North China Mission

1902-03.

LACY & WILSON:
Methodist Publishing House in China
SHANGHAI & FOOCROW.
REPORT

OF THE

NORTH CHINA MISSION

OF THE

AMERICAN BOARD

FOR THE YEAR

1902-3

Compiled for the Mission by

ARTHUR H. SMITH.

LACY & WILSON:
Methodist Publishing House in China,
Shanghai and Foochow.
Prefatory Note.

The last Report of the North China Mission was printed in 1899. The four years which have since elapsed have been among the most important in the long history of China, and not less so in the annals of Missions.

It is desirable that those who are interested in the effort to regenerate China should have a more complete knowledge of what is undertaken with that end in view, the difficulties with which the work is confronted, the magnitude and importance of the task. This cannot be accomplished by a mere outline survey of general facts and compendious totals of figures, but must be attained, if at all, by a comprehensive attention to details as related to a unified whole. With this view the compiler of this Report has endeavored to make a summary of all that is essential to an understanding of the past year's work of the Mission, in the belief that he who reads it discerningly will have an idea, clear and definite as far as it goes, of what those face to face with the great problems of China find the real situation to be. They will also perceive what the needs of the work are, and may be led in different ways to contribute to the solution of these problems and the meeting of these needs.
REPORT OF THE NORTH CHINA MISSION,
For the year Ending April 30th, 1903.

Tientsin Station.

Missionaries on the Field.
Rev. C. A. STANLEY, D.D.
Mrs. URSULA STANLEY.
Mr. JAMES H. McCANN, (Treasurer and Business Agent).
Mrs. NETTA K. MCCANN.
Miss FRANCES B. PATTERSON. (In charge of the Girls' School).

The health of the members of this Station has been for the most good throughout the year. Mrs. F. D. Wilder, who has long done excellent service as Treasurer, left for T'ung Chou on the first of August, and has ever since been much missed. On the 13th of Nov. Miss Mary Porter McCann was welcomed as a Junior recruit.

For a long time the question of entering the French Municipality has been under consideration. The important guarantees for which the four Protestant Missions contended were at last with reluctance granted, and the new conditions went into effect in the month of October.

It has been the experience of these Missions ever since the French expansion following the occupation of Tientsin, that the location of their property was no longer suited to the work to be done. Owing, to the extensive areas seized by the different Powers for their Settlements, the Chinese were compelled to remove to a distance, while the various municipal rules and exactions have made it increasingly difficult to get the Chinese to visit the "Foreign Concessions" at all, and at the same time the behavior of foreign soldiers has not infrequently tended to make it obviously undesirable, especially for women, to do so. The selection of a new site has proved a difficult task, but the Station has now fixed upon a region in the vicinity of Hsi Ku several miles north-east of the city, and near the Pei Ho River, where it is apparently possible to find a new site. This action has been approved by the Mission, both by Circular Motion, and at the recent Annual meeting and the Prudential Committee has also given the necessary consent. It has been voted by the Mission,
however, that the office and the residence of the Treasurer of the Mission must be on the old premises. Within a few months a purchase of a tract of land will probably be made, after which the ground will have to be filled and the needful buildings erected. The senior members of the Station have within the past year celebrated the 40th anniversary of their arrival in China, and that after the expiration of this long period they should at last be driven forth to find a new place for a complete recommencement of their work, certainly seems a hard fate, but the conditions are such as to make the step necessary.

During the past year the importation of building material has been extraordinarily heavy. After the resumption of native control of Tientsin, and the new Tariff went into effect, the work of the Business Agent was enormously increased. The schedules were confusing and irritatingly minute, involving repeated reference to the Customs authorities, and the reservation of parts of invoices for 'examination', the duties when collected ranging from a few cents to several hundred taels. Under these circumstances the employment of an English-speaking Chinese as an assistant to the Treasurer and Business agent was inevitable.

The evangelistic work of the Station has been prosecuted under the same embarrassments as during the preceding year, owing to the limited force, and the lack of chapels. Ever since the chapel in the city of Tientsin was destroyed in 1900 there has been no place of gathering for the Chinese Christians, except the very inadequate room at the distant Settlement. At the close of the Mission year, however, the rebuilding of the city chapel has been begun, and it is hoped that ere many months there may again be a place to which inquirers can be referred and where services may be held. The chapels at Ching Hai Hsien (city) and at the village of Yang Ch'eng have not yet been rebuilt and the indemnity has been hard to collect.

The Helpers of the Station have been diminished in number during the year by the withdrawal of a graduate of our Theological Seminary, owing to a variety of causes, as well as of his younger brother who had never completed his Seminary course. This leaves only one untrained evangelist and two undergraduates for a field of large but somewhat indefinite extent, which has recently by an exchange with the American Pres. Mission been enlarged so as to take in nearly all the river towns between T'ung Chou and Tientsin, into which men ought at once to be put. The Anglican Mission is ready to undertake work in the District of Pao Ti (city) and awaits the answer of the Mission, which suggests that the field be divided, the Anglican Board occupying the city.
The Outstations of Ching Hai, Hu Chia Ying, and that which includes Hsien Hsien and Chiao Ho have been visited during the year, but much less frequently and thoroughly than is desirable. The last mentioned field has been recently again transferred to the Tientsin Station from that of P'ang Chuang, all its natural trade connections being with the former. The central villages have suffered much from the fact that members of the families of Christians became active Boxers, and that there was for a long time very little foreign and not much native supervision of the field, owing to disturbed and abnormal conditions. As in other regions of this and of other Stations, great obstruction has been met with from the practices and claims of the Roman Catholics who are especially strong in Hsien Hsien. In the Lao Fa region an effort has been made to bring the church back to its normal condition, so seriously interrupted by the persecutions, the sufferings, and the evil passions resulting from the military occupation of this region. During the spring a tour was again made at which six men were received to the church, and thirty-six as probationers, of whom four were women. The prospect for successful work appears brighter than at the last report. There was a school at Lao Fa which was given up after the last summer vacation, the attendance having been small, and there were influences which prevented its growth, although it was free to its pupils. Another school at Chien Ying taught by a young Christian, not a graduate of T'ung Chou appears to have been a success, and has increased to twenty regular pupils.

The Girls' Boarding School at Tientsin had at the beginning of the Mission year nineteen scholars, only seven of whom dated from before the Boxer troubles. In June 1902 an epidemic of scarlet-fever necessitated the dismissal of the school until the autumn, when it was reopened with fifteen pupils, three of whom were new ones.

On consultation with the Helpers it was decided to ask for tuition money to half the amount paid by the scholars in the Boys' School, which would be but $2.00 for each girl, yet even this is difficult to collect. The higher class has been taught arithmetic and geography by Mrs. Stanley, while Mrs. McCann has given four lessons a week in the Tonic Sol-Fa. The Girls are organized into a Christian Endeavor Society, which is helpful to their Christian life. Three girls have been baptized, and five have been received upon probation. The health of the scholars is a source of constant anxiety. One of the pupils who had been in the Bridgman School died of consumption during the summer. Others develop the symptoms of like trouble from time to time, and we are unable to prevent rapid and fatal progress of the
disease. The general work for women has suffered from inability to visit the country districts, and the difficulty experienced in getting country women to come to Tientsin for a station-class. There should be several Bible-women in employ, but at present there is very little available material. Tientsin is the great entrepot of all northern China, and ought not to be given up because it has proved a difficult field. Under the new conditions of another site it should be reinforced, as it should have been long ago, by an additional family, and by a single lady to give herself to work among the women.

With adequate force of missionaries and of Chinese helpers and women it is to be expected, as it has always been hoped, that this great metropolis may be the center of a far-reaching and a valuable work.

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**The Peking Station.**

Missionaries on the Field.

Rev. Wm. S. Ament, D.D.  
Mrs Mary P. Ament.  
Miss Mary H. Porter.  
Miss Nellie N. Russell.

Rev. Wm. B. Stelle.  
Miss Jane E. Chapin.  
Miss M. E. Sheffield.  
Miss Luella Miner.

In the United States.

Rev. and Mrs. George D. Wilder, of T'ung Chou, who had been devoting themselves with unremitting zeal to the interests of the Peking Station, then in great need of assistance, left that city for T'ung Chou at the beginning of August, leaving behind them only fragrant memories. Dr. and Mrs. Ament returned from the U. S. June 19th, being welcomed by their associates and by their flock with the greatest joy. The serious illness of Misses Russell and Chapin in the spring and early summer, was followed in each case by a fair recovery, and gave occasion for the kindly help of our Presbyterian neighbors, Dr. Mackay acting as physician, and Miss McKillican as nurse, though each was already carrying a burden far too heavy. In the month of October the headquarters of the Station was removed from the residence of the Mongol Prince living on the same street as that in which the Mission headquarters is situated, into which the Christians and the missionaries had removed in August 1900.

The Mission buildings were totally destroyed that year, and by the energy and sagacity of Mr. Stelle before normal conditions had returned the area of the premises was about doubled.
in size. During the year 1902 two dwelling-houses, and buildings for the Bridgman School were put up, as well as an additional house for the use of Rev. and Mrs. Thurston, pioneers of the Yale University Mission, who will occupy it while studying the language and the conditions in the Empire. It will eventually be taken over by the Mission for the Peking Station. It is already evident that the premises, even with the increase, are insufficient for all the uses of the growing work which has here its center. By vote of the Station and of the Mission a piece of land on the main street is to be given in a free lease to the American Bible Society upon which they propose to erect a large building as a religious literary center for Peking and its vicinity. The structure will include reading-rooms, accommodations for colporteurs, a store-room, and most important of all a large book-store for Bibles, and for all religious books wherever published. This will be a most important addition to the mission facilities of the Capital, not perhaps to be found elsewhere in China. It is a great advantage to us to have such a center in connection with our Mission. Purchasers of books can be invited to our chapel, and hearers at the chapel directed to the book-store, to the benefit of each. The tours of the Peking Station are much more readily accomplished than in previous days, as the Lu Han railway passes through Liang Hsiang Hsian and Cho Chou, one of the most important out-stations. The entire field has been visited by Dr. Ament since his return, and also in company with Mrs. Ament and Miss Russell. In spite of opposition from the Roman Catholics, which is a prominent feature of Protestant Missions in many places, there is marked progress. At Cho Chou the Mission now has fine premises with about 60 'chien' (rooms) under eleven different roofs, besides four business shops, which are attached. There is a school for boys, and another for girls, under the care of a Bible-woman. The helper stationed here is Mr. Li Pen-yuan, who has the respect of all. The entire expenses of helper, Bible-women, chapel-keeper, and school for boys are borne from the revenue of lands received as gifts from the official, or as indemnity, but the miscellaneous expenses are met by the local contributions, which during the past year have increased three-fold. Toward the close of last year Mr. Stelle spent more than a month here, to the great advantage of the church. Mr. Stelle has likewise made almost weekly visits to the village of Ping Fang about six miles east of Peking, where there is a fine Mission property formerly a temple. It is hoped to open a chapel in the market town of Tung Pa near by, and in another village where the T'ung Chou Station formerly worked, the members now gather with those from the villages named.
At Cho Chou two widows, made so by the Boxers, are supported by the church. With the materials from a Boxer temple it is hoped to erect a good house for the accommodation of foreign visitors. A fine new school-room has been put up which will easily accommodate forty boys, and foreign benches have been provided, and an organ played at the services by Mrs. Li.

Deacon Liu of this church has been called to be the pastor of the church at Nan Meng, and two Deacons were chosen to take his place. One of these, Mr. Tung, is a man of fine character, formerly a mere wreck, saved by the grace of God and the persistence of the missionary. About forty persons are accommodated on the spacious Cho Chou premises, more than half of whom pay rent. The Boys' School is under the care of Mr. T'an, who became a Christian before Boxer times, although one of the best known literary men of the city. The pupils are assisted also in geography and arithmetic by Mr. Li.

