

THE  
NINETIETH  
ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS  
FOR  
FOREIGN MISSIONS.

PRESENTED AT THE  
MEETING HELD AT ST. LOUIS, Mo.,

OCTOBER 10-12, 1900.

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# MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING.

THE American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions commenced its Ninety-first Annual Meeting in the Pilgrim Congregational Church, St. Louis, Mo., Wednesday, October 10, 1900, at 10 A.M.

## CORPORATE MEMBERS PRESENT.

### *Maine.*

Hon. Egerton R. Burpee, Bangor.

### *Vermont.*

Rev. Henry Fairbanks, PH.D., St. Johnsbury.

### *Massachusetts.*

Judson Smith, D.D., Boston.  
Samuel B. Capen, Boston.  
G. Henry Whitcomb, Worcester.  
Albert E. Dunning, D.D., Jamaica Plain.  
Rev. John R. Thurston, Whitinsville.  
Charles H. Daniels, D.D., Newton.  
James L. Barton, D.D., Salem.  
DeWitt S. Clark, D.D., Salem.  
Frank H. Wiggan, Boston.  
Rev. Edward C. Ewing, Roxbury.  
Charles E. Swett, Winchester.  
James G. Buttrick, Lowell.  
Rev. G. R. W. Scott, D.D., Newton.

### *Rhode Island.*

Edward C. Moore, D.D., Providence.

### *Connecticut.*

Frank Russell, D.D., Bridgeport.  
Chester D. Hartranft, D.D., Hartford.  
Waterman R. Burnham, Norwich.

### *New York.*

Edward N. Packard, D.D., Syracuse.  
Henry A. Stimson, D.D., New York City.  
Charles C. Creegan, D.D., New York City.  
Guilford Dudley, Poughkeepsie.  
Elliot C. Hall, Jamestown.

### *New Jersey.*

William Hayes Ward, D.D., Newark.  
Rev. Harlan P. Beach, Montclair.  
Rev. Howard S. Bliss, Upper Montclair.

### *Ohio.*

Rev. Charles S. Mills, Cleveland.  
Lucius F. Mellen, Cleveland.  
William W. Mills, Marietta.

### *Indiana.*

Wm. A. Waterman, Terre Haute.

### *Illinois.*

Edward P. Goodwin, D.D., Chicago.  
Moses Smith, D.D., Chicago.  
Franklin W. Fisk, D.D., Chicago.  
William H. Rice, Evanston.  
Rev. E. M. Williams, Chicago.  
G. S. F. Savage, D.D., Chicago.  
Alexander R. Thain, D.D., Chicago.  
F. F. Williams, D.D., Chicago.  
Julian M. Sturtevant, D.D., Evanston.  
Edward H. Pitkin, Oak Park.  
Rev. A. N. Hitchcock, PH.D., Chicago.  
Rev. Frederick S. Hayden, Jacksonville.  
Jean F. Loba, D.D., Evanston.  
David Fales, Lake Forest.  
Rev. Willard B. Thorp, Chicago.  
Pres. Thomas McClelland, Galesburg.

### *Michigan.*

George Parsons, Watervliet.  
Nehemiah Boynton, D.D., Detroit.  
Willard G. Sperry, D.D., Olivet.  
Dan F. Bradley, D.D., Grand Rapids.  
Henry L. Hubbell, Detroit.

### *Wisconsin.*

George R. Leavitt, D.D., Beloit.  
Edward D. Eaton, D.D., Beloit.  
Orrin H. Ingram, Eau Claire.

### *Minnesota.*

James W. Strong, D.D., Northfield.  
Leavitt H. Hallock, D.D., Minneapolis.  
Geo. R. Merrill, D.D., Minneapolis.  
Prof. Arthur H. Pearson, Northfield.

Day  
Missions

*Iowa.*

Alvah L. Frisbie, D.D., Des Moines.  
 S. F. Smith, Davenport.  
 Rev. E. M. Vittum, Grinnell.  
 E. S. Miller, Des Moines.  
 Rev. J. E. Snowden, Cedar Falls.

*Missouri.*

Michael Burnham, D.D., St. Louis.  
 Henry Hopkins, D.D., Kansas City.  
 Augustus W. Benedict, St. Louis.  
 President Homer T. Fuller, Springfield.

*Nebraska.*

M. A. Bullock, D.D., Lincoln.

*California.*

John K. McLean, D.D., Oakland.

*Hawaiian Islands.*

Peter C. Jones, Honolulu.

*Canada.*

J. H. George, D.D., Montreal.

MALE HONORARY MEMBERS  
 PRESENT.

*Massachusetts.*

Edward W. Capen, Boston.  
 Geo. F. Moore, D.D., Andover.  
 Arthur H. Sheldon, No. Chelmsford.

*Connecticut.*

Rev. Jno. Calvin Goddard, Salisbury.  
 Prof. Williston Walker, Hartford.  
 Prof. Frank C. Porter, New Haven.

*New York.*

Mr. Benj. C. Marsh, New York City.

*Florida.*

Rev. Chas. P. Redfield, Winter Park.

*Ohio.*

Lewis G. Hopkins, Cincinnati.  
 Rev. W. C. Wilcox, Oberlin.  
 Prof. H. C. King, Oberlin.

*Illinois.*

Rev. Jno. B. Fairbank, Godfrey.  
 Rev. Henry Willard, Chicago.  
 Rev. J. C. Meyers, Highland.  
 Rev. Q. L. Dowd, Winnetka.

*Michigan.*

Rev. A. L. Reynolds, Adrian.  
 Rev. Wm. E. Strong, Jackson.

*Missouri.*

Rev. Fayette Hurd, Springfield.  
 Dr. D. I. Jocelyn, St. Louis.  
 Rev. Cornelius H. Patton, St. Louis.  
 Rev. Edw. B. Haskell, Cedar Falls.

*Tennessee.*

Edward P. Bronson, Nashville.

*Washington.*

Rev. Edw. Lincoln Smith, Seattle.  
 Rev. Horace W. Houlding, North China.

## MISSIONARIES PRESENT.

Rev. William C. Wilcox, Zulu Mission.  
 Dr. William L. Thompson and wife, East Africa.  
 Rev. James F. Clarke, D.D., European Turkey.  
 Rev. Edward B. Haskell, D.D., European Turkey.  
 Rev. Henry O. Dwight, LL.D., Western Turkey.  
 Mrs. Mary H. Perry, Western Turkey.  
 Rev. C. S. Sanders, Central Turkey.  
 Rev. F. W. Macallum, Central Turkey.  
 Miss Mary G. Webb, Central Turkey.  
 Rev. Edward S. Hume, Marathi.  
 Rev. James Smith and wife, Marathi.  
 Rev. James C. Perkins, Madura.  
 Rev. F. Van Allen, M.D., Madura.  
 Rev. Edward P. Holton and wife, Madura.  
 Miss K. L. E. Myers, Ceylon.  
 Rev. Charles A. Nelson, South China.  
 Rev. I. J. Atwood, M.D., Shansi.  
 Miss Ella J. Newton, Foochow.  
 Rev. William P. Sprague, North China.  
 Rev. Mark Williams, North China.  
 Rev. James H. Roberts and wife, North China.  
 Miss Virginia C. Murdock, M.D., North China.  
 Dr. Willis C. Noble, North China.  
 Rev. G. Henry Ewing, North China.  
 Rev. E. E. Aiken, North China.  
 Rev. F. M. Chapin and wife, North China.  
 Dr. James H. Ingram and wife, North China.  
 Rev. J. L. Atkinson and wife, Japan.  
 Rev. William L. Curtis, Japan.  
 Miss Lucy E. Case, Japan.  
 Miss Harriet M. Benedict, Japan.  
 Mrs. Alice Gordon Gulick, Spain.  
 Miss Mary Channell, Micronesia.

President Capen took the chair, and devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. A. L. Frisbie, D.D., of Des Moines, Iowa. The hymn, "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name," was sung.

Rev. M. Burnham, D.D., extended the welcome of the churches of St. Louis, and the President responded.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read.

The President appointed the following:—

*Committee on Nominations.*—Rev. Henry Hopkins, D.D., David Fales, Esq., Rev. Asher Anderson, D.D., Rev. Howard S. Bliss, Rev. Charles S. Mills, D.D., Pres. S. B. L. Penrose, James G. Buttrick, Esq.

The President also nominated the following Committees, and they were constituted:—

*Business Committee.*—Rev. George R. Merrill, D.D., O. H. Ingram, Esq., Peter C. Jones, Esq., Rev. W. A. Waterman, E. H. Pitkin, Esq.

*Committee of Arrangements.*—Rev. M. Burnham, D.D., Rev. C. H. Patton, D.D., A. W. Benedict, Esq., O. L. Whitelaw, Esq., Rev. W. M. Jones, Rev. H. S. MacAyeal, Rev. C. L. Klauss, Rev. T. T. Holloway, W. B. Homer, Esq., Geo. H. Morgan, Esq., Dr. Hayward Post, C. W. S. Cobb, Esq.

Secretary Daniels presented the report of the Prudential Committee on the Home Department.

Prayer was offered by Rev. E. C. Ewing.

Treasurer F. H. Wiggin presented the report of the financial affairs of the Board, with the certificate of the auditors.

The report of the Coöperating Committee of the Middle District was made by Rev. Howard S. Bliss.

The report of the Coöperating Committee of the Interior was made by Rev. J. F. Loba, D.D.

The report of the Coöperating Committee of the New England District was presented by Secretary Daniels, speaking for the Committee, in the absence of its Chairman.

Adjournment was taken to 2.30 P.M.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

The President took the chair at 2.30 o'clock. Prayer was offered and Scripture read by Rev. George H. Ewing, of the North China Mission.

Secretary Barton presented the Annual Survey of the Missions.

Prayer was offered by Pres. F. W. Fisk, D.D.

Addresses were made by Dr. F. Van Allen, of India, Rev. James Smith, of India, Rev. H. O. Dwight, LL.D., of Constantinople, and Rev. C. S. Sanders, of Turkey.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Frank Russell, D.D.

Addresses were made by Rev. J. L. Atkinson, D.D., and Rev. W. L. Curtis, of Japan.

Mr. David Fales made report of Committee on Nominations as follows:—

*On the Home Department.*—Rev. Dan F. Bradley, D.D., Hon. T. C. McMullan, Prof. F. C. Porter, Rev. J. R. Thurston, Rev. L. H. Hallock, D.D.

*On the Missions in Secretary Barton's Department.*—Rev. J. F. Loba, D.D., Rev. W. E. Strong, Hon. O. L. Whitelaw, Prof. Williston Walker, D.D., Rev. J. C. Perkins.

*Minutes of the Annual Meeting.*

*On the Missions in Secretary Smith's Department.*— Rev. DeWitt S. Clark, D.D., W. B. Homer, Esq., Rev. E. C. Ewing, Rev. J. H. Roberts, Prof. H. C. King.  
Adjournment taken to 7.45 P.M.

## WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The President took the chair at 7.45 o'clock. Rev. J. H. Roberts read the Scripture, and prayer was offered by Rev. J. F. Loba, D.D. The sermon was preached by Rev. Edward C. Moore, D.D., upon the text, "And the angel of the Lord came again the second time and touched him and said, Arise and eat, because the journey is too great for thee," I Kings xix: 7.

An address was made by Rev. James C. Perkins, of India.

Prayer was offered by Rev. E. R. Goodwin, D.D.

The Committee on Nominations announced the following Committee, and it was appointed:—

*Committee on Place and Preacher.*— Rev. Frank Russell, D.D., A. H. Sheldon, Esq., Rev. Geo. S. F. Savage, D.D., Hon. E. R. Burpee, Wm. E. Jones, Esq.

Adjournment was taken to 9.30 o'clock Thursday morning.

## THURSDAY MORNING.

The President took the chair at 9.30 o'clock. Devotional services were conducted by Rev. H. O. Dwight, LL.D.

The Minutes were read.

Secretary Smith read a paper on China; the Situation and the Outlook.

Prayer was offered by Rev. L. H. Hallock, D.D.

Addresses were made by Rev. E. E. Aiken, Rev. G. Henry Ewing, Rev. I. J. Atwood, M.D., and Dr. Willis C. Noble.

Prayer was offered by Rev. A. R. Thain, D.D.

Addresses were made by Rev. C. A. Stanley, D.D., Pres. Edward D. Eaton, D.D., Rev. Harlan P. Beech, and Rev. H. A. Stimson, D.D.

Adjournment was taken to 2.30 o'clock.

## THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

The President took the chair at 2.30 o'clock. Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Frank Foster. Prayer was offered by Rev. William Johnson.

Rev. Frank Russell, D.D., of Committee on Place and Preacher, reported, suggesting Hartford, Conn., as the place, with Pres. Edward D. Eaton, D.D., as preacher, and Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, D.D., as alternate.

An hour was given to an Open Parliament. Rev. O. C. Dickinson brought greetings of Illinois Association and a telegram to same effect was received from the Toledo Association. Mr. K. T. Nushan, of Van, Eastern Turkey, spoke on work in Eastern Turkey. Rev. J. R. Thurston, Rev. Mark Williams, Rev. W. P. Sprague, Rev. F. M. Chapin, and Dr. J. H. Ingram spoke.

The Committee on Nominations reported through Rev. Henry Hopkins, D.D., the following committees, and they were appointed:—

*Committee to Nominate Officers.*— Rev. N. Boynton, D.D., Pres. E. D. Eaton, D.D., Pres. J. K. McLean, D.D., Pres. J. W. Strong, D.D., Rev. A. L. Frisbie, D.D., E. H. Pitkin, Esq., and Rev. Harlan P. Beach.

*Committee on Treasurer's Report.*— John M. Whitehead, Esq., Chas. H. Hulburd, Esq., W. W. Mills, Esq., Rowland G. Hazard, Esq., W. H. Wanamaker, Esq.

The Committee on the Treasurer's Report reported through Mr. S. F. Smith. An address was made by Rev. J. C. Goddard.

A letter was read from the Minister of the United States in Peking, Hon. E. H. Conger, to the missionaries with him imprisoned in Peking, expressing the great indebtedness of all in the legations to them for their services and those of the Chinese Christians, to whom, in his opinion, the preservation of their lives is due.

The Report of the Committee on the "Forward Movement" was presented by Rev. H. S. Bliss; and after addresses by Mr. Bliss, Rev. Charles S. Mills, D.D., Rev. Edward S. Hume, Mr. L. D. Wishard, the following resolution was adopted:—  
*Resolved*, That the "Forward Movement" be continued with unabated vigor.

The following Committee of Arrangements for the meeting in Hartford in 1901, was appointed on nomination of the Committee on Place and Preaching:—

Rev. Harmon R. Potter, Rev. Joseph H. Twichell, Rev. Edwin P. Parker, D.D., Rev. H. H. Kelsey, D.D., Rowland Swift, Esq., T. M. Allen, Esq., Hon. Nathaniel Shipman, Prof. Arthur L. Gillett, Charles A. Jewell, Esq., Austin Brainard, Rev. J. W. Cooper, D.D., Edwin W. Hooker, Esq.

Adjournment was taken to 7.45 this evening.

#### THURSDAY EVENING.

In the absence of the Vice-President, the chair was taken at 7.45 by Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D.D. The hymn, "For All Thy Saints" was sung. The Scriptures were read, and prayer offered by Rev. Edwin E. Aiken, of Tientsin, China.

A telegram was read from the General Association of Southern California, sending greetings. An address was made by Hon. Peter C. Jones, of Honolulu, who presented salutations from the Hawaiian Evangelical Association, and brought gifts in money from many descendants of the early missionaries to Hawaii, the gifts amounting to nine thousand dollars. He also made generous pledges for the immediate work of the Board from the churches of Hawaii. Response was made to the address by Dr. Stimson.

An address was made by Rev. James H. Roberts, of Kalgan. The President of the Board, Dr. Samuel B. Capen, made an address on "Our Missionary Copartnership."

It was voted that a committee be appointed to consider the address of President Capen, and report tomorrow morning. The Chair appointed, as such committee, Rev. A. E. Dunning, D.D., Rev. Geo. R. Leavitt, D.D., and Rev. H. A. Schaffler, D.D. Prayer was offered by Rev. DeWitt S. Clark, D.D., of Massachusetts, and adjournment was taken to 9.30 Friday morning.

#### FRIDAY MORNING.

The President took the chair at 9.30. The hymn, "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name" was sung. The Scriptures were read and prayer offered by Rev. C. A. Vincent, of Galesburg, Ill. The Minutes were read. The Committee on the Survey of the Missions under charge of Secretary Smith, reported through its chairman, Rev. DeWitt S. Clark, D.D., who followed the report with an address.

Addresses were made by Rev. C. A. Nelson, of Canton, South China Mission, Rev. W. C. Wilcox, of the Zulu Mission, and Rev. H. P. Perkins, of Lin Ching, North China.

The report was accepted.

The report on the paper of Secretary Barton, reviewing the missions under his care, was made by Rev. J. F. Loba, D.D., chairman of the committee appointed. Addresses were made by Rev. Edward S. Hume, of Bombay, Rev. Henry C. Haskell, D.D., of Bulgaria, Rev. Edward P. Holton, of Ceylon.

The Committee on the Home Department reported through its chairman, Rev. Dan F. Bradley, D.D., and presented the following resolutions:—

We therefore heartily commend the establishment of a *Missionary Sunday* in our Sunday Schools, so happily inaugurated, and urge our Home Department to use great diligence in gaining the coöperation of pastors and superintendents in order that the day may be as generally observed—as is Children's Day—for missionary exercises and for a missionary offering in every Congregational Sunday School.

The report was accepted and the recommendations adopted.

Prayer was offered by Rev. W. E. Strong, of Michigan.

The Committee to Nominate New Members reported through Dr. Wm. Hayes Ward, as follows:—

Rev. Wm. R. Campbell, Boston; Rev. Franke A. Warfield, Lowell; Rev. Robert M. Woods, Hatfield; Rev. Edward S. Tead, Somerville; Hon. Eleazar Boynton, Esq., Medford; George E. Keith, Esq., Campello; Rev. Frank S. Child, Fairfield, Conn.; Rev. N. Dwight Hillis, D.D., Brooklyn; Mrs. Joseph Cook, Ticonderoga; Pres. Cyrus Northrop, LL.D., Minneapolis; Rev. Cornelius H. Patton, D.D., St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. M. V. B. Parker, Olathe, Kansas; Rev. Arthur W. Ackerman, Portland, Oregon.

The Business Committee, through Rev. W. A. Waterman, offered the following resolutions:—

Our thanks are due the Entertainment Committee for ample provision for the convenience and comfort of members and guests, and the churches of St. Louis for generous hospitality.

We express thanks to Dr. Edward C. Moore for the annual sermon, and recommend that it be printed.

We gratefully record our appreciation of the city press for its valuable notices and reports of this notable meeting.

We feel warranted in recording testimony to the faithful and efficient service of our new president, Mr. Capen, and his cabinet of secretaries, whereby we come to this meeting with such a large, fresh, and valuable missionary representation, as also a balance sheet in the Board's favor, with plans which augur an increasingly better future.

We would record our high appreciation of the sincere and generous hospitality extended by the Congregational Club, through its most courteous and chivalric president, Dr. Jones, thereby giving us the opportunity of a social hour, during which old friendships were renewed and new ones formed. May the club become a greater potency in the cause for which we meet.

We beg leave to call special attention to the spectacle of last night, a spectacle unprecedented in the history of missions. In the year 1820, three missionaries and their wives—Rev. and Mrs. Hiram Bingham, Rev. and Mrs. Thurston, Rev. and Mrs. Whitney—landed in Honolulu among a fiercely heathen people, and planted the cross among them. Now eighty years have rolled away. The islands are now a part of the Christian civilization of our homeland, having a missionary board conducting both home and foreign work. From the offspring of these early missionaries our esteemed corporate member from Honolulu, Mr. Peter C. Jones, placed a check for \$9,000 in the hands of our treasurer for the 20th Century Fund, and pledged \$3,000 for the future for the immediate use of the Board. So is fulfilled the ancient word: "Instead of thy fathers shall be thy children whom thou mayest make princes in all the earth."

We welcome the readiness of these our fellow-citizens in nationality, together with all of a common faith, in the pledge to share with us American responsibility for the world's conversion, and send them greeting in the name of the Lord.



The Chair appointed Prof. F. W. Fisk, D.D., of Chicago, to report resolutions of sympathy for the families of missionaries who have suffered death in China. Prayer was offered by Rev. George S. Rollins, of Iowa. Adjournment was taken to 4 P.M.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

After celebrating the Lord's Supper at the First Church, the Board was called to order at 4 P.M.

The resignation of A. W. Benson as a corporate member was accepted, on recommendation of the Committee on New Members.

The report of the Committee to nominate new members was taken from the table and accepted.

Rev. Henry Fairbanks, PH.D., offered an amendment, to be acted upon next year, to Rule of the Board relating to the nominations of corporate members by state bodies, as follows, so that the words "one-half" be substituted for "three-fourths" now in the Rule.

The following were elected by ballot as new members:—

Rev. William R. Campbell, Rev. Franke A. Warfield, Rev. Robert M. Woods, Rev. Edward S. Tead, Mr. Eleazer Boynton, Mr. George E. Keith, of Massachusetts; Rev. Frank S. Child, of Connecticut; Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, Mrs. Joseph Cook, of New York; Cyrus Northrop, LL.D., of Minnesota; Rev. C. H. Patton, D.D., of Missouri; Mr. M. V. B. Parker, of Kansas; Rev. A. W. Ackerman, of Oregon.

The Committee on the address of President Capen reported through Dr. A. E. Dunning, and the report was accepted, and its recommendations adopted as follows:—

President Capen, in his address, has focussed in burning points the immediate work of the American Board. We, the corporate and honorary members assembled in annual meeting, would recognize and emphasize these points, and would gain through them the greatest possible results.

Therefore we cordially approve of the suggestion that a yearly canvass be made of all the churches for all the benevolent societies of the denomination, and we regard the month of October as a specially suitable time for this canvass.

The Forward Movement for a Twentieth Century Fund has already received the practical endorsement of the Officers and Prudential Committee, by generous gifts, of Coöperating Committees, and of many of the churches in our own land, including those which have sprung from one of our earliest missions, in the Hawaiian Islands. We pledge our individual and united efforts to carry this movement to final success.

We regard as of paramount importance the education of the rising generation in responsibility for the redemption of the world through Jesus Christ. Every child and youth under the influence of the Christian church should be taught and inspired to do his part in this world-work of the twentieth century. A place must be made for this, an abiding place in the education of the Sunday School. It is the supreme message of the New Testament, translated into present life, which we plead to have thus made known to our children. Each one should be taught that it is his duty and privilege to give something proportionate to its importance of his possessions and life to this end. We recommend to the officers of the Board that they continue on a larger scale the work so successfully carried on last year with our Sunday Schools, by preparing and circulating appropriate literature, by correspondence with superintendents, and by efforts to secure a gift from every Sunday School for foreign missions, and a participation in this work by every member. And we urge the attention of pastors, officers, and teachers in the Sunday Schools to this imperative duty.

*Minutes of the Annual Meeting.*

The President nominated the following

*Committee on New Corporate Members*, to report next year: A. W. Benedict, Esq., Guilford Dudley, Esq., Rev. C. S. Mills, D.D., Rev. James W. Cooper, D.D., Rev. Willard Scott, D.D., Rowland G. Hazard, Pres. W. G. Sperry, D.D., and the Committee was appointed. On motion of Secretary Daniels, By-law No. 19 was suspended, and it was voted to meet next year in the second week in October.

The Committee to nominate officers of the Board presented, through Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D.D.; the following resolution, which was adopted:—

D. Willis James, Esq., having declined reelection to the position of Vice-President, and the Rev. Edwin B. Webb, D.D., to that of membership on the Prudential Committee, this Board expresses its sense of loss at the withdrawal from its active counsels of these strong men, personal friends of each other and devoted friends of the Board. For their long services rendered in conspicuous fidelity, for their generous sacrifices of gifts to her treasury and of time to her interests, we thank them; while for the inspiration of their uplifted Christian characters, we humbly thank our God. This Board expresses obligation and gratitude to these gentlemen for their loyal assurances of continued interest in our work, and offers an earnest prayer that for them the golden promise may be realized, "At eventide it shall be light."

The Nominating Committee presented the following names for officers of the Board for the ensuing year, and they were elected by ballot:—

*President.*

SAMUEL B. CAPEN, LL.D.

*Vice-President.*

HENRY HOPKINS, D.D.

*Corresponding Secretaries.*

JUDSON SMITH, D.D.

CHARLES H. DANIELS, D.D.

JAMES L. BARTON, D.D.

*Treasurer.*

FRANK H. WIGGIN, Esq.

*Editorial Secretary.*

ELNATHAN E. STRONG, D.D.

*Prudential Committee for three years.*

HON. WILLIAM P. ELLISON.

ALBERT H. PLUMB, D.D.

FRANCIS E. CLARK, D.D.

EDWARD WHITIN, Esq.

*Recording Secretary.*

HENRY A. STIMSON, D.D.

*Assistant Recording Secretary.*

EDWARD N. PACKARD, D.D.

*Auditors.*

EDWIN H. BAKER, Esq.

ELISHA R. BROWN, Esq.

HON. HENRY E. COBB.

It was voted, on motion of Dr. Dunning, that the Prudential Committee be and hereby is authorized to fill any vacancy which may occur in its body during the year previous to the next annual meeting.

Rev. A. L. Frisbie, D.D., and Rev. Henry Fairbanks, Ph.D., were appointed by the Chair to escort the newly elected Vice-President of the Board, Rev. Henry Hopkins, D.D., to the platform.

Notice was given by Sec. C. H. Daniels of the following amendment to the By-laws: that By-law No. 19, Sec. IV., be amended by changing the word "first" to "second," so as to read "the second Tuesday of October."

Excuses for absence were presented from the following Corporate Members:—George C. Adams, Asher Anderson, J. F. Anderson, James B. Angell, Franklin D. Ayer, Fritz W. Baldwin, Simeon E. Baldwin, Edwin H. Baker, Smith Baker, W. G. Ballentine, John H. Barrows, John Lincoln Barry, Frank T. Bayley, David N. Beach, Charles A. Beckwith, D. C. Bell, James W. Bixler, S. L. Blake, E. W. Blatchford, Henry Blodget, George M. Boardman, Thomas J. Borden, James W. Brad-

bury, Amory H. Bradford, J. E. Bradley, J. C. Brady, David J. Brewer, Elisha R. Brown, Joseph E. Brown, Franklin Carter, C. H. Case, Edward W. Chapin, T. E. Clapp, Francis E. Clark, L. H. Cobb, O. V. Coffin, Samuel V. Cole, A. Z. Conrad, Lorrin A. Cooke, J. W. Cooper, J. D. Cutter, W. H. Davis, W. V. W. Davis, Warren F. Day, John De Peu, T. C. Edwards, W. P. Ellison, Z. S. Ely, Ralph Emerson, Margaret J. Evans, James H. Fairchild, F. S. Fitch, George P. Fisher, Edward P. Flint, Fred. Fosdick, Walter Frear, Merrill E. Gates, Arthur L. Gillett, W. W. Gist, George A. Gordon, C. A. Gower, E. F. Grabill, James B. Gregg, Lewis Gregory, William E. Griffis, W. H. Haile, George E. Hall, R. T. Hall, George Harris, Caroline Hazard, A. W. Hazen, S. E. Herrick, C. W. Hiatt, C. A. Hopkins, S. H. Howe, Charles H. Hulburd, S. J. Humphrey, Charles A. Hull, Lewis A. Hyde, Nathaniel A. Hyde, George H. Ide, E. P. Ingersoll, D. Willis James, C. E. Jefferson, J. L. Jenkins, J. G. Johnson, W. W. Jordan, Mary P. Leake, E. E. Lewis, Arthur Little, George E. Lovejoy, A. J. Lyman, Payson W. Lyman, James H. Lyon, John A. MacColl, F. B. Makepeace, Edward W. Marsh, Alexander McKenzie, R. R. Meredith, J. G. Merrill, P. W. Moen, George Moor, C. B. Moody, Edward F. Morris, Galen C. Moses, George E. Nichols, W. H. Nichols, Alice F. Palmer, C. R. Palmer, W. E. Park, S. B. L. Penrose, J. H. Perry, W. L. Phillips, Charles P. Pierce, W. B. Plunkett, W. H. Pound, L. Pratt, Charles H. Richards, Cyrus Richardson, W. A. Robinson, L. S. Rowland, George H. Rust, Willard Scott, Doremus Scudder, Joseph H. Selden, S. B. Shapleigh, W. S. Smart, E. C. Smyth, Newman Smyth, C. M. Southgate, Ezra A. Stevens, George B. Stevens, G. E. Street, E. E. Strong, Elijah Swift, G. M. Sykes, H. M. Tenney, G. A. Tewksbury, Reuen Thomas, C. F. Thompson, C. F. Thwing, Thomas Todd, Elbridge Torrey, George E. Tucker, J. E. Tuttle, J. H. Twichell, A. G. Upton, S. H. Virgin, L. C. Warner, L. D. Warner, W. H. Warren, John H. Washburn, A. H. Wellman, J. W. Wellman, Thomas Weston, Frank N. White, Edward Whitin, John M. Whitehead, W. F. Whitemore, E. Whittlesey, William H. Willcox, A. L. Williston, W. E. Wolcott, C. Delano Wood, F. P. Woodbury, W. H. Woodwell.

Adjournment was taken to this evening at 7.45 o'clock.

#### FRIDAY EVENING.

The President took the chair at 7.45. The hymn, "From Greenland's Icy Mountains" was sung. The Scriptures were read and prayer offered by Prof. F. W. Fisk, D.D.

An address was made by Prof. Williston Walker, D.D., of Hartford Seminary, upon the Reflex Influence of Missions on our Theological Seminaries. An address was made by Pres. George F. Moore, D.D., of Andover Theological Seminary, upon needed changes in the curricula of our Theological Seminaries with a view to missionary service.

Pres. J. K. McLean, D.D., of Pacific Theological Seminary, made an address upon The Raising up of a Mission-loving Pastorate, and the relation of the Theological Seminary.

