester, Aux., Th. Off., 27.50; Groton, S. S., 8.14; Lyme, Mrs. Matson's S. S. Class, 5; New London, First Ch., Aux., 14.29, Second Ch., A Friend, 330; Norwich, Broadway Ch., Y. P. Union, 10, Second Ch., Th. Off., 12, 406 93
Hartford Branch.—Mrs. M. Bradford Scott, Treas. Bristol, Aux., 58.33, Jr. C. E. Soc., 15; Burlington, Aux., 12; Collinsville, Aux., 51.88, M. C., 20, Cradle Roll, 5.70, S. S., 5; Columbia, Aux., 65; East Hartford, Aux., 37.10, Real Workers M. C., 20; East Windsor, Aux., 36; Enfield, Aux., 6, Gleaners M. C., 8.25;

Farmington, Aux., 10; Glastonbury, Jr. Aux., 100, M. C., 25; Granby, Aux., 34.25; Hartford, Asylum Hill Ch., Mrs. C. H. Smith, 25, Mrs. C. D. Davison, 25, Farmington Ave. Ch., Cradle Roll, 1, First Ch., Prim. S. S. Class, 5, Fourth Ch., Aux., 16.75, Dau. of Cov., 26.75; Glenwood, Jr. C. E. Soc., 1.25, Wethersfield Ave. Ch., Aux., 30.75; Kensington, Aux., 27.80, Dau. of Cov., 15, End. M. C., 13; Manchester, Second Ch., 15.50; New Britain, First Ch., Cradle Roll, 7.86, South Ch., Aux. (of wh. 25 by Miss Jane E. Case to const. L. M. Miss E. Gertrude Rogers), 66.37, Cradle Roll, 5.50, Y. W. Ch. League, 18; Newington, Aux., 74, M. C., 5.70; Plainville, Dau. of Cov., 15.50; Poquonock, Aux., 20.35, Cheerful Givers M. C., 16.50, Cradle Roll, 3, C. E. Soc., 8; Rockville, Aux., 60; Rocky Hill, Aux., 10; Sinsbury, Aux., 30.50; Somers, Aux., 16.25; South Coventry, Aux., 13.60; South Glastonbury, Aux., 10; South Manchester, Aux., 73; South Windsor, M. C., 5; Suffield, Aux., 101.25; Talcottville, Aux., 84, Dau. of Cov., 25, Jr. C. E. Soc., 5.45; Terryville, Aux., 35.30, Dau. of Cov., 8; Tolland, Aux., 27.36; Unionville, Aux., 1.75; Vernon Centre, Aux. (with prev. contri. const. L. M. Miss S. G. Butler), 11.50; West Hartford, Aux., 6, Jr. Aux., 5, M. C., 5.50; Wethersfield, Aux., 100; Windsor, Aux., 88.40, M. C., 6.85, Cradle Roll, 4.75; Windsor Locks, Aux., 66, 1,752 55

New Haven Branch.—Miss Julia Twining, Treas. Bethany Aux., 6; Bethlehem, Jr. C. E. Soc., 5; Branford, Aux., 11.88; Bridgeport, Olivet Ch., S. S., 1.84, Cradle Roll, 3.50, C. E. Soc., 10.35, Park St. Ch., Full. Mem. C., 11; Bridgewater, Aux., 17.75; Brookfield Centre, Aux., 3; Centrebrook, C. E. Soc., 15; Chester, Prim. S. S., 5, King's Dau., 30 cts.; Colebrook, M. C., 40, C. E. Soc., 4; Cornwall, First Ch., C. E. Soc., 10; Cromwell, Aux., 4.31, Cradle Roll, 16.65; Deep River, Aux., 10; East Haven, B. B., 30; Essex, C. E. Soc., 10; Goshen, Jr. C. E. Soc., 5; Greenwich, Second Ch., B. of L., 30, S. S., 33.80; Guilford, First Ch., Aux., 76; Litchfield, Aux., 64.95; Neпаug, C. E. Soc., 5; New Canaan, Jr. C. E. Soc., 5; New Milford, Y. L., 17.21; C. E. Soc., 6; Northfield, C. E. Soc., 2.50; Plymouthe, C. E. Soc., 6; Salisbury, Aux., 10; Sharon, B. B., 50, C. E. Soc., 10; South Britain, Aux., 6.25; South Canaan, C. E. Soc., 4.30; Stamford, Aux., 25, Y. L., 20; Stratford, H. H., 7, Cradle Roll, 5; Wilton, H. H., 26.63, 631 22

Total, 2,791 70

NEW YORK.