Fifteen miles south-east of Cho Chou is the market-town of Ping Ting, which was opened a few years since by the energy of Miss Russell. The income of a little land has largely paid the working expenses. Several girls from this place are in the Bridgman School, and two boys are studying in Cho Chou, and one in Peking. New premises have been purchased and will soon be in order for all forms of mission work. This field has formerly seemed to be a little sterile, but there now seems to be better promise. Sixty li south of Ping Ting is Nan Meng, in the Pa Chou sub-prefecture. Fairly good premises have long been rented here, but negotiations are going on for the purchase of much better ones. It was here that Pastor Hung was stationed, who disappeared at the crisis of the Boxer rising, and was undoubtedly killed. He had done faithful work there, the fruits of which are apparent.

After his death his place was taken by his father, who died during the past year. Some old roots of bitterness between the Christians and the former Boxers still remained, and on Dr. Ament's last visit the time was largely spent in adjusting matters. The church celebrated the funeral of the old helper in a spirit of harmony, and it is hoped that a school which he started before his death may grow to be a memorial of his life.

Forty li still further south is Pao Ting Hsien, which governs fewer villages than any city in this part (or perhaps in any part) of the Empire. Premises were secured here in 1900, and there is likely to be a chapel in the near future, as work has been begun by a former student at T'ung Chou.
The village of Fan Chia Chuang is sixteen li distant, long an out-station. Deacon Heng of Peking occupied the chapel at Shih Ko Chuang nine li away while the widow of the late Pastor Hung was the efficient helper at Fan Chia Chuang and neighborhood. She conducts the Sunday services, teaches a little school, visits adjacent villages, and abounds in good works. Three men were baptized here on one of the visits. Twenty li away is the city of Wen An, with a complete equipment begun by Mr. Wilder, with the aid of helper Tang. On one of the visits the new chapel was dedicated with much ceremony, mat-sheds having been erected to accommodate 500 guests. The walls of the outer and the inner chapels were lined with banners and tablets, the gifts of officials, gentry, and country people. The cost of several days of feasting was largely paid by the offerings of the guests, to a sum aggregating two hundred ounces of silver. After 25 years of work there are only about that number of Christians, the people being ignorant, and easily influenced to believe evil rumors. A small school, however, has been finally established, the teacher being a literary man, and one of the two deacons recently elected. With contributions from their indemnity the Nan Meng Christians had purchased about eight acres of land, which, with the other offerings will make their church more than half self-supporting.

On the last tour there were seven baptisms at Cho Chou, the pupils in the Boys' School numbered twenty, and the one for Girls half as many. At P'u An T'un a piece of ground of more than four English acres was given by the village to the church. The helper in charge is named Sun, of little education, but having a warm heart, and good sense. He has three lads studying with him. The region seems ready for the gospel, and past labors have not been in vain.

The church at Lu Kou Ch'iao under the care of helper Wang Wen-shun is in good condition. Three deacons were chosen here. At Shun I Hsien 60 li east of Peking new premises have been secured, and are just dedicated. Out of 65 members at this center, 50 were killed. Two Christians have opened a small chapel at the Western Hills. There are in connection with the Station 18 preaching-places, with six schools, of which the one in Peking has 40 or more boys. To meet the urgent need for men, Pastor Jen has organized a class for the principal candidates for helpers who are studying the Life of Christ, the Evidences of Christianity, and Church History. There are eight men in attendance, only one of whom receives his food. On the 17th of May the North Chapel was dedicated. The Christians have contributed 1100 ounces of silver, which has
been nearly sufficient for repairs and alterations. Out of 90 members of this church before the troubles, 50 remain. The members are active and devoted to their Pastor. The services of the Station center at Teng Shih K’ou have for the year past been held in the street-chapel, which seats about 300, but is much too small.

The Sunday School in charge of helper Kuo has been well conducted and well attended. Miss Sheffield has had a school composed of neighboring children, with an attendance of about 50. The work on the new church is now to be pushed. When that shall have been completed and a new school-house for boys provided, the central Station will be better equipped than ever before for its great and growing work.

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Report of Woman’s Work in the Peking Station.

The return of Mrs. Ament brought a great increase of force and help. There has never, indeed, been a year in which there was so much to cheer the workers. There has been manifested among the women an increased desire to learn to read, and a deeper interest in the church services, which have been regularly attended. Outside women, also, have become more friendly.

A marked instance of this is that of a woman who has been a neighbor for forty years, but who until the last year would not only have nothing to do with Christians, but was a bitter persecutor. A Bible-woman was moved to pray and to work for her, and now she is thoroughly transformed, and although 63 years of age, gives promise of herself becoming a useful worker. She is urging, and endeavoring to frighten her relatives and friends into becoming Christians, and as a result two of her nephews have been attending services and recently asked to be taken in upon probation. Another woman, who is the aunt of Teacher Kung, of T’ung Chou, has joined the church, and her changed life has led other relatives to take down their gods. She has brought more outside women to the church services than all the other women combined, each Sunday having from one to four, and her relatives regard her as the best proof of the doctrine she professes. An aunt of a Manchu Duke, who has been reading and attending services for over two years, has joined the church, with an experience of exceptional depth. She is quiet and lady-like, and has never seemed to feel that her rank put her above the other church-members. The woman’s prayer-meeting has been throughout the year well attended, and a general class for study an hour before the service conducted by
the wife of Pastor Jen, has been much appreciated. Eight women have had special station-class instruction, of whom three are wives of helpers, and five have had special lessons in preparation for the work of Bible-women. No station-classes have been held in the country, all the strength which could be spared being employed in developing and enlarging the force of Bible-women. There are now five of these in the Peking field, one of whom, Mrs. Hung, widow of Pastor Hung, has been already mentioned in connection with Fan Chia Chuang, where she displayed much energy, teaching a day-school of twelve children, and a number of young men in the evening. For five months she has had charge of the general Sunday service with an audience of from 30 to 50, and she seems likely to be the permanent pastor of that church. Her audience is largely composed of more or less distant relatives, by whom upon her return she was kindly received. Another woman of the same surname has been stationed at Lu Kou Ch’iao, who has had from 10 to 15 women reading with her. She visits others in her own and other villages, and on Sunday has a special service for the women. The Bible-woman of longest experience, Mrs. Ah, spent three months last summer in Nan Meng visiting the villages and helping the women. In the autumn she worked faithfully at the South Chapel, helping in the preparation of other Bible-women, and has recently been located at the North Chapel to reopen that work. After assisting in Peking, Mrs. Wang has been sent to Cho Chou to be the Bible-woman of that region, where she has been cordially and joyfully welcomed, and has entered into her work with energy and good cheer. The sixth Bible-woman is to be located at P’ing Ting, and as a result we look for more systematic teaching of women, visitation of villages, and many more outsiders reached.

To this interesting and useful company of workers it is hoped next year to add two more, all the largest out-stations thus being provided with Bible-women. Reference to the touring of the ladies has been already made in connection with the general work of the Station. There appears to be a general relaxation of faith in the divinities usually worshipped, but, lest there should be another uprising, most listeners are not ready to risk persecution by accepting Christianity. The day-schools for girls and little boys, number five. Mrs. Wang, wife of the helper at Lu Kou Ch’iao, has six or eight children, and Mrs. Li, wife of the helper at Cho Chou has seven who have been studying all the year, and it is hoped that in the autumn it may be expanded into a small boarding-school for country-girls. It is the plan to have a day-school at each out-station as fast as
suitable teachers can be secured. At the central Peking Station there are two day-schools, one of them for the children of outsiders faithfully taught by a young widow from T’ung Chou. The children passed a good examination at the close of the year. The names on the roll are 20—the average attendance 12.

Another school for Christian children was taught by Mrs. Chang who has shown special ability, and the children have been faithful. At New Years five of the pupils were promoted to the boarding-school, and others are expected to enter later. With 28 on the roll the attendance has been 20. The death of an efficient teacher (Shu Lan) deprived Miss Sheffield of valued help in S. S. work for outside children. The school was kept up all summer by Mrs. Ament and one of the Bridgman school-girls. Each Sunday after the regular Chinese service there is a children’s S.S. attended by both outside and Christian children, of which Miss Sheffield, assisted by the girls from the Bridgman school and one of the Deacons, has general charge, the average attendance being 45 or 50. On the whole the outlook for woman’s work is most encouraging, especially in the gratifying increase of the native force. The expanding work is limited only by the strength of the workers, and not at all by lack of opportunities.

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The Bridgman School.

During the preceding school year the pupils found accommodation in the Mongol Palace occupied by the Peking Station, which they left on the dismissal of the school in June. During the summer, the heavy and laborious task of erecting the new buildings, came largely upon Dr. Ingram, of T’ung Chou, who was instant in season and out. Owing to carelessness on the part of those who shipped the new heating apparatus, some essential parts were lacking, and but for the ingenuity and indefatigable perseverance of Dr. Ingram it could not have been set up at all. As it was, 40 or 50 girls were for some time crowded into the dining-room. It was the end of Nov. before the city girls were received, and regular work begun, thus reducing the work of the ‘year’ to six months, less a New Year’s vacation of twenty days. The new buildings comprise recitation rooms and dormitories, office, and dining-room, kitchen and laundry, and have proved both convenient and pleasant. An additional dormitory and a kindergarten building are hoped for in the not distant future, to accommodate the increasing number of day-scholars and pupils.
from out-station schools. Miss Porter, Miss Chapin, and Miss Sheffield have been the foreign instructors, assisted during the year by a graduate of 1901, and for the first term by another member of the same class, whose place was in part supplied by a young widow, who as previously mentioned, also taught a day-school. The work of the principal assistant has grown in value, and it would be natural to place upon her larger responsibilities, but in a year or two she is to be married, so that she can not supply the need. The difficulty of retaining permanent teachers is a disability which under existing conditions is inseparable from the conduct of schools for girls in China. In process of time there will doubtless be those who will choose the vocation of teacher as their life-work.

During the serious illness of Miss Chapin, valued aid was rendered by Miss McIlliclan as nurse, and Dr. Maude Mackay (each of them of the Am. Pres. Mission) as physician. Miss Miner has just been located in Peking to begin work in connection with the school at the beginning of the next school year, but this will not modify the need for another teacher, as Miss Porter can not probably remain more than another year at longest, and Miss Sheffield will not perhaps be able to do quite as much in the future as in the past. The total number of pupils has been 85, nine of them from Shansi, the same number from Pao Ting Fu, six from Shantung, and the remainder from Tientsin, T'ung Chou, Peking, and their respective out-stations. Four of the scholars have died, two of them (from Pao Ting Fu) of cholera. One of them, a brilliant scholar of the Senior class, insisted upon remaining all night by the coffin of her grandfather, and the next day herself died after a few hours of illness. The other girl of frail constitution, was to the last thoughtful and calm, and arranged to have a portion of her indemnity money given to a cousin who is studying in Japan. The greater salubrity of the buildings has tended to keep the pupils in better health, but it cannot prevent illness. There is much trouble from malaria, and not a few have in consequence been semi-invalided. Like so many of our scholars in all the schools of the Mission, a member of the Senior class has tuberculosis, and is prostrated at her home. Another from Shansl, left before the close of the year suffering from malarial fever. One of the Shantung girls was seriously ill from pneumonia but made a fair recovery. Although overburdened with her own work, Dr. Mackay has been the attending physician of the school, taking kindly and efficient care of each case. The course of study has been gradually enlarged so that the present Senior class will have had a year and a half more of school work than
any previously graduated. They expect to complete their course by the next Chinese New Year. The studies added have been a High School Physiology in the place of an elementary one, Algebra, Geometry, Typology, Mental Philosophy, Church History, and an analytical study of Mencius—the last two taught by Mr. Chang Hsi-hsin, an instructor of devout and scholarly enthusiasm, whose work was of great value. It is hoped to add also Geology and Church History, thus gradually rising to a College grade. There has been no time of specially marked religious interest during the year, and none of apathy and coldness. The Christian Endeavor meetings conducted by the girls have always been interesting, and at times solemn and tender. The daily period of silent Bible study followed by morning worship, has given the keynote to the day. Evening prayers conducted in turn by foreign and Chinese teachers have given appropriate opportunity for helpful lessons. During the year 12 of the girls have united with the church on profession, and 13 have been received on probation, but the development of the inner life which cannot be tabulated is shown in the gradual development of the new spiritual life. With the expansion of the school more may be hoped from its graduates. The relations between teachers and pupils have been pleasant, cases of discipline few, and there has been a gratifying response to the efforts of the teachers to teach a larger self-control. Owing to the inadequacy of the street-chapel, which has been the only meeting place for Sunday worship during the year, it was necessary that the school should have its own Sunday service, which has been contributed to by our own missionaries, and also by those of the Presb. and London Missions. In the Sunday School, however, the Bridgman school-girls were able to unite, as also in the mid-week prayer-meeting, so that they were not shut off from the church life of the Station. It is very desirable that a kindergarten building should be erected, and an instructor, long desired and expected, be ready to begin such a work, which otherwise will be undertaken by others. In that case we should lose the lead which we ought to take, as we did in the case of medical work so long planned for, but not really undertaken until others had long been well established. Union with the Presbyterians in the education of girls has now actually begun, but its processes, methods and conditions are as yet undetermined. A committee appointed at the Mission Meeting is to confer upon that subject with a similar one from the Presbyterians. The ultimate result can scarcely fail to be a great gain for each Mission. On account of the transition state the year has been one of special difficulties, but the good hand of the
Lord has been upon the school and upon its teachers and pupils, and we may confidently look forward to a day of more adequate equipment leading to a much higher attainment.