An address was made by Prof. F. C. Porter of Yale Divinity School upon the question, Does our present system of theological teaching tend to produce missionary churches and ministers?

Prof. Henry C. King, D.D., of Oberlin Seminary, made an address upon the Power of Personal Witnessing.

An address was made by Principal J. H. George, D.D., of the Congregational College of Montreal.

Rev. C. H. Patton, D.D., pastor of the First Congregational Church of St. Louis, spoke in behalf of the entertaining churches of the city.

The report of the Business Committee was taken from the table, re-read and adopted.

A response was made by President Capen.

The Minutes of the day were read, and these, together with the Minutes as read from day to day, were approved.

The hymn, "Blest be the Tie that Binds," was sung. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. E. P. Goodwin, D.D., and the Board adjourned to meet in Hartford, Conn., on the second Tuesday of October, 1901.

HENRY A. STIMSON, *Recording Secretary.*

E. N. PACKARD, *Assistant Recording Secretary.*

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## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES AT THE ANNUAL MEETING.

[These reports, which are ordinarily appended to the Minutes of the Annual Meeting, are so interesting and valuable that they are given here that they may have a wider circulation among the constituency of the Board.]

### **The Committee on the Treasurer's Report,**

**Hon. S. F. Smith, Chairman.**

Your Committee appointed at the last annual meeting respectfully report that they have carefully examined the Treasurer's report, which has met the approval of the Auditing Committee and bears a satisfactory certificate of an expert accountant, who has also examined the securities and bank accounts of the Board and reports the same as agreeing with the Treasurer's books.

So far as the Treasurer is concerned, we most heartily commend the faithful performance of his duties and the safe care of the funds, and accurate account of receipts and disbursements — but beg leave to make some suggestions, which, if acted upon by individuals and churches, would make happier all concerned, and be the means of untold good in the years to come.

First, that the plan proposed by our honored, efficient, and practical President, Hon. S. B. Capen, to raise a Twentieth Century Fund of \$250,000 with which to equalize the receipts from year to year, should be adopted and carried into effect, and that without a moment's delay.

Second, we note with pleasure the reduction of the debt by about \$6,000, but regret that the Prudential Committee has not been able to set aside a larger proportion of the legacies to the reduction of the debt (as we understand the Prudential Committee does not feel bound to use the excess in legacy receipts above \$100,000 to reduce the debt, until such time as the contributions are increased sufficiently to meet the expenses).

Third, we would emphasize the injustice of the United States Revenue Tax, as applied to charitable legacies, knowing that legacies are being withheld because of such tax. Strenuous efforts should be made to have this tax abolished.

Fourth, the plan of annuity donations is to be commended, that is, donations to be made in lifetimes, the donors to receive the income at specified rates so long as they live, thereby practically making bequests during their lives.

Fifth, the West has become prosperous and the annual meeting is there held this year. We would suggest the seeking of larger donations *now* in this favored region. The West has large hearts and full pockets.

Sixth, the membership of our Congregational Churches in the United States is about 600,000; perhaps one-half can or will give nothing. We believe that the average amount from the other half can and should be made \$3.00 per member this very year; \$900,000 at once would save more souls and hasten the millennial day. It can be done.

### **The Committee on the Home Department Report,**

**Rev. Dan F. Bradley, D.D., Chairman.**

We have had before us the full report of the Prudential Committee, giving the details of the management of the Home Department during the fiscal year just ended, copies of which have been placed in your hands.

The report covers the usual ground and relates the thrilling story of these vast operations with businesslike precision and Christian modesty. The American Board has a large army of workers overseas, including 539 trained men and women from the United States and Canada, 3,472 black, brown, yellow, and white assistants in a dozen different lands—preachers, catechists, school teachers, and physicians. These men and women upon its pay-roll manage a costly plant worth millions of dollars, consisting of churches, colleges, seminaries, primary schools, industrial schools and farms, hospitals, dispensaries, book stores, and a fleet of steam, sail, and other vessels. This business is carried on at a distance of thousands of miles from the headquarters in Boston, necessitating wise administration in the transmission of funds and supplies of all sorts, and involving the use of the most modern as well as the most primitive methods of transportation and remittance.

Besides the regular work of preaching, teaching, and healing the sick, and generally advancing the cause of Christian civilization, which constitutes its regular work, the Board and its representatives on the field are not infrequently called upon to heal the wounds of massacre and war, to help in the rehabilitation of pillaged cities and ravaged territories, and it becomes its special duty to minister to famine sufferers and flood sufferers, and to be the agents and almoners of a widespread Christian charity.

This important army of workers of the Board is under the administration, on the field, of the Foreign Secretaries. But to the Home and District and Special Secretaries belongs the duty of securing the men and women to fill the places of those who fall, to maintain in its strength the spirit of the organization, to find the means which in increasing measure is needed to carry on its vast enterprise; and to the Prudential Committee belongs the duty of making economical expenditure of the same, while supervising and directing all the work of these officers. The task is one for men of wide outlook, of sterling character, of statesmanlike abilities.

Your Committee beg to report that the Board is fortunate in having for its servants on the Prudential Committee, and in the various offices under their direction, just such wise, shrewd, capable, honest, Christian men.

We beg to say further that in its first task of securing men and women for the far field the Board has been successful, to a marked degree, in choosing and sending

to their several fields this year forty new missionaries, who have been selected with the greatest care. The impression has gone abroad that material for missionaries is exceedingly abundant, owing to the fact that hundreds and even thousands of consecrated students in the Student Volunteer Movement are waiting to be sent. The fact is that no thoroughly capable and properly equipped person who has met the requirements of the Board for work in the field has failed to secure a commission. Not all who are willing to go as missionaries ought to be sent. Not every one has the sound body, the sane mind, the rare good sense, the proper training, the competent scholarship, the steadfast Christian faith, the tried capacity, and the spiritual power which are now being increasingly needed in the case of those who are to become the leaders of Christian civilization in the fields of the American Board. The Home Department and the Prudential Committee realize that none but the best must be sent; men and women who would be strong enough to be leaders in our great churches and our great missionary societies at home—men and women of resource and initiative, ready to adapt themselves to and make good use of every situation, with self-reliance to resist the steady pressure of heathenism, the depressing downward drag of savagery, and the terrible exigencies of such scenes as our missionaries have witnessed at Harpoot and Oorfa a few years ago, in the famine district of India this past winter and spring, and in the fiery furnace of Tientsin, Peking, and the Shansi Mission this summer. Of those who volunteer to go, the Board must sift and discriminate and select only the very choicest to meet the tremendous demands that are made upon body, mind, and spirit of the missionary, and one of the most difficult duties of the Home Department is to frankly and kindly tell these consecrated young people why they cannot go. That they have thus found forty who possess the qualities worthy to succeed the heroes and heroines, dead and living, who have made the name of our Board glorious throughout the earth, is a cheering fact. At the same time, it must be recognized that many of our choicest young people would be available for service but for the hindrance which they find in family ties—in unwillingness of parents and others to let them go. Surely there is a call here for increased consecration and self-denial on the part of Christian parents.

The second task before the Home Department is to hold and increase the constituency of the Foreign Missionary work in the Congregational churches. It is true that all Congregational churches and people constitute the constituency of the Board, but not all the churches, and not all of the pastors yet recognize the relationship. More than 2,000 churches regularly decline to have anything to do with the Board—perhaps more than 2,000 pastors utterly ignore the claims of the Board in their message to the people. In order that this constituency of the Board, which has steadily increased through the century just closing, shall be further enlarged to include these delinquents, and that the churches and people shall be held loyally and unanimously to this work, the Home Department of the Board must have the wisdom of political serpents and the harmlessness of evangelical doves. For the churches are jealous of any departure of the Board from the principles of Congregational liberty, and they would be quick to criticize feebleness on the part of its officers or agents in maintaining vigorously this work. The Home Department must secure and hold the increasing confidence of the churches. It is easier to lose old givers than to secure new ones. A mistake in policy or administration at once shows in the receipts. Let it be understood that the Board is extravagant, and that it is launching out in doubtful experiments, or that it fails to use the most scrupulous care in caring for the last cent of the churches' contributions, or that the strenu-

ous effort to gather funds is at all relaxed, and the men and women on the field would at once suffer. It is, therefore, worthy of note that the Home Department has been able to show in these years a slow but steady growth in the constituency of the Board, manifested in the larger number of churches that are giving into its care their contributions, and the increase during the year from the churches of \$26,000, and of nearly \$100,000 in the aggregate, including legacies. We have had a succession of years of the heaviest anxiety, during which some of the most important and costly work of the Board has been threatened with utter loss and extermination. When we recall that at one time it seemed as if not only our churches and schools, but the very races in Turkey to which we have gone with the gospel would be blotted out by the sword; when we recall that our troubles with Spain seemed about to crush our romantic and most successful efforts in Micronesia, and did temporarily close up our work in Spain; that there have been years in which the reaction against foreigners in Japan seemed ready to rob us of the Doshisha Institution, which had been born out of the consecration of Neesima, and our churches there were thought to be threatened with rationalism; years when the troubles in South Africa bid fair to wreck our work in Zululand; when the great Boxer uprising in China threatened to engulf forever our splendid missions in North China and Shansi and make an end of Christian institutions there reared; when we consider how the famine in India has impoverished and overshadowed our Marathi Mission; when, finally, in summing up the matter, it appears that within the last ten years nearly all of our missions have been threatened with great loss and even utter ruin abroad, while they have been years of deep financial troubles at home, we can begin to comprehend something of the weight of terrible anxiety which has rested upon the hearts and minds of these men who have administered our affairs, and it ought to be a matter of profound gratitude to God that he has enabled them to maintain their faith and keep their courage, to speak out no word of panic, but to lead our churches and to lead our missions, under God, through to an outcome such as we rejoice in this day, without the abandonment and final loss of a single station or mission, save in the sad case of Shansi.

Passing now to the recommendations of the Department, your Committee would urge upon the Board that we heartily endorse the plan of our honored President for the speedy completion of the Twentieth Century Fund, that we here pledge ourselves to go to work for it and complete it. No great business enterprise now thinks of carrying on its work without gathering a surplus, or reserve, or equalizing fund to meet contingencies. The banks, the insurance companies, the railroads all recognize the danger of times of emergency when, for the lack of sufficient margin, great interests might be jeopardized and sacrificed, and they accumulate large safety funds accordingly. The American Board cannot longer safely work on the hand-to-mouth basis. The institutions we have reared, the centers of civilization and of Christian hope in our mission fields have been formed at too great cost of consecrated effort, and life, and treasure to be thus put to hazard by a sudden emergency. The Twentieth Century Fund is not a luxury — it is a necessity of our vast business. Your Committee beg to recommend that without delay every effort be put forth to secure it.

And in the second place, we should assert once more our belief that the effort to train missionary givers in the Christian Endeavor Societies and in the Sunday schools should be prosecuted with even more vigor than ever. The American Board has much yet to do. It has plans laid for a century. And the new-born child in your home and in mine will still have before him, when he grows to manhood, as a

heritage from us, this splendid enterprise of bringing the world to Christ. We live in a day of open doors, but open doors themselves do not imply an evangelized people within them. The processes of the Spirit of God in the twentieth century will be, as they have been in the past, we may reverently believe, processes of growth and development. Our work will not be done in India or in China, or anywhere, until the third and fourth generation of Christians shall have come upon the scene, with the cruelty, and the idolatry, and the bestiality of their ancestors purged away from them through the influences of the Christian home and school and the Christian church. If Christian civilization is not complete in Boston, and St. Louis, and Chicago three centuries after the Pilgrims landed upon Plymouth Rock, surely we cannot expect of India, or China, or even Japan, that our work will be done there before the last hour of the twentieth century shall have struck. Therefore, it behooves us to be training our little ones in missionary intelligence, in a wide enthusiasm for humanity, in a holy devotion to obey the command of Christ, to go into all the world and save the lost.

Finally, the effort of the Home Department to secure an offering in every church, and an appeal from every pastor for this work must be continued. It is worthy of note that our one brave little church in Alaska, with its twenty members, organized a year ago, sends its first offering this year to the American Board. If every church organized in our older states could be persuaded to begin by entering upon this world-wide service; if the churches long organized, but weak and feeble, could appreciate their privilege in this regard, and be awakened to a new devotion by accepting in good faith the injunction of the Master, the progress of his kingdom would be rapid, not only over the sea, but at home, in every community which thus confesses its loyalty to him.

And we cannot close this report without laying once more upon the pastors the solemn responsibility for bringing our churches into line with this missionary privilege. No secretary, no returned missionary, no literature, no coöperating committee can take the pastor's place in this duty. He has the ear of the people fifty-two Sundays in the year. If they have no chance to contribute to the Board, the inference is that he has not given them the opportunity. If no offering comes from the church he serves, the presumption is that he has no interest in the cause. If he did but place a slot box in the vestibule, some earnest soul would send a mite and redeem the good name of the church, and connect it with this greatest project that can engage a Christian.

The year just closed has taken from the ranks of the Board's leaders and laborers an unprecedented number of splendid men — Storrs has gone — Hamlin has gone — Behrends has gone — and the wrath of man has brought to us the sadness and the glory of adding no unworthy contingent to the noble army of martyrs who praise God. The old order changeth. In ten years the Board has practically transferred its personnel in the administration of its affairs. But God still fulfills himself, and the faith and devotion of the fathers will not fail in their children, and we confidently believe that when they appreciate the facts here set forth in the thrilling story of our missionaries, not one of our churches or pastors will be disobedient to the heavenly vision.

Our recommendations, summed up, are as follows: —

1. An immediate effort to secure the Twentieth Century Equalizing Fund.
2. A Missionary Sunday and an offering in every Sunday school.
3. An appeal from every pastor for an offering each year in every church.



## The Committee on the Missions under the care of Secretary Smith,

Rev. DeWitt S. Clark, D.D., Chairman.

The three missions of the Board in Africa, the "Zulu," "East Central," and "West Central," send back to us most encouraging returns. Increased zeal for knowledge — slowly awakened, but now manifest — must result in a better type of native teacher and preacher. Medical ministry, here as elsewhere, is approving its divine office among superstitious peoples. The attempt to establish and equip hospitals at important points should meet a hearty response from the constituency of the Board. It is cause for rejoicing that the war in the Transvaal has so slightly interrupted our work, and that the whole territory under colonial protection promises better opportunities for missionary effort than under Boer rule.

A serious question, arising through the separation of the "Zulu Congregational Church" from the control of the mission, warrants its request for a visitation by official representatives of the Board. Inasmuch as during the sixty-five years of its existence such a deputation from this country has never been enjoyed, as its counsel is much needed on this and other important matters, we heartily approve the suggestion.

The Missions in China — South China, Shansi, Foochow, and North China — covering the year 1899, notwithstanding the disturbed state of the empire, were prosecuting their labors with excellent results. Constantly increasing gains may be anticipated in Hong Kong and Canton, through the intelligent efforts of Christian Chinese returning from America. That their contributions toward this work from their fellow-countrymen here much exceed the appropriations of the Board is a pleasing proof of their sincere interest in it. The superintendence by our missionaries has been most discreet and effective. Their call for an additional helper should be heeded.

In the Shansi Mission our representatives seem to have spent their strength wisely and well. Little did they imagine how soon it was to be their saintly memorial! Suddenly the lines of communication with our advance column have been interrupted. We fear that the silence — for four months unbroken — is the silence of death, and that the martyr crowns, now worn by them in the *true* "Celestial Country," were won through unutterable terrors and sufferings, though seeming to them now as the "affliction but of a moment." The earlier reports indicate a less increase in church membership than in some years, owing to a greater care in testing the motives which lead any to profess conversion. This cannot be too highly commended. The gospel hitherto in that land, has been too often regarded as affording, chiefly, some worldly advantage. The educational work has been broad, thorough, and enlarging. School and church have wrought together to change the ideas and customs of women and girls, many of whom have dared, voluntarily, to unbind their feet, that they may walk naturally, not only in the paths of earth, but of heaven as well.

While the enemies of the truth could usher its champions into *rest*, they could not blot out the hallowed "works" of the chosen servants of the Most High, that these should not "follow them." These abide, in the Shansi Province, in *deathless* vigor. In the words of a Chinese reformer, "They may cut the grass, but the roots remain."

In Foochow, with its five stations, we look upon one of the most representative missions of this Board. Sixty-five churches — one with more than 500 members — a theological school with 25 students, colleges for boys and girls, 93 common

schools with nearly 1,600 pupils, hospitals, printing establishments, and native contributions of between \$8,000 and \$9,000 per annum—surely here is the fruit of consecrated enterprise, which may well challenge attention. Is it not a matter of universal concern that a young woman receives a diploma for the same literary and scientific attainments as men in a land where a bad empress rules with iron hand, and where her sisters are bought and sold as cattle? Facts reported from this section of the field show plainly enough the vast advantage the women of China are gaining through the enlightening, regenerating teaching of the Word of God. You cannot make slaves of Christians. Though they go back in considerable numbers into heathen homes and marry there, it is with an ideal of life which can never be so low and narrow as before. They cannot be idolaters, nor longer believe in the gross and terrible superstitions which rest like a nightmare over society, and make the very air to be peopled with demons. The educational and medical appliances of the mission are being fully improved. The latter is having almost phenomenal patronage; 21,833 dispensary cases and 419 surgical operations in one year—think of it, ye unemployed physicians who swarm among us! There are patients enough, and suffering ones, too.

References in this, as in other reports, are made to the splendid aid of the Christian Endeavor Society. Its rare adaptability to any race and clime, and its uniform tendency to develop independent, robust, and useful character is cause for constant thankfulness, and also that this world-wide movement should have originated with and been so grandly led by a member of this Board.

In the North China Mission are those names now, alas! so familiar to the civilized world—Peking, Tientsin, Pao-ting-fu—names stained with the blood of our brethren, “slain for the Word of God, and for the testimony which they held.” Churches, colleges, schools, homes, all swept away in the cyclone of heathen rage; thousands of native Christians massacred or plundered, and all evangelistic effort arrested. Helpless we lay before this mysterious Providence, but grateful that our noble band of missionaries, still there, though “pressed on every side, yet are not straitened—though perplexed, yet are not unto despair—though pursued, yet are not forsaken—though smitten down, yet are not destroyed—always having about in their body the dying of Jesus, that the life also of Jesus may be manifested in their body.”

We confidently believe that wider doors are soon to be opened in that troubled land to the messengers of the Prince of Peace, and heartily commend the manifest purpose of the Board to restore, so soon as may be, the agencies for publishing there the knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus Christ.

In the Western and Central Turkey Missions courage and faith are reviving among the stricken peoples. This, we are sure, is owing to the firm and energetic bearing of our missionaries. Though their corps is depleted and greater burdens are thrown upon them, yet the heroic spirit which could face fire and sword undaunted is equally manifest in more peaceful days. It is worthy of note that fourteen of the sixty churches are entirely self-supporting, while the 717 additions in membership betoken a gratifying willingness to be known as Christians, with all the trials that name implies in a Mohammedan country. The more than 11,000 pupils—nearly half of them girls—in the schools of the two missions promise great things for the welfare of all classes in the near future of Turkey. The good seed so faithfully and plentifully sown there is itself crying for harvesters. Common justice requires us to keep our pledges to these who, in our name, have wrought so patiently and with such great self-sacrifice.

The missions to the Pacific Islands demand a word of recognition in this most hurried review. It is clear that work among the native Hawaiians is soon to be eclipsed by that among the Japanese and Chinese laborers crowding into the islands. This fluctuating population is not an easy one to make steady impressions upon, but as they have there come under the American flag, necessity is laid upon us to do what we may to evangelize them. With genuine regret we learn that Dr. and Mrs. Gordon, who had expected to engage in this work, feel obliged instead to return to Japan. In the farther island missions, political and social disturbance is happily giving place to more settled conditions, under righteous control. The need of frequent supervision of the native ministry and churches is absolutely essential for a good while yet to a healthful development of Christian life among them. The traditions of heathenism and the depraved influences of traders are still mighty upon these who are, as yet, but "little children" in the kingdom of God. The plans of the Prudential Committee to secure and commission a new *Morning Star* to bear our apostles to the various stations, widely scattered in the southern seas, should be speedily realized. As the Stars and Stripes float over the Ladrões, we rejoice that the banner of the Cross is soon to be planted there as well, and that the Island of Guã̃m will soon "wait for the Law of the Lord of the whole earth."

In reading the reports of these several missions, we are impressed with and bear glad witness to the ability and fidelity of their administration. Intricate and troublesome questions ever rising because of war, famine, pestilence, racial prejudices, rival organizations, personal misunderstandings, limited funds—these seem to have been wisely and happily adjusted. The Board may look forward with renewed hope to larger and more auspicious accomplishments in the coming year.

### **The Committee on the Missions under the care of Secretary Barton,**

**Rev. J. F. Loba, D.D., Chairman.**

Your Committee have read the reports presented by Dr. Barton with great care and an interest increasing from the first line to the last. The one striking feature of this review of the year's work of the Board during a period that has been marked by plague, famine, the limits imposed by recent retrenchments, and the dire destitution consequent upon persecution and rapine, is its one dominant note of encouragement, hope, and good cheer.

The work done by our missionaries in Papal lands, in Mexico, Austria, and Spain is not only worthy of the highest commendation, but is full of cheer, and affords ground for great encouragement. The marked growth in numbers, the energy developed, and the generous contributions among the Christian converts in Mexico, the widespread activity of the Christians in Austria in carrying the good news from house to house, the deep interest and the enthusiasm among the Y. P. C. E. Societies in Spain not only bear witness to the fidelity of past labors, but augur the best things for these young churches gathered amidst the darkness of a mediæval superstition. A special word should be spoken in regard to Spain, where through the most trying ordeal of the war between that country and the United States our missionaries have bravely held on, and during this year Mr. Gulick has been the only man on the field. The school for girls has, through lack of funds, been forced to remain in exile at Biarritz, in France, but out of their poverty the native Christians contributed more than \$4,000 for the support of the work; while, in the midst of the bitterest hostility, danger, and even persecution, the work of Christian education has gone on.

When we turn from these Papal lands to Japan, India, and Turkey, the first fact that impresses us in the report is one that is in itself the very best evidence of the wise policy pursued by our missionaries in cultivating in their Christian converts the spirit of self-reliance and self-support. The fruits of this are seen in the large numbers of churches which are already self-supporting. Surely it is no insignificant fact that of the seventy-two Kumi-ai churches of Japan, thirty-six are entirely independent of outside aid; that all the thirty-six churches in the Madura Mission are self-supporting; while in the spectacle of Turkey, with stripped fields, ruined houses and villages, the heads of families slain and thousands of her children made orphans, not only rallying her people to self-support and raising out of their destitution \$14,134 for their own work, but contributing to the needs of Koordistan and to starving India sums which raised their contributions to nearly *three* times the amount received from the Board. What an example of self-denial to us well fed and pampered Christians amidst the wealth of the homeland! These are but intimations of the spirit of sacrifice for Christ shown by the native Christians.

In Van where, when the last report was read, the whole burden was borne by the heroic Dr. Raynolds, we are glad to note that he has now been reënforced by Dr. Ussher. Here, as in India, the work of our missionaries has been vastly increased by the hundreds, or thousands, of orphans thrown upon their care for shelter and education. In this connection, your Committee would emphasize the urgent plea of Miss Lord, at Erzoom, for a new building at the earliest possible moment. It is certainly most unfortunate when the work of our devoted teachers is hampered and crippled through inadequate equipment, but what can we say when their health and lives are imperiled through unsanitary, unwholesome, and over-crowded buildings?

But this report grows too long, and yet the half of what should be said has not been said. If we grow discouraged at the slow development of our home work, let us look abroad to India where, in the Madura Mission the last year, 1,400 natives have given themselves to Christ; to Turkey, where the growth in membership has been from five to seven per cent. Whether in the yielding of the heart to Christ, in increasing their gifts from thirty to forty per cent in times of great poverty, or in abundance of labors in making known through streets and towns, villages and country places the joy they had found in their Lord, these natives of India, Turkey, and Japan present examples which American Christians would do well to follow.

We are glad to note that the new treaties in Japan, which, it was feared, might greatly hinder the work of Christian education, have by a broader interpretation proved less harmful than was feared, and that our institutions are being so adjusted to them as to promise a continuance of Christian education. Our churches should not fail to note the great opportunities for the best and for reaching Christian service in the vast numbers of children and youth committed to the missionary for Christian nurture through the famine in India and the massacre in Armenia. In the Providence of God this has given us access to all classes and all faiths, and if we are wise children of light, will prove the means of raising up a great host of native Christian men and women, who may evangelize their people and shape the destinies of their respective peoples.

In closing, your Committee would say one word with reference to Harpoot. While greatly regretting that our government has not yet succeeded in securing from the Porte the indemnity due the Board for its serious and embarrassing losses at Harpoot, your Committee cannot but record its appreciation of the efforts of our representatives at Constantinople to secure the prompt and full payment of this indemnity. We must also express our gratification that permission has been granted

by the Turkish government to proceed at once with the erection of the buildings destroyed.

One sentence from their report sums up very briefly what is true, in varying degrees, of all these fields. The report says: "The mission has pressed into service every agency that can be used to arouse, elevate, and bless the people among whom they labor. The school, the press, the surgeon's knife, the painter's art, the craftsman's skill, and the inventor's genius have all become, in greater or less degree, the heralds of the tidings of good-will to man."

As never before have we reason to gather our energies, gird ourselves, take courage, and go forward.

ANNUAL REPORT.

1899-1900.



# REPORT

OF THE

## PRUDENTIAL COMMITTEE.

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### HOME DEPARTMENT.

At the opening of the Annual Meeting of the American Board in St. Louis, October 18th, 1881, the venerable Rev. Dr. Truman M. Post, the Nestor of Congregationalism on the "China and Japan side of the Mississippi," gave voice to the awe he experienced "in view of the present aspects of history,—the steadfast, solemn tread of the world toward issues, changes, conflicts and results the most tremendous in the history of time." "Signals for the chariot of God hang out from all the sky,—signals of exigency, haste, danger. The Providence of God seems pressing the vote of emergency on the Parliament of the Christian world."

Could this orator stand here today he would see the problems ten-fold more exigent. Every year in the history of the American Board is a year of problems, many of which are emergencies. The past year has been no exception.

In presenting the report on the Home Department, we note that the Prudential Committee has had forty-one meetings, at every meeting a quorum has been present, and the average attendance has been eight, a little smaller than the previous year, owing to illnesses. The Prudential Committee is divided into fourteen sub-committees, to which important matters are referred for special consideration and written report to the whole committee. To these committees have been referred during the year fifty-eight subjects. This does not include the applications for missionary appointment and various other matters which are always considered by the committee as a whole. The time thus given by the members of the committee is larger than the hours involved in the several regular meetings.

Death has claimed from the ranks of our Corporate body ten of its members whose services have ranged from 1851 to 1898, all of them well known as among the ablest servants of the Board and the churches to which they have so faithfully ministered.

The record is as follows:—John C. Holbrook, of California, elected in 1851; Richard Salter Storrs, of New York, elected in 1863; Edwards A. Park, of Massachusetts, elected in 1863; Daniel L. Furber, of Massachusetts, elected in 1874; Charles C. Burr, of Massachusetts, elected in 1876; George Leon Walker, of Connecticut, elected in 1877; Cyrus Hamlin, of Massachusetts, elected in 1879; Adolphus J. F. Behrends, of New York, elected in 1882; Aaron Kimball, of Minnesota, elected in 1890; Justin E.



Twitchell, of Massachusetts, elected in 1892; Edward G. Porter, of Massachusetts, elected in 1898.

It will be proper here to record the Minute adopted by the Prudential Committee upon the death of our honored late President:—

“Rev. Richard Salter Storrs, D. D., LL.D., died at his home in Brooklyn, New York, June 5th, 1900.

“The death of Dr. Storrs removes from the American pulpit a peerless preacher. It removes from the American Board a corporate member of sound, practical wisdom and sagacity, who as President of the Board for ten years showed himself at the annual meetings a presiding officer of supreme tact, fairness and efficiency; an orator whose annual addresses were grand, uplifting and inspiring. We thank God for the abilities, for the acquirements and for the life so much of which was used in extending a great missionary movement to the ends of the earth.

**Death of Dr. Storrs.**

“An honored name; a distinguished and refined personality; familiar with the vast and varied sources of literature and life, and with the character of ethnic religions in all lands; a scholar whose unfolding and defense of the essentials of Christianity show him to be among the foremost of Christian divines; a disciple whose clear convictions of truth never failed him, whose devotion and loyalty to the Master never faltered,—we lament his loss. We shall miss him when the churches gather in the great assemblies. We shall mourn for the tongue that is silent, for the prince who has fallen.”

At the meeting of the Prudential Committee, held two weeks ago yesterday, the following resolution was adopted in memory of their fellow member, Charles C. Burr:—

“The Prudential Committee has learned with profound sorrow of the death of their honored and beloved associate, Charles C. Burr, Esq., who for twenty-four years has served upon this Committee with rare ability and devotion. During nearly a quarter of a century he has given an unusual amount of time and care to the affairs of the Board, far beyond what is involved in the weekly meetings of the Committee. A member during all these years of the committee on finance and for a long time its chairman, he has both by his gifts and his counsels been a pillar of strength. As an official of the Board he has always been patient and thorough in investigation, tender in his sympathies, sagacious in judgment, while as an associate he has endeared himself to us as a courteous Christian gentleman who bore in a marked degree the image of his Divine Master.”

**Death of Mr. Burr.**

#### MOVEMENT OF MISSIONARIES.

The committee has been enabled to respond, in a measure, to the urgent calls for reinforcements which have come from nearly every one of the mission fields. During the year forty new missionaries have been sent to their several fields of appointment, eleven men, three of whom are physicians, and twenty-nine ladies, twelve the wives of missionaries, and two of them physicians, as follows:

**New Missionaries.**  
*Zulu*: James B. McCord, M.D., Mrs. Margaret M. C. McCord, Rev. James D. Taylor, Mrs. Catherine M. Taylor.