New York State Branch.—Mrs. F. M. Turner, Treas. Albany, C. E. Soc., 15.84; Berkshire, Aux., 25; Binghamton, First Ch., Aux., 40; Bridgewater, C. E. Soc., 10; Brooklyn, Tompkins Ave. Ch., Aux., 100; Buffalo, First Ch., Aux., 40; Bancroft, Aux., 15; Coventryville, Aux., 6; Deansboro, Aux., 12; Elmira, Park Ch., Aux., 50; Flushing, Aux., 15; Honeoye, Aux., 17; Java, C. E. Soc., 5; Napoli, Aux., 20; New York, Manhattan Ch., Misses Covell, 35, Prim. Dept., S. S., 5.50;

Ogdensburg, Jr. C. E. Soc., 12.50; Oswego, Cong. Ch., 3.10; Seneca Falls, Aux., 7; Syracuse, Plymouth Ch., 4.50; Schenectady, Aux., 35; Utica, Plymouth Ch., Aux., 10; Walton, Cradle Roll, 4; Wattertown, Emmanuel Cong. Ch., Jr. C. E. Soc., 15; Wellsville, Aux., 5.55; West Groton, Penny Gatherers, 3. Less expenses, 80.10, 430 89

Total, 430 89

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH.

Philadelphia Branch.—Miss Emma Flavell, Treas. D. C., Washington, First Ch., Mission Club, 124, C. E. Soc., 10, Jr. C. E. Soc., 2, Prim. Dept., S. S., 4.58, Mt. Pleasant Ch., Jr. C. E. Soc., 8.25, Fifth Ch., Jr. C. E. Soc., 2; Fla., Daytona, C. E. Soc., 4, Jr. C. E. Soc., 2.10; N. J., Round Brook, Aux., 30, Jr. C. E. Soc., 5.50; Chatham, Stanley Ch., Aux., 7.12; East Orange, First Ch., Aux., 88.57, Lydia Guild and Twinkling Stars, 65, Cradle Roll, 30, Trinity Ch., Aux., 31.50; Jersey City, First Ch., Aux., 40, Tabernacle Ch., Aux., 1.15; Montclair, Aux., 291, Y. W. M. Soc., 140, S. S., 14.56; Montclair, Upper, C. E. Soc., 10, Jr. C. E. Soc., 10; Newark, Belleville Ave. Ch., M. B., 69; Nutley, Aux., 7.50; Orange Valley, Aux., 81.13, Y. L. M. B., 29.36; Passaic, Jr. C. E. Soc., 15; Paterson, Aux., 26; Plainfield, C. E. Soc., 10, Cradle Roll, 7; Westfield, Aux., 100.20, Min. Ch. League and Cradle Roll, 48.09; Pa., Germantown, Neesima Guild, 9.16, Jr. Neesima Guild, 15; Philadelphia, Aux. (of wh. 50 const. L. M.'s Mrs. Elizabeth A. Fry, Mrs. Sara M. Giese), 125, Snow Flakes M. C., 25; Va., Fall Ch., Aux. (of wh. 25 const. L. M. Mrs. Mary Jewell Kinsley), 37; Herndon, Aux., 9. Less expenses, 48, 1,486 77

Total, 1,486 77

PENNSYLVANIA.

Germantown.—Mrs. Le Boutillier, 50 00
Total, 50 00

LEGACY.

D. C., Washington.—Legacy of Mrs. Martha S. Pomeroy, Aux., First Ch., Washington, D. C., through Treasurer of Philadelphia Branch, 500 00

IOWA.

Beaman.—Mrs. W. M. Carver, 5 00
Total, 5 00

FLORIDA.

Waldo.—A Friend, 1 00
Total, 1 00

TURKEY.