Partial Statistics of the Station, to May 28th, 1903:

Membership at the beginning of the year 425
Added in Peking 86
,,,, Outstations 44

Total added 130
Schools for Boys 6 Pupils, 80
,,,, Girls 5 ,, 130
Ordained Pastor 1
Other helpers, 10
Teachers, Boys' School 7
,,,, Girls' ,, 6
Preaching places 18
Regular Contributions, (gold) $1,30.00
Special for North Chapel 750.00
,, ,, Nan Meng. 175.00

The needs of the Station may be briefly recapitulated, according to the action of the recent Mission Meeting, as a single lady for work in the Bridgman School; a single lady for kindergarten work; the return of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Ewing; an additional appropriation of $2,000. for the domestic chapel; and an appropriation for a house for Mr. and Mrs. Stelle.

The Kalgan Station.

Missionaries on the Field.
Rev. Wm. P. Sprague. Mrs. Vietta Sprague.
Rev. James H. Roberts. Mrs. Grace Roberts.

At the Annual Meeting in May 1902 it was voted that the Prudential Committee be asked to reopen this Station, and Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, with Mr. and Mrs. Sprague were again located there, with a request for recruits.

In accordance with this action, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts removed from Tientsin to Kalgan in May, and began building. Permission was granted for the erection of a small house on the premises, by Mr. Larson.
In July a six days' meeting of helpers and deacons was held to discuss cases of discipline, and indemnity problems, the latter being greatly complicated by the lack of lucid accounts. The amount finally distributed among 89 families was equal to more than $16,267. gold. The results were quarrels among dissatisfied recipients, the suspicion of fraud on the part of some of the helpers, and great bitterness toward the missionary who strove to effect a just distribution. During the prevalence of cholera in the summer more than 300 persons died in Kalgan, and in the villages the epidemic was still more virulent, but only two church members died in consequence. Mr. and Mrs. Sprague returned from the U. S. in the autumn. The health of the members of the Station has been good, but after eight years of absence in the U. S. upon her return Mrs. Roberts was the victim of hay-fever, and both ladies have suffered from rheumatism. Mr. and Mrs. Larson and Mr. and Mrs. Friedstrom, missionaries to the Mongols, also spent the winter at Kalgan. Our two families were temporarily accommodated in rooms intended for Chinese use, and inexpensively built. The Boys' Boarding School has also been housed here, the six scholars all paying the entire expense of their food, being taught by Mr. Feng, a T'ung Chou graduate. The street-chapel at the prefectural city of Hsüan Hua Fu, under the care of teacher Li, has been opened in the afternoon and evening, with a fair attendance, and deep interest on the part of a few. In the lower city of Kalgan the street-chapel has been opened for daily preaching with varying audiences. The Sunday services on the Mission compound have been well sustained. Early in Dec. a series of daily evening meetings was held for two months. The pupils of the Boys' School attended every night, and showed great interest in the Scriptures studied. Three young men constituted a self-supporting station-class. During the Week of Prayer the helpers, deacons, and several church members, attended a conference at Kalgan, with devotional meetings in the afternoon and evening. At the morning business session the church roll was revised, votes on the character of the members being taken by the 'secret ballot', for which black and white balls were used, thus securing an unbiassed expression of opinion without openly giving offense. Two preachers, already dismissed from service, were suspended for opium-smoking. Another, the oldest of all, was suspended for wrong doing in connection with the distribution of indemnities. A church member who had become a robber, as well as another who had been a Boxer, were excommunicated. Other members were also dealt with for more or less heinous sins, while some were reproved, but not
disciplined. Out of eleven helpers and student helpers employed before 1900, only two are now in employ, one was martyred, two died of tuberculosis, three have been suspended and dismissed for misconduct, one resigned, and two left because dissatisfied. Both the helpers and the members were largely demoralized by the direct and indirect results of the indemnities, the possession of such an unwonted sum of money often leading to an eager desire to invest it, and to rebuild, which, while in itself not necessarily objectionable, often led to coldness and to alienation from the church. It was noticed that those who in the past had received the most help, were often the most ungrateful. On the whole the year has been one of sorrow of heart, and of trial, not however, unmixed with hope. The church at Ch'ing K'e Ta has called Mr. Chou to be their preacher on a basis of self-support, and he has accepted. It is planned during the current year to build a church at this out-station. Mr. Sprague has made three tours to Yü Chou and other out-stations. At Shui Ch'üian the Boxers gave $135 to buy a chapel, and the Christians have to some extent been mutually reconciled. Upon these tours the adjustment of quarrels and general reconstruction occupied most of the time. Lawsuits have been very troublesome. The Kalgan officials made compensation for the desecration of the Mission cemetery to the extent of $421. In other places land has been given, and individuals and groups have been punished for various misconduct.

One church member, already mentioned, extorted considerable money by means of rifles labeled as belonging to 'The Great American Church'! The efforts to adjust cases arising from the misdoing of former Christians, has caused great pain and sorrow, and has frequently resulted in more or less estrangement. During the past half year 16 persons have been added to the church by confession, and 25 received on probation, others being kept waiting. The failure of the Board at home definitely to reopen Kalgan has been a great discouragement to the missionaries and to the native church. It is now hoped in view of the great needs of this extensive field, its long occupation, the existence of an ample indemnity with which to reconstruct the Station, and the absolute unanimity of opinion in the North China Mission on the subject, that the Prudential Committee may see their way to reconsider their action, and authorize immediate steps for effective reorganization. In this connection it should be mentioned that it is probable that but a very few years will elapse before Kalgan and Peking will be connected by rail, bringing the most inaccessible Station of the Mission within a few hours of the Capital of the Empire.
physician who is now asked for has long had his mind fixed upon this field; his companion is a daughter of the Mission and of this Station, to which her return would bring a reinforcement almost ideal.


Mrs. Larson, although connected with another Mission, has worked with the ladies of the Station as cordially and as earnestly as if she had been a member of this Mission. At the interruption of the work in 1900 there were five women in employ, of whom three were Bible-women, one taught a little village school, and one was matron of the Girls' Boarding School. Of these only one is now in service. The most efficient of the Bible-women, Mrs. Chao of Yü Chou, suffered martyrdom. Two others worked in a small way, and up to the end of 1902 were under pay, but this was discontinued on account of the temporary closing of the doors of opportunity, the remoteness of their fields, making foreign supervision difficult, and the lack of funds. Mrs. Yen, of Kalgan, continues in employ in house to house visitation, but the majority of the people still fear association with foreigners, lest there be another rising with disagreeable consequences to themselves. Doors that have been opened have been again closed, and on the other hand there have sometimes been larger and better opportunities than before. In several cases women living in a rented court have invited the ladies, or the Bible-women to their homes, but the undisguised opposition of husbands, neighbors, or landlords, has broken up the meetings. Yet there are places where these influences are unfelt, or inert. Mrs. Larson has made a practice of going out regularly to visit the women in their homes twice a week, and has had charge of the Sunday meetings for women immediately after the morning service. For the past few months Mrs. Roberts has had a class of three women for an hour five days in the week, and has also heard the schoolboys recite their Scripture lessons. There are in Kalgan eleven women church members, including three former schoolgirls, and five or six others attend Sunday services irregularly. In Yü Chou and Ch'ing K'e Ta there are on the roll the names of fifty women. Many others were killed in 1900.

Without more assistance the work for women at this Station cannot be developed, and it is much to be desired that Miss Engh, who already has the language, and who is willing, and indeed waiting to return to Kalgan, should be invited to become
a member of the Station. In that event, a boarding-school for
girls might be reopened, day-schools for girls might be started,
and a much larger number of homes visited. Like many other
fields in all parts of the world, Kalgan has proved to be in some
respects difficult of cultivation, and not infrequently disappoint­ing.
Yet a considerable number of Christians has been gathered,
a band of helpers has been trained, and foundations have been
laid for a great work. No station of the seven in the North
China Mission, has so many missionary graves as Kalgan. Here
lie all that is mortal of Mrs. Williams, and her eldest daughter
Henrietta, Miss Diament, and Dr. McBride, all of whom gave
their lives for China and for Kalgan. The work which they
began ought to be carried on and enlarged in the hope and in
the confident expectation that in due time we shall reap
if we faint not. With this object in view, the needs of this
Station are the appointment of Dr. and Mrs. Hemingway and
of Miss Engh, with suitable accommodations for them, and the
buildings necessary for other lines of Mission work, for all of
which, as previously mentioned, there is an abundance of means
in the Kalgan indemnity already in hand.

Statistics.

Native licensed helpers 5
    ,, unlicensed ,, 2
Chapels 3
Bible-women (three not in employ) 4
Schools for boys 1
Teacher of same 1
Total pupils of same 7
Communicants Jan. 1 '02, Male 156 Female 61, Total 217
Died in 1902 ,, 5 ,, 1 ,, 6
Excommunicated in ,, ,, 9 ,, ,, 9
Added on confession ,, ,, 1 ,, ,, 1
Communicants Dec. 31 ,, 142 ,, 61 ,, 203
    ,, rec'd since ,, ,, 12 ,, 3 ,, 15
    ,, May '03 ,, 153 ,, 63 ,, 216
Probationers 25
Missionaries on the Field.

Mrs. Eleanor W. Sheffield. Rev. Howard S. Galt.
Rev. Elwood G. Tewksbury. Mrs. Louise W. Galt.
Mrs. Grace Tewksbury. Rev. Mark Williams.
Dr. J. H. Ingram. Miss Mary E. Andrews.
Mrs. Myrtle Ingram. Miss J. G. Evans.
Mrs. F. D. Wilder, (not appointed by the Board).

In the United States.

Rev. Chauncey Goodrich, D.D. Mrs. Sarah C. Goodrich

At the time of the last Report the Station was still located in Peking, but by the exertions of Mr. Tewksbury a large piece of land had been secured with abundant irrigation from the branch of the Canal running through the city moat, a tract extending from the new south gate of the city, to the southwest corner of the city wall, and on that side joining the old premises. Much of this extensive area was bought with money belonging to the indemnity fund for Widows and Orphans, the central piece of it being repurchased by the Station as a site for the College and the various residences, which are now attractively located so as to take the greatest advantage of the conformation of the land. Mr. Tewksbury has instituted a somewhat complicated system of ponds, dikes, ditches, dams, lawns, roads, and bridges. His labors in these various directions have been additional to regular College work, and to the supervision of the erection of one of the main College buildings now in process. Mr. Galt superintended the building of three houses in T'ung Chou by daily trips from Peking until May 1902, when he removed to T'ung Chou. This year he has been occupied in study, in teaching a College class, and in building his own house and that of the ladies, each nearing completion. Dr. and Mrs. Sheffield arrived from Peking on the 1st of August. Dr. Sheffield has been busy with translation, has printed his Political Economy. Theology, and the first volume of Church History, and has completed the preparation of a second volume down to the year 1200 A.D.