*East Central Africa:* William T. Lawrence, M.D., Mrs. Florence E. Lawrence.

*West Central Africa:* Miss Emma C. Redick.

*European Turkey:* Mrs. Martha Gisler Clarke.

*Western Turkey:* Rev. Ernest C. Partridge, Mrs. Winona G. Partridge, Rev. Charles T. Riggs, Mrs. Mary R. Riggs, Miss Emma D. Cushman, Miss Mary S. Kinney, Miss Mary I. Ward.

*Central Turkey:* Miss Matilda Calder, Miss Isabella B. Trowbridge.

*Eastern Turkey:* Mrs. Elizabeth F. Ussher, Miss Grisell M. McLaren.

*Marathi:* George W. Harding, M.D., Mrs. Emily D. Harding, Rev. William Hazen, Louise H. Grieve, M.D.

*Madura:* Miss Helen I. Chandler.

*Ceylon:* Rev. Giles G. Brown, Mrs. Clara L. Brown, Rev. James H. Dickson, Mrs. Frances A. Dickson, Miss Helen I. Root, Annie M. Young, M.D.

*Foochow:* Miss Jean H. Brown, Miss Minnie C. Stryker, M.D., Miss Mildred E. Vance, Miss Josephine C. Walker, Miss Martha S. Wiley.

*North China:* Rev. Howard S. Galt, Mrs. Louise A. Galt.

*Japan:* Miss Cora F. Keith.

*Micronesia:* Rev. Thomas Gray, Mrs. Leta D. Gray.

Of the ordained missionaries, two are graduates of Auburn, New York, Theological Seminary, two of Andover, two of Hartford, and one each of Oberlin and Chicago. While we have appointed and sent to the field more new missionaries than in some previous years, it is still true that there is need

**Picked Men.** of a few more men, simply to fill vacancies. The committee feel the grave responsibility it has in appointing men to the missionary service at this time when the best are needed. Many factors enter into the appointment of the missionary. The fields must be considered, the kind of vacancies, the character of the work to be done. The committee must weigh all these things, and render its decision with care and sympathy. There has been great unanimity in the action of the committee this past year, and the sentiment of one of its members would be the sentiment of all, — "The problems to be solved in the future are the most difficult we have ever had to meet. We need the ablest men to be found, both Christian scholars and statesmen; we need leaders and generals, and I feel more and more that we shall need to pick our men and women."

**Returning Missionaries.** The missionaries, thirty-nine in number, who, after enjoying the usual and well-earned furlough in the homeland, have returned to their several missions, are as follows:

*Zulu:* Rev. Stephen C. Pixley, Mrs. Louisa Pixley, Miss Martha Pixley, Rev. James C. Dorward.

*West Central Africa:* Rev. F. C. Wellman, M.D., Mrs. Amy J. Currie.

*European Turkey:* Miss Mary C. Haskell.

*Western Turkey:* Rev. James L. Fowle, Mrs. Caroline P. Fowle, Rev. James P. McNaughton, Mrs. Rebecca G. McNaughton, Mrs. Helen P. Barnum, Miss Mary M. Patrick.

*Central Turkey:* Rev. Lucius O. Lee, D.D., Mrs. Clara H. Lee, Miss Corinna Shattuck.

*Marathi*: Rev. Justin E. Abbott, D.D., Rev. Henry J. Bruce, Rev. Henry Fairbank, Rev. Richard Winsor, Mrs. Mary C. Winsor, Miss Anstice Abbott, Miss Esther B. Fowler, Miss Jean P. Gordon, Miss Belle Nugent.

*North China*: Rev. Devello Z. Sheffield, D.D.

*Shansi*: Rev. Francis W. Davis.

*Japan*: Rev. Otis Cary, Mrs. Ellen M. Cary, Rev. James H. Pettee, D.D., Mrs. Elizabeth D. DeForest, Miss Julia A. E. Gulick, Miss Eliza Talcott, Miss Elizabeth Torrey.

*Micronesia*: Miss Ida C. Foss, Miss Annette A. Palmer.

*Spain*: Miss Alice H. Bushee, Miss Mary L. Page, Miss Anna F. Webb.

At the Annual Meeting of the Board at Providence, the following resolution was adopted:—

*Resolved*, That the executive officers of the Board be instructed to communicate with the officers of other societies, colleges and benevolent institutions of the country, and in coöperation with them to memorialize Congress for such modification of the tax on legacies as shall lessen the discrimination against bequests for public benefactions.

**Tax on Legacies.**

In obedience to these instructions a meeting was called by our Board for December 7th, 1899, in the United Charities Building of New York City, to consider what action should be taken to secure a modification of the present federal tax on legacies and bequests to colleges, hospitals, libraries, and benevolent and religious societies. Through this conference a committee on the Modification of the Federal Legacy Tax was constituted, with Dr. Lucien C. Warner as Chairman, and Seabury C. Mastick, Esq., as Secretary and Treasurer. It is the expectation of this committee that at the coming session of Congress a bill will be introduced including, among other features, the repeal of the legacy tax to institutions of a literary, educational or charitable character.

One year ago we had in anticipation the Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions as an occasion of interest and profit. Looking back upon this great gathering, it is with a sense that anticipations are more than realized. The attendance, both in numbers and quality, the enthusiasm, ability and practicality of the work done, created a great impression upon the metropolis of our country. But more than this, its influence will go forth into all the world operating, as we believe, for the good of the great enterprise in which the Church is engaged for the world's redemption. The constituency of the American Board was fully and ably represented both in the arrangement of the plans and upon the platform. Its missionaries bore a most creditable part in the discussions upon the problems presented.

**Ecumenical Conference.**

A friend of the Board offered, during the last year, a generous sum of money to be distributed as prizes to pastors and Sunday School scholars for the best essays upon given missionary topics. Two prizes were offered to pastors, one of \$150 and the other of \$100, for the best essays upon the topics, "How can pastor and layman coöperate to

**Prize Essays.**

accomplish the best results in the Missionary Field?" or, "Why should our churches sustain Foreign Missions?" The Sunday Schools were divided into three districts and prizes offered in each district to two classes: first, to scholars between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one inclusive, two prizes of \$25 and \$15, upon the topic, "What have young people done and what can they do in the cause of Foreign Missions?" and second, to scholars of fifteen years of age and under, upon the topics, "What can we do for Foreign Missions?" or, "Story of the work of the American Board in either India or China." A good number of essays were sent in, but not so many as we had expected. Already regrets are expressed that the matter, which was fully and repeatedly advertised by circulars and in the religious press, was not agitated and noticed by the superintendents of the Sunday Schools whose assistance we solicited. Many teachers and pupils tell us that the subject was not mentioned in their schools.

In the report of two years ago mention was made of the rooms of the Board in the new Congregational House. It is an item of interest to record, that so well is the new building rented at the present time, and so carefully are its affairs managed, that during the past year there has been a rebate in rent to the Congregational missionary societies from the house income. The portion remitted to the Board has been \$1,124.81.

#### AGENCIES.

The agencies of the American Board are varied and widely extended. Our foremost thought is connected with the multitude of pastors and their church agencies, to whose loyalty to the cause of foreign missions we gladly give testimony. To this we attribute much of the success of the work. This thought suggests another, which more than any has engaged the attention of annual meetings, namely, how best to engage with equal zest as many more of the churches and pastors of this land in sympathy and glad effort to proclaim the gospel in other lands.

The missionaries on furlough are welcomed to the churches, and year by year an ever-changing force tell the story of the work and its best achievements in the missions they represent. During this last year we have had fewer missionaries for deputation work in the churches than is usual. In other words, fewer have been on furloughs than usual.

The District Secretaries and agencies they represent have remained the same in personnel, and have engaged in similar lines of work as in previous years. Their reports, which are here given, will be read with interest. The Corresponding Secretaries in Boston have had unusual calls upon their time and strength in the way of public addresses. The exigencies which have come to the work of the Board have created a call for addresses along varied and popular lines.

The press has been an effective agent for good. Much information has been disseminated through our regular publications and the religious journals. The magazines and the secular press have aided the work greatly. For many of their utterances in sympathy with the work of missions, we are grateful.

The Coöperating Committees in the several districts have been good counsellors and helpers in varied plans for stimulating the interest in the churches.

The Advisory Committee for the Forward Movement has continued its organization as the previous year, and with substantially the same plans of operation. Their special representative, Mr. Luther D. Wishard, has been enthusiastic in his efforts among the churches. The specific report will be given by the committee itself, but we may say that the ideas involved in the Movement have created an interest in many localities which has given to it a wider influence than can be indicated by the reports of visitation upon individual churches.

In addition to the missionaries assigned under the auspices of the Forward Movement committee, some twenty-two missionaries, or missionary families, have been assigned through other agencies. In two cases missionary families have been taken by individuals; in two cases by Endeavor Societies grouped for the purpose; in two cases by churches grouped, and the other cases by individual churches. The pledges given for this purpose represent in some cases, extra gifts entirely, and in other cases largely increased gifts, very often the doubling.

#### PUBLICATIONS.

Our *Publication Department* is constantly busy in supplying the needs of our broad constituency. The *Missionary Herald* has never received warmer commendations, both as to its matter and its make-up, than within the past twelvemonth, commendations coming literally from all parts of the world, and from officers and supporters of many other mission boards. The field which it covers is so wide and so varied, and the work which it represents so essential to the best life of the churches and individual Christians, that it is full of interest to those who are interested in the extension of Christ's kingdom. Its circulation is increasing, though slowly compared to what would be the case were our constituency alive to the grandeur and blessedness of the foreign missionary work. It is believed that, with the recent improvements and the reduction of price to an extremely low figure, the Board has a right to call upon its friends, the pastors and members of our churches, to make special efforts to secure a wider reading of our missionary magazine. It is not the magazine itself which needs a larger circulation so much as it is the disciples of Christ who need to be kept in closer touch with what their Master is doing in advancing his kingdom throughout the world.

The Board has continued to unite with the other National Congregational Benevolent Societies in the publication of *Congregational Work*, and this paper enters about 60,000 families, and it is confidently believed that it reaches many who otherwise would get little or no missionary literature. The wants of the children are still met by the *Mission Dayspring*, issued conjointly by the American Board and the Woman's Boards.

Special matters of interest, such as are constantly rising in our work, have been presented in what is termed the "Envelope Series," issued quarterly and widely scattered. One number was devoted to the "Story of 1899," another to "Medical Missions," another to an address by the late Dr. Storrs, issued soon after the death of the master orator, and the last to statements about our "Missions in China," in view of recent events. Some of our mission sketches have been revised and others are now being altogether rewritten and enlarged. The Board has issued within the year, in **Envelope Series.** an attractive form, a volume containing the Missionary Addresses of Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs while he was President of the Board, constituting a series of remarkable and inspiring discourses which will be of permanent value. It is an interesting fact that the revision of this volume was the last literary work done by Dr. Storrs, a task which, on account of physical weakness, he undertook reluctantly, and yet gladly in view of the earnest representations of friends that he could thus render one more grand service for foreign missions.

Early in the year the President of the Board issued an appeal to its constituency under the title, "The Supreme Opportunity." This address was the heart utterance of one who had supreme faith in the work of **Supreme Opportunity.** Foreign Missions, and it breathed on every page the spirit of the Christian optimist. It was designed to convince business men of their opportunity, as well as urge upon the churches their primary work in preaching the gospel to the world. The address was printed in a substantial form and offered freely to the churches for careful, discriminating circulation. The call in response was a large one and about 37,000 copies were sent out. The President has also rendered service to the extent of his strength in the way of public addresses before Congregational clubs, conferences and churches, as well as at many special gatherings in behalf of the work.

REPORT FROM THE MIDDLE DISTRICT.

The Rev. Charles C. Creegan, D.D., District Secretary, makes the following report from the Middle District (including Connecticut and Ohio, and the Middle and Southern Atlantic States, with office at the Congregational Rooms, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-Second Street, New York):—

The year which has closed is the seventh year of service of your Secretary in this office and the twelfth of his connection with the Board. During none of these years has the work taken so many forms, and although it has brought many busy days, the service has always been a **Eventful and Busy Year.** delight.

The event of the year has been the World's Missionary Conference, which has brought to New York, and we trust to the entire land, a rich blessing. As secretary of the general Committee on Hospitality and **Ecumenical Conference.** Chairman of the Congregational Section, my duties for three months were taxing. The Congregational Churches of New York and vicinage entertained generously all the missionaries and foreign delegates belonging to our Congregational denomination, and a special reception was given to President Capen and the delegates and representatives

of our denomination from other lands, together with about one hundred present and former missionaries of our Board. This event will long be remembered by all who were present.

The cause of missions in this District and the entire land has suffered a great loss in the deaths of Drs. Storrs and Behrends. The Board in all its history has had no warmer friends or wiser counselors than these noble men whose eloquent words were so often heard at its meetings.

**Drs. Storrs and Behrends.**

The Coöperating Committee of the Middle District is composed of the following gentlemen:—Dr. Lucien C. Warner, Mr. Charles A. Hull, Rev. Howard S. Bliss, Mr. John F. Anderson, Jr., and Mr. Dyer B. Holmes. As in previous years these busy men have given freely of their time and, by their wise counsels, have greatly aided the work of the Board. Their services were especially helpful in arranging for the Ecumenical Conference and President Capen's reception. The Board is again under obligations to these devoted and efficient friends.

**Several Agencies.**

Mr. Luther D. Wishard, as during the previous year, has made his headquarters in these rooms, and from this center has gone forth under his leadership, those movements which have greatly quickened missionary interest.

Rev. J. E. Abbott, D.D., of Bombay, India, who has spent the year in this city, has been untiring in presenting to the churches and to the public through the press, the work in India, especially the movement for famine relief and for the orphans. He has been in constant touch with this office and it has been a great privilege to give to this devoted missionary a helping hand in his efforts which have been so richly blessed.

**Aid from Missionaries.**

In pressing the Forward Movement for the South Pacific, Rev. and Mrs. Francis M. Price have made their headquarters here during a considerable portion of the year. Their success in awakening missionary interest and securing pledges for the work is occasion for rejoicing.

Rev. and Mrs. D. Z. Sheffield of China spent a month prior to the Missionary Conference among the churches of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, receiving everywhere a warm welcome.

Among the other missionaries more or less frequently heard during the year mention should be made of Willis C. Noble, M.D., Rev. E. E. Aiken, Miss Caroline E. Chittenden, and Rev. Charles A. Stanley of China; Mrs. Alice Gordon Gulick of Spain; Miss Mary M. Patrick, Ph.D., Rev. Henry O. Dwight, LL.D., Rev. Edward Riggs, Miss Corinna Shattuck, and Rev. Henry C. Haskell, D.D., of Turkey.

Your Secretary has performed the usual field work in responding to calls from Conferences and Associations, Churches and Missionary Societies in all parts of the district except the Southern States.

**Field Work.**

A campaign was conducted among the Welsh churches of Pennsylvania during the month of December, with the assistance of Rev. William C. Wilcox of the Zulu Mission and Rev. T. C. Edwards, D.D., of Kingston, Penn. Dr. Edwards spoke in the Welsh tongue, to the great delight of the large audiences which greeted us at each point.

During the month of February a series of Rallies was held with a number of churches in Northern and Central Ohio. Rev. D. Z. Sheffield, D.D., and Rev. W. C. Wilcox presented the work in China and Africa and aroused great interest wherever heard.

MIDDLE DISTRICT. — STATEMENT FOR 1899-00.

(Also two previous years in parentheses.)

No. of churches.	Contributing.	Non-contributing.	STATES.	Donations.	Y. P. S. C. E. and Sundry-schools.	W. B. M.	Legacies.	Totals.
326 54,298 resident members.	297	29	CONNECTICUT.	\$53,941.50 (39,141.67) (40,301.67)	\$4,552.52 (4,200.38) (4,769.81)	\$30,756.10 (29,692.75) (25,694.29)	\$25,320.21 (23,962.47) (58,167.01)	\$114,570.33 (96,996.99) (128,932.78)
280	206	74	NEW YORK.	45,446.78 (41,786.59) (37,809.07)	3,477.96 (2,818.21) (4,132.76)	8,292.86 (8,382.07) (4,132.90)	866.05 (12,761.59) (1,313.28)	58,083.65 (65,748.46) (52,624.01)
251	181	70	OHIO.	6,195.56 (9,959.35) (9,728.70)	2,151.32 (1,619.71) (1,535.05)	6,403.35 (6,223.62) (5,959.58)	780.04 (258.20) (1,851.38)	15,530.27 (18,070.97) (19,074.71)
109 11,325 resident members.	47	62	PENNSYLVANIA.	3,189.33 (3,300.95) (2,697.72)	536.84 (135.93) (224.24)	169.39 (404.12) (567.56)	307.00 (549.84) (2,877.50)	4,202.47 (4,480.89) (6,367.02)
38 7,804 resident members.	23	15	NEW JERSEY.	3,720.76 (3,456.17) (4,920.69)	616.78 (714.31) (755.57)	2,317.34 (2,055.65) (1,766.37)	— (4,362.75) (7,277.00)	6,654.88 (10,588.88) (14,720.53)
16 3,152 resident members.	12	4	MARYLAND, DIST. COLUMBIA, VIRGINIA and WEST VIRGINIA.	980.00 (2,216.45) (2,039.22)	366.95 (213.32) (112.04)	1,014.77 (947.54) (643.76)	3,695.86 (5,618.25) (22,395.75)	6,057.58 (9,095.56) (25,190.77)
221 9,341 resident members.	48	173	SOUTHERN STATES.	664.95 (550.94) (901.35)	58.32 (104.16) (36.73)	148.97 (287.33) (154.05)	— (732.66) (—)	872.24 (1,681.09) (1,093.13)
1,241 (1,239) (1,248)	814 (784) (790)	427 (455) (458)		\$114,138.88 (100,527.84) (98,398.42)	\$11,760.69 (9,806.02) (11,566.20)	\$49,102.69 (48,083.08) (44,154.51)	\$30,969.16 (48,245.82) (93,883.82)	\$205,971.42 (206,662.84) (248,006.95)

An examination of the table of receipts from the Middle District for the last three years will show the following facts: (1) The total receipts are only slightly less than last year, notwithstanding \$1,000,000 has been gathered for the sufferers in India from organizations largely centering in this city. (2) The contributions from the living have increased \$16,585.32, while the legacies have decreased by the sum of \$17,276.66. (3) From the Y. P. S. C. E. and Sunday Schools there has been a gain of \$1,954.67, which is most encouraging. (4) The women, upon whom we can always depend, have increased their gifts \$1,019.61.

Upon the whole, we have occasion to thank God and look toward the future with hope and courage.



## REPORT FROM THE INTERIOR DISTRICT.

The Rev. A. N. Hitchcock, PH.D., District Secretary, presents the following report from the Interior District, the district including fourteen states and territories west of Ohio, and the Southern Mississippi States, with office at 153 La Salle Street, Chicago : —

## I. FIELD.

First of all, your Secretary would mention the visit of President Capen early in the season. His addresses before the Chicago Congregational Club, the Ministers' Meeting, the Chicago Seminary, Beloit College, and a rally in Minneapolis, were received with hearty appreciation.

The addresses of the Home Secretary, also, before the State Associations of Michigan, Illinois, and Iowa, were especially fitting and effective.

Appointments have been arranged during the year for a considerable number of missionaries. Among these were Rev. J. P. McNaughton, of Turkey, Rev. and Mrs. F. M. Price, of Micronesia, Rev. J. C. Dorward, of Africa, Rev. S. S. White, of Japan, Dr. Frank Van Allen, of India, Dr. A. P. Peck, of China, Rev. and Mrs. J. D. Eaton, of Mexico, Dr. and Mrs. W. L. Thompson, of West Africa, Rev. C. A. Nelson, of China, Rev. W. L. Curtis, of Japan, and Rev. I. J. Atwood, M.D., of China. The labors of these friends among the churches have had a distinct value. Several of them have made from forty to sixty addresses each. Their combined tours have extended all the way from Michigan to Colorado.

The District Secretary has visited forty different churches during the year, often speaking, however, from two to four times in each church. He has frequently addressed Christian Endeavor Societies and Sunday-schools, has attended four State Associations, quite a number of local associations, seven or eight sessions of ecclesiastical councils of which he was a member, has addressed a gathering of medical students in one of the colleges, and other assemblies. Several states have been included in these itineraries. Attendance at the Ecumenical Conference in New York, though of necessity consuming time already covered by calls elsewhere, was richly rewarded. Frequent requests for some report or address upon that great gathering immediately followed.

## II. OFFICE.

The work of the office at this important center is at all times varied and absorbing. The writing or dictation of several thousand letters ; the preparation of various other articles, addresses, or general communications ; the holding of at least a thousand interviews with persons more or less related to our work ; acknowledgment of remittances ; the general direction of plans of work among Christian Endeavor Societies ; the securing of numerous special railroad permits ; arranging missionary tours ; distribution of missionary literature ; correspondence about special objects, the Indian famine, affairs in China, prize essays, the Forward Movement, supplies for missionaries, stereopticon slides, and addresses ; several cases of bequests, etc. — these are some of the matters which never allow delay, and which it seems impossible to curtail even if that were desirable.

The work of the Coöperating Committee has been distinctly helpful. Numerous meetings were held at the Secretary's office early in the year, and plans discussed and agreed upon. Letters were sent out, in the name of the Committee, to all the pastors in this district, suggesting a specific sum to be raised by each church; another letter later along the same line; a communication to Sunday-school Superintendents, urging the observance of the Sunday School Foreign Missionary Day in January; a letter to the pastors in a selected number of local Associations suggesting the adoption of an associational missionary in the foreign field; and still another communication to the pastors of churches which have already adopted missionaries. Subsequent correspondence from all parts of the district has shown that these communications from the Committee have borne fruit. Many churches have made an earnest effort to reach the amount suggested. The plan of getting local associations to adopt missionaries of their own has not, however, been largely successful. The twelve or fifteen churches which have undertaken the support of their own foreign missionary pastors, while largely increasing their gifts during the past year, have not in all cases fully renewed their pledges at the expiration of the year. Still there has been with the definiteness of aim a decidedly stronger missionary impulse.

## RECEIPTS.

1. There has been in the Interior District, as the tables show, an increase in donations, from all sources, of \$6,640. This is not so great an advance as we hoped for; but considering the fact that there was an advance last year over the year preceding of about \$20,000, and that this records a still further increase, and considering also the diverting appeals of famine, and the wars in Africa and China, the result is not wholly discouraging. Included in the receipts of the year is a gift of \$10,000 from one person, an offering deserving of our most grateful acknowledgment. In the preceding year there were two personal gifts aggregating \$6,000, so that the relation of large special gifts to the total receipts is not very materially different this year. Additional gifts from this district for famine relief and orphan work have probably aggregated \$10,000. While these most worthy charities have come mainly from our own constituency, they have not been included in our receipts, even though generally considered in the minds of the donors as foreign missionary offerings.

2. The number of churches contributing from some sources has increased by exactly eighty; while the number taking public collections is less by thirty-two. This is partly owing to an increased and not wholly desirable interest in special objects, partly to the devotion of several public foreign missionary offerings to famine relief, and in part, perhaps, to the decrease in the whole number of churches in this district.

3. There has been a gain also in Sunday-school contributions. This is almost wholly due to the appointment of a Sunday School Foreign Missionary Day in January. There can be no doubt that we should lay broad plans for the regular and general observance of such a calendar day in our Sunday-schools throughout the land.

No. 1. — ANALYSIS OF DONATIONS, 1899'

STATES.				A. B. C. F. M.			W. B. M. I.			Totals.	Legacies.
	Number of churches.	Number of churches contributing from all sources.	Number of churches taking public collections for American Board.	Churches and individuals.	Sunday-schools.	Y. P. S. C. E.	Missionary Societies.	Sunday-schools.	Y. P. S. C. E.		
Indiana . . . . .	58	32	10	\$328.25	\$11.00	\$60.75	\$723.98	\$25.09	\$65.80	\$1,214.87	\$417.88
Michigan . . . . .	343	194	120	8,946.55	397.97	466.62	6,103.83	171.79	560.44	16,647.20	350.00
Illinois . . . . .	360	286	193	14,412.19	463.23	1,426.53	24,254.98	213.75	1,191.72	41,962.40	4,550.57
Wisconsin . . . . .	257	167	124	4,715.19	111.58	253.18	4,560.11	110.15	1,037.93	10,788.14	5,400.17
Iowa . . . . .	317	239	146	9,841.45	72.08	656.21	8,113.83	307.73	806.16	19,797.46	841.72
Minnesota . . . . .	222	146	95	4,865.52	167.11	215.59	3,945.82	198.47	605.93	10,088.44	3,386.33
Missouri . . . . .	79	60	34	1,507.53	14.15	64.15	2,807.95	151.68	294.35	4,839.81	.....
Kansas . . . . .	178	107	63	1,119.55	74.02	136.56	1,288.19	7.00	363.42	2,988.74	.....
Nebraska . . . . .	203	146	106	2,188.49	87.51	582.67	1,265.43	63.93	104.80	4,292.83	28.00
North Dakota . . . . .	86	40	23	186.31	.....	79.65	119.15	10.50	55.20	450.81	.....
South Dakota . . . . .	150	85	60	1,140.32	33.73	62.12	991.86	45.68	106.28	2,379.99	.....
Colorado . . . . .	60	37	23	655.93	44.76	175.60	1,539.78	45.63	193.09	2,654.79	.....
Wyoming . . . . .	14	4	1	66.00	22.00	21.60	142.15	.....	.....	251.75	.....
Montana . . . . .	13	11	4	110.56	.....	25.00	113.25	16.44	.....	265.25	.....
Texas . . . . .	22	1	.....	10.00	.....	.....	156.00	47.50	22.50	236.00	.....
Indian Territory . . . . .	4	.....	.....	.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.50	.....
Oklahoma . . . . .	78	11	10	54.56	.....	4.00	2.06	2.00	.....	62.62	.....
Arkansas . . . . .	2	2	.....	14.80	.....	3.50	.....	.....	.....	18.30	.....
Louisiana . . . . .	32	2	2	30.37	3.31	.....	1.71	.....	.....	35.39	.....
Kentucky . . . . .	20	2	2	19.70	.....	5.00	.....	.....	.....	24.70	.....
Tennessee . . . . .	44	11	10	177.16	.....	25.00	1.50	.....	.....	203.66	.....
Alabama . . . . .	110	13	12	162.96	24.50	.88	1.30	.....	2.00	191.64	.....
Mississippi . . . . .	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2,658	1,597	1,038	\$50,553.89	\$1,526.95	\$4,264.61	\$56,132.88	\$1,417.34	\$5,499.62	\$119,395.29	\$14,974.67

## No. 2.— ANALYSIS OF DONATIONS, 1900.

## Home Department.

STATES.				A. B. C. F. M.			W. B. M. I.			Totals.	Legacies.
	Number of churches.	Number of churches contributing from all sources.	Number of churches taking public collections for American Board.	Churches and individuals.	Sunday-schools.	Y. P. S. C. E.	Missionary societies.	Sunday-schools.	Y. P. S. C. E.		
Indiana . . . . .	57	37	9	\$311.88	\$14.02	\$28.15	\$835.16	\$25.87	\$63.58	\$1,278.66	\$193.33
Michigan . . . . .	339	209	115	6,366.49	531.06	633.80	6,795.00	78.72	526.43	14,931.50	2,750.00
Illinois . . . . .	359	284	181	14,884.01	713.24	1,207.79	24,779.19	204.98	1,427.64	43,216.85	4,692.41
Wisconsin . . . . .	251	165	113	4,822.77	204.16	176.24	4,771.96	180.01	889.84	11,044.98	2,095.00
Iowa . . . . .	317	241	147	14,725.29	263.90	658.07	8,106.66	281.19	818.42	24,853.53	353.35
Minnesota . . . . .	231	150	80	3,410.24	212.15	226.56	4,094.43	201.31	629.44	8,774.13	420.00
Missouri . . . . .	76	60	40	1,696.51	63.20	53.69	2,788.32	82.11	254.72	4,938.55	.....
Kansas . . . . .	176	110	66	1,363.80	78.71	95.25	1,376.56	24.60	375.93	3,314.85	39.81
Nebraska . . . . .	200	142	86	2,092.79	114.63	601.60	1,528.19	56.53	159.86	4,553.60	.....
North Dakota . . . . .	86	46	29	352.53	40.61	73.50	146.77	5.50	29.23	648.14	.....
South Dakota . . . . .	146	96	53	724.97	65.17	145.57	937.12	57.35	101.38	2,031.56	.....
Colorado . . . . .	62	46	32	2,532.34	46.97	159.65	2,001.64	16.83	202.33	4,959.76	.....
Wyoming . . . . .	13	4	3	71.02	20.00	43.80	83.88	.....	.....	218.70	.....
Montana . . . . .	13	9	4	76.61	.....	10.00	44.88	.....	5.00	136.49	.....
Texas . . . . .	23	4	3	64.25	.....	.....	124.00	35.00	22.50	245.75	.....
Indian Territory . . . . .	4	1	1	7.65	1.86	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.51	.....
Oklahoma . . . . .	76	29	10	35.27	37.91	.....	1.25	.....	.....	74.43	.....
Arkansas . . . . .	2	2	...	.....	4.45	11.62	21.00	.....	.....	37.07	.....
Louisiana . . . . .	32	6	6	65.28	6.95	.....	13.77	.....	.....	86.00	.....
Kentucky . . . . .	21	2	1	382.00	1.50	.....	5.00	.....	.....	388.50	.....
Tennessee . . . . .	42	14	12	136.63	28.77	9.36	13.65	.....	.....	188.41	.....
Alabama . . . . .	110	17	13	81.50	8.97	.....	.....	.....	.....	90.47	.....
Mississippi . . . . .	6	3	2	3.15	10.00	.....	2.00	.....	.....	15.15	.....
	2,642	1,677	1,006	\$54,206.98	\$2,468.23	\$4,134.65	\$58,470.43	\$1,250.00	\$5,506.30	\$126,036.59	\$10,543.90

Upon the West as upon the East have fallen the shadows of anxiety and of sorrow over our dear ones in China. The awful heaviness of spirit, the days and nights of painful suspense, can never be spoken or recorded on earth. But while we are brought nearer than ever before to the fellowship of Christ's sufferings through which our loved missionaries have passed, we would take up their work with unabated courage and with larger assurance of the final triumph which hastens on.