Harpoote.—C. E. Soc., Female Dept. Ephraim College, 26 40
Total, 26 40

General Funds, 16,772 13
Gifts for Special Objects, 89 27
Variety Account, 34 70
Legacies, 15,060 00

Total, \$31,956 10



All hail!
Glad greeting to the Virgin mild!
Hail Mary, full of grace, thy child
The Son of God shall be;
Ring out o'er land and sea
Glad bells! all hail!

O Babe new born
This happy morn,
O Flower of thorn
All hail!
We sing with radiant Gabriel
All hail to our Immanuel.

INDIA.
REPORT OF MISS MARY PERKINS.
BIBLE WOMEN'S WORK.

WE close the year with grateful hearts because of the manifest presence of the Holy Spirit in our midst during the past months, as shown in the quickened spiritual life of the Bible women, and in the deep interest evinced by Hindu women in the preaching of the gospel.

I have never before seen in India such a willingness on the part of Hindu women to hear and receive the Word. During one of my visits to a certain Hindu home, as the Word was taught, a woman said more than once with emphasis, "What you say is the truth." Another woman who was present, as we spoke of the joys of heaven and of the mansion which the Lord Jesus had gone to prepare for his disciples, interrupted by asking, "Oh! how can I get there?"

One of our readers, a widow, has, we believe, become a Christian. She attends the church services occasionally, and would do so more frequently did she not fear the opposition of relatives.

She has confessed Christ in her home in various ways, although persecuted for so doing. She refuses to pay vows or offer sacrifices to idols, and she recently told a *sunniyasi* (a religious mendicant) that she was a Christian, and could not pay tribute to him; but she still lacks the one thing needful, viz., courage to forsake all and cast in her lot with the despised sect. A mother of one of the readers has been so touched by the truth as to express a wish that the male members of her household would accept Christianity, so that she might become an open follower.

A recent incident shows how God is blessing even seed sown by the wayside. One of the Bible women was preaching in a rich Hindu home in Tirumangalam where a shepherd woman was at work; the shepherd woman overheard the teaching, and remarked that it was good, but that she had no time to listen to preaching. The Bible woman told her that she would teach her a verse that she might repeat while at work; the verse was, "God be merciful to me a sinner."

The shepherd woman's home is in an adjacent village. A few days ago the Bible woman, while touring in the villages, chanced to stop at this village, and in the crowd which gathered to hear the preaching was this poor working woman.

When the Bible woman questioned her, she replied that she not only repeated the verse very often herself, but that she had taught it to ten other women. Since the recent riots there has been a marked change in the attitude of the Shanars of Tirumangalam toward Christianity; formerly they were very unapproachable, but for the past few months they have opened their hearts and doors to us. At this crisis the Bible women have been a very useful factor in spreading the gospel message among them, as they have access to their homes, where pastor and catechist cannot go.

They have preached almost daily in these homes, with the result that the women seem willing and eager to have the claims of the gospel pressed upon them, and many of them have expressed themselves as desirous of becoming Christians. A number of these women with their children have attended the church services, and have seemed impressed; several of the Shanar readers come to the bungalow to learn to sew, and we have had an accession of twelve Shanar children to the Girls' Hindu School.

We rejoice that the Bible women are being used at this time in preparing the way for the coming of the Lord among this people. When the men of the caste are ready to embrace Christianity, which we trust may be soon, they will find no hindrance in their women.

TURKEY.

LETTER FROM MRS. T. A. BALDWIN.

OUR closing exercises this year were of more than usual interest. Commencement on the fourth of July, kindergarten entertainment on the ninth, and public exercises at the Orphanage on the twelfth. There were four graduates from the regular school: Rebecca, who went to Smyrna and took the kindergarten course, and now this last year has done good work with me again. She will begin teaching in September, taking Beatrice's place in

the Orphanage. We are sorry to lose Beatrice, but when she marries and goes to her new home in another city, who knows what a center of influence she may be there!

Manaim is another graduate from Banderma, whose father and mother came a two days' journey to see her graduate. She is an only daughter, and the joy of these simple people was very touching. Manaim we shall now take for a second assistant in our regular school, as the work has been too heavy for Miss Rebecca this past year. Manaim gives excellent promise of being a good teacher.