This is in addition to his class-work in College and Seminary, with numerous calls for addresses and Committee work in Peking and Tientsin. Mrs. Sheffield, besides teaching in the
College, prepared all the Sunday School lessons for last year, and has helped prepare those for the current year, and has also had the oversight of the Boys' Boarding School. Miss Andrews and Miss Evans made frequent trips to T'ung Chou to carry on the Womans' Work, removing there in September. The former, in addition to a large share in this work elsewhere mentioned, has taught both in the College and in the Seminary. Miss Evans had a large number of classes in College, except during the duration of a severe attack of asthma of the heart beginning in Dec., in consequence of which she was obliged to return to the U.S. early in May. Mr. Wilder assisted Dr. Ingram in building in Peking during the summer, and has been the acting pastor of the native church, has had charge of the evangelistic work, and has taught a class in the Seminary. Madame Wilder on completing her term of service in the office of the Mission Treasurer in Tientsin, has been engaged in teaching the older children of the missionaries, and has also taught two College Classes in English. Dr. Ingram, after nearly completing the work of building in Peking, removed to T'ung Chou Sept. 24th. He has had charge of the medical work, has lectured twice a week during the last half of the year in the Methodist Medical School in Peking, and is now building the T'ung Chou Dispensary and Hospital, as well as the city church. Since his location in T'ung Chou, Mr. Williams has taught both in the College and in the station-class. After a summer in Mongolia Miss Chapin returned in the early autumn, and has given herself to Women's Work. There are ten children in this Station, two having joined the circle within the year—Frances Ursula Wilder Oct. 11th, and Miner Spillman Galt Oct. 28th, the latter within less than a month transferred to the Home above. After the Mission Meeting of a year ago, the U.S. Indemnity Comissioners visited T'ung Chou to verify the losses, and expressed themselves as highly gratified by the reasonableness of the claims and the ease of settlement. The collection and distribution of indemnities for the Chinese has been practically concluded by Mr. Tewksbury, and helper Kao Wen-lin. The Committee on Chinese indemnity, consisting of Mr. Tewksbury, Dr. Sheffield, helpers Kao and Kung submit a summary of receipts and expenditures, showing a total of 61,000 taels (ounces) of silver received, and some 10,000 taels unexpended, or held in trust. A copy of this summary has been forwarded to the Treas. of the Mission, the Treas. of the Board, and to the U.S. Legation in Peking. The Committee has invested some 8,000 taels for the support of over 30 widows and orphans, and other trust funds in lands and houses adjoining the Mission premises. These are rented to Christians, or others.
who will observe Sunday and other customs of the church, the income to be used for the support of those widowed and orphaned by the Boxers. Several Christians have leased in perpetuity portions of this property, which, without the Committee's approval, cannot be sublet, and which are forfeitable for cause, such as unseemly or unchristian conduct that would prejudice the good name of the village. It was the early purchase of this property with these funds which enabled the Station to select from it a convenient and beautiful location for the Station buildings. A large open space within the city wall, and directly opposite the ground purchased, was given by the city as a site for a church. A small gate was opened through the city wall thus connecting the two pieces of property, and giving us practical control of the wall from the south gate to the southwest corner of the city, thus adding greatly to our security. The various plots of ground not occupied by Mission buildings, have been rented by Mr. Tewksbury for industrial farming, tree culture, &c, the rental this year to be used for permanent improvements on the grounds. It has become a matter of general, and even of international interest that during the months of May and June 1903 the output of strawberries from Mr. Tewksbury's 'ranch' has amounted in value to many hundreds of (Mexican) dollars with the prospect of indefinite increase in this and many other varieties of small fruits, and in dairy products. Arrangements have been made for the rapid and safe delivery of strawberries to Peking and Tientsin, where the market was brisk and readily expansible. Near the city property a place has been taken in pawn for three years, now used for church services, and for the residence of two helpers. The church building seating 500 in the main room, and 300 more in two adjacent rooms, will be ready for use in the autumn. As the College buildings approached completion the gentry expressed a desire to offer congratulations, and accordingly a four days 'house-warming' was planned for Sept. 26-29. In recognition of the fairness of Dr Sheffield and Mr. Tewksbury in settling the indemnity, the sub-prefect of the city presented a tablet and scrolls. The officials and the gentry presented other tablets and scrolls, in acknowledgement of which a feast was given to half a hundred civil and military mandarins. On the first day an open-air meeting was held for the throngs of villagers, but the next day the crowds were too great to admit of this. The guests sent several companies of stilt-walkers, sword-players, athletes, &c. and there were perhaps 10,000 persons present. Among the rest were Mr. Conger, U.S. Minister, Gen. Ma Yü-k’un and other officials. One hundred
and twenty villages presented a tablet inscribed with 1268 names, with the motto: "Favor and Protection to be Deeply Cherished in Memory"—a recognition of protection from foreign soldiers. Twenty-eight scrolls and tablets were given, with the names of over 3000 donors, all of whom had to be feasted, but the greater part of this display in accordance with Chinese custom was borne by the offerings of the guests.

On Sunday dedicatory services were held, and 300 visitors were entertained by the church. The fourth day, Monday, was devoted to meetings addressed in English by friends from Tientsin and Peking on subjects pertinent to the occasion. After all these amenities, at the close of two years of intercourse with officials and gentry the autumn work began with a great evangelistic opportunity. Here were 500 villages whose people could not well refuse to receive the missionaries on their streets, or even in their homes. The city officials were cordial, and new incumbents made it a point (apparently acting under orders) to call upon the missionaries on assuming their posts. The literati and gentry courted intercourse, and some applied for positions as teachers. During the fall and winter a hearing could be obtained anywhere. But after the Chinese New Year the rumors about the movements of Tung Fu-hsing in Kansu, made the country people, especially, afraid to show any interest. Thus the evangelistic opportunity was largely lost. The Chinese helper who has given the most attention to evangelistic work has also been obliged to spend much time on indemnity affairs and on the funerals of martyrs. Mr. Wilder was to a large extent hindered by the pastorate of the city church, the oversight of the street-chapel, and five days each week given to lessons in the Seminary. Trips for Sunday services and weddings and funerals were likewise a part of his work. Of the five out-stations, formerly held by T'ung Chou, not one is now occupied by a helper. In exchange for their share of Pao Ti Hsien, Ping Ku was given over to the Presbyterians. The flourishing little church at Yung Le Tien, with the exception of one man who recanted (and who afterward repented), was exterminated. At Niu Pao T'un there are but two members left. The promise of new chapels in place of the old ones, has not been fulfilled. At Fu Ho, where there were ten Christians and a fine school, there are no members left. Chu Tzu Fang, with five or six members, has been transferred to the Peking Station, which had a work only five li distant. One of the former pupils in the College was Li Chin-fang, the son of a literary graduate. The youth won distinction, and later a medal, by carrying dispatches from Peking to Tientsin.
during the siege in Peking. The exposures at that time still further undermined his enfeebled constitution, and he died of tuberculosis in December. Since then there has been an opening for Sunday services in his home, and it is hoped to open a chapel in a market-town 12 li distant. Another preaching-place is at Kau-tze where a suspended church member has returned to the church, bringing his father, his wife, and two sons. There is a blind colporteur who works at fairs, and at similar gatherings. Of the 500 villages tributary to T'ung Chou, there has thus far been work in only twenty-eight. A small shop in the best business section of the city was secured, and early in the fall it was opened with a converted gambler and a Seminary graduate in charge, Mr. Wilder rendering assistance several days in the week, and students from the Seminary on Sundays.

The attendance was a daily average of 125, many being soldiers, of whom there are many regiments in the immediate vicinity. There have been many interesting conversions, one the manager of the guild of official chair-bearers who had been a member of a sect professing high principles. He has brought his followers and his family into the light with him. In the remoter districts four funerals were conducted for twenty-nine martyrs, thus giving opportunity for preaching.

Services each day at which the workmen on the buildings were expected to be present, have resulted in several conversions. The head-carpenter, named Li, who built the former College buildings, and who has always loftily held aloof from Christianity, was dragged into the Boxer movement, but was converted after the siege, at the Peking Methodist Mission. He and his wife have been received to the church, the most skeptical being convinced of his thorough amendment. His influence for good among the men has been marked, and he is a miracle of grace in daily evidence. In Nov. a station-class was held for men who had been influenced in the meetings held for the workmen during the summer. Two men took the full course for a month, and some twenty of the members came into some of the classes, especially that of the elder Kung Hsien Sheng for the study of the Pilgrims' Progress.

There is a gratifying decrease in the trade in incense for idolatrous purposes, none of the three great shops having reopened, and the business being apparently confined to small dealers. The good behavior of the foreign soldiers, especially relatively to what it was known Chinese soldiers would have done, made a deep impression on the people. Church services have been well attended, and the city chapel has been always crowded. The prayer-meeting has an attendance of 80 or 90,
Once a month the church and the College unite in a service in the College chapel, which is far too small. The Sunday School has been obliged to disperse in a variety of places, and has required about 200 copies of the lesson quarterlies. In spite of the intense heat, and the almost universal prevalence of cholera, owing to prompt preventive measures only a few deaths occurred. The rule against help in law-suits has been understood and approved by the officials, and is gradually being drilled into the people. Only a few unimportant cases have occurred, all of them easily settled.

Womans' Work.

Much of the Station's work for women has been carried on through the agency of the Woman's Christian Association acting through a variety of Committees. The Prayer Meeting Committee has met with a ready response to invitations to lead meetings, which have been well attended. Special attention has been paid to the monthly Mothers' Meeting, at which topics such as the Kindergarten in the Home, Physical Care of Children, Treatment of Minor Ailments, and the Education of Women have been brought forward, often by visitors from other places. A little Sunday noon prayer-meeting especially for probationers has been held, with a view to preparation for full membership.

The Committee for Sunday Work in charge of Miss Andrews meets each Sunday morning for consultation over the work of the day. The members of this Committee spend the Sunday afternoons in visiting heathen homes, or in passing on the message of the morning to those not able to attend, and help to keep up the children's meetings. The Hospital Committee of six members, led by Mrs. Ingram, meets the men that come each day for treatment, instructing them, and extending an invitation to attend other meetings. When the Hospital has been completed this will become a much more important line of activity, but even now it has led to the opening of several homes to the visits of Bible-women. The Committee on Children's Work under the supervision of Miss Chapin, has charge of all work done for the young.

Four Committees of the little people have been organized, one a 'Helping Committee' to assist others and report each week what has been done; a Committee on Good Behavior in Church and in School; a Peace-making Committee; and a Lookout Committee. The Reception Committee has abundant scope for its
activity in acting as ushers at the more than crowded places of worship on Sunday, as well as in extending invitation to the various women's meetings. One tea-meeting was held during the year by Mrs. Sheffield in her newly opened house.

There are two day-schools attended chiefly by children from Christian families, the one in Fu Hsing Chuang, under Mrs. Chang, having during the year twenty pupils, two of them being at the New Year promoted to the Bridgman School.

The classes have been reviewed once each week by Mrs. Sheffield. The other school, taught by Mrs. Chao, has been held in a temple which was the headquarters of Boxers, but now used as dwelling places for Christians, to the amazement of the heathen, who expect resulting calamities to ensue. Yet for all that five new pupils from non-Christian homes entered soon after the school was removed to this place. The total number of pupils is 25, with an average of 16. The school at the West Gate has the same quarters as before the troubles, most of the pupils being children of outsiders. On alternate Sunday afternoons a little meeting has been held in the schoolroom, and many have begun attending church services. Two other schools for non-Christian children have been begun, one of them near the old Mission home in the city and the other at the East Gate. These schools, attended by 25 pupils, are reviewed once a week by Miss Andrews, on which occasion the mothers frequently attend. Of the ten who were last year in the orphans' Home, two boys have entered the Primary school, and three girls the Bridgman School. The matron is faithful and fond of the children, who have improved in conduct and seem to be real Christians. The expense of caring for these victims of Boxer malevolence has been mostly met from private funds from the U.S., but in part from their indemnity.