## No. 3.—GENERAL STATEMENT.

	Churches contributing from all sources, 1,899.	Churches contributing from all sources, 1,897.
	1899.	1900.
Donations Churches and Individuals through A. B. C. F. M.	\$50,553.89	\$54,206.98
Donations Sunday-schools through A. B. C. F. M.	1,526.95	2,468.23
Donations Y. P. S. C. E. through A. B. C. F. M.	4,264 61	4,134.65
Donations W. B. M. I.	56,132.88	58,470.43
Donations Sunday-schools through W. B. M. I.	1,417.34	1,250.00
Donations Y. P. S. C. E. through W. B. M. I.	5,499.62	5,506.30
	\$119,395.29	\$126,036.59
Legacies	14,974.67	10,543.90
Total	\$134,369.96	\$136,580.49

## REPORT FROM THE PACIFIC COAST AGENCY.

The Rev. Walter Frear, General Agent, makes the following report for the Pacific Coast Agency, with office in the Y. M. C. A. Building, San Francisco:—

The appalling calamity that has befallen our North China Mission has diminished in some degree the business of this agency. Orders have ceased to come. A few from stricken Shansi reached us after the cable told of the wasting destruction, showing how unexpected it was.

On the other hand, the sale of the "Morning Star," and the difficulty of securing transportation for supplies and missionaries to our Micronesia fields, added unusual and perplexing duties, and greatly increased the labors of the office. A good providence brought us the opportunity of sending our mission freight by the "Aeolus," a schooner newly built for the Jaluit Society, and by the "Queen of the Isles" which unexpectedly came from the Carolines for repairs. By this schooner also the four missionaries were sent to reopen work on Ponape. For this help the Board is indebted to the Jaluit Society.

In November the "Hiram Bingham," having been thoroughly repaired and fitted with new and improved engine, again made voyage for the Gilbert Islands in charge of her faithful commander and missionary, Rev. A. C. Walkup.

The agency has been as abundantly as ever the medium of communication between the missions and the constituents and friends at home. The packages and consignment of goods have not diminished in number, and the Micronesian mails have accumulated in larger volume than ever.

The missionaries passing to and fro have not been quite as many as in former years, numbering forty-four adults, and, including children, fifty-six persons. Some of these have rendered excellent service among the churches, especially Rev. J. P. McNaughton of Turkey, in a brief itinerary extending from Salt Lake City through California, Oregon, and Washington; Dr. and Mrs. Peck, of China, Miss M. F. Denton, of Japan, Rev. J. C. Dorward, of Africa, Rev. and Mrs. F. M. Price, of Micronesia, Dr. and Mrs. H. T. Whitney, of Foochow, and Rev. Dr. J. H. Pettee of Japan. Others in passing have spoken once or twice, giving a helping hand.

The literature of the Board has been kept in supply as usual, and furnished freely to those who would use it.

It is gratifying to note that the Associations of the Coast, both general and district, with few exceptions, have had a place on their programs for Foreign Missions, and this irrespective of the ability of your agent to be present.

He has spoken in the churches and associations to some extent, but not as much as could be wished. The chief reliance has been, and must be, on the pastors whose interest in missions has generally measured the degree of giving.

In December the annual letter, which for several years has been issued, containing data of what has been done and special grounds of appeal for the ensuing year, was carefully prepared and sent to all the pastors of the district. This letter we think has served a good purpose, and has helped in some measure to keep the workers on the Coast in touch in the interest of foreign missions.

The percentages recommended by the National Council Committee of Fifteen have been disproportionately favorable to the home societies, and in the partial outworking of this plan adopted there has not been secured any increase in the number of churches contributing. Some churches have responded well, and it is hoped that further trial will bring better results.

The churches of Southern California and Oregon have made decidedly the largest gains in gifts to the treasury of the Board this year, as did those of Northern California the year before.

Taking the entire district and gifts from all sources, the receipts this year are larger by \$1,638.97 than in the previous year. This is the more worthy of mention from the fact that the gain in that previous year was \$1,309.99, and the total larger than ever before.

The W. B. M. P. have made up the amount pledged, and have a small surplus. They are also undertaking to raise \$2,000 for the Twentieth Century Fund.

The table on the next page, with figures of last year for comparison, will give the results in detail. The contributions for special objects are included, but not those for the India Famine Fund, which have been considerable. The figures in parentheses are for the year before.

STATES.	Number of churches.	Resident members.	Churches giving to A. B. C. F. M.	A. B. C. F. M., S. S., C. E., and individuals.	W. B. M. P.	Totals.	Increase 1900.
ALASKA . . . . .	1	18	1	\$15.40	.....	\$15.40	\$15.40
ARIZONA . . . . .	7 (7)	293 (288)	4 (3)	224.20 (274.95)	.....	224.20 (274.95)	(50.75)
CALIFORNIA . . . . .	208 (213)	15,379 (15,647)	87 (84)	6,219.63 (5,443.43)	\$4,438.47 (3,951.30)	10,658.10 (9,394.73)	1,263.37
IDAHO . . . . .	11 (11)	421 (461)	4 (4)	197.02 (81.00)	.....	197.02 (81.00)	116.02
OREGON . . . . .	59 (62)	2,816 (2,914)	23 (24)	686.11 (442.95)	235.77 (349.45)	921.88 (792.42)	129.46
NEVADA . . . . .	1	80 (67)	1 (1)	10.00	.....	10.00	10.00
NEW MEXICO . . . . .	6 (6)	201 (195)	3 (3)	24.50 (13.25)	.....	24.50 (13.25)	11.25
UTAH . . . . .	9 (8)	597 (645)	4 (2)	102.02 (81.80)	7.50 (19.50)	109.52 (101.30)	8.22
WASHINGTON . . . . .	126 (128)	5,416 (5,384)	34 (32)	656.87 (618.04)	514.41 (417.99)	1,171.28 (1,036.03)	135.25
TOTALS . . . . .	428 (435)	25,249 (25,534)	151 (153)	\$8,135.75 (6,955.44)	\$5,196.15 (4,738.24)	\$13,331.90 (11,693.68)	\$1,638.97

## CO-OPERATING SOCIETIES.

The breadth and scope of the work of foreign missions are often indicated by the varied and intertwining of interests among many institutions. The Bible and Tract Societies and also the denominational publishing societies enter into our work in happy associations.

From the Secretary of the American Bible Society, Rev. E. W. Gilman, D.D., we have the following encouraging report:—

“Since September 1, 1899, we have had the pleasure of putting at the disposal of your missions in Spain and Austria, for the purpose of circulating the Scriptures, funds to the amount of \$850.00, and we have also made consignments of 12,798 volumes of the Scriptures, of the value of \$2,632.08, for sale and distribution through your missionaries in Ceylon, South Africa, and Micronesia, (including Guam). In other parts of the world where the American Board is at work, direct and efficient aid has been extended by means of the resident agents of the American Bible Society. So much for the current reports, but who can tell what is to be the issue of all the arrangements for perfecting new versions for China and for greatly extending the distribution of the Holy Scriptures among its vast population?”

The American Tract Society has made grants to missionaries of the Board in five of its missions to the amount of \$592.32.

The Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society has contributed Sunday school literature to representatives of the Board in six different missions, and at nineteen different stations, in value \$160.34.

### FINANCIAL.

We come to this ever recurrent question with solicitude. Upon its changing features from year to year we look with surprise and with a feeling that we lack the wisdom which is equal to solving the difficulties. Many plans are made and each is a factor in the case, but does not solve the case. Lifting the load at one point seems to throw a heavier weight at another point, and the issue is shifted for a little but not met. The needs of the mission are constant and definite, but the financial supplies are changing and uncertain. If we look back over the years of the Board's history, this question has always been at the front.

One year ago we reported the increase in receipts from individuals and churches as most satisfactory, amounting to over \$39,900 for the distinctive work of the Board, and above \$19,000 for the distinctive work of the Women's Boards. There has been a gain from these sources this year, but by a much smaller figure.

One year ago we reported a serious falling off in legacies and consequent disappointment. This year there has been a remarkable increase over the previous year. Again we have illustrated the serious nature of a problem which took our attention one year ago, when it was recommended that some plan be devised to so readjust legacies as to equalize the income from year to year.

In order to accomplish the adjustment of legacies, a plan has been suggested under the lead of the President of the Board in association with the Vice-President, to be named the "Twentieth Century Fund." Already the plan has been sent forth to the public in many of its details and in particular to the Corporate Members of the Board, by whose united efforts alone the plan can be made a success. The Prudential Committee listened to the scheme as presented to it in full, and gave unanimous and cordial approval. It also expressed its approval in a practical way, the officers and committee of the Board subscribing nearly \$37,000 to the fund. The Advisory and Coöperating Committees were also counselled in the matter, and from them came equally cordial endorsement. The plan is a bold one, but in every respect feasible and wise, namely, to raise a fund of \$250,000 from those who are able to give an extra offering which will in no particular conflict with the regular income of the Board. It is designed to secure this fund mostly in large sums of shares, and not through church contributions, which would surely affect regular receipts. The plan outlines the service such a fund will render in equalizing receipts in the legacy column from year to year. It is the hope of the Committee, as also of the authors, that this subject will have the deliberate action of the Board at this meeting, and that, if necessary, time be given to discussion, so

Twentieth Century  
Fund.



that there can be most perfect union of purpose in prosecuting the work which shall usher in the new century with the Board established upon a basis of financial security.

Another question has entered into the financial problem of the year, but how much it has affected receipts cannot be answered. The famine and pestilence in India, coming for the third successive year and with redoubled fury, have not only compelled the committee to make added appropriations from the treasury, but have also called forth fullest endorsement to the philanthropic efforts of *The Congregationalist* and *The Advance* in their appeals for relief. The receipts from these agencies, in addition to other receipts from citizens of many cities, lead us to believe that at least \$125,000 has gone from our constituency this year in answer to the cry of distress from India's hungry and dying multitudes. The funds of these two denominational papers were transmitted entirely by the Treasurer of the Board, and distributed by the missionaries in India. The results of these efforts are gratifying in the extreme.

#### SOURCES OF REVENUE ANALYZED.

There are several thousand cards in the rooms of the American Board which are a catalogue of churches, recording their contributions to the work of the Board. These cards have been analyzed. The Congregational churches of the United States number 5,604. Not far from 1,200 are without regular pastoral supplies, or, as we may say, are "vacant." It is probable that 1,800 of these churches have, on an average, a membership of less than twenty-five persons. It is impossible to tell the number of churches which give to their pastors entirely inadequate support, thus rendering collections more difficult. We give our meed of praise to the many pastors who, nevertheless, have an offering for Foreign Missions, and call upon their people to follow them. In recognizing these factors in the work we still confront the problem which is revealed in the fact that there are 3,600 contributing and 2,004 non-contributing churches. This is almost identical with the situation one year ago. It is therefore a live issue how to secure an "offering from every church, and a gift from every member." There are in every church those who will have an offering for this work, small or large, if an opportunity is given to contribute it.

There are men of large wealth in our churches. The card catalogue tells stories of their generous gifts without speaking their names. Not a few of these have, during the last year, given four-figure offerings to the work. The number of such should be increased by the help of education and inspiration which the church and its ministry are able to give.

The Prudential Committee, at the last annual meeting, was instructed to set apart a Sunday School Foreign Missionary Day in January. The object was to interest in a much larger degree the Sunday Schools of our order in the work of missions, and secure far greater gifts from a constituency which in many denominations is the source of large revenue. The matter was taken

in hand promptly, and letters and plans sent to the Sunday School superintendents in all the churches, thrice over. The case was also stated to all the pastors, and their coöperation sought. A Concert Exercise was prepared with care, and President Capen wrote a letter to the Sunday School children of America to accompany the exercise. This was offered to each school freely, and some 50,000 were used. The coöperating committees in the several districts assisted in the appeal to the schools.

As a result of this movement there has been an enlargement of gifts from the youth of the churches, but there is left room for still larger cultivation in the future. There are about 5,600 Sunday Schools from which we might expect offerings. Of these schools, 1,246 made contributions to the work of foreign missions, or a gain of about seventy-eight per cent. The amount contributed was \$17,204, or a gain of about fifty-five per cent over the previous year. At the annual meeting in St. Louis nineteen years ago, this question was canvassed and the feeling expressed that from the 440,000 members of the Sunday Schools, at least \$50,000 should be given to the Board, or an average of less than one cent a month. It was argued that this would do more good to the children than to the cause to which they give. Surely, then, the gifts from our nearly 790,000 Sunday School scholars should easily return the \$50,000 which we so earnestly desire.

As reported in the Year Book, there are 3,696 Endeavor Societies connected with our churches. Of these societies, 1,537 contribute to the work of foreign missions through the Board. There are 2,159 societies left to be brought into line with the greatest work of the on-coming century. The total contributions from these societies are \$22,496 as against \$21,577 last year. This sum is divided between the American Board and the Woman's Boards in the ratio of \$11,779 to the former and \$10,717 to the latter. It may be said that the ladies of the Woman's Board have been strenuous in the opinion that the two Boards should unite in a common appeal to the Endeavor Societies for larger offerings to foreign missions, on the basis of an equal division of receipts.

We should acknowledge the assistance which comes to the Board from the Congregational churches of Canada, especially with the work in the West Central African Mission, where they have enlarged interests in men and property.

#### RECEIPTS.

The regular donations from individuals, churches, and various societies were \$516,536.03, a gain over the previous year of \$26,128.38. Of this sum, \$214,774.31 came through the contributions of the several Woman's Boards, an increase of \$14,664.28 above the receipts of the previous year from the same source. (From the Woman's Board of Missions, Boston, \$140,988.37; from the Woman's Board of the Interior, Chicago, \$69,120.27; from the Woman's Board of the Pacific, \$4,596.27; and from Canada, \$68.70.) To the distinctive work of the American Board the record of last year, with its increase of \$39,465.11, is still further increased by \$11,464.15.

The income from legacies fluctuates again toward the favorable side, and

shows an increase over the previous year of \$52,663.74. The income from the permanent funds exhibits, as was expected by the addition to the funds by the sale of the Pemberton Square property last year, a large increase over last year by \$7,125.57.

We have still to deal with the so-called special donations. They are so named to distinguish them from the regular donations which can be used to meet the obligations of the Board, as the "specials" cannot. They are simply received and expended according to the will of the donors. If there is a large increase, as is the case this year, it is likely to indicate a flourishing condition of the treasury when, in fact, the treasury is not at all assisted in meeting its obligations. The increase in special donations for the year amounted to \$19,568.25.

The receipts for the year from all sources, including \$1,272.80 for the debt are \$737,957.30, an increase from last year of \$93,756.41. This is more than the average for the past five years by about the amount of increase in legacies, which was a little over \$50,000.

#### EXPENDITURES.

The question of expenditures is always a difficult one, owing to various conditions that are sure to arise and act with a kind of compulsion before the committee. We present for consideration a chart which analyzes the expenditures for the past three years. In order to show the care taken by the Prudential Committee we deduct first from the gross expenditures the amounts received from "special donations" as having no effect upon the real expenses. Then there is deducted the amounts which are expenses of the distinctive work of the Woman's Boards, assuming that the money has been received from these Boards. The balance represents the expenditures for the distinctive work of the American Board. This will show an increase in expenditures over last year of \$5,372. This can be accounted for by one appropriation made to our missionaries in famine stricken India, who are thereby placed under special hardship. It can be accounted for, also, by extra expenses called for in China during the terrible scenes of the summer now past. The chart will show the total expenditures of the Board from all directions to have been \$732,051.21, and the debt now resting upon the Board, \$82,632.16.

	1898.	1899.	1900.
i. Gross expenditures for the year ending August 31,	\$682,370	\$692,447	\$732,051
<i>Deduct</i> expenditures for Special Objects. The money for these is merely received and expended in accordance with the wishes of the donors, and is really no expenditure of the Board,	<u>26,597</u>	<u>27,387</u>	<u>46,955</u>
	\$655,773	\$665,060	\$685,096
<i>Deduct</i> expenditures for work of the Woman's Boards. This is assumed to be the amount received from the three Woman's Boards,	<u>180,657</u>	<u>200,110</u>	<u>214,774</u>
	\$475,116	\$464,950	\$470,322

2. The debt of the American Board, September 1, '97,	\$45,130	'98, \$40,291	'99, \$88,537
Received on account of debt, year ending August 31, 1898,	25,902	'99, 13,002	'00, 1,273
	\$19,228	\$27,289	\$87,264
Expenditures exceeded receipts, August 31, 1898,	21,063	'99, 61,248	
Receipts exceeded expenditures, August 31, 1900,			4,633
Making debt September 1, 1898,	\$40,291	'99, \$88,537	'00, \$82,631
3. Had receipts been the same for year ending August 31, 1900, as those for year ending August 31, 1899, the deficiency would have been,			\$61,248
Expenditures for year ending August 31, 1900, exceeded those of 1899,			5,372
The debt was reduced for the year ending August 31, 1900,			4,633
			\$71,253
The receipts for 1900 exceeded those of 1899:			
From Church and individuals,	\$ 8,155		
S. S. and Y. P. S. C. E.,	3,309		
Legacies,	52,664		
Interest,	7,125		
			\$71,253

We now close another year in the Board's honorable history, and immediately enter upon a new year with its unwritten record, which, we believe, will be a continuation of those blessings which have attended us in the past. Old problems will remain to engage our thought and care. New problems will arise to enlarge our experience and tax our faith, but of the final issue of the great work of the Kingdom of God there can be no doubt. The problems will be solved, and the exigent will become the certain.

One year ago we called the attention of the Board to these particular points:

1. The plan of the National Council, which is entrusted to its Missionary Committee of fifteen.
2. The plans and scope of a Forward Movement in missions which shall really enthrone the work of the Kingdom in every church and in the lives of all disciples.
3. The necessity of enlarging our thoughts upon the training of the youth in our Sabbath Schools, who will soon become the leaders in the churches.
4. The readjustment of the legacies so as to equalize the incomes therefrom from year to year.

This year we shall call the attention of the Board to practically the same points, but somewhat modified.

Through a movement organized by the National Congregational Missionary Boards, a committee of nine has been constituted with a purpose quite kindred to that of the Missionary Committee of fifteen named above.

The Forward Movement in missions has engaged much thought, and given stimulus to many churches. The friends of the Board must still give attention to the enlargement of its contributing constituency.

The efforts put forth in connection with Sunday Schools last year were very successful. These efforts will be continued until a revenue is received adequate to the work, and interest enlarged among the future supporters of the work.

The Twentieth Century Fund must engage the efforts of all the friends of the Board as perhaps the most practicable method of accomplishing the long-desired purpose of placing the Board upon a steady financial basis.

This Annual Meeting of the Board will be in a sense the voicing of Christian achievement in connection with this Board during the century about to close. From the vantage ground of this meeting we shall look through the portals into the new century. We trust that the desire of our hearts, our earnest thought for the coming of the Kingdom, may be prophetic of that which shall speedily be accomplished. We cannot misunderstand the events which are transpiring in the nations of the earth, in Turkey, Japan, India, China, and Africa. There is immense significance in these things, for God is speaking to us. He calls for a faith that can remove mountains. With the past so legible, with divine forces working through the human, with the prophecy of Scripture at hand, with the purposes of God made clear as the morning, we may see that he is casting up a highway for his Word. His messengers shall subdue all the forces of this world to his purposes of mercy.

## THE MISSIONS.

## WEST CENTRAL AFRICA.

BAILUNDU. — Wesley M. Stover, William E. Fay, *Missionaries*; Mrs. Bertha D. Stover, Mrs. Annie M. Fay, Mrs. Marion M. Webster, Miss Louise B. Fay.

KAMUNDONGO. — William H. Sanders, Frederick C. Wellman, M.D., *Missionaries*; Mrs. Sarah B. Sanders, Miss Sarah Stimpson, Miss Emma C. Redick.

CHISAMBA. — Walter T. Currie, *Missionary*; A. Yale Massey, M.D., *Physician*; Mrs. Amy J. Currie, Miss Helen J. Melville.

SAKANJIMBA. — Thomas W. Woodside, Frank W. Read, *Missionaries*; Mrs. Emma D. Woodside, Mrs. Annie W. Read, Miss Rose A. Bower, M.D., *Physician*.

*In this Country.* — Mrs. Lydia J. Wellman, Miss Margaret W. Melville.

Four stations; 2 outstations; 7 missionaries, one a physician; 1 physician; 13 female assistant missionaries, 1 a physician; 14 native preachers; 4 native teachers; 12 other native helpers; 3 churches; 108 members, 10 added on confession this year; 22 preaching places; average congregations, 1,248; 758 Sunday school pupils; 12 common schools; 653 pupils, of whom 260 are girls; 77 others under instruction; 1 hospital and dispensary; 1,207 patients; native contributions, \$51.05.

Dr. Wellman and Mrs. Currie have returned to the mission. Miss Redick has gone out for the first time, accompanied by Mrs. Moffatt, who goes to join her husband at Chisamba. Miss Margaret W. Melville has come to this country because of ill health. No other changes have taken place.

*Bailundu*, 1881. — The force at this station has been precisely identical with that of the previous year and their labors have been distributed essentially as hitherto. The only exception is the transfer of the kindergarten work to Miss Fay's hands. The native helpers have been increased by the addition of two young men to the evangelistic force and two young women to the number of Sunday school teachers. The health of all the laborers, native and foreign, has been unbroken throughout the year. Building and repairs have occupied no little part of the time and facilities of the industrial department of the station, and this is likely to be the case until some more permanent building material can be secured. The new irrigating ditch has just been completed, which furnishes a bountiful supply of water. The services of the Portuguese lieutenant of the neighboring fort were kindly rendered in connection with this work. The number on the station at the present time is about seventy-five, more than has ever been reported before. The medical work of this station is under the care of Mr. Fay, whose time is quite fully occupied in other ways. Nevertheless a goodly number of patients have been treated and calls from the fort and from other foreigners have been responded to.

The Week of Prayer in January, 1899, gave an impetus to the work of the year which was notable in several respects. The attendance on religious services and schools has increased, a deeper interest has been awakened in the truth, and a more earnest zeal in Christian work on the part of the members of the church. A large number of backsliders have been restored. There has been formed, after an interval of five years, a class of catechumens soon to be baptized and received into the church, and evangelizing efforts in

the surrounding villages have been resumed with new vigor, with the result that a goodly number of the people have thus been led to regular attendance upon the religious services of the station. The congregations at morning service on the station average about 200, and half as many are present in the evening. A large majority of the people in the vicinity, both old and young, attend the morning service without special invitation from the missionaries. In the afternoon of Sunday a meeting which corresponds to the Christian Endeavor meetings has been well sustained throughout the year, the members of the church and congregation having this in charge.

The feature of the work which has been especially encouraging this year is the growth of the church members in zeal and Christian knowledge. No year in the history of the mission has been marked by so satisfactory evidence of establishment in Christian character and readiness to engage in Christian work. Six members have been received into the church on confession of faith, and one former member restored. The contributions of the natives have amounted to \$21.29. The building erected by the church several years ago has become unsafe and is otherwise unsuitable for further service, and work has already been begun upon a new building, larger and more specially adapted to the needs of church and congregation for some years to come. This building will be erected, as the former one was, by the members of the church and congregation, without financial aid from outside sources. The Sunday school has met every Sunday during the year. The largest attendance of the year was 312; the smallest, 120. There were twelve classes, seven of which are taught by the natives. The work of preaching at the villages within access from the station has been pressed more vigorously and with greater regularity than in the past. Five young men have been engaged in this work, and they have preached at five different villages, with an attendance of from thirty to forty in each village.

At Epanda, which is reckoned an outstation of Bailundu, work is going on steadily in spite of opposition and some discouragement. Three visits have been made to this point during the year by different members of the station, and the native young men and their wives have made more frequent visits. A substantial house has been erected and is almost completed, suited for the Sunday services as well as for the day school. Regular Sunday services and evening worship are sustained at three of the larger villages near Epanda, with goodly congregations. The members of the station raise the question whether it might not be well, in due time, to make Epanda the residence of one of the missionary families and so a more active center of evangelization.

Several marked improvements are noted in the schools of the station. In the first place, the number in attendance is greater than heretofore. Reckoning all the schools there, the total number under instruction on this station is 245, an increase of forty-five over the number last year. This increase is distributed pretty evenly among the different schools. In the second place, there has been an even more marked gain in regularity than in the numbers enrolled. This result is traced to the higher appreciation which the pupils themselves have of the schools and of their work, and to the more ready coöperation of

parents with the teachers. A third gain resulting from this increase in regularity has been the improvement in the spirit manifested and in the amount of work accomplished. Twenty-two members of the evangelists' school are divided into three classes: beginners, intermediates and advanced pupils. The beginners' class, numbering ten, shows plainly the advantage which the students of the second decade in the mission have over those of the first. This advantage appears in the fact that the higher studies are begun earlier in life and are carried on with greater regularity, resulting in a better understanding of the meaning and purpose of education, in better methods, facilities in the way of text books and better command of the language on the part of the teachers. The advanced class of three has devoted itself to the study of the Epistle to the Romans, the Catechism, and the study of English, reading Pilgrim's Progress. Mr. Stover, reporting this last class, says: "It was surprising and also gratifying to see how readily the students understood the great allegory and appreciated its symbolic characters."

The literary work of this station has been confined largely to work upon the Psalms, completing the translation of those Psalms which remained at the last report and revising the whole, preparing the manuscript for printing. A number of hymns have been translated by different members of the station, and Mrs. Stover has prepared month by month a calendar for the church members and adherents, with passages for daily reading marked.

*Kamundongo, 1886.*—The report of this station opens with grateful acknowledgment of special and personal blessings upon the members of the station and the work of the station as a whole. The absence of Dr. and Mrs. Wellman has greatly reduced the working force and yet a good amount of work is reported. During the year four backsliders have been restored and two persons added to the church by confession. The present membership of the church is thirty-nine, ten of them women. With these women Mrs. Sanders has had meetings midweekly for instruction and worship. The women have been encouraged to bring their friends to the church services, and in this way many women have been persuaded to attend Sunday morning service. The Sunday school was organized in July and one of the native teachers, Kolendi, was appointed superintendent. This man has an unusually all-round endowment, physically and mentally and morally. To the work of superintendent he has added a brief sermon at the opening, and another at the closing of the school. Miss Stimpson, with the aid of one of the native women, has had charge of the infant class. Mrs. Sanders has taught the young men on the station and Mr. Sanders the men from the kraals. The average attendance has been about 150. A few new faces have begun to appear quite regularly at Sunday morning services. Seven evangelists have been occupied in preaching among the kraals. The aim has been to have them out from Monday to Thursday for two weeks, and at home all the third week, giving a little less than half their time to this work. These audiences are said to be attentive, and five or six groups of kraals are visited each day, with preaching at one or two. The fact that the evangelists are specially advanced in all ways and are chosen from the most reliable young men, brings to them calls to different kinds of work, and this to some degree interferes with their success as



evangelists. Mr. Sanders held a class comprised of these evangelists and twelve others for religious instruction during about two and a half months of the year. While no marked advance has taken place during the year it has been one of decided encouragement to the station. One feature especially is noted, the increase of contributions from \$4.46 last year to \$14.76 this year.

The work of the press for the year has been small. An edition of Proverbs has been printed and the first forty-four pages of an edition of the Psalms. A new schoolhouse has been erected during the year and the old school building will now be used as a church. Some three hundred yards of wall, inclosing a portion of the mission premises, has also been built. The children's school, held in the morning, has had an attendance of fifty, sixteen girls and thirty-four boys. Twenty-nine of these pupils are from the station itself. The boys' school has numbered twenty-eight pupils. A girls' school, including the young married women, has enrolled thirty-five pupils, making a total of 113 under instruction on the station.

*Chisamba*, 1888. — This station and the outstation, Ciyuka, have enjoyed a year of vigorous and successful work. The usual religious meetings have been maintained at the station on Sunday and during the week days, and the outstation has been visited as regularly as possible. The church now numbers forty-four, five having been added on confession during the year, and the average congregations of the station reach 500 in number. The Sunday school reports ten teachers and 250 pupils. The contributions of the natives for general purposes are \$52.05; for educational purposes, \$57.11. The six native preachers are wholly occupied in evangelistic work outside the station.

The schools during the year have been under the care of Miss Margaret W. Melville, with six native assistants. The boys' school reports an average of thirty-six pupils and the girls' school an average of twenty-three pupils. The boys' school at Ciyuka reports twenty-seven pupils, the girls' school, twenty-six, making a total of 122 in these four schools. Beside these, eight students in special Bible training are reported.

Dr. Massey makes brief report of the medical work from the date of his arrival on the station, October 25, 1899. Dispensary work is regularly conducted during two hours in the morning and an hour and a half in the afternoon of each day. The largest number treated in any one day was seventy-eight. A few calls have been made to neighboring villages. The Portuguese traders are occasional patients and the receipts in fees come mainly from them. Plans have been formed for a new hospital building and the foundation of the new building has been laid. The expenses for the new building are to be met wholly by the people in Canada.

The absence of a direct report from the missionary in charge of this station has made it impossible to give as full details, especially in the line of evangelistic work, as could be desired.