Another one is Eunice, sister of our kindergarten teacher. We have offered her the position of helper to her sister. The fourth graduate, Aroostig-Zenus, is a Gregorian girl—the first non-Protestant graduate in all these years. She is a most conscientious, faithful girl, and much good seed has been sown. Let us hope for the abundant harvest some day. She will return to the school in the fall to finish one or two English studies, as she began this language later than the others. It seemed too bad to keep her waiting to graduate with the next class, for she had finished the majority of the lessons of the Senior Class.

From the kindergarten there were three graduates, and their little diplomas meant as much to them as the older girls' to them. The four books sent by some young ladies—one to each graduate—were a delightful surprise. It was the first time the girls have been remembered in this way, and they were greatly impressed by the kindness as well as pleased with the present itself.

Pray that all our girls may declare the message of "salvation through Faith."

MICRONESIA.

LETTER FROM MISS LOUISE E. WILSON.

KUSAIE, C. I., August 4, 1900.

WE little thought two months ago that August would be here and we would still be in ignorance of what was going on in the outside world. This is the longest length of time the missionaries have been left without provisions since the early days. We do not understand this delay. We wonder and wonder and wonder why a ship does not come to us. We are getting so hungry for the letters that do not come! Just think, I have not had a letter or even a newspaper dated 1900. Mr. Walkup came here May 14th from the Gilbert Islands, where he had been since January, so the mail he brought us was rather old, but was very thankfully received. A letter from you was exactly a year old.

Our storeroom is beginning to look very bare, and would look more so if we had not bought some extra provisions of the Rifles before they went home. We are using our last tin of kerosene, and last week we began on our last fifty pounds of flour. A great many of our groceries have entirely given out, but we will still get along for a few weeks and not be hungry.

If the ship holds off for a month longer it will be rather serious for our school, with so many mouths to feed and only a small number of demijohns of rice left in the house in way of food for them. [The Queen of the Isles, with supplies on board, left San Francisco July 26th, and was expected to reach Kusaie about the middle of September.—ED.]

We have been blessed in having a very bountiful breadfruit crop; otherwise I do not know how we would have managed to fill so many mouths. But now the breadfruit is almost gone and we will have to depend on bananas, and trust that our trade goods will hold out to buy them with.

There has been less rain this year than any since I first came here. The Kusaiens say they cannot remember having had one like it before. We think it was owing to the lack of rain during the months of March and April that we had so much sickness in our school. We had two serious cases of dysentery in our house. One after a long illness recovered. The other died inside of a week. A number of others might have proved serious if they had not been taken in hand when the first symptoms appeared. Those were anxious days, especially as we knew we did not have sufficient medicine of the proper kind in the mission to hold the disease in check if many more were afflicted with it.

A small island to the west of us reported seventeen deaths in a short time from the same cause. Three children belonging to the married people in Mr. Channon's school died about the same time. The last few months everybody has kept well, and we have been free from the cares of sickness. A few cases of chicken-pox broke out several weeks ago, probably to remind us that there was still such a thing as sickness in the world and we could not always be free from it.

The influenza has begun amongst the Kusaiens, and the only thing to expect is that we will have it in a few days. Then we will have a barking time!

August 7th.—The time has come to close our mail. I have sent letters to you several times through the year by chance vessels, which I hope you have received. This will be a good chance to send letters back to me, as this Captain Melander's home is here at Kusaie. With love to yourself and all the ladies of the W. B. M. P.,

Sincerely,

LOUISE E. WILSON.



Noel!

Let heathen nations rise and see
 Who lies in yonder cot of tree
 Ye happy bells ring low.
 Now let a kneeling world adore
 This child upon the stable floor.

Ring soft, ring low,
 And with the lowing cattle,
 The holy Benedicite say,
 Noel! Noel!
 God with us, our Immanuel.

President.

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Treasurer.

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 218 Cass Street, Chicago, Ill.

Assistant Treasurer.

MRS. E. M. WILLIAMS,
 85 Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

CHINA.

FROM MISS MARY H. PORTER.

(Taken, by permission, from letters to her brother, Mr. James Porter.)

TIENTSIN, August 17, 1900.