The work which used to be carried on for the women of the church in their villages, has now become much easier on account of the collection of the women in the new Christian villages immediately adjoining the Mission headquarters. Many of the Christian women were killed, and in several of the former outstations there are no longer any women church-members. Twenty-four different villages have been visited by the foreign ladies, and there are Christian families in only three or four of them. Indifference, curiosity, and cordiality in unequal proportions have characterized the reception which has been met by Christian teaching at these places, making it evident that there are everywhere openings full of promise. The only paid Bible-woman, Mrs. Chao, has made 441 visits to 82 homes, and has given nearly 600 reading lessons to 72 women and girls, many
of the homes being heathen which have been opened to her since the troubles. She reports a cordial welcome and much interest, and it is significant that some of the present hearers have been among the hearers many years ago, the seed long dormant thus germinating at last. A little volunteer work has been done by three women who have given sixteen days of work in four villages, with encouragement in the outlook.

No station-classes for women have been held during the year, though there are many women who will be ready to enter such classes another year. But the Christian women have had reading lessons as in the previous two years, taught by each other and reviewed each week by one of the foreign ladies. There have been three classes in the Pilgrims' Progress, and a Bible class of eleven of the most advanced young women. It is worthy of mention that one elderly woman just interested having learned to read when a child, has shown special aptitude in study, and may develop into a Bible-woman.

The work of the year has been largely one of reconstruction, and of planning for the larger opportunities of the future.

The statistics of Woman's Work include 1 Bible-woman; 5 day-schools, 93 pupils in day-schools; and about 125 men under instruction.

Medical Report.

The health of the College students has for the most part been good, but one boy from Tientsin had to leave, owing to heart disease, and died a few weeks after reaching home. A student from Pao Ting Fu had a tedious struggle with pneumonia, and on his return was still far from cured.

Although the physician arrived from Peking, Sept. 24th, the dispensary had been opened by helper Kao Chih in July. He did good work during the cholera epidemic in dispensing medicines, and especially in visiting the numerous military camps giving instruction to men and soldiers concerning the prevention of the spread of the disease. The temporary dispensary is imperfectly adapted to its uses, and this with the lack of instruments, has curtailed the work done. But the new Hospital and Dispensary is nearing completion, and a drug order is soon to arrive. The unusual number of soldiers as patients has tended to limit the visits of women patients, but in the new building this will be quite remedied. Two cases of leprosy have been seen, each connected with the camps, and each from Shantung.
Military punishments are excessively barbarous, and many applications have been made for treatment of the cruel lesions resulting from this beating with clubs. The more serious surgical cases have all been sent to Peking. Gun-shot wounds have been numerous, a result of the promiscuous distribution of fire-arms. The opening of abscesses and the extraction of teeth have constituted the bulk of the operations performed. Helper Kao has been assisted since the New Year by the former Medical dispenser, Kung Ch'un-fang, who has now, however, been elected to the position of General Inspector of Schools for the entire Mission field, and will thus no longer be available. All the dispensaries in Peking have decided to charge twenty pieces of cash for each treatment. This has resulted in a considerable income, most of which, however, was received in Peking. The total receipts are $125.52 (gold). Owing to the lack of waiting-rooms the religious work for the patients has suffered, but the two dispensers have daily talked with the patients for half an hour before the dispensing time arrived, and many books have been bought by the patients. A most important scheme for union with the London Mission, the American Presbyterian, and our own Mission is now under consideration. This is the only method by which we can hope to provide native physicians equipped with an adequate knowledge of Western Medicine.

Statistics.

Number of first visits to the dispensary 2,340
,, return ,, 8,500
Total 10,840
,, female patients 650.

Report of the President of the North China College.

(Dr. Sheffield.)

Much relating to the personnel of the teachers, the College buildings, and the like, has been already referred to in previous portions of the report from this Station. The College buildings first erected will in the future be largely used for dormitories, dining-rooms, bath-rooms, &c. The eastern upper section will be devoted to Physics and Chemistry. The College has during the year been comfortably accommodated in these
buildings, the upper rooms being employed for recitations. Despite the lack of equipment for the most efficient teaching, the work of the year was carried forward without serious inconvenience, and with satisfactory results. The official recognition of the reopening of the Station and of the College has been already mentioned. As the officials call not infrequently, and always upon taking over their office, the return calls and concomitants cost considerable time, but they give the missionaries a status hitherto unknown, which has an important bearing upon the prosecution of their work, and is in itself a pledge of security and protection of no little importance.

The students have been nearly evenly divided between the College and the Preparatory Department—about 30 in each. An unusual experience was the entrance of a class of eight young men from the P'ang Chuang Academy, who proved to be well fitted in their Chinese studies, although seriously lacking in ability to stand on their feet and give orderly expression to their thought, and falling considerably behind their grade in their comprehension of Western lines of study. Considering the derangement of work through which that Station has passed, great credit is due to the teachers of the Academy that they have graduated this company of promising young men. It would be desirable if in each Station one missionary could give at least a part of his time to direct teaching. It is probable that English will be more and more in demand, and for the most satisfactory results the study should begin with Academic studies, and of course by a foreigner.

Dr. Sheffield has given instruction in International Law, Political Economy, and Ethics; Mrs. Sheffield in Geology, Typology, and English; Mr. Tewksbury in Physics and in Political Geography; Mr. Williams in Bible study; Miss Andrews in Bible study; Miss Evans in History and in Bible study, and Madame Wilder taught two classes in English. Three Christian teachers, and one Confucian scholar have taught regularly in the school. The Chinese and the mathematical studies have been in their hands, with the exception of a class in Algebra by Mr. Galt.

Most of the students have been faithful in study, yet the results fall much below the ideals in the minds of the teachers. The evils of excessive memoriter study are indeed corrected in this school, but College students who have reached those studies in which original thinking is the condition of steady intellectual growth, fall much behind Western young men of their grade, being given to thinking about problems, rather than to thinking
through them, and being quite ready to ride through the hard places with their teachers in the shafts! Under their present environment the minds of Chinese young men and women reach maturity more slowly than in Western countries, and for the best results in study they should continue one or two years longer in school, with special training during the closing years in personal investigation. At the end of the College year five young men graduated, giving a good account of themselves in examinations and closing addresses, but as yet they have neither gotten entire possession of their faculties, nor fully comprehended the meaning of thoroughness in study. A system of post-graduate work with examinations and diplomas would stimulate and assist students to continue their studies, and would ultimately produce men of a more scholarly equipment, and better fitted for broader service. Perhaps the system of examinations now under contemplation by the Educational Association of China, may be of service in this direction. A careful course of study has been prepared by a special Committee of the Association, which covers ground one or two years in advance of the work of the North China College; and it is proposed to appoint examining committees in different parts of China, giving certificates of examination and diplomas in the name of the Association, thus, encouraging young men to pursue advanced studies. The average Chinese student is deficient in spontaneity and in originality. The disposition to do things in a new way—the way of discovery, invention, progress, is seriously lacking. The influence of heredity and environment pull with the power of gravity against the efforts of foreign teachers to put a new purpose, a new ambition into the minds of students, and urge them forward to higher ideals of accomplishment.

The mass of facts and principles that are brought before the minds of our students, are only slowly and imperfectly assimilated, and original thinking that attempts to make use of these facts and principles is often shallow and crude. Good boys who are barely able to drag through their studies and examinations, but with minds hopelessly petrified, ought to be stopped in their studies at the end of the Academy. There is great need of higher ideals of study in the College among the upper classes, and to secure such ideals there must be a larger number of young men of first-class ability to strive for higher things, and to make their impress upon the lower classes. This will be accomplished by a process of weeding and selection in the lower schools of the Mission, and by advancing the grade of preparatory training. The number of men of merely average ability who graduate from the College will of course always be in a
large majority, but the exceptional men will give an upward impetus that will tell all along the line of the classes. The spiritual status of the school has fallen far below the standard toward which the teachers, foreign and native, have steadily striven. The numerous religious services have all been carefully observed, and yet there has been a painful lack of religious life. The Missionaries have hoped and prayed and striven for a better order of things, but that order is not yet; and until these students learn to live more carefully in the direction of their convictions of duty and privilege in the Christian life, they will but very imperfectly realize the highest ends in their education.

The present conditions cause disappointment and sorrow but not discouragement. We know the Divine patience and faithfulness, and believe in the life-giving power of the Holy Spirit, and so are prepared to continue the work upon the young lives committed to our charge, with courage and hope for the future.

The carefully elaborated scheme of union between the American Board Mission, the London Mission, the American Methodist and the American Presbyterian Mission failed of confirmation, first by the Board of the London Mission, and then by that of the Methodist Mission. A later plan of union in collegiate and theological education between the American Board and the London Mission has been ratified by the two Boards. The London Mission will send students to the North China College and Theological Seminary for their education, and for the immediate future will place students in the Academic department of the College. They definitely plan to place Mr. and Mrs. Biggin in T‘ung Chou to be connected with the educational work. A still later scheme has been proposed by the London Mission for union in Medical Education, the Presbyterian Mission being also invited to share in the support of the school. It is proposed that along with the Medical College there shall be a Hospital under the care of the Union Faculty. This matter has been submitted to the home Boards for ratification. This may result in action by the Presbyterian Mission to join in the support of the North China College, as without an institution to give proper preparatory education, students could not be fitted to enter upon Medical studies.

At the opening of the year a Theological Class was organized, consisting of nine students, one, by reason of family complications, dropping out during the year. These were all graduates of the College. As no class had been organized since the Boxer troubles, several of the students had been employed in
teaching, and were therefore well fitted by their maturity and experience to get the full benefit from their studies. With Miss Andrews they have been through the Life and Words of Christ, with Mr. Wilder the Epistles to the Romans and the Galations, and with Dr. Sheffield Systematic Theology. They have not shown quite that interest in their studies which their teachers have striven to create and to deepen. They have been inclined to regard themselves as vessels which were to be filled by the daily efforts of the teachers, and not searchers after truth with teachers by their side to give needed direction and assistance. The mysteries of theology and difficulties of interpretation have not all been solved, and the disappointment has sometimes found expression in questions which were captious, rather than serious inquiries after truth. The students of this class are all serious minded young men, and as they make progress in theological study they will more and more learn the limits of human thought, and with such knowledge will be generous to the limitations of their teachers.

During the week before the Annual Meeting three days were given to addresses to native helpers gathered from Tientsin, Peking, Pao Ting Fu, and T'ung Chou Stations. Miss Andrews gave a daily morning hour to Bible study; Mr. Wilder gave two addresses on the growth of the Christian Church; Dr. Ament two addresses on the Church in China; Dr. Sheffield three addresses on sections of mediæval Church History, and one on Comparative Ethics. Each evening the helpers held a meeting for prayer and conference. Another year with valuable books for students’ use prepared in Chinese, it will probably be thought wise to suggest lines of study or reading for the helpers through the year, to be followed by examinations, as well as special lectures at the annual conference. With the completion of the new College buildings and the enlargement of the scope of the work of the College by including another Mission, it will perhaps be thought wise by the Faculty and Board of Managers to revise the course of study for Primary, Intermediate, and College grade, that we may have the advantage of increasing knowledge and experience in educational matters, and so grow toward our ever expanding ideal of Christian education. We are not satisfied with the results of the work of the year, but are glad to continue on substantially the same lines, believing that the Divine favor will continue to be shown toward our honest efforts, and that these schools will prove to be the true nurseries of the youth of the native Christian church, who are to become the leaders of that church in its ever enlarging work in the years of the future.
Statistics of the T'ung Chou Station.

The revision of the Church rolls has revealed a large number who were over-looked in making up the first list two years ago.

There have joined the church on confession this year, 18; by letter, 1; total 19.

Infants baptized, 9.

Dismissed by letter, 1; died, 2; suspended (1 year) 2; ex-communucated, 2.

Restored to communion, 2. Received on probation, 49.

Present membership, Men, 74, women, 77, total 151.

Contributions (gold) $105.38.

The Pao Ting Fu Station.

Missionaries on the Field.