*Sakanjimba*, 1893. — The presence and coöperation of Mr. and Mrs. Woodside have, as was expected, yielded a marked advance in the work of this station. This advance may be summarized in the following particulars: There has been an increase of residents on the station, a growing zeal on the part of young people in the villages to learn to read, and so an increase in the

attendance upon the schools; the regular prosecution of school work at two outlying groups of villages, a larger and more regular attendance upon public religious services, and more evangelistic work than has hitherto been possible. No one of the missionaries or any member of their families has been even temporarily laid aside during the winter. The native young men, though under great pressure of work, have not suffered in health thereby. The number of services has been as follows: on Sunday morning the young people's early service, conducted in turn by the older Christian lads; preaching service, conducted by either Mr. Woodside or Mr. Read, followed by the Sunday school which practically all the congregation attended. In the afternoon there are special classes on the station and some of the nearer groups of villages are visited by others of the missionaries and services held. The report of the average attendance on these services is an encouraging one. At the morning preaching service it is 114; at the villages, 110; in the evening the magic lantern is in almost regular use and the audience is composed of young people, with an average of 125. Prolonged evangelistic trips have been made, covering a period of eight weeks spent among the people, visiting and preaching, shared in by both Mr. Read and Mr. Woodside. In all these trips the missionaries and their message have been well received, friendships formed with the chiefs and many head men, and the gospel heard for the first time by large numbers. This touring has to a great extent covered the country within a radius of from one to two days' ordinary journey from the station. The missionaries speak in warm appreciation of the help given them by the young men who accompany them on these trips.

It was hoped that by the time this report was made a church would have been organized upon the station. The time, however, has not seemed quite ripe for this step, especially as the young men have been unavoidably absent from the station a considerable part of the year to serve as carriers or in other ways. The schools of the station have received a great impulse since the return of Mr. and Mrs. Woodside. The boys' school under Dr. Bower's care has an increased attendance, with some young men from the nearer villages. Seventy-eight names were enrolled and there has been a good average attendance. Mrs. Woodside has given time and attention to the girls' school and a decided growth is reported. This school is held in the evening for the convenience of the pupils. The number enrolled is sixty, with an average attendance of forty-five, including a considerable number of young married women from the nearer villages. Five of the girls are professing Christians, and there is evidence of a deepened, healthful interest among the others. Village school work has entered upon a more distinct development, and schools are taught at two groups of villages outside the station. The total number reported as under instruction on this station is 204.

Dr. Bower reports a very small number of invalids needing medical care, and is satisfied that the station occupies a very healthful site. Some of the more serious cases in the neighboring villages have been brought to Miss Bower's care, and in her judgment this branch of the work is held in much more favorable regard than at any time heretofore. It is clear from the facts here so briefly set down that this mission is making healthy progress and has already won important and substantial results.

## EAST CENTRAL AFRICA.

MT. SILINDA. — Francis W. Bates, *Missionary*; Mrs. Laura H. Bates, Miss. H. Juliette Gilson.

CHIKORE. — George A. Wilder, *Missionary*; William T. Lawrence, M.D., *Physician*; Mrs. Alice C. Wilder, Mrs. Florence H. Lawrence.

*In this country.* — William L. Thompson, M.D., *Physician*; Mrs. Mary E. Thompson.

Two stations; 1 outstation; 2 missionaries; 2 physicians; 5 female assistant missionaries; 4 Zulu assistants; a native teacher; 1 church, 34 members, 4 received on confession of faith; 21 preaching places; 305, average congregation; 130 Sunday school pupils; 1 boarding school, 82 pupils, of whom 67 are girls; 2 common schools, 77 pupils, of whom 34 are girls; total number under instruction, 157; total contributions, \$83.30.

Dr. and Mrs. Thompson are still in this country for more complete recuperation and for a special effort in behalf of the industrial department of the mission. Dr. and Mrs. Lawrence have joined the mission, greatly to the relief and satisfaction of all the members. While the scanty force in the field, compared with the volume of work which is attempted, has imposed unusual burdens upon all, it is a pleasure to report that a good degree of health has been maintained throughout the year and the work has advanced in a most cheering way. But we must remember that this mission was organized only seven years ago, and that it has had at no time more than four missionary families, and much of the time only three. The success of the work and its present dimensions are matters of great rejoicing and give promise of still greater results in the near future. The one great need of a young mission like this is proper reinforcement to suitably supply the facilities for its work. The rigid appliance of retrenchment has a more disastrous effect here than in an older mission which has its field occupied and its work well in hand.

*Mt. Silinda, 1893.* — The absence of Dr. and Mrs. Thompson has been peculiarly felt at this station, as it has thrown upon the only male missionary left on the field a great burden and an excessive amount of labor. The superintendence of the farms, the care of the boys' boarding school, attention to calls for medical aid and the many incidental matters which accumulate at any center of missionary work make it well nigh impossible that any part of the work shall be quite thoroughly done. Nevertheless the year has yielded excellent results and the outlook for the future is hopeful. Four members have been added to the church, three of whom were girls. The contributions of the church members have amounted to the generous sum of \$65, ten dollars of which have been sent to the treasury of the American Board to apply on the debt.

Meetings among the natives who reside on the mission farm have been fairly well attended and, with the help of church members, religious services have been kept up from week to week at sixteen points within a radius of ten miles, reaching some 200 people. The ground is thus prepared for a very happy and material increase in church membership. Nothing seems to be needed to very considerably enlarge the Christian community but a direct contact of the missionary with inquirers and suitable instruction. The mission-

aries are earnestly desirous that similar opportunities may be enjoyed by the women upon the station, and the opening for another single woman in the work here is very promising.

The one outstation at Mangundi's has been occupied by a Zulu assistant and his family, and regular services have been held, with some 211 in attendance, while more have been reached by occasional services. Beyond this center the whole region from Inhambane almost to the Zambezi is open for evangelistic work and looks to this mission for cultivation. Our brethren long eagerly for such additions to their force as will enable them to enter this wide and promising field.

The boarding school has continued during the past year as heretofore, the care of the boys in the boarding department resting upon Mr. Bates, while Miss Gilson presides over the boarding department of the girls and has charge of the instruction in the school. The attendance has been somewhat more irregular than heretofore, and this has interfered with the best results. Satisfaction is expressed that a number of boys who went away to the mines returned in due time to the school, much to the surprise of the colonists, who felt sure that they would never come back, and greatly to the advantage of the school. There was cheering evidence that in their absence they had been leading consistent Christian lives. These boys were objects of rather special interest to their white employers, on account of the steadfastness of their faith and their consistent conduct. No Europeans were in the school the latter part of the year. This fact was due in part to the poverty of the people, and in part to the strong prejudice of others. It is felt, however, that a good work has been accomplished among those who have heretofore attended. One girl who was in the school for two years as a pupil is now rendering most efficient service as a teacher. Two English girls who spent six months in the school have returned home to an isolated neighborhood and are there exerting a wholesome and uplifting influence. In the report of the principal the strong conviction is expressed that a mistake has been made in not giving to the pupils in this school manual training from the beginning. It is felt that they would thus have gained not only a necessary equipment for the practical duties of their daily life, but that there would have been a reflex influence upon the mind and heart not easily secured in any other way. The mission as a whole is deeply impressed with this adjunct to the educational forces, and the effort which Dr. Thompson is now making in this country looks toward this end.

A large place is given to the Bible in the instruction of the school, and the pupils are gaining in the ability to commit portions of Scripture to memory. A school for the children living in the heathen homes near the station has been maintained during the year, with an attendance of sixteen girls and twenty-eight boys. This school already is a means of extending the Christian influence of the mission and is likely to become a natural feeder to the boarding school, with which it stands in close connection.

*Chikore, 1894.* — This station includes three farms, of eighteen thousand acres in all, on which there are now located eleven kraals, no one of which contains less than ten huts. These constitute the immediate constituency of

the station. The field which surrounds the station stretches ten miles eastward, five hundred miles southward to Swaziland, one hundred miles westward into Gazaland and five hundred miles northward to Lake Bangweolo and the Garanganze Mission, the inhabitants of all this field looking to this one station for the Word of Life. The population is greatest to the north and west, and there are very desirable opportunities in both directions which it is hoped may soon be occupied. The Chindano dialect is spoken throughout this region, while the Zulu language is generally understood.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilder have been in charge of this station from the first. For much of the time two Zulu helpers and their families have also been living on the station. The health of all the workers has been uniformly good during the past year, and it seems clearly proved that both Americans and Zulus can live and work successfully both at Mt. Silinda and at Chikore. Preaching and teaching have received the first attention of the missionary and his helpers. More than 300 services have been held on the farms and in the adjoining territory, generally with rather small audiences. The Zulu helpers have visited a large number of kraals and held services with the people. An inquirers' class and a preachers' class have been maintained with some degree of regularity. Mr. Wilder is devoting no little time to the study of the Chindano and is beginning to translate mission books into that tongue.

A day school has been started and carried on with as much regularity as possible, the teaching being done by the wife of one of the Zulu helpers. In a practical way industrial work receives some attention on this station. The walls of the schoolhouse have been made by a native, and well made. It is thought that this man, with others who may be taught, will be able to put up the brickwork for all the buildings which the mission may require in the future. Bricks and tile are being made by the natives for the second mission house on this station. A few native girls have fled to the missionary family for protection, one of whom has proved to be a very remarkable girl, becoming as efficient as any of the girls whom the missionaries have known in Natal. The arrival of Dr. and Mrs. Lawrence is a great joy to the members of this station as to the mission at large.

### ZULU MISSION.

ADAMS (Amanzimtote). — Charles W. Kilbon, James C. Dorward, *Missionaries*; George B. Cowles, Jr., *Teacher*; Mrs. Mary B. Kilbon, Mrs. Florence H. Dorward, Mrs. Amy B. Cowles, Mrs. Laura B. Bridgman, Miss Alice F. Stillson, Miss Hattie Clark.

IFAFA. — Charles N. Ransom, *Missionary*; Mrs. Susan H. Ransom.

IMFUME. — In charge of Mr. Bridgman.

UMZUMBE. — Mrs. Euphemia S. Harris, Miss Laura M. Mellen.

DURBAN. — Fred B. Bridgman, *Missionary*; Mrs. Clara D. Bridgman.

LINDLEY (Inanda). — Stephen C. Pixley, *Missionary*; Mrs. Louisa M. Pixley, Mrs. Mary K. Edwards, Miss Fidelity Phelps.

UMSUNDUZI. — In charge of Mr. Taylor.

ESIDUMBINI. — James D. Taylor, *Missionary*; James B. McCord, M.D., *Physician*; Mrs. Katherine M. Taylor, Mrs. Margaret McCord, Miss Martha H. Pixley.

GROUVILLE (Umvoti). — In charge of Mr. Taylor.

MAPUMULO. —

JOHANNESBURG. —

*On the way out.*— William C. Wilcox, *Missionary*; Mrs. Ida C. Wilcox.

*In this country.*— Herbert D. Goodenough, Frederick R. Bunker, *Missionaries*; Mrs. Caroline L. Goodenough, Mrs. Isabel H. Bunker, Mrs. O. R. Ireland, Miss Gertrude R. Hance, Miss Martha E. Price.

Eleven stations; 13 outstations; 9 missionaries; 1 teacher; 1 physician; 22 female assistant missionaries; 8 native pastors; 12 other native preachers; 76 native teachers; 301 other native helpers; 23 churches; 3,256 members, 500 received this year; 205 preaching places; average congregations, 9,004; 1,475 Sunday school pupils; 1 theological school, 12 students; 1 boys' high school, 80 students; 3 girls' boarding schools, 331 pupils; 55 common schools, 2,498 pupils, 1,406 of them girls; whole number under instruction, 2,921; native contributions, \$3,508.56.

The force in this mission is still much reduced and the work suffers at nearly every point. Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox, Mr. Goodenough and Miss Price have come to the country within the year on furlough. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and Dr. and Mrs. McCord have gone out for the first time, and Mr. and Mrs. Pixley (with Miss Pixley) have returned to their work, to the great joy of their associates. It is no small relief to be able thus to chronicle a real reinforcement of this mission. The north coast field, including six stations, has been in the care of Mr. Bunker, whose time was already filled with teaching in the Theological School at Adams, besides a general charge of the Adams mission station. Mr. Ransom, as last year, has resided at Ifafa and cared for four stations with their outstations. Mr. Bridgman during the year resided at Imfume and has just changed his residence to Durban, to look after the important work at that center. The remaining work of the mission has been distributed essentially as last year. The mission has enjoyed a prolonged visit from Elder Weavers, a lay evangelist from Tabor, Iowa, and his services in the churches form a notable feature in the history of the year. In consequence of the war in the Transvaal, Mr. Goodenough and those associated with him were compelled to leave their station and work. Some of these have rendered valuable service at different stations in Natal.

Some progress has been made during the year in bringing the members of the Zulu Congregational church into better understanding and closer harmony with the churches of the mission, and there is fair prospect that what seemed to threaten a serious and permanent division may be averted. The government grants in aid of mission schools have been even smaller than in the previous year, and the educational work in the mission must evidently be readjusted in view of this change.

#### THE STATIONS ON THE NORTH COAST.

These stations include Umvoti, Mapumulo, Esidumbini, Umsunduzi, Itafamasi and Inanda. They have been grouped during the year and have been under the care of Mr. Bunker. In consequence, however, of the important part which he bore in the instruction of the Theological School at Adams, the work in these churches has been entrusted very largely to native pastors and teachers. Two preachers have been ordained in this part of the mission, one of them over the church at Itafamasi and the other over the church at Umsunduzi. Rev. John Dube, who has returned to Natal from America, has been called to the pastorate of the Inanda Church.

The native meeting for this region was held in July at Noodsberg, and when the time for the meeting arrived every available spot was filled. One widow with a small two-roomed cottage had fifteen guests and prepared dinner each day for a larger number. Twenty-seven native pastors and preachers were represented upon the program and shared in the deliberations of the meeting. Elder Weavers was present and preached at different times, with great acceptance. A report of the proceedings of the meeting was prepared by the native secretary and published in Zulu under native supervision. Mr. Bridgman, the delegate to this meeting from the Zulu Mission, reported in regard to it "that the business-like way in which the delegates' duties were conducted, the keen interest every one took in the proceedings, the dignified bearing of the body as a whole, the earnestness of the leaders in the evangelistic service, and the really powerful sermons were altogether a source of cheer and courage and a ground of hopeful forecast for the Zulu people." The reports from the different parts of the field which were brought in by the pastors and teachers were, upon the whole, quite encouraging. At most of the stations a growing desire for Bible study is manifest in Sunday schools, inquirers' and lay preachers' classes; and the churches are showing more activity in their efforts to spread the gospel.

At Inanda a meeting was carried on by church members and held at new outstations which has resulted in adding many names to the church. At Mapumulo the contributions for two Sundays in the month are devoted to home missionary work. At Esidumbini the people have been lending material help to the outstations, going in bands to work upon the schoolhouses in process of construction. Lay preachers and volunteer Christian workers are reported as attending the weekly classes for Bible study and sharing in the evangelistic work of the outstations. It is an exceedingly hopeful part of the entire report to note the increasing activity and competency of native laborers

#### THE STATIONS ON THE SOUTH COAST.

These include the stations of Durban, Adams, Imfumi, Ifafa, Umtwalume and Umzumbe. The report from these churches is even more encouraging than that from the north. The visit of Elder Weavers was more extended and his labors more effective. Mr. Ransom says of it: "It would take a volume to tell it all. Numbers of young drunkards have become earnest Christian laymen, many have given up beer and tobacco in every form and a horrid brood of sins. Prayer, Bible study and testimony have become powerful forces in the communities touched by the revival. There has been a very decided uplifting of public opinion as to wonted customs and a marked return of loyalty to the mission. The sale of Bibles and hymn books has been greater than in any year since I have had charge of the district. I have never in my life, in America, or elsewhere, attended such wonderful testimony meetings as those at Umtwalume, both in matter of number and spirit. Wherever the revival touched there was increased desire for Bible study and an increased reverence for God's house. The spirit of love and good will among the church members and in the community has been notably increased. There is also a growing respect for law and less general complaining."

In all the stations there has been a commendable readiness to spread the kingdom, perhaps most marked at Umtwalume. At Ifafa a systematic plan was devised by which all the church members were divided into classes for special Christian work among the kraals, and much good has resulted from the plan. At Newtonville, a remote outstation, the preacher reports that there are five preaching places at which the Christian girls help in conducting services. Among the married women there are those who hold services at stated kraals every Sunday and whose influence is telling for good. At Imfumi a student from the seminary has been called to fill the pastorate, and the affairs of the station have so much improved that it was felt that Mr. Bridgman could be spared to remove permanently to Durban. The need of Bible study and the training of native workers is greatly felt throughout the whole mission.

*Johannesburg.* — The report this year from Johannesburg is that of work abandoned and flight from the city to Natal, because of the impending war. The ladies came away at an early stage in the war. Mr. Goodenough hoped that he could remain and carry on the work in the compounds, but the conditions were such as to forbid this, and he was compelled at length, very reluctantly, to withdraw. The native preachers who have shared in this work with Mr. Goodenough bore emphatic testimony to the greatness of the work. Large crowds of men from various tribes attended their preaching and they had great joy in many souls redeemed. Miss Hitchcock, who had been associated with Mr. Goodenough, looks forward hopefully to the future and says: "In view of the war ending and the reopening of the mining industry, we, please God, shall take stock in these mines as heretofore, not in the gold, which perishes, but in something infinitely more precious, to adorn the temple of our God forever."

Mr. Pugh, the English preacher in charge of Table Mountain station, reports advance all along the lines of work in that station. A new house has been erected for the missionaries and other improvements made. The attendance upon church services has increased so as to necessitate the enlargement of the church building.

This report will be incomplete without reference to the Zulu Congregational Church, a body of native brethren who have felt impelled to separate themselves organically from the mission churches. The evidence given by this organization of dissensions among the native Christians has been at some points a stumbling block in the way of natives who were desirous of becoming Christians. Three outstations connected with the Zulu Mission have been taken bodily out from the control of the mission. Undoubtedly this movement is an outgrowth of that spirit among the native Christians which seeks for independence, self-government and self-support. It is not, therefore, to be wholly condemned or deprecated, but rather to be treated carefully and wisely and, if possible, drawn into harmonious relations with the main work of the mission. The native pastors seem inclined, and were often able, to keep this spirit of independence within proper bounds, and they are quite desirous of remaining under the supervision of the missionaries. An attempt has been made during the year to bring about a reconciliation between the mission and the representatives of this church, with real progress in the midst of many



embarrassments. A missionary, writing after the close of the last meeting, says: "Those of us who have been concerned in this effort to bring about union and have seen the spirit of union develop from meeting to meeting, feel that we have been in the presence of the Holy Spirit and have seen his wonder-working power. We confidently look to the same spirit which has begun and conducted the good work hitherto to perfect it until the day of Jesus Christ."

#### THE MISSION SCHOOLS.

With the development of the native churches and the happy prospect of their independence, under native pastors, and the increasing demand for educated men and women growing out of this development, the work of the mission naturally is directed more and more toward education. The station and outstation schools are providing elementary instruction to many. The two seminaries and the Umzumbe and Ireland Homes are giving opportunities for a higher education to a select few. The Theological Seminary, which crowns the system, offers a wider course of study, and it is to this school that the mission looks for the highest and most satisfactory results in training men for the spread of the gospel in South Africa. The attendance upon the Theological School has been rather disappointing. The students have less preliminary schooling than is desirable. Only two of the last class have previously studied at the Amanzimtote Seminary. Mr. Kilbon and Mrs. Bunker have been the only regular instructors. An attempt has been made toward establishing a higher course in English, with the hope of attracting more advanced students. The need of text-books in Zulu, and of books of a suitable character in English is deeply felt. The method of teaching is by familiar talks, wholly by question and answer. The students are instructed to keep note-books of points learned in the lectures for future reference.

*Amanzimtote Seminary.*— There has been an unusual number of older boys in attendance this year, making excellent material; also an increase in small boys from the stations, indicating an awakening interest in education on the part of the Christian people. The seminary relinquished its grant from the government during this year, feeling that the restrictions placed upon it by the government with regard to the pupils assisted were such as to make the small grant more of a burden than an aid. Only one boy was graduated this year, who presented a thoughtful, well-written essay upon the "History of the Boers in South Africa." Good reports have been received from former pupils who are teaching in station schools. It is to this, the only higher school for boys in the mission, that the mission looks for the instilling of high aims and of a national spirit among the people, and also as the ground for training the men upon whom will wholly depend the future development and Christianizing of the Zulus. An increase in the teaching force is sadly needed, as the principal is very near a breakdown by reason of overwork.

*Girls' Boarding Schools.*— These higher schools at Inanda, Umzumbe and Adams have been filled to overflowing and many have been refused admittance for want of room. Less opposition is shown by heathen parents and friends. In some cases they have even encouraged their daughters to go to school. Thus far there has not been developed among the girls who study

here any very strong desire to engage in the work of teaching, although a few good teachers have been produced by these schools. The inspector of native education, speaking of these girls as teachers, claims for them better work in general than that done by the young men. A number of the girls have shown a talent for preaching and excellent reports have come from their work. The teaching force in these schools is also in need of reinforcement. It was a serious question at one time during the last year whether it might not be necessary to close the Umzumbe and Ireland homes. Had it not been for the providential presence of those who had been driven out from work in Johannesburg who could relieve the overworked school teachers, serious results must have ensued. At Inanda Seminary 240 names were registered for the year, with an average attendance of 151.

*The Day Schools.* — Of these there are fifty-six under the care of the mission, twenty-five of them government schools. Nineteen others are supported entirely, or in part, by private funds and by glebe rents, and eight are supported wholly by the natives. The openings for new schools are numerous, while there is a decided lack of those competent to direct and superintend them. There seems to be a marked increase in the desire for an education on the part of the heathen people and a willingness to pay for it. Chiefs are becoming more favorable to having their people taught, in some cases sending their own children away to school, or employing teachers in their own homes. These opportunities are crowding upon the mission much more rapidly than they can be provided for, and there is some danger that for lack of proper supervision on the part of the mission, incompetent and heady young people will volunteer for the work and dissipate rather than strengthen and deepen this rising desire for education. The missionary is an important factor at present in effective work of this kind. Even the native pastors have not yet proved adequate to the supervision of schools and outstation work.

*Medical Work.* — The medical department, after being closed for more than a year, has been reopened on the arrival of Dr. McCord. He had scarcely reached Adams before the people began to flock to him for medical advice. The mission has wisely arranged a special opportunity for Dr. McCord to study the language before going into active practice of his profession. It is a great disappointment to find that the laws of the colony prevent his opening a full medical department until he has secured a license in Great Britain. Every effort is being put forth to secure some special privilege under the law of the colony. If this should fail, it will be necessary for Dr. McCord to visit England to gain the required certificate.

The disposition of the Reserves under the care of the missionaries has not yet been completely arranged, and remains one of the perplexing problems yet to be solved. It is in view of this, as well as the divisive movement of the Zulu Congregational church and the great need of the more thorough training of the native leaders and similar questions, that the mission has expressed to the Prudential Committee the unanimous and very earnest desire that a deputation from this country, associated with the secretary having correspondence with the mission, should visit the field and look into these important questions. It is sixty-five years since mission work was opened in Africa,

and the mission rightly feels that it is high time that it enjoyed the benefits of such visitation.

With the exception of Johannesburg, the work of the Zulu Mission has not been within the area of the war field and has not suffered nor been affected by it. A lively interest, however, in the war has been awakened throughout the colony among the natives as well as among the colonists. Volunteer offerings have been made at nearly all the stations for sufferers by the war, one of the native chiefs sending seven pounds from his own pocket, and another gathering 250 pounds from his people for the same purpose. It is felt that one result of the war among the people may be found in the strengthening of their loyalty to the colonial government and in leading them to appreciate their blessings better and place less emphasis upon their grievances. With the close of the war the mission feel that the opportunities for work are sure to be greatly enlarged. The Transvaal will be open, and the seeds scattered at Johannesburg will yield a wide and generous harvest. The mission unite in the conviction that there should be a band of faithful and trained workers from the churches in Natal ready to enter these new opportunities and that the number of foreigners devoted to this work should at an early day be materially increased.

#### EUROPEAN TURKEY MISSION.

CONSTANTINOPLE. — Elias Riggs, D.D., LL.D., *Ordained*.

MONASTIR. — Lewis Bond, *Ordained*; Mrs. Fannie G. Bond, Miss Harriet L. Cole, Miss Mary L. Matthews.

PHILIPPOPOLIS. — George D. Marsh, *Ordained*; Mrs. Ursula C. Marsh.

SAMOKOV. — Robert Thomson, Henry C. Haskell, D.D., William P. Clarke, *Ordained*; Mrs. Agnes C. Thomson, Mrs. Margaret B. Haskell, Mrs. Martha Clarke, Miss Esther T. Maltbie, Miss Agnes M. Baird, Miss Mary M. Haskell, Miss Elizabeth C. Clarke.

SALONICA. — J. Henry House, D.D., John W. Baird, *Ordained*; Mrs. Abbie B. House, Mrs. Ellen R. Baird, Miss Ellen M. Stone.

*In this country.* — Edward B. Haskell, James F. Clarke, D.D., Frederick L. Kingsbury, M.D., *Ordained*; Mrs. Martha H. Haskell, Mrs. Luella L. Kingsbury.

Five stations; 48 outstations; 11 ordained missionaries; 9 wives; 7 single women; total missionary force, 25; 14 ordained preachers; 16 unordained; 38 teachers; 10 Bible-women; 7 other native workers; total native workers, 85. There are 15 churches with 1,270 communicants; 86 were added on confession during the year; 51 places for stated preaching; average attendance, 2,928; adherents, 3,385. The 50 Sabbath schools have a membership of 2,291. The mission has 1 theological school, 10 students in the collegiate training; 3 boarding and high schools with 44 male and 92 female pupils; 20 other schools with 82 male and 125 female pupils, making a total of 635 under Christian instruction. Native contributions for support of their own Christian work amounted to \$9,019.

Miss Haskell has returned to the mission. Rev. and Mrs. E. B. Haskell have come to this country for a well-earned furlough, while Dr. Clarke was compelled to come for health reasons. On the 24th of April, Rev. William P. Clarke was married to Miss Martha Gisler, of Basel, Switzerland, returning at once to Samokov. Dr. and Mrs. Kingsbury, owing to Dr. Kingsbury's continued ill health, have been compelled to remain in this country for the present.

The general work has been continued as last year under restrictions imposed by retrenchment. There is earnest and general demand for the re-publication of the weekly *Zornitza*, but hitherto the mission has been unable to undertake this, owing to lack of funds.

#### CONSTANTINOPLE.

The venerable Dr. Riggs, the only representative of the mission at Constantinople, after sixty-eight years of consecutive service under the Board, has continued his work of revising the Bulgarian Bible in preparation for a new edition of the same. In his report, he says: "I have continued with much pleasure, to translate into Bulgarian some of our choice English hymns, several of them having been selected and suggested by other members of the mission. I have forwarded to Samokov for publication fifty-four such translations. I rejoice in the privilege of making this contribution to Bulgarian Hymnology."

#### SAMOKOV.

The population of the field covered by this station is about 350,000 souls. No other mission is working for these people. The same is true for the populations of the other stations given below. It is the American Board alone that is responsible for the evangelical instruction of this great mass of humanity. Outside of the city of Samokov there are nine stations where work has been established. In the conduct of the work, the American missionaries are supplemented by twenty-three native laborers, of whom four are ordained men. There are two organized churches with 280 members and average congregations of 723, with 414 children in the Sunday school. The station sustains only three schools, in which 134 pupils are studying. Space will not permit a detailed statement of the work of the various churches in this station. Dr. Clarke has made several tours, as well as other members of the station. That there is abundant opening for enlarged and more vigorous work, there is no question. The Publication work, the Collegiate and Theological Institute, and the Industrial School have taken most of the time of the ordained missionaries.

Rev. C. J. Terzieff has continued to have pastoral charge of the church, while giving three-fourths' of his strength to work as a teacher in the Institute. The average attendance on Divine services in the city was 235, and the Sunday school membership, 186. The Wednesday prayer-meeting, that of the women on Friday, and their monthly benevolent society, have been well sustained. The pastor and others in the church have engaged in effort for the suburbs of the city with promising results. In Kustendil, forty miles west of Samokov, much opposition was met with one year ago by Rev. and Mrs. Furnajieff, who were educated in the United States. This, however, has largely yielded to the earnest and untiring labors of the workers. A priest, a teacher in the Pedagogical School, who was "a chief enemy of the preaching at first," has lately invited Mr. Furnajieff "to translate from the English material enough for a book on the Being of God, and the existence and immortality of the soul." The workers feel spurred on "by the utterly low and abject condi-

tion of the Eastern Church." The Sabbath morning and evening services have averaged fifty-eight; Sunday schools, thirty-two; Wednesday prayer-meetings, eighteen. They feel greatly the need of an adequate place for meetings, the only room they can get being low, dark and small. One encouraging incident recently was this. A priest having died, the committee that waited upon the bishop for the appointment of a successor asked him to send them a *preacher*, otherwise they would go and hear the Protestants. Fifteen to twenty children are under the instruction of the pastor's wife, and the women's meetings seem to be very useful.

Sophia, the capital of the country, has enjoyed a work of considerable proportions, under the leadership of the pastor, Rev. M. N. Popoff. The average attendance at Sunday morning services was 267, Sunday evening, 288, and at Wednesday evening prayer-meeting, 174. Attendance at Sunday school was 113. Four new members were received to the church, and eight children were baptized. There are sixty-nine resident members in the church and eleven non-resident. The Y. M. C. A. seems hardly to have fulfilled the expectations with which it was organized. One member of the church who died last fall, left by will 1,000 francs to the Bulgarian Evangelical Society and 200 to the church. Another brother, still living (an Armenian), has given 3,000 francs to this society, with the condition that he receive interest on the same while he lives. The contributions of the church for current expenses were 114.32 liras; for building and repairs, 12.93; for home and foreign missions, 26.84; total, 154.09. Received from the Board, 20 liras. This church needs better accommodations for its services.

The Collegiate and Theological Institute has had a prosperous year under the directorship of Mr. Thomson.

The Girls' Boarding School has had eighty-three pupils, sixteen of whom have paid their full expenses. Work has at last been begun on the much needed building to contain a gymnasium, wash room, drying room (in the gymnasium) and bath facilities. The school is growing. It needs larger accommodations; some classes now have to recite regularly in the private rooms of teachers. The kindergarten too, will need rooms next year; thus far rooms, not otherwise needful, have been available in private houses, but they will be needed for other uses the coming year.

The kindergarten, under Miss Clarke's loving direction, has done excellent work, with twenty pupils. This school has opened the way for the teacher to find the hearts of the parents and win them.