AFTER a summer of mild heat and little rain, we have had a week of very high temperature and many showers. We have lived in a steam bath. The men and nurses just from a campaign in Manila say they have never experienced such heat. We have many times, and always regard these August days as the most trying of the season. This morning we have had a cool rain, and may well hope that it marks the change to autumn weather, which, according to the Chinese calendar, is due. We have suffered more

from the heat because of the increased anxiety for the Allies, on their way to Peking, than from any personal discomfort. The march must have been a terrible one, but they are there, and we hear of Japanese already within the city. Within twenty-four hours we and all the world should have explicit tidings. We wait in confident hope, for already we have the most cheering message from a *London Times'* correspondent, who is among the besieged, "Health of the families exceptionally good." When and how they can come to us, and, especially, how they can care for the large number of Chinese who are with them, we cannot forecast, but they will be released and we shall welcome them! That is enough for to-day!

I have secured a large vacant house belonging to the London Mission in which to give quarters to those who cannot be provided for in our compound. We have but two houses here. The one which Rev. Arthur Smith built was burned by shells, and the treasurer's large one is the headquarters of the fourteenth regiment and those in charge of commissary department. The fine band of one of the cavalry regiments is camped in our back yard, and the Red Cross have their headquarters here. They aid us in many small ways, and give us a feeling of security from the insolent demands of the French soldiers, which annoy some of our neighbors,—these brave men who are dying for the rescue of those we love. It is hard to be so outraged with them as we are for their conduct here. The United States men are not without fault, but the Chinese universally regard them as far more kindly than the others. We have to go ourselves with our servants if we send them on the street, lest they be impressed for coolie work. In some places a written pass will answer, but in others only the presence of a foreigner. One of our English neighbors had two loads of ice taken from his servant yesterday. The French soldiers tore up the man's pass and forced him to carry his first load to their quarters; he went patiently back, and the second load was two thirds of it filched away by the soldiers, who broke off piece after piece with their bayonets. The frightened man was only too glad that they were not used upon himself. This is *war time!*

I went over to the General Hospital yesterday and met most of the nurses. They are interesting women. You can imagine with what almost envious eyes I looked upon a clean ward. I really suffered more from the unsanitary condition of ours in Pang-Chuang than from any other external thing in the work. Yesterday the airy rooms were spotlessly neat, and the poor, wan faces clean, and the bedding immaculate.

I do not begin to plan for the future; Henry (Rev. Henry Porter, M.D.) is worn and needs change. I want him to go as soon as he can be spared. I shall be glad to stay if there is work which needs me, as I am remarkably

well for the end of the hot season ; but there will be room for only a small force in the few available places in the mission, and I shall yield mine to some one who has not been out so long, if it seems the truest kindness. Many have been almost forced home by the circumstances. It may easily be very selfish to insist on staying, since the number who can profitably do so must be limited. One *wants* to stay to gather up the things which remain.

LETTER FROM MISS GRACE WYCKOFF.

PEKING, June 15, 1900.

MY DEAR MISS POLLOCK: Little did I think nine months ago, when all was uncertain in our own province of Shantung, that just on the close of our mission meeting in Tung-cho we should be almost in siege in this city.. Still less could I believe that such anarchy would prevail, and that such works of evil would be done under the clear heavens—and we in the midst of it!

How can I begin the story! This morning all hearts are a little lighter because of word from Tientsin, and also because of word from the American soldiers who are coming to our relief. Yesterday how we did pray, for danger seemed very near. We are sure God is on our side. The question now for us is, how are we best to glorify God, by living or dying? There are seventy Americans in this Methodist yard, including children. Of this large number of missionaries there is not one who is afraid to die, or one who is unwilling to give up his life at this time “if it be His sweet will.” When, however, burning or wholesale massacre stares one in the face, the flesh seems weak.

My sister and I, in company with Dr. and Mrs. Smith, left Pang-Chuang May 8th, and in due time arrived in safety at Tung-cho, waiting for the annual meeting of our North China Mission. It had occurred to me that, inasmuch as peace reigned again with us, the Boxers might move north, and even when we left there were rumors of unrest and ugly forebodings. The schoolgirls begged me not to go north. They said, “We are so afraid you won't be able to come back.”