Dr. A. P. Peck.
Mrs. Esetlla A. Perkins.
Rev. E. E. Aiken.
Mrs. Rose Aiken.
Miss Bertha P. Reed.
In the United States.
Mrs. Celia F. Peck.

Shansi Mission, Temporarily residing in Pao-ting-fu.

Rev. I. J. Atwood, M.D.
Mrs. Annette Atwood.

Since the last Report was presented this Station has been reinforced by the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Aiken, with two children; Mrs. Perkins with two children; Mrs. Atwood and her daughter, and Miss Bertha Reed, thus adding the element of family life, and greatly increasing the possibilities of future activities for work for women, as well as affording present assistance.

During the year 1902 a large dwelling house was built, which has accommodated the families of Dr. Atwood and Mr. Perkins, and Miss Reed. A house for Mr. Perkins will be ready for use in the autumn. Mr. Aiken and his family have been crowded into one of the buildings belonging to the Boys' School, but will move into another building, which is however ultimately designed for the work of the ladies, when an additional house must be put up for Mr. Aiken's accommodation. Pastor Meng has been living in a part of the buildings erected for the Boys' School, which has in consequence been crowded. Several cases of fever having developed, the School was dismissed earlier than
had been planned. A commodious compound had been fitted up for the Girls' School, but since that has been merged with the school of the Presbyterian Mission, the buildings have been used for the work for women. The compound has been surrounded by suitable walls, and gatehouses have been put up, so that the premises are well enclosed, and present an attractive appearance. No Hospital buildings have been yet erected, so that patients have been lodged in the inns, or crowded into rooms on the premises. It has been impracticable to keep records of dispensary work in detail, but it has been practically continuous through the year, with an average of about 1000 patients per month. The system of charging for medicines has been further extended, looking toward a larger local support than before. Funds have been contributed by the Chinese with which work has been begun on a Hospital compound, which it is hoped may be completed without asking any appropriation from the Board.

The local church has begun the support of its Pastor, Mr. Meng Chi-tseng, whose salary is at present wholly derived from the contributions of the Chinese and the missionaries. His activities have not been confined to the city, but he has toured widely over many parts of the large field. This territory stretches on both sides of the Lu Han (Peking to Hankow) railway for about 135 miles in length, with an average breadth of perhaps 50 miles, giving an area of 7000 square miles, or nearly seven-eighths as much as the entire State of Massachusetts. It contains Cheng Ting Fu, a prefectural city which seems likely to become a railway center; and between ten and fifteen other walled cities. On the west there are mountains and there are some sandy tracts where the Ho To River debouches from the Shansi range. But fertility is the rule, and the towns and villages are numerous. At an average of 500 to the square mile, the total population would be 3,500,000 for the territory assigned to the Pao Ting Fu Station, a number equal to the inhabitants of Greater New York. Or, if the estimate be reduced to 300 to the square mile, we still have upwards of two millions, a total larger than that of any single city in the U.S. with the exception of New York, and much in excess of the population of many of the States of the American Union.

The native church is making an effort to build its own place of worship, toward which it already has in hand about $300. gold. At present there is no building better than a mat-shed in which to hold the services.

The Boys' School has been taught successfully by two teachers, with a total of fifty pupils, some applicants having been refused for lack of room. Five hours a week have been given by
the missionaries to teaching English to a part of the scholars, and several outsiders from the city have likewise attended. The amount received for board from the pupils amounts to about $87. gold. The accommodations for the school ought to be enlarged.

A self-supporting station-class of fluctuating membership, the aggregate membership of which is supposed to have been an hundred men, gave opportunity for considerable instruction by the missionaries. Some of its members gathered in the village of Teng Tsun, where a meeting-place and a school-room were prepared, and where Sunday congregations of 70 or more meet, led by one of the older members who is supported by the people. This example has been followed in Nan Sung Ts’un, and other places, some of which are looking for teachers. The town of Liang Chai has a helper, the support of whom it is hoped will be largely paid by themselves. There has been a steady increase in the circulation of Christian books, such as the Catechism, Primer, and the Christian Tri-metrical Classic. The sales of the native agent of the Am. Bible Society have been large. A member of the station-class mentioned, furnished a unique example of enterprise by ordering 350 complete Bibles, 200 N. Testaments, and 500 hymn-books. The opposition and persecution conducted by or in the name of the Roman Catholic Church has been a conspicuous feature of the experiences of the year. In one case a leader was murdered in cold blood, by a large party with rifles. In another a family was abused, and one of the children injured so that it died after ten days. In a third place, after a young man had given in his name to us, he was arrested and imprisoned with others whose offense seemed to have been a quarrel with the Catholics over some sheep which had got into their land. These five men are still in prison. It is the general experience of Protestant missionaries in all parts of the Empire that the methods of the managers of the Roman Catholic Church are almost invariably unscrupulous, while in the North they are also armed with the prestige of foreign soldiers who have dominated and tyrannized over large tracts. Their members and 'adherents' —the latter term often embracing a large clientage of bullies who find it more to their advantage to work under the wing of the Church than to oppose it—are numerous and violent, and against them our followers make but a sorry show, so far as numbers and influence go. But while we can not compete with them in their own lines, we are in duty bound to resist their encroachments as far as we are able by the legitimate means of preaching and teaching. With this end in view such cities as Cheng Ting Fu, already mentioned, and Ting Chou, ought to be occupied by our Mission at once. At present in all the wide field there are but a
few centers occupied as out-stations. Two of these are within 40 miles of Pao Ting Fu, Hsiao Hsin Chuang, near Wang Tu Hsien, and Ma Huang T'ou, a village near the mountains, three miles from the city of T'ang Hsien. The younger Meng was formerly located in the former region, and the elder Meng in the latter, where a faithful Deacon, named K'ang recently died. A third outstation is at Ch'i Chi in the department of Ting Chou, where the Christians all recanted in 1900, and are now inharmonious. But there are other groups in the neighborhood, and if the region were properly worked it would probably be a fruitful one. In one of the towns an aged bully who had always been mean and hateful, gradually gave up his faults after accepting Christianity, and instead of recanting, defiantly put up the notice over his door: "I am a Christian", dressed himself in his best clothes, and when the Boxers arrived was killed. The preacher who went to settle the indemnity in this region was politely received, and escorted to the city gates on his departure by more than 1000 persons. In the sub-prefecture of Chao Chou is the village of Ting Ts'un which is the home of Deacon Pai, where Miss Morrill used to visit and to work. The Christians hereabouts have raised 150 strings of cash (about $50. gold) as part payment for a lot in the village, with a building upon it which will be very suitable for a chapel. In the district of Kao I is the village of Li Chia Chuang, where Mr. Chi a Feng-lai was located for several months during the year. Eleven persons have been baptized here, four received upon probation, and a considerable number 'registered' as applicants. For lack of a suitable building the services were held in a field under the open sky. It is proposed by these Christians to raise a part of the salary of the preacher who supplies this region. The Chinese are apparently more ready to hear the gospel than they have ever been. Foreigners were never treated with so much respect, and except for the friction with the Roman Catholics perfect peace and quiet prevail.

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Woman's Work in Pao Ting Fu.

The most important event in this department during the last year was the transfer of the Girls' Boarding School to the Presbyterian compound, under the efficient management of Miss Newton. This was accompanied by a natural regret on the part of our scholars, which was mollified when it was found that their teacher, Miss Wang, was to be with them. She has won
the hearty approbation of Miss Newton by her good teaching, and her quiet ways with the girls. The school-room was soon filled by a day-school taught by Mrs. Yang Ch'ing-t'ang, who has had hard, but enjoyable work, with an enrolment of sixteen, and twelve constant attendants, mostly children of church-members, who will soon be in the boarding-school. It was hoped to have a woman's station-class, but only a few responded to the invitation. The class was held for more than a fortnight, one of the women attending being a Mrs. Yang who had long heard the gospel from the elder Meng and his sister, but who was at last won by the bearing of Miss Morrill during her last days. She has since proved useful in affording assistance to others on occasion of a brief tour. The Bible-woman, Mrs. Wang P'uchai, has had sixteen women reading with her weekly, and has assisted in the class, and on a tour.

A demand having arisen for a girls school at Liang Chai, 65 li from Pao Ting Fu, Mrs. Liu, a former teacher in the Pao Ting Fu girls' school, was sent there, and the school was opened at Lo Chia Ying, a short distance from Liang Chai. Three of the girls from that town are boarders, their friends providing for all their needs. The school-room and its furniture, the carrying of water &c, are all provided by one of the recent converts. The class has averaged ten girls, and closed with twelve, who at the end of the three months' term passed a very creditable examination. The teacher, Mrs. Liu, has also acted as a Bible-woman, talking with the women upon Christian themes. In Teng Ts'un, previously mentioned, a Mrs. Chang who was once for a short time a pupil of Miss Morrill, gathered five little girls, who learned a part of the Trimetrical Classic, while the old women studied the Primer.

The native force of the Station is good, but inadequate to the work, and there should be an additional single lady sent to assist in it. The gracious labors of Miss Andrews in the heat of the summer of 1902 were much appreciated. There are constant reminders by the frequent references to the words and acts of Miss Morrill and Miss Gould, that their works live after them.


Two visits to Shansi have been made since the last report, the first extending through parts of June, July, and August, and the second from the middle of February to the middle of
April. The famine relief of the preceding winter of 1901-2 had produced a good impression on the people, more than 3000 destitute having received clothing at T'ai Ku alone, a spectacular demonstration of the reality of Christian philanthropy, which under the existing conditions could not fail to be of lasting value. The amount of money used at that time was about 7,000 tael (ounces) of silver. Sixty or seventy who arrived too late to be saved were buried in the cemetery originally intended for the martyrs. The good impression left on the people has been evidenced by the nature of the reception on later tours, pleasant greetings on the way taking the place of the objectionable epithet "Foreign Devil", which was not heard once either at Fen Chou Fo, or at T'ai Ku. On the second tour Dr. Atwood was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Thurston, of the Yale University Mission, who wished to inspect that field. On this occasion relief was given by furnishing work to be done on the Mission premises, of which there was an abundance in levelling the grounds, and in this way some 3860 days' work were put in. At Fen Chou Fu and at T'ai Ku the old deeds having been lost, new and better ones have been secured and recorded at the yamen, and deposited in Tientsin. In the south suburb of T'ai Ku the Mission premises have been greatly improved, roads laid out and metalled, shade trees planted, a well dug, old Chinese buildings being torn down and the materials piled up for future use, being sufficient for the erection of an additional missionary residence. The church at T'ai Ku is not entirely destroyed, some forty of its members and probationers yet remaining, some of whom have proved faithful. Three of the substantial men of the place have applied for probation, and many others, while convinced of the truth of Christianity, are waiting to see what is to happen. Few of the laborers mentioned above, had ever before heard the gospel. No free grant of food was made, except one meal to the workmen on Sundays. At Fen Chou Fu appearances indicated that the regular services had been maintained with a good degree of regularity.

The treacherous murderer of the Fen Chou Fu missionaries, who had been in flight since 1901, was captured this spring, and it is hoped that he will be executed. At the village of Nan Chin Tui, there seems to be considerable vitality. The work is self-supporting, Mr. Tu being teacher of a day-school during the week, and leading the services on Sunday, which are held in a large room seating 150 people, and belonging to the wealthiest man in the village. Most of the helpers and teachers in Shansi were killed in 1900. The last teacher of the High-school,
Mr. Fel Ch‘i-hao, has after much difficulty in ‘‘the land of the free’’ reached Oberlin, and with Mr. K‘ung Hsiang-hsi is preparing for greater usefulness in China. Eight of the former school-boys have been in the Pao Ting Fu school, and have made commendable progress. Three of them will be ready in the fall to enter the College at T‘ung Chou. There are others in Shansi who have applied to enter the Pao Ting Fu school, but there is at present no room for them.