#### PHILIPPOPOLIS.

This is one of the large stations in the mission and is manned by only one missionary family. The plant here established is for not less than 600,000 souls scattered over an extended territory. Associated with the missionaries are eighteen native workers, of whom nine are ordained men and seven teachers. There are eighteen outstations, with a strong tendency to multiply the number as evangelical Christianity propagates itself from village to village. Only little is done by the missionaries in education, there being but 203 boys and girls studying in mission schools. The people contributed here last year

for the support of their work 593.68 liras, or \$2,612. There are twelve churches and chapels in the field.

The year has been a notable one in that a most substantial, commodious and attractive stone church building has been in process of erection in the city. This church was occupied at the meeting of the Bulgarian Evangelical Society in the spring by congregations of from 300 to 500, but it was then in an unfinished state. The regular and spiritual work of the church has been the first and constant care of pastor and people, while vigorously prosecuting the task of erecting the new building. The work of the church, with its preaching of the Word on the Sabbath, the prayer-meetings, the Sunday school, the temperance work, the day school, the Woman's Benevolent Society, the book work, with the city as its center and the whole field as its sphere of influence, with the bookstore as local attraction and means for dispersion, and its colporter, its agency to reach all places and classes, the branch work in a suburb, carried on by a separate Sunday school, and the efforts of the Bible-woman, all reveal the extent and variety of the work in the city.

The church paid £ T 1,372 this year for the new church building, and added to its membership ten upon confession of faith. There is also an Armenian congregation of seventy persons, with a Sunday school, prayer-meeting, and day school of twenty-five pupils. The pastor is a refugee from Turkey.

Sleven is one of the most important cities of this region. The regular work there is comparatively new. The young, energetic preacher is developing the work along various lines. The new premises, with a house made over to meet the present needs, give opportunities for present growth and insure the future. Aggressive work disquiets the ecclesiastics, but finds favor with many of the citizens, who lament the corruption and lethargy of the clergy.

There are several other places where new communities are forming for the study of the Bible and for worship. There are at least eight points in this field which are not recorded in the statistics or tabular view, where there are sincere, regular and earnest followers of Christ, and in several of these places they meet regularly for worship. The work of the Bible-woman, under the direction of Mrs. Marsh, is full of promise and cheer.

The financial distress throughout the station is greater than it has been for the last twenty-eight years.

#### MONASTIR.

This station covers a large but as yet uncultivated territory, including many of that interesting race, the Albanians. The population of the field of this station is estimated at more than one and a quarter million. The station and mission are eager to begin direct Christian work for the Albanians, some of whom have already shown themselves to be earnest Christians. Many who have not professed their belief in Christ are eager for Christian schools and are ready to help support Christian institutions. There are only three out-stations, with a total of nine native assistants, including the teachers in the school at Monastir.

Mr. and Mrs. Bond have done considerable touring over the field of this station, finding in many places encouragement and cheer. The Protestants of Monastir are endeavoring to secure recognition as a separate community according to the custom in many parts of Turkey.

Mr. Sinas, the Albanian preacher at Kortcha, was absent from his post by permission nearly four months, engaged at Constantinople in the translation of the New Testament and Psalms from the Greek lettering to the new and popular Albanian alphabet. The Sunday services are well attended by a hopeful class of young people. Aside from evangelical work, Mr. Sinas teaches in the Girls' School. The attendance at the school has gone up to over forty, many having been turned away for lack of accommodation.

Miss Kyrias writes of the joy of the teachers in their work; praises the excellent behavior of the girls and notes their interest in Bible study. Mohammedan parents are still forbidden to send their daughters, but a number of them quietly gather in the harem of one of the beys and are taught by a graduate of the school—a Christian. An attempt has been made to assassinate the governor because of his friendliness for the Christian population.

The Girls' Boarding School has had twenty-two boarders and fourteen day scholars, the largest number in the history of the school. Five nationalities are represented: Bulgarian, Albanian, Servian, Roumanian and Austrian. English is the language of the school and all branches of mathematics have been taught in it. Failures, in certain cases, to make the required progress, seem due to lack of ability, rather than the change of language. The fourth class, consisting of one Bulgarian, one Albanian, and one Servian, has been taking Bible study, Geometry, Physics, Literature and History in English, satisfactorily. The pupils are graded as follows: Fourth class, three; advanced second class, three; second class, three; first class, five; preparatory, nine; and primary, ten. Several of the pupils became Christians during the year. The school needs larger accommodations in order to take all who apply for admission.

#### SALONICA.

The work in this station is conducted for a population of not less than 2,000,000 souls, and work has already been established at twenty-two centers, with twenty-six native Christian workers. There are five organized churches with a membership of 490, to which were added during the year upon confession of faith, forty-three. There are twenty-three Sunday schools with 842 pupils and an average Sabbath congregation of 956. No boys' schools are conducted, but there are ten mixed schools with 153 boys and eighty-six girls in attendance. The people contributed last year for Christian work, £T 283.31 or \$1,247. The station has twelve churches and chapels.

The work of visiting personally the various places and workers is more vigorously prosecuted here than in any other station in the mission. There are some thirty or more places in which there are Christian families, one or more. The whole number of days spent by the members of the mission in this outside evangelistic work is 317. Two colporters have done faithful service, visiting 115 cities, towns and villages. Mr. Haskell prepared during the year

a Comparative Table of Statistics showing the changes that had taken place during the last five years. This table shows that the number of outstations has increased from fourteen to twenty-two. The adherents have advanced from 1,106 to 1,441, a total of 335, or thirty per cent. The church members have increased from 339 to 490, or a total of 151, which is forty-four per cent. Pupils in schools have increased from 196 to 239—a total of forty-three, or thirty-two per cent. The increase in benevolences is from 20,876 piasters to 28,331, or a total increase of 7,455 piasters, *i. e.*, over thirty-five per cent.

Miss Stone has been alert in her work for the women in that field, spending eighty-nine days in touring. The time she spent in Salonica was chiefly devoted to the preparation of the Golden Text cards for the Sunday schools, to the number of about 20,000 a year; the printing of a marriage hymn, for which there has been considerable inquiry, and which Dr. Riggs translated into Bulgarian; also Dr. House's translation of "Low in the Grave He Lay," of which from 600 to 700 were quickly distributed among the various communities.

## WESTERN TURKEY MISSION.

### LITERARY DEPARTMENT FOR THE THREE MISSIONS IN ASIATIC TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE. — George F. Herrick, D.D., Henry S. Barnum, D.D., *Missionaries*; Mrs. Helen M. Herrick, Mrs. Helen P. Barnum.

### GENERAL MISSIONARY WORK.

BROUSA. — Theodore A. Baldwin, *Missionary*; Mrs. Matilda J. Baldwin.

CESAREA. — Wilson A. Farnsworth, D.D., James L. Fowle, William S. Dodd, M.D., Henry K. Wingate, *Missionaries*; Mrs. Caroline E. Farnsworth, Mrs. Caroline P. Fowle, Mrs. Mary L. Dodd, Mrs. Jane C. Wingate, Miss Sarah A. Closson.

CONSTANTINOPLE. — Joseph K. Greene, D.D., *Missionary*; Mrs. Mathilde M. Greene, Miss Anna B. Jones, Mrs. Etta D. Marden, Miss Annie M. Barker.

*Residing at Bardeazag.* — Robert Chambers, D.D., *Missionary*; Mrs. Elizabeth L. Chambers.

*Residing at Adabazar.* — Miss Laura Farnham, Miss Susan C. Hyde, Miss Mary E. Kinney.

*Teachers in the American College for Girls.* — Miss Mary M. Patrick, PH.D., Miss Isabella F. Dodd, Miss Ida W. Prime, Miss Harriet G. Powers.

MARSOVAN. — Charles C. Tracy, D.D., George E. White, Charles T. Riggs, *Missionaries*; Thomas S. Carrington, M.D., *Physician*; Mrs. Myra P. Tracy, Mrs. Esther D. White, Mrs. Mary S. Riggs, Mrs. Phoebe S. Carrington, Mrs. Sarah E. Smith, Miss Susan D. Riggs, Miss Phoebe L. Cull, Miss Mary I. Ward.

SIVAS. — Henry T. Perry, *Missionary*; Mrs. Emily R. Hubbard, Miss Mary E. Brewer.

SMYRNA. — Lyman Bartlett, James P. McNaughton, Alexander MacLachlan, *Missionaries*; Mrs. Rebecca G. McNaughton, Mrs. Rosa B. MacLachlan, Miss Nellie S. Bartlett, Miss Ilse C. Pohl, Miss Minnie Mills, Miss Claribel Platt.

TREBIZOND. — Moses P. Parmelee, M.D., *Missionary*; Mrs. Julia F. Parmelee.

*On the way.* — Ernest C. Partridge, *Missionary*; William W. Peet, *Treasurer and Business Agent*; Mrs. Winona G. Partridge, Mrs. Martha H. Peet.

*In this country.* — Henry O. Dwight, LL.D., Edward Riggs, *Missionaries*; Mrs. Sarah H. Riggs, Miss Flora A. Fensham, Miss Martha J. Gleason, Miss Fannie E. Burrage, Miss Emily McCallum, Miss Frances C. Gage, Miss Charlotte R. Willard, Mrs. Laura A. Seelye, Miss Cora A. Nason.

Seven stations; 102 outstations; 19 missionaries, 2 of them physicians; 1 physician; 1 treasurer and business agent; 49 female assistant missionaries; 20 native pastors; 47



other native preachers; 224 native teachers; 12 Bible-women; 8 other native helpers; 102 places for stated preaching; average congregations, 11,763; 38 churches, 7 entirely self-supporting; 3,557 members, 251 received on confession this year; 109 Sunday schools; 8,400 Sunday school pupils; 1 theological seminary; 5 students; 1 college for young men; 238 students; 1 college for young women; 146 students; 108 common schools, 7 entirely self-supporting; 4,812 pupils; 2 hospitals; 2 dispensaries; 7,729 patients; native contributions, \$53,375.

Miss Burrage, Mrs. Seelye, Miss Nason and Miss McCallum are in this country on furlough. Mr. and Mrs. Fowle, Mr. and Mrs. McNaughton, Mr. and Mrs. Peet and Miss Patrick have returned to their respective fields. Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Riggs and Miss Mary I. Ward have gone out for the first time. The number still in this country detained by reason of health is unusually large, and must be set down in part at least as a result of the excessive strain to which all our missionaries in Turkey were subjected during the period of the massacres.

The payment of the indemnity is still delayed, although it has been pressed upon the attention of the Turkish government by our legation with great persistency.

*Brousa, 1848.* — This large station with all its outstations is under the supervision of Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin, who have labored with great zeal and fidelity. They are at present taking a much needed rest of several months in Europe as a substitute for the furlough which is now due to them but which they feel they cannot take until someone has been found to look after the Girls' School under Mrs. Baldwin's care.

*Cesarea, 1854.* — Many difficulties have confronted the station during the year arising from the scanty missionary force, uncertainty about the completion of the hospital and suitable quarters for the Boys' School, and in connection with the outstation work. But the report brings no syllable of discouragement or defeat. The diminished appropriations have made it necessary for some years gradually to limit the number of preachers and teachers employed, and this has been attended in some cases with a decrease of enthusiasm. The experience of the year is a trial to the faith and devotion of the native church, as well as that of the missionaries, and in some respects it has been a season of sifting in which, if some chaff has been blown away, much genuine wheat has been brought to light.

About forty villages look to Cesarea for oversight in religious work. Some of these are in a state of great feebleness, though signs of life appear and some slight development is marked from year to year. In the larger towns and cities, such as Angora and Nigde and Yozgat, there is, upon the whole, very much to encourage, as most of these places are able to provide a settled preacher. Strenuous effort is making to erect greatly needed chapel buildings at Angora and Urgub, the native congregations contributing to the full extent of their ability. The greatest difficulty in the management of the village outstation work is due to the lack of efficient workers. College and seminary men are no longer able to live upon the scanty support which these villages, unaided, are able to provide. Whether a new class of workers, whose wants are fewer, must be sought for, or whether those who are studying for the ministry in college and seminary may be called upon for an appren-

ticeship in village work before graduation, are questions which the station is considering.

The Girls' Boarding School is gathering larger numbers and developing greater success from year to year, although female education in all the region around Cesarea is still in a backward state. The total attendance during the past year has been seventy-nine, with two foreign teachers and four native teachers. The Boys' Academy, in Mr. Wingate's care, has completed another year of successful work under very great difficulties. No regular appropriation for this school has been received from the Board, and the academy owns no buildings nor enough suitable property on which to erect such buildings. A crisis seems to have been reached, when this very promising school, to which the station must mainly look for the reinforcement of the native agency, must either give up or must be provided with the necessary facilities for its work. The total attendance during the year has been sixty-two, forty-one of these boarding pupils. Mr. Wingate has been assisted by five native teachers.

The most flourishing branch of work on the station has been that of the hospital and dispensary, where patients of all nationalities are received and where the gospel is constantly preached both by word and example. The number of patients during the past year has been 7,729. The receipts have been more than three-fourths of the total expenses.

Touring has been kept up during the year much as usual, Dr. Farnsworth, in spite of advancing years, still showing his wonted vigor and rendering an inestimable service in the visitation of pastors and people. The churches of the Cesarea station are combined in a home missionary society, which sends out monthly missionary letters and receives contributions from some forty congregations. This society is now supporting two evangelists who work among the villages. There is also a foreign missionary society which is supporting a native preacher in China, and is partially supporting a catechumen in India, besides making a small contribution to the work in South Africa. The contributions from this field for India famine relief, all told, amounted to above thirty-five Turkish pounds; and including aid for the Angora and Urgub congregations, home and foreign missions and India famine relief, the district has contributed over two hundred Turkish pounds for benevolences.

*Constantinople, 1831.* — The force on this station has been greatly reduced by the visit of Dr. Dwight to this country for furlough, the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Peet in this country, and of Mrs. Greene during a part of the year in Germany. Miss Patrick and Miss Fensham have been absent during a part of the year. Miss Zimmer has returned to America and withdrawn from the work of the Board. Grateful mention is made of the presence and services of the English ladies, Miss Newnham and Miss Jenkins, at Bardezag, in the care of the orphans. At no time since 1833, so far as is known, have the missionaries resident in Constantinople been so few in number as at the present time.

The political conditions surrounding the missionary work have been fairly good. The native Christians have been subjected to annoyances and needless limitations in travel, but have not been terrorized by any outbreak of fanaticism. Arrests and deportations have not been numerous, and have been

almost wholly confined to the Mussulman ranks. No large spiritual results can be reported, and there is no general spirit of inquiry and not many accessions to the Protestant community. In a word, it is a day of small things, trying faith and zeal, but not one of discouragement. The missionaries feel that this condition of things is a temporary phase, and that the power of the gospel is working in ways, many of which are unseen. The truth of the gospel is faithfully taught and it cannot be questioned that in due season the harvests will appear.

The withdrawal from Constantinople of Mr. Constantian, necessitated by the state of his health, has left a great vacancy among the native laborers there. Beside the work which Mr. Constantian had rendered in the publication department and to the Bible Society, he had been accustomed to conduct a preaching service every Sunday morning at the Bible House, to the great edification and advantage of a large congregation. No one has as yet been found to take his place. The other preachers in the city are the same as heretofore and there is but little change in the average attendance at the eight preaching places which are supplied, the aggregate being about 555. The pastor of the Vlanga Church, laboring under some discouragement, offered his resignation, but the people united in a most hearty way to persuade him to remain, and his labors have been greatly blessed during the year. Additions numbering twenty-one have been made to this church. The want of a suitable chapel is deeply felt, the hut in which the congregation worships being open to the weather and wholly unsuitable as a place of meeting in the inclement season. With a most eligible site and with money in hand for the erection of a suitable church, nothing can be done, because the government forbids.

The congregation at Adrianople has become mainly Greek, though a few years since the Armenians formed the larger element. There is no permanent pastor here. This church has been visited during the year by the Greek pastor from Constantinople. Another preacher, to divide his time between Rodosto and Dardanelles, is greatly needed. But a single missionary visit to each of these outstations has been possible during the past year.

In view of the diminished resources which are available in support of the native agency, the policy which has commended itself to the station has been to strengthen the important centers and throw the care of the smaller villages upon themselves. In the Nicomedia portion of the field the three principal centers are at Bardezag, Adabazar and Nicomedia, and in all these centers, encouraging growth can be reported. In the Constantinople portion of the field there are only three outstations which are far removed from one another and from the Capital, and yet are places of great importance. Adrianople, the chief city of the province, has 5,000 Armenians and over 30,000 Greeks among its inhabitants, and a great Greek speaking region around it, making it one of the most important places in the mission. Rodosto, with 20,000 Armenians is, next to the Capital, the most important Armenian center in Europe. It has also a considerable Greek population. Dardanelles, though less important than the other two, is still a place that should be occupied. There seems to be a special need on this station for a touring missionary, a

native evangelist, and the development in some way of an increasing sense of responsibility on the part of the churches and strong communities for the region round about.

The College for Girls at Scutari reports 146 pupils and a successful year of work. The leading school for boys at Bardezag and that for girls at Adabazar during the year have secured new buildings of which they stood greatly in need. The attendance at the Boys' School has been ninety-six boarding and twenty-five day scholars. A good spirit has prevailed in the school and the students sustained societies of Christian Endeavor, temperance and benevolence. The Girls' School at Adabazar reports ninety-seven pupils. All but eighteen of the fifty-nine boarding pupils paid a full charge for board and tuition, and more than half of both boarding and day pupils are non-Protestant. A class of seven was graduated this year. Twenty of the previous graduates of the school are now teaching. In the preparatory department of the school there are eighty pupils and in the kindergarten, forty-nine.

The school at Gedik Pasha has had 185, the boys and girls being about equal in number. A class of four graduated this year. The school building is also the residence of the ladies in charge and is the center of many forms of useful work. The Sunday school gathers weekly, with an average of over 200 members. The week-day evening prayer meetings are well attended.

The work of the publication department has been greatly limited for want of funds. The work of this department is felt to be very essential to the best results in all forms of missionary work, and the problem of its future is one which gives great solicitude to the members of the station and to the mission.

*Marsovan, 1862.* — Mr. and Mrs. Riggs left on furlough in July, 1899. Miss Willard had preceded them by a few weeks and Miss Gage, the principal of the Girls' Boarding School, was also in America. Miss Nason came to Marsovan for a year, as a loan from the Cesarea station. Dr. Carrington came so near breaking down with excessive surgical work and other cares that he was obliged to leave with his family for three months' rest and change. The members of the station now rejoice over the appointment of Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Riggs and Miss Mary I. Ward.

Marsovan is preëminently an institutional station, having besides the Theological Seminary and College, the home for younger preparatory students, the Girls' Boarding School, the Hospital, the Boys' Orphanage, the Girls, Orphanage and the Self-help Department. These institutions make the center of activity for the whole field. While there is careful division of labor as far as possible, such is the intimacy of relation between the several departments that it is needful that all the members of the station should take an interest in and give counsel respecting the different departments. Taking the field as a whole, while discouraging aspects might be noted, the great fact of progress is beyond question. The influence of the evangelical people in different communities is often out of all proportion to their numbers, and at times a small community of Christian men and women lead and give character to a whole city. The mother church in Marsovan is increasing in ability and stability, and shows every sign of permanence. During the year 1899, the Prot-

estant community gave more than \$1,000 for the work of Christ, in its various branches. Amasia is following in the same line. Five years ago it seemed ruined, but it has sprung up anew under the influence of a sincere and earnest pastor and is more promising than ever. At Vezir Keopreu, while there is good development in benevolence and in an enlarged congregation, the spirituality of the people seems to be at a low ebb. The church at Samsoun has made a great effort to rebuild its house of worship, and with this advantage is addressing itself vigorously to its proper work. Fatsa is very much awake and the crowds that gather to hear the gospel cannot be accommodated. They are bending themselves heart and soul to the effort of building another church, in the place of the one lost some years since. With thirty cents a day as their means of support for clothing and all other purposes, with cramped and inconvenient houses, individuals here have yet given sums from \$20 to \$25 each for the new church.

The progress during the last year in Anatolia College is most reassuring. Enlargements have given better accommodations, though another building will be needed almost immediately. The whole number of pupils, including the preparatory students, is 238. A great many applicants were rejected, as they must be the coming year, even though 250 are to be accepted. Great increase in enthusiasm in the College, and for it in neighboring cities and towns, is reported. In Samsoun, for example, twenty or more new students, all Greeks, are preparing to come for the current year, paying in full all the charges now made. The opportunity for growth in this school is almost boundless. Last year there were received in payment for board and tuition \$9,000. The religious influence of the College is strong, as it has been from the beginning, and those whose gifts aid the work of this College may be assured that they are helping, in a very direct and influential way, the evangelical cause in all this region.

The Boarding School for Girls reports 183 pupils, a larger number than ever before. The large, new building so recently erected is now crowded and more room is wanted at once. The spiritual influence of this school is such as to leave an indelible impression upon the pupils. The ladies of the Woman's Board have nowhere any work more fully in line with their great purpose than this. Appreciative mention is made of the help given by Miss Cull and Miss Nason in the absence of Miss Gage and Miss Willard.

A full report of the hospital cannot be given because Dr. Carrington was absent at the time the report was prepared. Dr. Tracy, in speaking of the hospital, says: "During most of the year from twenty to thirty beds have been occupied by patients and a great amount of surgical work, with remarkable success, has been accomplished. A very strong influence is thus being exerted upon the people of the region, both Christian and non-Christian. Nearly three-fourths of the expenses of the hospital were met during the year by the payments of the patients."

In the orphanage for boys there are sixty-five, who have proved remarkably bright in their studies. All over twelve years of age are learning trades, such as shoemaking, weaving, carpentry and tailoring. The prayer-meetings among the boys are very well attended and excellent in their influence. In

the Girls' Orphanage there are forty-two. Seven of these have gone into the boarding school, to be trained as teachers. From both orphanages, as openings appear, the older boys and girls are sent out to permanent homes. The Self-help Department is in the full tide of successful operation. It has attracted the favorable attention of consuls and many other gentlemen on the seaboard, and more orders for furniture than can be easily filled are coming in.

*Sivas, 1851.* — While still awaiting a teacher for the Girls' School and a missionary family to share the burdens with Mr. Perry, the work on this station has been carried on with much energy and success. Many tours have been made by Mr. and Mrs. Perry and Miss Brewer, and the field covered by the outstations has been developed with as much pains and care as the work within the city itself. Relief work has had to be continued through the entire year in many special cases. The presence and sympathetic aid of Dr. Jewett, the United States Consul residing at Sivas, are mentioned with warmest appreciation. Mrs. Jewett has accompanied her husband and has won the cordial gratitude of many hearts. The presence of Dr. Jewett at Sivas has made it possible for Mr. Perry to be absent from the station on important service elsewhere, as would otherwise have been quite impossible.

Mrs. Perry has given special care to the Girls' Boarding School, in the absence of a principal, and has helped to look after the destitute sick and orphans. Mr. Perry has had the supervision of the Boys' School and of the church which is still without a pastor. To these duties he has added the superintendence of the cabinet shops and the orphans.

A brief survey of the outstations shows an encouraging condition. At Tocat the schools are in session, sustained chiefly by gifts from Professor and Mrs. Harris, of England. The church is also greatly comforted in having a preacher of their own choice. The young men's class is very happy in its study of the Scriptures. At Gurun everything is going on successfully. The schools are well attended and the orphanages are making good progress. At Manjaluk the outlook, spiritually, was never better, even though the brethren there are extremely poor.

The Boys' High and Normal School in Sivas has been in a better financial condition than ever before, and its standard of scholarship has been raised. The orphans are developing well under the faithful labors of Mrs. Hubbard and the Swiss ladies. In Sivas city alone there are 782 pupils, of whom 453 pay tuition. Forty-three new members have been added to the church in Sivas. Thirty-nine native helpers have been employed on that station. A parsonage is needed at four of the outstations and new accommodations are required for both the boys' and the girls' high schools.

*Smyrna, 1820.* — A most cordial welcome was given to Miss Claribel Platt who shares in the work of the Institute for girls. Mr. and Mrs. McNaughton, who left in June for a year's furlough, have returned to their field, and Miss McCallum has come to this country for a year of rest. The health of the station has been uniformly good.

In Smyrna the evangelistic work is altogether encouraging. Preaching in Armenian, Turkish and Greek has been continued without interruption through the year. At Afion Kara Hissar, where there is a large population of

Armenians and exceptional interest in the matter of education, the preacher early in the year was ordered to suspend his public services till he could secure a formal authorization from the proper officials. At the time when the report was made no settlement had been made in this case and no word of encouragement was received. The results of work in Manisa and Ak Hissar are scanty, and the station is considering how long such fields should receive aid from the mission. At Eodemish there is a more hopeful condition. The church members here are reliable persons, men and women of influence in the community, and good seed is being constantly sown.

The Collegiate Institute for boys in Smyrna is making steady and rapid progress. It reports 185 pupils and is much cramped for want of room. Six pupils graduated this summer, three Greeks, one Armenian and two Jews. The happy influence of this institution is felt among a wide-spread population and this influence is constantly increasing. The Collegiate Institute for girls retains its hold on the confidence of the people and is faithfully fulfilling its mission. One hundred and twenty-four pupils have been in attendance the past year and the graduating class numbered four.

The Smyrna Kindergarten has a better report than last year in respect to the work accomplished and the income received from tuition. The attendance is about the same. The discontinuance of the training school connected with the kindergarten is felt to be a serious loss, not simply to the Smyrna station but to the whole field of the Western Turkey Mission. The mission has called for a kindergarten teacher especially prepared for normal work, not to be located at any one point but to move here and there as the necessities may require.

The work of the Greek Evangelical Union has been carried on with its usual vigor and success. The president of this Union, Rev. Mr. Moschou, in the early spring, made a tour to several points in the Central Turkey Mission.

*Trebizond, 1835.* — Dr. and Mrs. Parmelee still feel deeply the need of a young woman to share in their work and make it more effective, especially in schools and among the women of the field. The past year brings some features of encouragement. The church at Trebizond rejoices in securing the services of the former pastor of Erzroom. The Sunday school has been better attended than in former years. In Ordoo work is going on about as usual. The Greek congregation is taking great satisfaction in its new premises, and the work has received a genuine impulse from this cause. The two Greek girls who were mentioned as desiring to connect themselves with the Protestants against the wishes of their mother, have at last realized their wish under such circumstances as to win their mother's assent and the sincere respect of all in the community. The work in the Armenian community of Ordoo has also been successful. The Boys' School in particular has been placed on a very satisfactory basis, although its teacher is not in form a Protestant, but one who, during his course of study at Marsovan, had grasped the educational and religious spirit of the College more fully than is common even to Protestants, and is carrying that spirit with him into this school. The Kindergarten has been maintained, though with a change of teachers. Great difficulty is experienced in finding teachers for these posts who are suitably

prepared for their work. The Armenians are laying the foundations of what they hope will be a schoolhouse and which will be a far more suitable place for church services than the one which they are now using.

The brethren at Bey Alan are moving to rebuild their schoolhouse at their winter village.

The tabular view of the station shows an increase in adherents and communicants, in the attendance upon worship and in the number of scholars, and in contributions. The great increase in contributions is especially due to the efforts of the Greek brethren in Ordoo to complete their church and parsonage.

### CENTRAL TURKEY MISSION.

**AINTAB.** — Americus Fuller, D.D., John E. Merrill, *Missionaries*; Mrs. Amelia D. Fuller, Mrs. A. M. Trowbridge, residing at Constantinople; Miss Elizabeth M. Trowbridge, Miss Ellen M. Pierce, Miss Lucile Foreman.

*Residing at Oorfa.* — Miss Corinna Shattuck, Miss Effie M. Chambers, Miss M. Myrtle Foote.

**MARASH.** — Lucius O. Lee, D.D., *Missionary*; Mrs. Clara H. Lee, Miss Ellen M. Blakely.

*Residing at Hadjin.* — Mrs. Josephine L. Coffing, Miss Charlotte D. Spencer.

*Residing at Adana.* — William N. Chambers, *Missionary*; Mrs. Cornelia P. Chambers, Miss Lizzie S. Webb, Miss Clarissa D. Lawrence.

*Residing at Tarsus.* — Thomas D. Christie, D.D., *Missionary*; Mrs. Carmelite B. Christie.

*On the way.* — Miss Eula G. Bates, Miss Matilda Calder, Miss Isabel B. Trowbridge.

*In this country.* — Charles S. Sanders, Frederick W. Macallum, John C. Martin, *Missionaries*; Mrs. Henrietta M. Macallum, Mrs. Mary L. Martin, Miss Mary G. Webb, Miss Meda Hess.

Two stations; 4 other places of missionary residence; 44 outstations; 8 missionaries; 23 assistant missionaries; 20 native pastors; 30 other native preachers; 166 native teachers, 124 of them women; 46 Bible-women; 5 other native helpers; 63 places for stated preaching; average congregations, 13,545; 63 Sunday schools, 11,923 pupils; 32 churches, 7 entirely self-supporting; 6,005 members, 466 added on confession this year; 1 theological seminary, 12 pupils; 5 boys' high schools, 324 pupils; 9 girls' boarding schools, 520 pupils; 141 common schools, 53 of them entirely self-supporting; 6,466 pupils; 3,081 of them girls; native contributions, \$10,795.36.

Dr. and Mrs. Lee and Miss Shattuck have resumed their work in the mission, Miss Bates is on the way returning to Hadjin, and Miss Calder and Miss Isabel Trowbridge are on their way to join the mission for the first time. Mr. Sanders, Mr. and Mrs. Macallum, Mr. and Mrs. Martin and Miss Hess are in this country on furlough. Notwithstanding the unusually small number of missionaries at work in the field, the record of the year is encouraging and the state of the work hopeful.

#### THE STATIONS.

*Aintab, 1847.* — Tours were made early in the year to the churches which lie west of Aintab, a number of native brethren accompanying the missionary, and the ordination of a new pastor at Kessab being a principal incident of the occasion. Later in the year the same churches were visited again and two tours were made among the outstations that lie to the east. The relations with the Gregorians have varied at different places, at some points the friendliness



mentioned in previous years having continued, while in other places the Gregorians have withdrawn from all association with the Protestants.