The mission meeting at Tung-cho passed off most pleasantly, and the past and present experiences of the church and the native Christians drew both foreign and native workers into a very warm and tender relation, and Christian fellowship was peculiarly sweet. During these days terrible stories came from Peking, Tung-cho and Pao-ting-fu outstations of burning of Christians' homes, of plundering and even murder of some, and threats to con-

tinue till all foreigners and their followers should be exterminated. The college premises at Tung-cho were threatened. To go seemed like inviting utter destruction; to remain might mean loss of life as well. On the 7th of June it was decided that all should start early the next morning for Peking in carts sent down for us. We could get no guard, but about 3 A. M. the next morning fourteen carts started from the college. Oh, those beautiful buildings,—the college building, with all its conveniences and equipments, and the four two-story dwelling houses! We did pray that they might stand unmolested, but it was only two days before we heard of the pillaging, and then of the fires and the pulling down of standing walls. Now all buildings both in the city of Tung-cho and in the college premises are in utter ruin, and the work of all these years seems—gone.

What is true of Tung-cho is true, or soon will be true, of the premises of all mission work in this city except the Methodist compound, where we are being guarded. Of our escape it is still too early to say, but after these few nights of God's protecting and preserving care we believe our lives and this property will be preserved.

There is one young man who graduated from the Theological Seminary in Tung-cho this year. He was seized by the Boxers, and his wife and baby together with another young girl escaped for a time together. Then they were obliged to separate, and the report is that the young wife was found dead on the streets; the young man came here after two days, having gotten free from his enemies. (This young woman after four days has come to light, and her husband is so happy.) We hear to-day of general massacre in the southern city. China seems doomed. The Chinese say "the favor of Heaven has left the present dynasty," and it certainly looks so, but God has some other plan for this empire and for this people.

All hearts are very sore over the terrible persecutions of the Christians and the awful destruction of property. Still our hearts are so strong and so full of peace, and so confident that good is to come out of this evil, and that the prayer which all Christians are praying, "Thy kingdom come," is to be answered even in China. While buildings and property and earthly possessions are all gone for the Tung-cho and Peking friends, we have daily proof that some of their work is to stand the test of fire. I think this assurance is that which brings greatest joy and comfort to us now. We know there are many Christians who will prove to be pure gold, and for this we are most thankful.

June 18th.—I have been several days writing this letter. We are still safe, and our defences are being made stronger every day. Our soldiers have not come, and messengers fail to reach them. One man who went a

few days ago and returned is going again. During the Tung-cho revival one of the gentlemen asked the Chinese Christians, "Who of you are willing to die for Jesus?" This man said, "I raised my hand;" and now this thought is filling his mind and he is to go again, taking his life in his hand. Any one who goes must be ready to be searched, held up, killed. This man seems to be able to pass himself for Boxer, repairer of railroad, beggar or anything else.

August 15th.—"Letters go in ten minutes." By this unexpected opportunity I cannot finish. Troops arrived yesterday several thousand strong. What a day of deliverance! Thank God for us!! "The way of the Lord is perfect." Pray for us. Pray for all Christians in our mission; yea, in all China.

ANNUAL MEETING.

TUESDAY evening, October 23d, a large audience gathered in the Kenwood Evangelical Church to hear Dr. Virginia C. Murdock, of China, and Dr. John Henry Barrows, President of Oberlin College. Mrs. Moses Smith, in introducing Dr. Murdock, said: "Emperors and kings had learned in these latter days that missionary work is a large factor in the civilization of the world; one that could not be ignored." Dr. Murdock said it seemed to her she was never so happy in her life as when she returned to Peking a year ago. Christian Chinese greeted her warmly; carpenters and masons soon put her dispensary in order, and she had received nearly four thousand visits, besides going to houses, where she could treat poor, neglected women. Now all was changed there. She left for the annual mission meeting at Tung-cho feeling somewhat disturbed by rumors of the Boxers, but with no idea that that was the end of her work for months to come. In two weeks Peking was shut up, the missionaries in a state of siege. Dr. Murdock gave a most thrilling account of her arrival in Kalgan, June 11th, where she expected to spend the summer, riding into the compound through a howling mob, and of her departure the next day with Messrs. Williams, Roberts, Sprague and Mrs. Sprague for Mongolia. By way of Urga and Kiachta they reached Irkutsk, on the Siberian railway, after nearly seventy days in the desert, and from there went on to St. Petersburg by rail,—a thrilling story.