Partial Statistics of the Shansi Mission:

T‘ai Ku, number of church members. 134

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Statistics of the Pao Ting Fu Station.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ordained Preachers</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unordained</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teachers (men)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teachers (women)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bible-women</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out-stations (places of regular meeting)</td>
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<td>Communicants</td>
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<td>Added by confession during the year.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Pupils in same.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other schools, (boys)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pupils in same.</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other schools (girls)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pupils in same.</td>
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<td>Contributions, for Church expenses</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building &amp; repairs</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$390</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Needs of Shansi Mission and of Pao Ting Fu Station.

The necessity of reinforcement for Dr. Atwood, if Shansi is to be held and worked, requires no comment. It is to be hoped that before this report can reach its readers such recruits may be on the way.

The Pao Ting Fu Station needs an additional single lady, and should have another missionary house as soon as may be.
The P'ang Chuang Station.

Missionaries on the Field.
Miss Helen C. Wyckoff.
Dr. Francis F. Tucker.
Rev. Henry D. Porter,
M.D., D.D.

Mrs. Emma D. Smith.
Miss Ellen G. Wyckoff.
Dr. Emma Boose Tucker.
Mrs. Elizabeth C. Porter.

The most important event of the past year was the arrival (December 1st) of Dr. Francis Tucker and Mrs. Emma Boose Tucker, long waited for, but well worth waiting for to almost any limit. September 23rd Mr. and Mrs. Chapin with their two boys Ralph and Ernest came to the Station, recalling the days when the yards used to brim over with youthful life. Mr. Chapin has spent most of his time in the Lin Ch'ing field, but giving indispensable assistance in the settlement of the half-yearly accounts, and taking occasional charge at special times. The new Doctors have boarded with the Chapins, though living in their own house, so as to be as free as might be for the study of the language. This purpose has, however, been considerably interfered with by the unusual amount of serious illness among the scholars of the Girls' School, and the inevitable pressure from without, especially for help for church members in illness, as soon as it was known that a foreign physician had arrived. Soon after the report of last year had been presented, the final payments of the native indemnities were adjusted. The sum which Governor Yuan Shih-K'ai agreed to give was but a little more than one third of the claims of the Christians, but it was the best that could be done, and in a few cases it was perhaps not far from an equitable settlement, but in most it was probably much short of it. But such as it was the results were far from being adapted to cause gratification. The quarrels, and bitterness arising from the dissatisfaction with the division of the amounts received went far to neutralize the benefits of the relief. Eleven of our members were killed in the Shen Chou county of Chihli, and these cases were adjusted in accordance with the rule laid down for that province, and made comparatively little trouble. But in Shantung it was far otherwise, and all efforts to bring home to the officials any responsibility for the murder of Christians, even on the part of the guilty parties, proved futile. One such instance (the only one in our Shantung territory) made us more trouble than all the indemnities, and led to considerable extortion and oppression in the name of the Church, which it was difficult either to prevent or to stop.
In the case of the Ch'ih family who were the victims of a more serious and long continued persecution than any other, it seemed impossible to get anything done. But an appeal to the U.S. Minister resulted in the appointment of a Deputy by the new Governor, Chou Fu, who promptly came to our terms, and within a short time the entire sum asked for their lands and houses was paid in good cash, the place being actually bought in by the local Confucian College. The friendship of the young Manchu official for us dated from this event, and has continued with intermittent sequence ever since, though it is not to be supposed that it is much deeper than the epidermis. In the county of Kao T'ang during the autumn of 1902, the most intelligent and respected of our women church members, together with a half-witted son was deliberately poisoned by cakes mixed with copperas. Another woman who ate of this maliciously prepared food recovered, but the mother and son both died within a few hours, striking terror to the minds of the other Christians. The out-going Magistrate made a pretence of investigation, which was imitated by his successor, but up to the date of this report nothing has really been done, though much has been promised—a typical example of Chinese law-suits. A pretending church-member in the Wu Ch'iao county (Chihli) who by collusion with the former Magistrate received a sum of money as a pretended indemnity for all Christians, and then kept one fourth of it (the official absorbing the other three fourths) was locked up for a year and a half, and beaten seven thousand blows, but was released at the request of the missionary during the winter. A member in the Wu Ch'eng county falsely accused of murder would have lost his life if he had not been rescued by representations to the incoming Magistrate who was impervious to the bribes taken by his predecessor. A brother of a former helper in Shansi (Mr. Liu Ch'eng-lung), got hold of the latter's indemnity and kept it, refusing to support the widow or to pay the brother's debts. Communication with the district Magistrate, and the flooding of his yard with yamen-runners altered his views of the Five Relations, and he fled. It should be remarked that the intercourse with all officials is far more frequent and more friendly than before, involving constant correspondence, and some inevitable waste of time. But the general effect is to enable us to set right many evils before they have developed, and is on the whole beneficial.

It was mentioned in last year's report that an effort had been made to get all the church-members together for religious services, giving full opportunity for confession of sins committed during the previous two years. In continuous meetings for 35
days until Easter of 1902 several hundred men and women, coming in relays, were thus reached, and more than 200 men made public acknowledgements of their sins. With a view to continuing this a series of meetings were planned for the whole field, to begin just after the Quarterly Meeting in July. The design was that the foreign pastor and the native pastor should go together, but just as the time came for departure the terrible cholera scourge arrived, which for a time put an end to everything else. Strangely enough the first two victims, were the two wives of the native pastors. The elder, Mrs. Chia, was undoubtedly as a woman, a daughter, a wife, a mother, and a pastor’s wife, the best specimen of a Chinese Christian that we have ever seen. She left a gap that could never be filled, yet in Chinese style her husband felt that he must try to fill it, so within a few months he had captured a wild widow from another county whom no one had ever heard of. But he had previously married his oldest son (ae. 18) to one of the brightest school-girls, thus stopping her education. The other pastor was younger, and had six children, but he also married an outsider within a few months. Yet in each case the result has appeared to have been a happy one, both husbands, and children seeming to be pleased. The number of deaths by cholera among the members, while unusual, was far less than might have been looked for. Thirty-three Christians died during the year, not including probationers. No such deadly epidemic of the dreaded Asiatic type had been seen for 42 years. The mortality in some villages amounted to from ten to fifty, and in extreme cases up to several hundred. The deaths in a single county could not have been less than ten thousand. But the Christians were for the most kept steady, and in the time of maximum danger and terror two men, Mr. Wang Shu-t’ien, and a student named Chang, went quietly out to make an extended tour to help others. After the July Quarterly Meeting a week was devoted to a gathering of all the helpers, teachers, &c. with a view to the renewal and the deepening of their spiritual life. Toward the close opportunity was given for a full expression of the inner thoughts, and it proved a time of mutual benefit. At the Easter Meeting in the current year there were two early meetings for prayer (and in some cases fasting) for the welfare of the work and the Station, the attendance being between one and two hundred. No one was received to baptism before July. The total number in 1902 was 21, in 1903 up to the end of April, 30. The number of probationers in 1902 was 22, in 1903, 65. In addition to the long tried ‘probation’, there was introduced this last spring the ‘registration’, which is applied to
any applicant, and prevents such from feeling repulsed by being told to wait. Mr. Kuan T'ing-jung one of the helpers, died during the year. Two of the best men have been Mr. Wang Shu-tien, just mentioned, and Mr. Li Ch'un-hua, each of whom was formerly a Medical Assistant, but finished a theological course in 1900. The latter met with a serious accident last year, and while under treatment in Tientsin, lost two of his three children at once. He has renewed his consecration and is at present in charge of the work in Hsia Chin city, and vicinity, assisted by his wife. Mr. Wang has visited large parts of the field, and is invariably useful, and fruitful, especially in station-classes, both for men and women. Several of these have been held, one in P'ang Chuang for a month, one large one by Pastor Chia in Kao T'ang city, and others by Mr. Wang in Hsia Chin and in the city of Ch'ihli P'ing. Others of less importance were held in other places. A former helper, Mr. Ma Wen-ying, was again employed during the year, and another, Mr. Lu Kuo-shun would have been, had he not engaged to teach a school. Efforts have been made to correct the list of church-members, but owing to the cholera, and the absence of the ladies in station-class work, the task is still incomplete.

Several chapels have been opened for the first time since Boxer troubles. Of these the first is in Chiu Ch'eng, a large market-town to the west (once the district city); another the present city of En Hsien, where a place was taken in pawn and presented to the church by a man whose suit for the murder of his Christian father was in progress; in Ch'ihli P'ing, 170 li to the south on a great road a new place was rented and, after great difficulties, in Kao T'ang city in a favorable location, with the effect of exciting great and wide-spread interest, and at once reaching a better class of hearers than before. Lantern pictures have been shown here, attended by the District Magistrate and the yamen Secretaries, and also in Hsia Chin, to greatly interested spectators. The premises in Hsia Chin are very large and convenient, and rented cheaper than elsewhere. The city of Te Chou, only 14 miles north, is still inflexibly anti-foreign, and no chapel has been obtained there. It is now to be the site of the Pei Yang Arsenals, to replace those destroyed at Tientsin, and will be a station on the Tientsin-Chinkiang railway. It is very desirable to get a foothold there. The city of P'ing Yuan about the same distance to the east has also been closed to efforts to rent a place, though they have been made at intervals for many years. All the chapels destroyed by the Boxers have been replaced during the year, the best of them being at the most prosperous of the out-stations of K'an Fen, another at
Kuan Chuang (with a dismal debt, due to mismanagement) and at Ho Chia T’un, Mao Wang Chuang, Nan Hsiao T’un, and Yuan Chuang. Li Lu Chuang and Kê Chuang have each bought good places, and the house at Ti Ch’i (‘Number Seven’) the first village reached in this region, in spite of some dissensions among its members, has wholly rebuilt its chapel. There has recently been a great interest in that region, where a colporteur has been working ever since the New Year, and a large number have been registered as applicants for instruction. Colporteurs have been sent by request to a remote outpost near the Yellow River, 70 miles to the south, and found attentive hearers, and a desire for further opportunities. Pastor Chia has settled the indemnity cases, and attended the funerals of the martyrs in his Shen Chou district, but much less work has been done there than is desirable, owing to lack of men. The P’ang Chuang Academy has been in full operation for more than two years. Eight students entered the College as mentioned in that report, and as many more are to go in the autumn. The present number of scholars is thirty-five, of whom four are day-scholars. The three teachers, of whom Mr. Chang Feng-hsiang is the efficient Principal, are the same as in recent years. There has been good discipline, and no trouble or serious sickness in the school, but there has been no marked stirring of spiritual life in the pupils or their instructors. During the current year eight village schools have either been begun or renewed, with a total of 70 scholars, the ‘promise and potency’ of a larger supply of scholars for the Academy in the near future. With trifling exceptions these schools are nearly self-supporting, the total amount of help to three of them, aggregating only $16. (gold). Three of these schools are to some extent endowed, as all of them should be to be safe in bad years. The sales of books while not large are constant. A Soochow weekly paper is subscribed for to a limited extent, and the Review of the Times (Shanghai) to the number of eighteen copies, but all but one are for outsiders. It has not been possible to ascertain the amount of the contributions, but those for the support of the native Pastor have been small. We are not now advancing, as we seemed a few years ago to be, toward self-support. It is getting more and more difficult to make a living, and incomes do not grow, while expenses are increasing. The small military guard remains on the premises at the desire of the officials, and is a convenience, without being any trouble or expense. The men are well behaved, and glad to learn to read, and some of them would like to be Christians. Mr. Chiang Yu-shan has had the charge of the Medical work, and has treated 8000 patients, with
350 in the hospital. He has exercised great tact and much patience in dealing with anomalous conditions, and has faithfully tried to make the work self-supporting. He especially commended himself in the fearsome cholera times.

Dr. and Mrs. Tucker have been compelled to make a total of 1500 treatments in five months, in spite of all efforts to save them. Their presence has been a great help and an inspiration in many ways. In the twenty-three years since the opening of the Station no additional preaching missionary has ever been sent, though requested annually for nearly half a generation. The need is now imperative. The long-hoped return of Dr. Porter is still in the distance, and if it took place would not diminish the necessity for help. The field of the Station is almost as large as that of Pao Ting Fu, already mentioned, probably has a population of between two and three millions, and a territory larger than that of the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island. For this great area we have at present one man and three ladies!