The government is pressing the exaction of taxes with great rigor, in some cases almost to the impoverishment of the whole community. The soldier exemption taxes, which were temporarily remitted for the past three years, are to be collected now in installments passing over a number of years, in each of which cases the taxes will be double the usual amount.

The most serious problem which the station has encountered during the year has been that of the payment of the native teachers, having in hand only about one-fourth of the sum required for the purpose. If it were not for generous aid received from the Turkish Mission's Aid Society the native agency would be almost brought to a standstill. Comparison of the tabular view of the station for the past year with those of the previous years shows an increase of laborers, native and foreign, and also in the number of adherents reported. The attendance upon preaching and upon the Sunday school and the number of those under instruction show a decrease. One special cause of rejoicing is mentioned, the going out in Easter vacation of a deputation from Aintab College to do Christian work. This was entirely voluntary on the part of the students. Along with this is noted an increased general interest in the mission. Miss Foreman has been invited from two different sources to organize missionary societies among women in Aintab.

The Aintab churches have seen several changes in pastors and have had to meet a condition of great want among the people. Professor Krikorian of the College has been preaching in the First Church during the larger part of the year, which has resulted in an improved feeling and spirit of union among the people and an increase in the attendance. At the Second Church the meetings during the Week of Prayer were very largely attended but without any marked result. Once during the year the Sunday school had an attendance of nearly eight hundred. The people in the church have finally prevailed upon Mr. Papazian to reconsider his announced decision to leave, and he has promised to remain with them to their great joy. They desire him to withdraw from college work entirely and devote his whole time to the church. In this church are two flourishing Christian Endeavor Societies. Toward the close of the year Rev. H. Ashjian came to the Third Church from America and his labors have been greatly blessed in increased congregations and greater interest in the meetings for prayer. Mr. Ashjian, upon the departure of Mr. Macallum for America, was invited to share in the work of instruction in the seminary and will continue in this position during the coming year. This church also sustains two Christian Endeavor Societies, one having been started for girls during the past year.

The report for the twenty-four outstations cannot be given in detail, though it is full of interest at every point. At several places the report is unusually cheering. The pastor of the church at Beredjik still remains in confinement at Diarbekir, accused of disloyalty to the government on account of his connection with the work of relief. The church itself has wholly recovered and a leading man in the congregation, who hitherto would make no profession of religion, has come out boldly during the past two years and

is a pillar of the church. The large church at Oorfa has been supplied during the year by a teacher who is a graduate of Central Turkey College. It reports a special increase of interest among the boys. Recently the large Gregorian church, which was burned during the massacre, has been repaired and services have begun to be held there. The dedication services, as Miss Chambers reports, were solemn and impressive. Among the great crowd gathered there were many who entered the place for the first time since the fearful experiences of four years ago. The most difficult question at Oorfa is the school arrangements with the Gregorians. For a number of years these schools have been conducted jointly, but this year there has been a strong movement from the Gregorian side for separation. A noteworthy fact at Germouch is the reception into the church of two of the most prominent young men in the village both of them from Gregorian families; and still a third Gregorian has been paying very generously for church expenses.

The year has been a hard one at Adiaman, with high prices for food and little opportunity for work. At Behesne, where the pulpit was supplied during the summer by a college undergraduate, there has been special interest. Part of the congregation and school are from Gregorian and Catholic families. One Catholic family has become Protestant and another Catholic family is contributing regularly to church support. The prayer-meetings are especially good and the church rejoices in a goodly number of wide-awake, helpful young men. Kessab has seen the ordination of a new pastor, the Council convened for this purpose being called in July of last year. During the year a special anniversary was observed, with an historical address by one of the first Protestants. He related how, at first, the meetings were held in a single room, and the Protestants brought mats with them for the congregation to sit on, with the prayer, "O Lord, fill up this mat." Now Kessab comes next to Aintab in the number of Protestant Christians connected with its work. There has been a gratifying increase in the interest of the people in education. Last year, for the first time, a Kessab boy was graduated from the college and another has graduated this year. The same Council which acted in the ordination of the pastor considered also the advisability of forming a new church among the Protestants in certain villages lying outside Kessab, and as a result a church was organized with over a hundred members, belonging to two adjacent villages. There is a building for worship in each of the two villages, one of them built almost entirely without help from the Board. The additions to the churches of this station during the year have been 208, but a special need is felt of a deeper and more active spiritual life.

In addition to what has already been said in regard to Oorfa, the report of Miss Chambers mentions with great pleasure the arrival of Miss Foote and the important part which she has been able to bear in the work of the station during the year. In Miss Shattuck's absence the oversight of the industrial relief department has been especially in Miss Foote's care, aided by one of the native brethren. The native embroidery work which for a time was so prosperous and so considerable a source of help, finds less demand for its products than hitherto, but much more attention is given to the making of handkerchiefs. The number engaged in this industry is now about 250, most of them

young girls and many of them orphans. Orders are constantly in excess of the stock on hand.

The report of the orphanages speaks of full numbers, good health and successful work. Three new girls have been added during the year, making in all 132. The work has been carried on very much as in previous years. Several of the least promising boys and girls have been withdrawn from school and are devoting their whole time to work. No regular teacher having been provided during the year in the girls' department, this responsibility has been largely thrown upon the older girls, who have carried it well and it has been a means of growth to them. A marked gain in obedience and self-control is reported over last year. The oldest girl graduated from the Girls' High School will study the coming year in the seminary at Aintab. Five were graduated from the Girls' High School department, some of whom will continue their studies in Aintab the coming year. The total number of schools under the care of the missionaries residing at Oorfa has been eleven, with an attendance of 1,381. The Sunday school attendance averages 800, with thirty-eight teachers. A woman's meeting is held each Sunday at the close of the Sunday school. The two Christian Endeavor Societies have continued their work this year, being left to carry the responsibility largely by themselves.

*Marash, 1855.*—The changes in the personnel of the station have included the return of Dr. and Mrs. Lee early in December, the return of Mr. and Mrs. Macallum to America in February, and at a later date the withdrawal of Miss Hess on account of her health. The expected coming of Miss Calder will be a most welcome event.

The work of touring in this field has been greatly diminished in recent years. During the past four years the force on the station has been reduced to one missionary, with regular duties in the seminary and that order will continue for the coming year. Outside of Zeitoon, where relief work has frequently called the missionary, and Fundajuk, near Marash, which is on the route to the coast, the remainder of the field has been visited scarcely oftener than once in three years. This is most undesirable and yet the circumstances have seemed to compel this result. A review of the past nine years reveals some indications of hopeful significance. The people have gradually learned that the aid so long received from the Board cannot be continued and they are endeavoring with a most praiseworthy courage and effort to provide for their own needs. At the village of Dere Keoy a new church building was wanted, and at last a small structure has been erected, almost wholly at the expense of the people themselves. At Kharne an edifice has been erected in place of the church burned five years ago, which will answer for both church and school purposes, and this has been built with scarcely any aid from outside sources. A similar story is told of Yenejekalu, Geoksun and Fundajuk. In the latter case aid has been received from neighboring churches. The Third Church in Marash has been for years asking help to rebuild and enlarge. At length they undertook the work themselves, and are now just finishing the interior, having worshipped in it with unplastered walls for several years. The Zeitoon church has been aided by the Marash churches, but has recently decided to assume its own support. Good progress also is mak-

ing in the effort to provide an endowment of five hundred liras for the Marash Academy and to complete the endowment undertaken by the women for the Girls' College. Thus a review of a term of years makes clear a progress which might not be so easily noted if only a single year were taken into view, and the progress is in a direction that promises the best results in the long future.

The churches in Marash itself maintained their usual high standard of internal activities. Missionary concerts were resumed last winter, the students in the seminary and faculty taking charge of meetings. The contributions for work outside of Turkey this year went to the India famine fund, reaching a sum of about twenty-seven liras.

The orphanage work in the city, with four hundred and twenty children under the care of Miss Salmon and over three hundred under the care of the Germans, continues with good results.

It is a pleasure to have from Mr. Chambers a full report of Adana station and the outstations. Mr. Chambers has had his hands full of most important work and many serious problems present for solution. He reports that the whole field was toured once during the winter, and some of the places have been visited more than once. Attention is called to the comparatively recent date at which most of the work in the Adana district was inaugurated. Adana and Tarsus churches can boast of two score years of life, the church at Cis of a generation, and the other places have scarcely completed more than a decade or a decade and a half of years. The Adana Church has a membership of 293 in a community of 1,100 persons, showing that one-third of the community is in the church membership. The contributions for the year for all purposes amounted to 298 liras, a little more than one lira per member. Mr. Chambers has labored energetically to quiet a dissension in the church, which existed before his arrival, and is led to think that perhaps the organization of a second church will relieve the situation and contribute to the greater vigor and enlargement of the work in the city.

Work at Tarsus has gone on prosperously and smoothly during the year. The effort toward a new church building is not relinquished, and an appeal has been made to the mission to aid them in this effort. The relations between St. Paul's Institute and the church are of a very cordial nature. The teachers in the institute, led by Dr. Christie, are doing a good work in the community. The churches at Mersin and at Kozolok are branches of the Tarsus Church.

At Cis an element of division has been introduced in the appearance on the scene of independent missionary workers, establishing an orphanage and working apparently without regard to the missionary in charge of the district. Mr. Chambers has had conferences with these independent workers but has been unable thus far to reach any very satisfactory conclusion. Three of the other outstations are negotiating with the Adana Church to be organized as branches of that church, as they are unable to maintain preachers of their own. The tabular view shows eight outstations connected with Adana which, with the central station, make nine places where evangelical communities are established. Five of these places are supplied with preachers and four are with-

out preachers. The contributions of the people for all purposes amounted to a little over five hundred liras, at about the rate of \$4.12 per member.

Work in behalf of the Greeks in this district has received a great impulse from the presence of Miss Lawrence and a visit from Mr. Moschou, the Greek pastor in the Smyrna field. Mr. Moschou held services in both the seminary and the church, with a very considerable interest and a good result.

Mr. Martin, in charge of the evangelistic work in the Hadjin field, says there has taken place a marked quickening in the life of the churches in Hadjin and in the villages surrounding it. Sunday schools in all the churches show an advance over preceding years and that in the First Church in Hadjin has advanced a hundred per cent, the children of the school doing much to bring about this result. Another most encouraging feature of the work during the past year has been the awakening of a missionary spirit on the part of the people. The work of the Y. M. C. A. has been characterized by great harmony, activity and prosperity. Relief work has occupied the attention of the missionary to no small degree. 1,804 poverty stricken people, Protestants, Gregorians, Catholics and Moslems were visited and given food and medicine as well as religious comfort and instruction. Mr. Martin visited all the outstations once during the year and was twice at Fekke. Here the building begun nearly three years ago and suspended by an order from the government, was this year completed and the people rejoice in a spacious and substantial structure. The schools and orphanages have enjoyed a year of steady progress and gratifying success. Christian growth in deportment and character of the orphanage boys is one of the most cheering elements of the work and in this is found an ample compensation for whatever labor and care have been expended upon them.

#### THE SCHOOLS.

The Theological Seminary at Marash opened last year with a class of twelve members, all but one being graduates of the college; nine of them Protestants, two Gregorians and one Episcopalian. Eight of the class graduated at St. Paul's Institute at Tarsus and three at Aintab. At the opening of the year Mr. Macallum and Mr. Terzian were the teachers. Later, Dr. Lee returned and resumed his work. In February Mr. Macallum left on furlough and Mr. Ashjian was secured to give aid in his place. In addition to the usual subjects of instruction, a beginning has been made during the year in the study of sociology, not so much by setting apart extra time for the subject as by informal lectures in connection with other parts of the course. It is planned to pursue this course further in the future. The seminary has now completed fifteen years since its organization. With almost every year a new subject of instruction has been introduced, or some former department has been enlarged, until the curriculum has become one of rich and varied contents. Especial recognition is given to the preliminary preparation in Greek at both Aintab and Tarsus. During these fifteen years the students in the regular course have been almost wholly college graduates, a gratifying record and one that promises well for the work of the men who are being trained there. The classes have averaged six or seven members each, and at no time

have places been wanting for the graduates, even frequent calls being made for preachers to go to fields outside the mission. At the present time there are ten or twelve churches within the mission field without regular preachers where graduates would naturally be called, and other places where partial course men could work with good effect. During the later years the introduction of Gregorian students, graduates of the college, into the seminary has been attended with even better results than were anticipated. Such students have been received with the full understanding that they would continue in the Old Church either as priests or teachers and that no financial aid from the mission could be expected. Four have graduated thus far. Upon inquiry it has been found that forty-seven persons have gone from this mission field to other countries for theological study. Three of these were Gregorians and of the remaining forty-four some were graduates of Aintab College, some of the seminary, and others of both; even a few have gone from St. Paul's Institute. Of all these, eight have returned as teachers, four as pastors, while five have returned for a time and then gone abroad again. Six of those who have never returned from abroad had preached a longer or shorter time before going. These facts seem to show that whatever benefits study abroad may yield, the churches in the mission must look to their own seminary to train their ministry.

The academy continues with its usual faculty of four teachers, and graduated this year a class of eight. In connection with the elevation of the course in Aintab College of a year the academy course has also been advanced to prepare boys for entering the Freshman class as heretofore. The course in the academy, however, is to be reduced to three years in length, in order to diminish the number of teachers.

The Hadjin High School for boys has enjoyed a year of prosperous work. An effort is now making to secure an endowment for this school, the native brethren pledging themselves generously toward this end. Over three hundred subscribers are on the lists and among these several Gregorians and a few Moslems.

The teachers in the Central Turkey Girls' College have been Miss Blakely and Miss Hess, as heretofore, assisted by Mr. Rubian and three of the graduates of the college. It has been an especial advantage during the year that instruction in music could be given. Miss Marshall, who had been in the country a few months in connection with orphanage work, was persuaded to remain for this purpose and has added to her instruction in music lessons in drawing also. The whole number enrolled at the beginning of the college year was sixty-nine, of whom fifty-six have continued through the year. These came from Adana, Aintab, Hadjin, Albustan and Fundajuk. Twenty-four are boarders and thirty-two day scholars. The graduating class numbered six. A Turkish official was present on the day of graduation, having examined the girls the previous Friday, and made an address. The whole number of graduates in the sixteen years since the college was opened is sixty-eight; thirty-four of these are married, six have died and twenty-four have been teaching the past year. Seven are now in America and two in England. Many of the pupils who did not complete the course are engaged in teaching. These teachers from the college are distributed widely through-

out the territory of the mission from Oorfa to Adana and from Zeitoon to Kessab.

The instruction in the Adana Seminary has been given by the two foreign teachers, Miss Webb and Miss Lawrence, assisted by four native teachers. A more intimate connection has been arranged between this seminary and the Protestant community at Adana, and the higher girls' school of the community, numbering about twenty, has been united with the seminary during the year. The total attendance has reached 108 in all the departments, seventy of these being Armenians, thirty-four Greeks, two Moslems and two Americans. A class of four Armenian girls was graduated, three of whom it is hoped will continue their studies at the Girls' College at Marash. The previous year five girls were sent from this seminary to Marash.

Special mention is made of the visit to this seminary of Mr. Moschou, the Greek pastor at Smyrna, and the lively interest taken in his preaching by the students, especially those in the Greek department.

The Hadjin Home opened the year with 249 students and ten teachers. Forty of the students were in the higher department, forty-two in the intermediate department and the others in the lower schools. One hundred of these were orphans and fifty-two were boarders. The return of Mrs. Coffing, accompanied by Miss Spencer, brought great satisfaction to all. The religious condition in the Home during the year has been excellent. A missionary society has been maintained with meetings once a month, and the gifts this year were sent to China for the support of a native teacher there.

Aintab Seminary rejoices especially in the fact that no change in its teaching force was required during the year. One of the native teachers has now completed the fifth year of her service and hopes to remain still longer. The day pupils have numbered forty-nine, the boarding pupils thirty-two. A revision of the course has been made during the year, one or two studies being omitted in order that more time might be given to the remainder and the studies made into two courses, one in the vernacular and the other an English course. The difference between the two courses is simply that in the vernacular course, instead of English, the studies are wholly Turkish and Armenian. Miss Pierce has rendered more efficient service in the supervision of the boarding department. A class of six girls graduated this year, one of them from Killis who will probably go to Kessab to teach. The interest in religious matters in the school at large was very marked during the year.

In concluding her report Miss Foreman says: "It is forty years since Miss Proctor gathered about her with great difficulty a little group of girls, the beginning of the Aintab Seminary. When we remember what has been done to elevate the women of the mission through the influence of the girls who have gone out from this school we cannot but thank God for putting it into the heart of Miss Proctor to establish such a school, while we remember with thanksgiving also how much of the present success and influence of the school is due to Miss Pierce's untiring effort in the past."

## EASTERN TURKEY MISSION.

**BITLIS.**—Royal M. Cole, *Ordained*; Mrs. Lizzie Cole, Miss Charlotte E. Ely, Miss Mary A. C. Ely, Miss Grace H. Knapp.

**ERZROOM.**—Robert S. Stapleton, *Ordained*; Mrs. Ida S. Stapleton, M.D., Miss Agnes M. Lord, Miss Ruth M. Bushnell.

**HARPOOT.**—Herman N. Barnum, D.D., C. Frank Gates, D.D., LL.D., John K. Browne, George P. Knapp, *Ordained*; Mrs. Mary E. Barnum, Mrs. Nellie M. Gates, Mrs. Leila K. Browne, Mrs. Anna J. Knapp, Miss Hattie Seymour, Miss Caroline E. Bush, Miss Mary L. Daniels, Miss Emma M. Barnum, Miss Teresa L. Huntington.

**MARDIN.**—Alpheus N. Andrus, Willis C. Dewey, D.D., *Ordained*; Daniel M. B. Thom, M.D.; Mrs. Olive L. Andrus, Mrs. Seraphina S. Dewey, Mrs. Helen L. Thom, Miss Clarissa H. Pratt, Miss Johanna L. Graf.

**VAN.**—George C. Reynolds, M.D., Clarence D. Ussher, M.D., *Ordained*; Mrs. Martha W. Reynolds, Mrs. Elizabeth F. Ussher.

*On the way.*—Miss Miriam V. Platt, Miss Grissell M. McLaren.

*Associated with the Mission but not under appointment.*—Harpoot, Mr. Ellsworth Huntington, Miss Ada E. Hall.

Five stations; 97 outstations; 10 ordained missionaries, two of whom are physicians; 1 unordained physician; 11 wives, one of whom is a physician; 14 unmarried missionaries; total missionary force, 36; 17 ordained preachers, 23 unordained; 195 teachers; 22 Bible-women; 9 other native workers; 256 total native workers. There are 49 churches, of which 10 are entirely self-supporting. These have 2,547 communicants, 151 being added on confession during the year. There are 97 places for stated preaching, having an average attendance of 9,821. Number of adherents, 12,606. The 60 Sabbath schools have a membership of 6,954. The mission has 1 theological school and five students in training for the ministry; 8 boarding and high schools, with 228 male and 245 female pupils; 129 other schools with 77 male and 3,059 female pupils, making the total number under Christian instruction, 8,035. Of these schools 16 are entirely self-supporting. Native contributions for support of their own work, \$14,134.

During the year there have been no withdrawals from the mission, while a little has been done to strengthen the force, although much more in this line is needed. Mr. and Mrs. Knapp have arrived at Harpoot and begun work. Miss Elizabeth F. Barrows arrived at Van in midwinter. Dr. Ussher was transferred from Harpoot to Van in the autumn, and in June of this year Miss Barrows became Mrs. Ussher. Miss Grissell M. McLaren and Miss Miriam V. Platt have been newly appointed and are upon their way out, the former to Van and the latter to Harpoot. Miss Ellsworth, at Harpoot, accepted an invitation from Sivas to take the head of the Girls' School and was transferred during the summer. She has since resigned in order to be married. Dr. and Mrs. H. N. Barnum and Miss Barnum, after a continuous service at Harpoot for eleven years, took, in lieu of a furlough to the United States, a few months' rest in the mountains of Switzerland expecting to resume their work in the autumn. At the Harpoot station Miss Ada Hall, of England, has most efficiently coöperated in caring for the orphans, Miss Bond aiding in a similar manner at Erzroom, and Miss Wilson at Van. The mission is sadly in need of reinforcement. A new family is immediately needed at four of the five stations and no less than three single ladies to restore the mission forces to the strength they had before retrenchments began. This



constitutes an immediate demand for four ordained men and three single women to sustain the work already in hand.

While there have been no general massacres in the mission during the year, there has been much fear on the part of the Christians, which has been kept alive by repeated threats from the Turks and Koords. There have been occasional clashes in the Bitlis and Van fields, between Turkish soldiers, Koords and Christians. Turkish officials claim that these difficulties are due to the presence of revolutionists, against whom alone hostilities are directed. It is undoubtedly true that hot headed agitators are responsible, in no small measure, for the state of unrest among the Turks, while the Koords' appetite for plunder will never be satiated or suppressed until the government is able to control them with a strong hand. There seems to be little tendency to do this at present. The condition of great poverty and the state of continuous fear upon the part of the Christians is not conducive to vigorous, aggressive Christian work. The tendency has been to render progress slow and difficult. Young men who are trained, and well able to hold positions of leadership in the Christian and educational work, far too frequently drop the work and start for America. It requires courage and self-sacrifice for a young man to remain in that country, and those who do so are worthy of our admiration.

The work for orphans has gone on unabated, while one year more is added to the years of those who are being saved, bringing the time nearer when those who are now recipients will become genuine and devoted helpers in the work of teaching and preaching true righteousness. The number now sustained in the mission is about 2,000. We gratefully acknowledge the efficient help in this line of Prof. J. Rendell Harris and the Society of Friends in England, the Armenian Relief Committee in New York, whose devoted secretary is Miss Emily C. Wheeler, formerly of Harpoot, and many German, Swiss and English friends. We feel that the future of that country is dependent in no small measure upon the proper training of these boys and girls who are approaching young manhood and womanhood.

There has been little restriction upon the movements or the work of the missionaries, although the government has been strict in its demands that all passport regulations be scrupulously observed. While there have been many robberies in different parts of the mission, no missionary has been attacked. The English consular party at Van, however, suffered from a conflict with the Koords in the Van field during the present summer.

Owing to heavy retrenchments and the lack of a sufficient force to properly man the field, some places hitherto regularly occupied have been without a native worker. It is earnestly hoped that these conditions will not be permanent. The cruel persistence with which Turkish officials collect, not only present but back taxes, is discouraging to the people who are attempting to repair the evils of the land.

#### BITLIS.

Heretofore there were eight outstations within five hours' ride of the city, occupied by native workers. During the year only two of these have been in operation. This does not mean that work has not been continued,

but it does mean that the station has not been able to support workers there. Akhlat, Moush and, to some extent, Boulanouk have been troubled by the presence of revolutionists, greatly hindering the work and jeopardizing the safety of the entire population. There are more than 100 pupils in the four schools of this region. In Bitlis, the Week of Prayer witnessed unusual interest and daily meetings were continued for two weeks, several coming into the church at Easter time.

The Girls' School consists of thirty-three pupils this year; formerly it used to average about fifty; there are fewer girls above the ages of thirteen and fourteen than there used to be, but the average in mental ability is high. The majority of the girls are intelligent, attractive and promising in every direction. Two graduate teachers and one undergraduate assistant had charge of the orphanage, which is in the same building with the Girls' School. In February their head teacher left for America and the two remaining teachers, for aid in teaching the fifty orphan girls, have had to draw still further upon the seminary's revenues in the line of pupils fitted for such work. Another orphanage with forty girls, supported by funds from Germany, has been opened in a hired house and taught by a recent graduate.

A day school of fifty pupils is also accommodated in the same building with the first orphanage. There are also five small and independent schools in the various wards of the city. Last November a Christian Endeavor Society was organized in the boarding school, with eighteen active members.

There are two Bible women at work, one at Bitlis and one in Moush. The limited force in the station has made it impossible during the year to visit thoroughly the outstations.

#### ERZROOM.

It has been the misfortune of this station during its long history to have its missionary force frequently changed, thus breaking the continuity of policy and method, and interfering with the best progress of the work. At present the entire burden of everything rests upon four missionaries, not one of whom has been connected with the mission more than three years, and only one of whom, Miss Lord, was familiar at all with Turkey, the language or the work. This being the case, the large number of outstations have been visited but in a limited manner. In the face of these facts, doors for new work have opened in many places, but they cannot be entered because of the inadequacy of the force.

The church in Erzroom assumed self-support, which is indeed a notable and encouraging event. They not only did this but increased the pastor's salary. Owing to poor health in his family, the pastor has been compelled to resign.

In his report Mr. Stapleton says: "The orphanage work has come into the sphere of our labor to a large extent and we thank God for the opportunity of reaching so many children. The number under our care has been increased by some of the orphans from Hasdoor, the scene of the massacre in November last, while our American friends are assuming the support of a larger number than formerly. We have now, with girls and boys together,

over 130 children. Our aim is to fit them in every way to be useful men and women when they return to their friends. The boys are all together in the dormitories of the Boys' School. Here the discipline is as nearly like that of a Christian home as it is possible to have it."

As usual, the missionaries have not been permitted to visit the Russian part of the station, and contrary to the custom hitherto, native workers have been hindered from that work by Russian officials. The work for women has a brighter outlook than one year ago. The work of the Bible-women has been efficient and far-reaching in its influences.

Mrs. Stapleton is limiting her medical practice almost entirely to the poor, to whom she has been a great blessing. Many of them owe their health and happiness to her. The Sabbath schools have been most prosperous this year, that of the women and older girls, under Mrs. Stapleton's supervision, meets in the church and numbers about one hundred, while the Primary department, under Miss Bushnell's care in the school building, reaches the same number. The Girls' School at Erzingan reports twenty-nine pupils.

The American School for Girls at Erzroom began this year with only three departments, High, Intermediate, and Primary, and with a corps of faithful, efficient, agreeable teachers. The Boarding department has consisted of eight orphan girls and eight others. The school, as a whole, has numbered: during the first term, 108, with an average attendance of 104; during the second term, 116, average attendance, 114. A few weeks before school closed a few new pupils came in, bringing up the number on roll at close of the year to 122. The receipts for tuition have been 1,575 piasters silver, or about \$67.39. Not one pupil has been received without paying the full price, which is extremely small. A number have earned their tuition money. These receipts are but a little more than half of what they were last year. The kindergarten tuition required of each pupil was twice that of the Primary and Intermediate rooms, more even than the High School, so that in closing that department with its forty pupils, about half the income of the school was cut off. The interest which the girls have shown in their studies and their love for the school may be understood from the average attendance, which has been exceptionally good.

Miss Lord says: "The branch of our school work which we have all most enjoyed has been the Christian Endeavor Society, grown now to fifty-three members. Our Sunday afternoon meetings, led by the girls, are very helpful. The hour is all too short for the verses, prayers, hymns and words which follow in quick succession, often two or even three rising at once. Last month our average attendance was sixty. The first Sunday in each month is a missionary meeting, when the blackboard becomes a background for groups of pictures giving glimpses of mission schools and scholars, heathen temples and the costumes and customs of heathen nations, arranged by the missionary committee. A collection is always taken."

In closing her report Miss Lord adds: "This is the outline of the year. To us who are on the ground and can see and feel much more than can be written, the prospect of the schools is most hopeful. Humanly speaking, we

need only one thing, and that one thing is indispensable. Our report of last year closed with the emphatic declaration of the same need, — a '*new building*' and that *without delay.*' This year's experience has emphasized this need still more, first, in the difficulty we have had financially in trying to run a school which draws or can draw only or mainly from the poorer class. The Gregorians collected 500 Turkish pounds (\$2,200.00) from the day pupils in their school last year. Their buildings are large, light, clean, and airy. If we had such, can there be a doubt but we should get many paying pupils? Second, the frequent and severe illnesses which have come to the teachers, — bronchitis, pneumonia, grippe, pleurisy, besides a constant low state of health, owing to the bad air and exposure. To pass another winter in such a place seems an impossibility. We do firmly believe all the money for a new building will be provided, but if it come not soon, its foundation may be laid and its gates set up like those of Jericho, by Hiel the Bethelite. Our doctor, whose name is above praise, would not, we believe, consider this an exaggerated statement. Be it so, if necessary, only may the walls and gates be set up, and with, not the curse, but the blessing of the Lord."

#### HARPOOT.

The supreme effort of the missionaries has been put forth to keep the work up and not allow opposing circumstances to cause retreat. The movement towards the United States on the part of educated Armenians has continued, while no new men have entered the field from abroad to take their places. For seven years there has been no theological class formed, and so no new men in training for the vacant pulpits and the many places calling for preachers. The station feels unable to open the seminary at present, owing to its reduced numbers, there not being enough missionary force to carry through the course. There are young men who are ready to enter upon the course if only there were teachers to instruct them. Owing to these conditions, it is no wonder that the condition of the churches is deplorable. Mr. Browne and Miss Bush have passed the greater part of the year in touring among the outstations, encouraging the churches, holding services with the people and doing all in their power to stir them up to greater effort. Boundless good has been done by this work, and yet much has necessarily remained undone. There are in that field, ninety-six native workers associated with the station, of whom ten only are pastors and eight preachers. There are ten Bible-women and sixty-four teachers.

As an illustration of the need, the struggle and the success, we quote from Mr. Browne's report: "Some churches are maintaining the good fight of faith against heaviest odds and with no human leadership. *Aghun*, for instance, continues its school and church service, and withal so attractively that the Gregorians have now neither, and so unite with the Protestants. *Geghi* relies entirely on home talent and resources, yet reports large boys' and girls' schools, regular meetings, accessions to the church, besides wiping out a debt of 1,500 piasters, and all with no aid from us. Even *Haboosi*, in its bitter poverty, is fighting with as much grit as grace, and in addition to mainly supporting their teacher, has this year subscribed over forty pounds for rebuilding

their chapel and school. What wonder that the Gregorians there, to keep their people, maintain prayer and preaching services, and even women's prayer-meetings! Little places like Aghuntsig and Garmuri rival the churches in self-denial. The accessions to our twenty-six churches are 101; twenty-two to one church without any pastor, and eleven to another in like case."