Dr. John Henry Barrows was introduced as one who believed in training young men to a large vision. His opening words convinced his hearers that men to be of much use in the present day must be not only idealists, but optimists. "They must see the visions of God and of his plans. An Englishman once said, 'Missionaries are possessed of moral hysteria, or

they would not expect to Christianize savages, many of whom can be no more Christianized than rats.' You women of our missionary boards are the greatest of optimists; the signs of the times are with you. In the siege of the Legations in China all nations worked together,—a promise of the unification of all nations in the twentieth century, only seventy days off. These are greater days even than those of the first Napoleon. Christianity is to control the vast Orient, and China is destined to become one of the leading nations. It may be the first industrial power. All the changes in Hawaii, the Philippines, in Cuba, have vital relations to the coming of the kingdom. We study the missionary problem at every breakfast table with our morning newspapers. In China thousands of native Christians have gone bravely to death rather than deny Christ. You cannot keep missionaries out of the Sudan. The wishes of Kitchener will go down before those of our Lord Christ. India and Africa are not so discouraging as our churches at home, where one half give little to missions, many giving nothing."

MRS. M. J. WILLCOX.

A deeply chastened spirit pervaded the opening hours of the meeting on Wednesday. Three beloved ones of the Board, each recording more than two decades in its service, had during the year passed that incident in a continuous life which we call death, and there only remained the memory of their good deeds. There was blessed comfort in the thought that their end came amid the peace of home and loving ministrations of friends. But concerning our martyred missionaries, Miss Rowena Bird and Miss M. S. Partridge, such consolation is denied. We do not know—may we be spared from ever knowing—the horror of their last hours. Words seem all inadequate to measure the full tide of sympathy with the bereaved ones who mourn these sacred dead. Can we know whether the ones taken or those left suffered the more bitter pangs of martyrdom?

There were moments during the memorial hour when the gates seemed ajar. We might almost catch a glimpse of those who had entered in through great tribulation. Nothing has happened without the knowledge of God, and he can give his martyrs a triumphant death. Did they have a vision of heaven and angels when the Boxers rushed into that compound? "And I saw the souls of them that were slain . . . for the word of God; . . . and to them were given white robes." "And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes, and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow nor crying, and there shall be no more pain."

Mrs. Moses Smith reminded us that storm centers change their base. It is Turkey and then China which absorb our thought. Mrs. Mary Hartwell Perry, of Sivas, drew the picture of massacre in the Sultan's empire in 1892-93, and of the orphan work which has grown out of it with its glorious opportunity.

Mrs. Chauncey Goodrich came from the siege of Peking, and the audience seemed hardly to breathe during her vivid recital of the experience of fifty-five days in the beleaguered compound, under shot and shell by day by night. There seemed a hundred special interventions of Providence in circumventing the powers of darkness.

MRS. A. R. THAIN.

The Thursday morning session opened with a devotional service led by Mrs. Wood, of Nebraska, after which Mrs. Moses Smith called attention to the Foreign Reports, which had been printed and were to be had for the asking at the literature table. She urged every one to read carefully the pleas for new buildings, saying, "It was to secure these our Century Fund of twenty thousand was asked." This fund is not yet completed, but we hope the two months yet left of this nineteenth century will see it all gathered in. The two addresses on "Facing the Twentieth Century," "Abroad," by Mrs. Ament of China, "At Home," by Mrs. E. L. McLaughlin of Kalamazoo, Michigan, were pathetic and picturesque. Mrs. Ament's description of Peking desolated, of missionaries called into the service of the allies to show where stern justice should be meted out, will never be forgotten.

Mrs. McLaughlin pointed to the bow of promise in this land for missions when she said, "If knowledge is power, and it is; if education and agitation are the two wheels which under God carry forward great religious movements, then progress is the word for the hour, and with the blessing of God upon it, and a more intelligent constituency behind it, the gospel message will set out on its way with largely accelerated speed in the opening years of the new century. The heart of the Church as well as the head must be enlisted. More than light, she needs love. More than facts, she needs fire; the fire of an earnest purpose, a lofty enthusiasm." Miss Mary Webb, associate principal of Adana Seminary, Turkey, gave results of the work there which were quite surprising, making us feel that the fun-loving yet lady-like and Christian girls who are members of that school would compare well with their American cousins. Their missionary interest and giving would be an example for our own young ladies seminaries.