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The touring, station-class, and village visiting have been in the charge of Miss Gertrude Wyckoff and Mrs. Smith. Mrs. Chapin has assisted in the morning prayers, and a Sunday meeting for women. Miss Grace Wyckoff has had the care of the Girls' Boarding School, and that of those coming and going while the other ladies were absent. In July and August a two month's Training Class was held for selected women, attended by thirty-five, of whom eleven gave help in the winter classes. Although the cholera epidemic occurred during the progress of this class, and Mrs. Chia, the Pastor's wife died, the women did not wish to disperse, and all remained. At a later period a self-supporting station-class was held attended for three weeks by 17 women, and at the same time special teaching was given to five who were to give their time to winter teaching. Instead of the former station-classes at the central Station, these were this year held at out-stations, not only to secure a larger attendance, but to influence the church as a whole. This aim was realized, Miss Gertrude Wyckoff and Mrs. Smith holding class after class in rapid succession all winter and during the spring.

Mrs. Smith's classes were in Number Seven, Hsia Chin, Kao T'ang, Ch'ih P'ing, and Ho Chia T'un, in some of which places there had been much wrong doing on a large scale. Most of these out-stations experienced revivals such as have not before been known, much prayer and fasting leading to deep
and earnest confession of sin. In K'an Fen fifty women and girls came to study at the New Year time, of whom fifteen were from other villages. The general superintendence was by one of the ladies, and four women helpers were generally left in charge, teaching characters, giving the Bible lessons to the class and to the children, and holding meetings for outside women and for the more ignorant of the class. During the holiday season 125 women are known to have been engaged in reading and studying, instead of the ordinary card-playing. The number of classes was 13, the pupils numbered 350 representing 83 villages, taught by 17 women, a happy fruitage of past instruction. A weekly prayer-meeting has been started in four out-stations, two of them led by young women who would formerly have thought it impossible. The wife of Mr. Li Ch'un-hua at Hsia Chin, whose family sorrow has been already mentioned, joined her husband in a renewed consecration, and has been most useful in that center. In Chiu Ch'eng there is a helper, Mr. Li Ch'ao-tu, whose family live with him, and exert an influence for good. There are ten other places which ought to have such help, but the laborers are too few. Aside from these connected with station-classes, sixteen tours have been made, one of which will be mentioned in the Lin Ch'ing report. At the end of April Miss Gertrude Wyckoff made a ten days' visit to Chang Ssu Ma, in Shen Chou, the former home of Pastor Chia, in company with him and his invalid daughter. This is the first visit of a foreign lady for four years to this now stricken field, with its eleven martyrs. This is the only out-station where the chapel has not yet been rebuilt, and the delay was owing to uncertainty as to the course of the destructive Hu T'o River, which has now taken another channel. Twelve new villages have been visited during the year, and as in former years the nearer ones have been most looked after. The best way of adjusting the multiplying duties in this line has not yet been found. Earnest efforts have been made by Mrs. Smith to help the boys of P'ang Chuang, in special memory of her daughter, who worked so much for them. Ten of them have read more or less during the year, and have had a Sunday meeting. The number of girls from the village has never been as great as before the Boxer troubles. About twenty read at the New Year season for fifteen days, and about the same number come on Sundays. A weekly reading-class is held in the village for a few outside girls not allowed to attend on Sunday, taught by a former schoolgirl. This is on the plebeian 'back street', while on the aristocratic 'front street' is a little class of seven Christian children who are making good progress taught by one of the young women of the
family. The attendance at the hospital has increased since the arrival of the Doctors. The matron is 68 years of age, and is less energetic physically and spiritually than in some previous years. The pupils in the Girls' Boarding School have numbered 37, of whom 31 are boarders. The requirement of unbinding the feet has been a little relaxed since the school was reopened, and there are now five girls with bound feet in attendance, but the former rule will probably be once more enforced in the autumn. Five of the pupils have this year been in the Bridgman School; one of the best was taken out to marry the son of Pastor Chia, as already mentioned, and three have been dangerously ill, of whom one died in the early summer, and the others will, we fear, soon follow. The removal of so many of the older girls has however tended to develop the others. They plan for their own Christian Endeavor Meetings, and are growing spiritually. Dr. Emma Tucker has given them helpful talks on different Mission fields, which they have much enjoyed. The girls when at their own homes have been helpful, and some former pupils who are now married are efficient helpers in the work for women. At the Easter meeting eighty women from outside villages were present. Sixteen were received on probation and eight upon confession. A three days' meeting had been planned to discuss helpful topics, but without other leading than that of the Lord, the time was given to confession of sin, and the expression of a determination to live a new life.

The immediate needs of the Station are reinforcements—a preaching missionary and his wife, and an additional single lady. The Lin Ch'ing students must be educated in the P'ang Chuang Academy, and the dormitories should be enlarged for this purpose. With these advantages there is every reason to expect a large increase of results in the immediate future.

**Partial Statistics of the P'ang Chuang Station.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Ordained preachers</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; Unordained</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teachers of schools (men)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; (women)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(N.B. Teachers of village Schools not paid by the Mission number)</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colporteurs</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student helpers</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bible-women, none in regular employ; women that have rendered wholly unpaid assistance in station-classes &amp;c.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Number paid a small sum in aid, 7
Boys' Boarding School 1
Students in same 35
Girls' Boarding School 1
Students in same 37
Boys' Schools in villages 8
Pupils in same 70
Number of regular preaching places, 18
Baptisms in 1902, to December 31st, 21
Probationers ,, ,, ,, 22

The Lin Ch'ing Station.

Missionaries on the Field.

Rev. Franklin M. Chapin. Mrs. Flora M. Chapin.

Of the three dwelling-houses formerly in use, two were totally destroyed in 1900, but the oldest was only dismantled to some extent, and has since been put in repair. This is situated on the corner of two important streets and but a short distance from a ferry over the canal. The buildings adjoining the street have been taken down and reerected, making a commodious street-chapel, used also as a domestic place of worship, but its value is impaired by the circumstance that it happens to be directly opposite to the military yamen, which marks the flight of time by the explosion of large fire crackers or small cannon, the beating of drums and blowing dismal horns only ten feet away. The audiences in this chapel on week-days have trebled in size, and a large proportion are Mohammedans, who abound in that quarter. In the autumn a tablet was presented in recognition of leniency in not pressing for the recovery of what was looted from the premises when they were burned. This came from some eighty firms of the city and vicinity, and had the effect of placing the Missionaries in a new aspect before the people. A party of soldiers who perambulated the streets caricaturing foreign preachers at the New Year time, tended to bring mission work into contempt, but upon complaint an apology was made, an officer cashiered, and the soldiers were punished. Two helpers have been occupied in the chapel, one being quite inadequate.

The Sunday audiences have been good, and the attendance at prayer-meetings large. Special effort has been made to instruct the numerous inquirers, and among the rest the scavengers of the city have been taught in the evening. There
has been something of a movement toward Christianity on the part of the Mohammedans; two of whom have been baptized, and others have attended as inquirers, but have been unable to stand up against the more or less serious persecution to which they have been subjected. It is an interesting and a remarkable fact that the Moolahs themselves have openly expressed the view that Christianity is destined to supersede Mohammedanism, because the latter has no out-propagating life.

The force of helpers, fluctuating through the year, may at present be considered as nine in number, besides two colporteurs. None of these men can be said to be well educated, and none of them have graduated at the T'ung Chou College, but they have taken the Special Theological Course. There are seven out-stations, two men being located in the city of Po P'ing, and two at the large river town of Yu Fang. Mr. Ch'i has been stationed at the little city of Ch'ing P'ing, where there has been misbehavior on the part of some church-members. There has been but one genuine inquirer here, and one person baptized, but the conditions are now improving. A chapel has been secured at Po P'ing, where the audiences have been large. Tung Ch'ang Fu is a decayed city the fortune of which departed with the drying up and disuse of the Grand Canal, on which it was formerly a distributing center. There has been comparatively little result here in the past, but seven men have been recently taken on probation. Mr. Tu is in charge. Forty li from there is the young man, Wang Ch'in-yu, who gave up his thirst for vengeance on a bitter enemy, after being treated and exhorted by Dr. Smith of the London Mission, Tientsin. He has the beginning of a small church in his house in the village of Wang Chia Yueh Ho, and the circle, numbering a dozen or more, is increasing. Mr. Yang is stationed at Yu Fang, with Mr. Liu, who did not finish his course at T'ung Chou, but he has been useful in helping to raise the standard of religious life among the members there. In the county of Wei Hsien (in Chihli) a beginning has been made at Fang Chia Ying, where the leading man is a Christian scholar, who has given the use of a place for a chapel. There are now a few inquirers there. There is an opening in the county of Ch'i Hsien 70 li from Lin Ch'ing, originally arising from intense antipathy to the behavior of the Roman Catholics, the outcome of which it is premature to forecast. There are a dozen probationers, and many inquirers, among them several women. Out of much less promising beginnings a large work has sometimes developed.

The antagonism of the Romanists so often mentioned in connection with other Stations, has been marked in the Lin
Ch'ing field, and many crimes are doubtless committed in their name for which the leaders of the church are in no real sense responsible. Many outsiders are compelled to purchase peace with them, but in case of a rising against the Catholics, such would again become implacable foes. The definite Governmental approval of Western Learning is indirectly an aid to the missionary work, which is in a sense connected with it. The Imperial postoffices are gradually being extended in different directions, making it easier for Chinese to subscribe for periodicals. The sales of books have been small, but those that were bought represented a real interest. There is a greater willingness to listen to evangelical preaching than ever before. Much hinderance has been occasioned by the rumors in circulation, especially in connection with the little rebellion in Chihli in the summer of 1902, and the following year in regard to Tung Fu-hsiang who was about to be everywhere and do everything simultaneously. There has been an unprecedented thirst to use the church as a catspaw to put through lawsuits, and the fact that the foreigner rides through the country under escort, makes him appear as a heaven-sent Commissioner to give everybody everything which he wants. This view has especially commended itself to many of the converts, and it can only be exorcised with great difficulty and very gradually.

The love of gain and the thirst for power are the strongest passions in Chinese (or perhaps any other) human nature, and these have each been deeply stirred by the events of the past three years. Some even of the helpers, from whom better things might have been looked for, have appeared to desire to become entangled in yamen cases as much as possible, but this has been sternly discouraged. The school for boys has not proved a success, and the number of scholars having dropped to five, it was disbanded. Scholars will hereafter be sent to P'ang Chuang to study. Records of subscriptions from the whole field have not been secured. Thirty-four church-members have been added during the past year on confession, and two by letter. Since the New Year fifty-four have been received on probation. The total number of church-members is 138.

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There is but one woman who can be considered as a Biblewoman, Mrs. Chang, who has been engaged at odd times in teaching a class of eight little girls. At other times she has been in the out-stations where she has done much work, but she
has had several severe hemorrhages which threaten her life. In the recently visited region to the north-west of Lin Ch'ing are several women who are trying to learn to read; and here, as well as elsewhere, there are appeals for a lady teacher to come to them. In the autumn of 1902 Miss Gertrude Wyckoff made a visit to Lin Ch'ing where she found a hearty welcome from those who had been two years awaiting a missionary lady. Visits were made to Pai Pu Hsin Chuang, in Hsia Chin, to Yu Fang, and to the city of Ch'ing P'ing. In Yu Fang three men in the family of a Christian were killed in 1900, but the family have not forsaken the doctrine, although severely tried. Nearly all the Lin Ch'ing women were overcome by the temptation to recant, and at one of the meetings held, with tears confessed their weakness and sin. Since then they have faithfully attended services. One of them has got into serious trouble through the suicide of a daughter-in-law, and has committed and later confessed, grave faults. Lin Ch'ing is in urgent need of a single lady for work among the women, that the many widely opened doors may be entered.

**PARTIAL STATISTICS OF LIN CH'ING STATION.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unordained Preachers</td>
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<td>Teachers</td>
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<td>Pupils in same</td>
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<tr>
<td>Girls' School</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out-stations</td>
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<td>Communicants</td>
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<td>Added on confession</td>
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