One of the Secretaries brought a bit of good news just received; viz., that though the Bridgman School, Tung-cho College, Shao-wu and Ing Hok buildings are leveled to the ground, the Pang-Chuang compound, with its beautiful chapel, its hospital, boarding school, missionaries' houses and Chinese woman's quarters, that station on which the wealth of Mrs. Jeremiah Porter's and Mrs. Tank's love was poured out is still intact, and occupied by two native helpers and several Chinese Christians. Also that Miss Grace Wyckoff and Miss Sheffield had reopened the Bridgman School in the deserted palace of a Manchu prince, which is royally furnished, though Boxers have been quartered there. They have twenty-five or thirty girls whom Miss Haven would not leave till she saw them thus re-established. Then she yielded to the oft-repeated requests of Dr. Mateer, of the Presbyterian Board, to put herself under his protection, and is now Mrs. Mateer, of Teng-cho-fu. The report of the committee on the Treasurer's report, read by Mrs. A. L. Frisbie of Des Moines, was strong, earnest and practicable. It urged the raising of not less than eighty thousand dollars, and for that purpose

recommended the use of four watchwords,—System, Courage, Promptness and Prayer. In the discussion that followed, Mrs. E. M. Williams gave a telling incident. One of the missionaries from the siege of Peking had heard a British soldier on the wall call out to a comrade, “Billy, do you ’ear those bloomin’ Chinese chargin’ backwards as usual?” “Let us not charge backwards to-day,” she said. And we did not, for we voted the eighty thousand as our aim, and “resolved to try to keep step with Christian nations in their territorial extension, for God is marching on.”

Dr. G. S. F. Savage was called out, and said he had been the auditor of this Board for thirty years, and had seen its income rise from about nine thousand dollars to eighty thousand (last year). He thought no one deserved a pension so much as our Treasurer, who had worked so faithfully and often wearily for about twenty-five years with no remuneration but the gratitude of all our constituency. He added that when he contrasted the work of the women in our churches with that of the men, he was thankful he belonged to the Woman’s Board.

In the afternoon the old officers were re-elected, with two or three additions, Mrs. Brunner of St. Louis being added to the list of Secretaries. An invitation to meet at Oberlin in 1901 was accepted. Miss Frances Blatchford gave a Bible lesson on “The Vision and The Voice,” both tender and effective. The Daughters of Armenia were introduced to our mental vision by Miss Eula G. Bates, who is to sail in a few days for the work she loves in Hadjin. Miss Benedict, W. B. M., brought our Japanese college girls before us so vividly that we felt as if we had visited Kobe, and we were more grateful than ever for the teachers at whose feet they have learned blessed lessons. Mrs. Moses Smith closed the service with a tender charge of which the summing up was, “Let this mind be in you which was also in Christ Jesus.”

MRS. M. J. WILLCOX.

WOMAN’S BOARD OF THE INTERIOR.

MRS. J. B. LEAKE, TREASURER.

RECEIPTS FROM SEPT. 10, 1900, TO OCT. 8, 1900.

COLORADO	390 22	INDIA RELIEF FUND.	
ILLINOIS	3,254 91	Received this month	28 25
INDIANA	28 00	Already forwarded	1,101 99
IOWA	1,335 71	Total	\$1,130 24
KANSAS	401 99	CENTURY FUND.	
MINNESOTA	497 37	Received this month	747 47
MISSOURI	199 58	Already reported	2,990 77
NEBRASKA	555 34	Total	\$3,738 24
NORTH DAKOTA	61 42	ADDITIONAL DONATIONS FOR SPECIAL OBJECTS.	
OHIO	2,478 14	Received this month	27 78
SOUTH DAKOTA	222 33	Already forwarded	917 06
WISCONSIN	1,099 02	Total since Oct. 20, 1899	\$944 84
FLORIDA	5 50		
TENNESSEE	2 00		
MISCELLANEOUS	66 92		
Receipts for the month	10,598 45		
Previously acknowledged	45,075 87		
Total since Oct. 20, 1899	\$55,674 32		

MRS. E. M. WILLIAMS, Ass't Treas.

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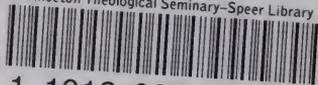
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