Euphrates College has had a prosperous year with the largest number of pupils and students ever enrolled, the number in all grades having reached 1,100. President Gates, ably assisted by Mr. Ellsworth Huntington, who is remaining a year longer than his contract with the college called for, and a large corps of native teachers has labored untiringly to make the college a strong spiritual force. Permission was granted in the spring from Constantinople to reconstruct the burned buildings, but the local government threw obstacles in the way, according to the customs of Turkey. President Gates made preparation, however, in the line of purchasing timber, stone, etc., and having doors, casings, etc., made. It is imperative that the buildings be reconstructed, for the present accommodations are entirely inadequate, besides being unsuited to school purposes. While the Turkish government has made repeated promises to pay the indemnity due for property destroyed here, nothing has as yet been received. Secretary Hay has declared that the United States government will insist upon the payment of this indemnity as a protection for American citizens in Turkey and as a just debt.

In the fifty-eight schools outside the college, there are seventy High School pupils, with 1,823 boys and 1,330 girls, and 295 under the instruction of ten Bible-women, a total of 3,518, with sixty-four teachers. There are thirty-seven teachers in the college.

In spite of the terrible physical and political conditions that prevail in this field, people have exceeded their splendid contributions of last year, reaching 107,398 piasters which includes 3,500 piasters for Koordistan and liberal gifts for India, the whole representing nearly three times *the aid received from the Board*. Nearly the same amount was received by the college treasury, both sums exceeding 2,100 pounds Turkish, or \$9,240.

About 1,100 orphans are cared for within the limits of this station, the most of them being at Harpoot. The Germans are rendering excellent service in this important work.

#### MARDIN.

The work of this station has about held its own, with gains in some departments. The six churches in the field have added forty-four new members and one new Sunday school was opened. Perhaps the greatest obstacle confronted, and the one most difficult to deal with, is the entrance into the field of Plymouth Brethren. The whole number of children under instruction in this station is 1,072, of whom 582 are boys. There are also 281 others who take lessons from Bible-women or other workers. The work for women is more encouraging. In her report upon this subject, Miss Pratt says: "The center of our work for women is the boarding school here in Mardin where girls from the city and villages are educated with the purpose of supply-

ing teachers for the girls and women all about us. This school has had twenty-six pupils this year, only three classes having been called in because of Mrs. Andrus' physical inability to care for a larger number. A special committee, composed of missionaries and natives, aid in the direction of this school.

"The next in proximity is the home for orphan girls who, under Mrs. Thom's care, are acquiring an excellent training in simple studies and handiwork. Then comes the kindergarten over the community chapel, with its busy little workers and cheery teachers, all under Miss Graf's care. The two latter are under the direct oversight of the missionaries. Mrs. Dewey's two earnest Bible-women might be mentioned next. These began their work only a few months since in response to an unusual call for such work in the city. They are teaching fifty women and girls to read the Bible and are frequently accosted by new applicants for their services."

Miss Pratt has visited twelve outside places, some of which she has not previously been able to visit since the massacres. She found many signs of promise. The people contributed for their own work and for Christian benevolence 20,549 piasters, or over \$900.

In closing his report Mr. Andrus says: "It has been said that when God has a specially difficult and trying work for a man to do, he first throws him into the fire. The main thing at present then for us is not to find fault with the fire but to see to it that we and the work come forth from it as gold."

The Kindergarten has been suspended to allow Miss Graf to take a share of the Girls' High School, in the absence of any other teacher. Reinforcement is greatly needed. The Kindergarten can ill be spared even for a year.

#### VAN.

This station is reinforced in part, and is in better working order than it has been since the disturbances in 1895. The wall of partition between the Gregorians and Protestants has been hitherto high and strong, but it seems now to be breaking down in no small measure. At no time since our work began here have things looked so promising for a large and broad work. Dr. Ussher has assumed the entire responsibility of the medical work, while Dr. Reynolds devotes himself to the 500 orphans, the schools and the work of evangelization. He is assisted in all this by Dr. Ussher. The attendance at Sunday services continues to be large. Not including the orphans, the attendance averages from 250 to 300, and with the orphans about 660. The influence of the two Sabbath services is continually widening. The work in this station in the line of coöperation with the Gregorians is so peculiar and so important that an extended quotation is made from Dr. Reynolds' report.

"It is proper here to note a movement that has sprung up during the year, and which, it may be, Providence intends to use for the entrance of the truth more generally among the people than would have been possible otherwise. Previous to the winter of 1898-9 the trend of relief and orphanage work has been toward the breaking down of previously existing prejudice against our work, and at that time I was led to adopt a method of coöperation with the Armenian committee in the distribution of relief, which brought

me into intimate relations with them, and led to a much better mutual understanding than had previously existed. This sympathy was still farther increased by the marked difference which was noted between the objects and methods of the Catholic missionaries and our own. Whatever assistance they gave was on condition of becoming Catholic, and this method was naturally very distasteful to the Armenians generally. But they saw that the thousands of liras which had passed through my hands had been distributed without the least effort to make men Protestants. Then the condition of the older boys in the orphanage began to attract attention, and it was seen that they were developing into most promising boys, and were giving evidence of possessing a character and spirit quite different from what was found among the pupils of the Armenian schools. At the same time it was seen that our pledge not to seek to make them Protestants had been conscientiously kept, so that these boys, while giving good evidence of possessing a sterling Christian character still considered themselves as loyal sons of the mother church, and showed a readiness and eagerness to labor for the good of their people in the villages, such as had not been previously seen among the rising generation in Van. We encouraged them to feel that it was their duty and privilege to give themselves for the elevation of their people, and that without seeking to separate them from the old church, provided such efforts would be permitted.

"I had begun to entertain sufficient hope that such efforts might be allowed, so that at the graduating exercises of the High School, when seven boys from the orphanage received their diplomas, I took occasion to exhort them to go forth and labor for the good of their people in the villages, yet as faithful sons of the national church. Before the time for opening autumn schools, I had visited several villages and found a desire for the services of our boys as teachers. I also held conferences with prominent ecclesiastics who had the oversight of different districts, and found a readiness to receive these boys as teachers without placing restrictions on their work, and before winter eleven boys who had been in the orphanage, three of them graduates, and the rest more or less advanced in their studies, were hard at work teaching as many schools in different villages, and in one case the teacher's sister, also from the orphanage, taught the girls separately. The aggregate of pupils thus under instruction has been about 500, scarcely fifty of whom knew their letters in the fall, while now nearly all of these have advanced to the place where they need a second reading book. All the boys have also sought to make known the truths of the Gospel, not only to their pupils, but also to the adults of their villages, while two of the graduates are able to visit a number of near villages as well, and are frequently invited to speak to the people in the churches about the way of salvation. Several of these teachers have just been to visit their home during their Easter vacation, and it has been delightful to see the admirable spirit they manifest and the enthusiasm they show in their work. We have abundant reason to rejoice in the winter's work.

"I had long been desirous of employing B. Kooroozian, one of our preachers, who has labored a good deal in the villages as a sort of general superintendent for the orphans who have returned to their villages, caring

both for their temporal and spiritual affairs, and helping them to stand firmly by the principles they have learned here, and at the same time making him an itinerant evangelist for the villages. But could this be arranged without exciting opposition on the part of the ecclesiastics and the people at large? While working among the villages last summer, in collecting the returns for the seed issued in the spring, his observations suggested to his mind another possible line of work, *viz.*, the superintending the fields belonging to the churches in the different villages, and so using them that they could be made to produce an income for the support of the schools. This thought was brought to the attention of the Archdeacon, and he was so favorably impressed by it that he gave him a formal appointment to this office and procured for him government recognition and protection, and he now spends the greater part of his time in circulating among the villages, establishing and superintending schools, and at the same time he is everywhere invited to speak in the churches, and has secured marked attention to the presentation of the truth. It has also happened that I myself have several times been cordially invited to speak to the people in their churches, and they have expressed great interest in what was said.

“In these various ways, therefore, it is safe to say that more has been done toward introducing the knowledge of the gospel among the villages this winter than during any five preceding years, and I feel sure that all friends will join us in thanking God for what has been done and taking courage for the future.”

#### EDUCATION.

The educational work of the station proper and the orphanage are so united that they must be reported together. The course of the Boys' School includes primary, intermediate and high school grades. In the primary department, which may be called the common school, the day pupils and the orphans are kept entirely distinct; the day pupils, numbering 131, are in the main school building, while the orphans, numbering 261, are taught in rooms belonging to the orphanage and used at night for dormitories. But in the intermediate and high school grades the day pupils, numbering seventy-one, and the orphans, numbering thirty-nine, are united, and make use of the rooms in the main school building. The Trades' classes are for the orphans, but three or four exceptions have been made for specially deserving and needy day pupils to join these classes. The Girls' School has been under the supervision of Mrs. Raynolds.

#### MEDICAL WORK.

The number of patients prescribed for during the year has been 1,388, 871 males and 517 females, and 519 of these prescriptions were free. The expenses of the department were £T 85.70 and the receipts £T 109.22, leaving a balance of £T 23.52.



## MARATHI MISSION.

BOMBAY. — Edward S. Hume, Justin E. Abbott, D.D., *Ordained*; Mrs. Charlotte E. Hume, Miss Anstice Abbott, Miss Anna L. Millard.

AHMEDNAGAR. — Robert A. Hume, D.D., Henry G. Bissell, Henry Fairbank, *Ordained*; Mrs. Kate F. Hume, Mrs. Alice T. Bissell, Miss Julia Bissell, M.D., Mrs. M. E. Bissell, Miss Emily R. Bissell, Miss Belle Nugent, Miss Louise H. Grieve, M.D.

RAHURI. — William O. Ballantine, M.D., *Ordained*.

SIRUR. — Richard Winsor, *Ordained*; Mrs. Mary C. Winsor.

SATARA. — Henry J. Bruce, *Ordained*; Miss Hattie L. Bruce.

SHOLAPUR. — Lorin S. Gates, William Hazen, *Ordained*; Mrs. Frances A. Gates, Mrs. Elizabeth D. Harding, Miss Mary B. Harding, Miss Esther B. Fowler.

WADALE. — Edward Fairbank, *Ordained*; Mrs. Mary A. Fairbank.

WAI. — Mrs. Minnie C. Sibley, Miss Mary E. Moulton, Miss Jeanette P. Gordon.

*In this country.* — James Smith, *Ordained*; Mrs. Maud Smith, Mrs. Hepzibeth P. Bruce, Mrs. Ruby E. Fairbank, Mrs. Josephine L. Ballantine.

*Temporarily at Miraj* in the Presbyterian hospital. — George W. Harding, M.D., Mrs. Emily D. Harding.

*Associated with the mission but not under appointment.* — Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Bailey, Mr. Henry Bruce.

8 stations; 112 outstations, 12 ordained missionaries, one of whom is a physician; 1 physician; 11 wives, 14 single women, two of whom are physicians; total American missionaries, 38; 46 churches with 3,935 communicants, of whom 2,011 are males. These churches received 291 new members on confession of faith, making a net increase of 217; 271 children were baptized during the year; Christians live in 315 different cities and villages in connection with this mission; there are 3 Indian superintendents of work; 21 native pastors; 8 ordained preachers not pastors; 17 licensed preachers; 32 Bible readers; 74 Bible-women; 162 male and 76 female school teachers; 4 medical catechists; making a total of 397 trained Christian native workers, with 28 non-Christian teachers or agents. There are 145 Sunday schools with 6,231 scholars, of whom 2,762 are Christians. There are 7 high school, station and boarding schools for boys, with 485 pupils, and 6 for girls, with 658 pupils; 6 mixed schools, with 634 boys and 224 girls, making a total of 858; 19 higher schools with 2,001 students; 118 common schools with 3,344 pupils and 387 others under instruction, making a total of 5,732 under Christian instruction in the mission. The native churches gave for the support of Christian work, 5,792 rupees; collected in fees for tuition, 5,009 rupees; received in grants from the Indian government for the support of schools, 11,405 rupees, making a total of 22,206 rupees, or \$7,402 received for the support of the work of the mission from sources outside the Board.

Since the last report went to press, Misses Nugent, Fowler, Gordon and Abbott, also Mr. Henry Fairbank, Dr. Abbott, Mr. Bruce and Mr. and Mrs. Winsor have returned to their mission and work. Miss Stockbridge has severed her relations with the Board, and Rev. James Smith and Rev. E. S. Hume, owing to impaired health, were compelled to come to this country. Mr. Hume expects after a few months of medical treatment to be able to return to his work. Dr. Louise H. Grieve has joined the mission, being located at Ahmednagar. Rev. William Hazen has been newly appointed and is located at Sholapur. Mr. George W. Harding, M.D., and Mrs. Emily D. Harding, under appointment to this mission, have gone out, but Dr. Harding is to spend a year or two serving in the Presbyterian hospital at Miraj, supported by them while he learns the language and familiarizes himself with the diseases of India, after which time he takes up work with us. Dr. Bissell, owing to

severe illness, was compelled to take a vacation of two months in southern Europe to recuperate. Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Bailey and Mr. Henry Bruce have ably assisted the mission.

The year in this mission has been one of unprecedented care, responsibility and opportunity. The three years of plague culminated in a year of trial spent in terrible famine. This followed so closely upon the famine of 1897 that its results were more far-reaching and fatal than it otherwise would have been. When the famine was imminent, the missionaries made strenuous appeals to which American Christians made liberal response. Funds raised by *The Congregationalist* and *Advance*, which were distributed entirely by our missionaries, amounted to over \$121,000. A committee in India was formed for the distribution of general relief funds. The secretary of that committee is Dr. R. A. Hume of our Board. Over \$200,000 were sent to that committee from a committee in New York. The plague and famine left a large residuum of orphans, some of whose parents have died and some have abandoned their children to perish from want and exposure. It was impossible that the missionaries should not take in large numbers of these helpless children and provide them a home. Over 2,000 children have thus been taken by our mission alone. Every available space has been occupied in schools and homes. It requires no effort to imagine in some measure the extra burden and care these conditions have laid upon our twenty-two missionaries who have been on the ground during the year. The educational and general work has not in the least decreased, while opportunities for spiritual work have multiplied upon every side. It is through God's providence that more members of the mission have not broken down under the severe strain. While two new men have been appointed to the mission during the year, it will be two years before these have mastered the language and become able to assume their full share of the burden of the work. The mission calls loudly and desperately for more reinforcements. During the last decade the number of organized churches has increased from thirty-three with 2,115 members, to forty-six with a membership of 3,935, almost doubling during the ten years. The number of pupils has increased from 2,992 to 5,732, an increase of 100 per cent. The number of native assistants was then 277, but there are now 397. Every department of the work has increased in about the same proportion, with many new departments added, but the missionary force has not kept pace with the work. There were in 1890, thirteen ordained men connected with the mission, while today there are only eleven. These years have been years of retrenchment which has greatly increased the burden of the missionaries.

The women have looked out better for their work and have twenty-six representatives, in the place of nineteen ten years ago. Only three ordained men are in the mission who have been appointed during the last fourteen years, and in the meantime some already in the field have fallen by the way, while all have been approaching the natural limit of their service through added years. With these facts in mind, we turn to the detailed report of the work of the mission for the year under review.

We have to report the death of Rev. Charles Harding, at Wai, September 29, 1899. Mr. Harding joined the mission in 1857 and closed his more than

forty-two years of service at the age of seventy-two. One daughter and a son are already members of the mission.

The published report of the mission was prepared by Rev. R. A. Hume, D.D., who says at the beginning of the report :

“In India there is a new and active life which is causing great change. Sometimes it develops normally and healthily. Sometimes it is resisted and twisted. But even those who thus deal with it are irresistibly borne somewhat forward by the general movement. Analyzed by a sympathetic Christian missionary, the new life in India may be described as in general a movement toward Christ and the Christian standard, but where a pronouncedly religious expression is required, it is not a movement toward Christendom or toward the expressions and institutions which Christianity has taken on in the West. To one who realizes the immense gulf between the East and the West, this is not strange ; probably it is not to be entirely regretted.”

“The New Dispensation,” published in Calcutta and the organ of the Brahma Samaj, says : “The Bible is read in places where its very name was tabooed half a century ago. Christian missionaries are regarded with confidence and respect. The life and character of Jesus Christ are studied with genuine reverence.”

There is evidence on every side of the awakening of a new intellectual, social, political and religious life in India. The educational system and mission schools are changing the very methods of thought of the present generation. As schools for girls are opened and their influence is felt, all ideas regarding the relations existing between husband and wife are changed and exalted. The growth of female education in one purely native state, that of Baroda in Western India, is shown by the fact that in that state twenty-five years ago there were only two girls' schools, with twenty-two pupils. Ten years later there were eighteen schools with 1,408 pupils, while now there are 108 schools with 9,151 pupils, and besides these, nearly 6,000 girls were attending boys' schools. The movements necessitate marked social changes both in practice and in ideas about caste. The old lines are disregarded in many respects.

#### PLAGUE AND FAMINE.

Mission work everywhere has been seriously affected by plague and famine. Bombay is suffering from its fifth epidemic. Ahmednagar and Sholapur have suffered from the second epidemic. Both cities were almost depopulated for months ; the people living in huts in the fields and in the neighboring villages. Cities with a crowded population suffer most from this awful epidemic. Many schools had to be entirely suspended for a considerable time. In some places the missionaries have been quite active in coöperating with the authorities in resisting the plague. At the request of the Collector of Ahmednagar, Dr. Ballantine went from Rahuri to Ahmednagar and for more than four months spent all his time in fighting the plague. Mr. Smith did most valuable service several hours a day in regulating the temporary huts to which the people resorted. Without careful regulation those places quickly become most filthy, and breeding places of disease. Dr. Hume did much in inducing the

people to be inoculated. He has been also chairman of the general interdenominational Relief Committee, as well as of the *Christian Herald* relief fund. The plague was less severe among the Christians than among other classes. During the year, much of the time of most missionaries has been devoted to some form of relief.

#### MISSION STATIONS.

Missionaries reside at eight different places in the mission, and each is called a station. The work of each station while a part of the mission, has a certain individuality under the direction of the missionaries in charge.

#### BOMBAY.

We are carrying on work in only a part of this great city. The church of 191 members admitted fifty-two new members during the year. It is a self-supporting church, paying all the salary of its pastor, and managing its own finances. The Sabbath school numbers 450 members, and some fifty members of the congregation act as teachers in some Sunday school in the city. On Christmas Sunday, 1897, 110 of the famine children were baptized. All of these have been encouraged to regard that date as their birthday. Special services were held in honor of the occasion in 1898 and again this year.

The educational work consists of an Anglo-vernacular High School, mostly for Christians, conducted by Rev. and Mrs. E. S. Hume, with 320 pupils, of whom 316 are Christians and 303 are boarders; three Vernacular Day Schools, principally for Hindu boys, with 138 pupils; and five Vernacular Day Schools, principally for Hindu and Beni Israelite girls, with 269 pupils. The special features of the High School are that it is a co-educational institution, and that special pains are taken with singing. Rs. 2,859-7-0 were received as fees for boarding and day pupils. The special features of the boarding department are that the older pupils do a great deal in looking after the younger ones, and that special pains are taken to develop spiritual life, industrious and courteous habits, and to accustom the pupils to inexpensive but tidy clothing. The boarding department has approached nearer self-support than ever before, the pupils paying over half of the bills. Thirty-six children from the school were received into the church.

The literary work consists in conducting an Anglo-vernacular newspaper, the *Dnyanodaya*, the Marathi portion of which is edited by Rev. Tukaramji Nathoji; Rev. S. V. Karmarkar is the vernacular secretary of the Bombay and Tract Society; he also edits the Marathi Notes on the International Sunday School Lessons, which are widely used through Western India, and prepares Marathi leaflets; Rev. E. S. Hume is a member of the Bible Revision Committee of the Bible Society.

Work distinctively for women is carried on through visits to many non-Christian and Christian homes by Miss Millard, Dr. Karmarkar and six Bible-women; in a Christian home for women superintended by Miss Millard; in Bible classes for Bible-women and other Christian women conducted by Dr. Karmarkar; and in meetings for Christian women conducted by Mrs. Hume.

Medical work is carried on by Mrs. S. V. Karmarkar, M.D., who has a dispensary, with outside practice in non-Christian and Christian families, and who looks after the pupils in the boarding schools.

A hostel for young men, with twelve residents, mostly Christians, is conducted by Mr. Bailey.

#### AHMEDNAGAR.

Ahmednagar is a city of 38,000 inhabitants, 120 miles due east of Bombay. In it there are over 1,100 Indian Christians, of whom about 800 are connected with our mission. In the city there are two churches. The first church has 372 members, of whom thirty-eight were admitted in 1899, on profession of faith. This church pays its pastor and meets all its other expenses without any money from the mission. Its Sunday school is one of the largest in India, with 612 members in thirty-six classes. This church is now rejoicing in having an Indian pastor. It is a large, united and hopeful church, which pays its pastor, keeps its building in repair, pays its sexton and gives large sums to help its poor members, and for benevolent efforts. Though its building is large, yet the congregation is so much larger, that at present always three and sometimes four simultaneous services have to be held on Sunday afternoons. The church proper is usually packed full with about 600 people — adults, pupils in three schools and a few non-Christians; the children's service is held in a neighboring schoolhouse with an average attendance of 150; a third service is held in the lecture hall of the Theological Seminary at the same time, and is attended by girls in the Industrial School and others; part of the time a fourth service is held in an adjoining schoolroom, for mothers with little children.

The Second Church, called "The Church of the Lamb," is led by the church committee consisting of capable and earnest men who are glad to do Christian work without any pay. One of its rules is that it will not take pecuniary aid from the mission. In 1899 it raised Rs. 485. Its Sunday school numbers 125. Seven other Sunday schools are carried on in the city and suburbs.

The educational work of the mission in Ahmednagar city consists of a Theological Seminary conducted by Dr. Hume, Rev. H. G. Bissell and Mr. N. V. Tilak, with twenty-one students; a Bible-woman's Training School, which in 1899 was not carried on; a High School superintended by Rev. H. Fairbank, with 363 pupils, of whom 122 are baptized persons and ninety boarders; an Anglo-vernacular Girls' Boarding School, superintended by Miss E. R. Bissell, with 275 pupils, of whom 216 are baptized persons and 157 boarders; twenty-five pupils supported in the Normal School of the Christian Literature Society; three day schools, principally for Hindu girls, superintended by Mrs. R. A. Hume and Mrs. Malanbai S. Kukde, with 193 pupils; two mixed day schools for Hindu boys and girls with sixty-five pupils, under the direction of Mrs. Bissell and Dr. Hume. Boarding departments for boys are superintended by Mrs. Bissell, Dr. Hume and Mr. Bissell.

In the first few years the large proportion of boys attending the High School were non-Christians. At present, while the vernacular school has its

attendance principally from the non-Christians living near the school, the Middle and High Schools have a larger number of Christians than non-Christians. The figures for 1899 were as follows: The vernacular school had fourteen Christians and 153 non-Christians; the Middle and High Schools had 108 Christians, and eighty-eight non-Christians. Christian boys learn the four primary standards in the other mission schools, and are sent to the High school to learn English.

Of the 275 pupils in the Girl's Boarding School, 118 were day scholars, whose parents live in Ahmednagar; and 157 were boarders who have been sent in from the different stations and village schools of the missions, after completing their certain stipulated standards. Many of these girls come from very poor homes; their people have been degraded for centuries, and the moral atmosphere is low and vulgar, and "every imagination of the thoughts of the heart only evil continually," so that many are tainted before coming here; and the great object of the school and its home life is to lift its pupils up out of the pollution surrounding their own homes into a clean, pure moral air, and to acquaint them with Him "Who shall save his people from their sins." To this end a portion of Scripture is taught every day, in every class, and a course of Bible study laid out adapted to the different grades; and the house-mother is encouraged to watch and control conversations and friendships, and to check untoward references, or unhelpful companionship. Older pupils are taught to feel their responsibility towards newcomers in this respect, and they grow to take an active interest in their improvement.

Work distinctively for women is carried on in many ways. Mrs. Bissell has the meetings of Christian mothers, a daily class for Christian women, and superintends eighteen Bible-women who work principally among uneducated Hindu women. Mrs. Hume conducts a Christian Home for Women with eleven inmates, and supplies plain sewing for Christian women, and most of the year superintended two well-educated Bible-women who visit educated and upper caste Hindu women in their homes. From the beginning of 1900 Miss Nugent has taken this last department.

Medical work consists of a dispensary and a very large outside practice, carried on by Miss Julia Bissell, M.D. and Miss Louise H. Grieve, M.D.

Literary work is conducted by Dr. Hume who edits the English portion of the *Dnyanodaya*, an Anglo-Marathi weekly newspaper. An excellent book depot is superintended by Rev. H. G. Bissell.

The industrial work is in connection with the Sir D. M. Petit School of Industrial Arts, ordinarily superintended by Rev. James Smith now on furlough, and in his absence by Rev. H. Fairbank. It has three departments: (1) metal hammering work, with eleven pupils; (2) carpentry, with twenty pupils; (3) rug weaving, with ninety-five pupils, of whom sixty are boys and thirty-five girls.

Ahmednagar city is the center of a large missionary work in the district. The Jeur district consists of the villages north of the city for about ten miles. It is superintended by Mrs. M. E. Bissell. The 750 Christians of this district have been gathered into five churches, over two of which pastors have been settled. Six women who are wives of preachers or teachers are doing the

work of Bible-women. They instruct women in classes, as they can secure them when not engaged in household duties. These classes have assigned lessons, and are examined twice a year. Such occasions are most interesting and helpful to the people who gather round to hear what these women can say, and especially to hear them sing. There were seventy-seven women under instruction in this way last year. There are seven schools; outstations, nine.

The Kolgaw district of the American Marathi Mission, superintended by Rev. H. G. Bissell, extends from Ahmednagar southward about fifty miles. It comprises nearly 400 large and small villages. There is a railway running through it, and two fine carriage roads. This mission has been doing evangelistic work in this district for over forty years. There are at present three churches, one boarding school for boys and girls, and six primary schools. There are seventy-two communicants and a total of two hundred and ten baptized persons. In the schools there are an aggregate of 230 pupils, besides fifty-one adults under regular Christian instruction.

#### WADALE.

The Wadale station is twenty-seven miles northeast of Ahmednagar. It is reached by a good macadamized road. The nearest railway station is Rahuri, eighteen miles due west. Wadale has a population of seven hundred, but at the time it was chosen as a station it could only boast half that number. It was selected as being a convenient center to reach the thickly populated region round about, for within a radius of but ten miles are sixty-eight towns and villages, having a population of perhaps 50,000. The farthest outstations of the district are over twenty miles distant.

The mission has, in the Wadale district, nine churches with an average membership of over a hundred each, and twice that average of baptized persons. There are eight regularly ordained Indian pastors for these churches, who do a great deal of evangelistic work as well as attend to their pastoral duties. Besides, there are four evangelists and a medical catechist,—the latter being a good practitioner as well as a successful preacher. For work among the women, there are five Bible-women who go to teach the Bible from house to house and also to preach before small audiences.

In the educational line there are twelve schools at outstations and two station schools, one for boys and one for girls at Wadale. Practically a station school is a school containing slightly advanced grades of instruction (as well as primary) and having in connection with it a boarding department. The district schools furnish the pupils that enter the station schools. At Wadale the rule is to receive girls after they have completed three grades of study and boys after four grades. They are expected to stay in the station school for two years and then pass on to the Girls' High School at Ahmednagar. The boys stay for three years and are graduated to either the Normal or High School at Ahmednagar. In connection with the Boys' Station School, there is a small weaving department to help teach the boys the use of their hands. All these parts of mission work are considered evangelistic. The village schools

have proved to be a more effective evangelistic agency than any other in vogue in this part of the country. There are always boys and girls in the station schools coming out as Christians. This educational work is of prime importance in lifting up the degraded castes and giving a broader and better outlook, as well as new and higher aspirations. The industrial work is only a beginning, but is certain to grow. The need of instruction on industrial lines is constantly being emphasized. The starting of a large rug weaving factory in Ahmednagar especially for mission school children, is bound to give an impetus to industrial lines of work. The medical work is thoroughly good and draws attention to Christian thought and teaching in places where it could not otherwise, under present circumstances, have been secured. The church work is of course of great importance.

#### RAHURI.

The station of Rahuri is situated twenty-three miles northwest of Ahmednagar. It is the third station on the Dhond and Mammad railway north of Ahmednagar, and it is also on one of the great macadamized carriage roads leading from southern to northern India. It is the central town of a taluka or county. Here the mission has a Boys' and Girls' Station School. Besides, there is a medical dispensary, a chapel, and various other buildings. Dr. Ballantine's work consists chiefly in superintending the Rahuri schools, and twenty other schools in various outstations within a radius of from two to thirty-five miles; also he is in daily attendance on the medical dispensary. There are seven churches, with three ordained pastors, three preachers, twenty-two teachers, four Bible-women; outstations, eighteen.

Dr. Ballantine was called to Ahmednagar for a few months to assist in plague relief work there, while his own work was cared for by his native assistant. The dispensary has been a center of influence for good. Many plague cases came from surrounding districts.

#### SIRUR.

Sirur is a town and cantonment of Indian Cavalry, thirty-one miles southwest of Ahmednagar and forty-two miles northeast of Poona. The district consists of villages from a distance ten miles northeast of Sirur to thirty miles southwest. The work has been superintended during the year by Rev. and Mrs. H. G. Bissell, from Ahmednagar. Unlike most districts there is but one church for the whole district, with 159 members and 121 other baptized persons. The Indian workers are one preacher, nine Bible-women and eighteen teachers. There are nine outstations. In Sirur town, in addition to one boarding school for boys and one for girls, there is a well equipped industrial school called the Sir Dinshaw M. Petit Industrial School, in which carpentry and blacksmithing are taught. In Mr. Winsor's absence this has been temporarily closed. In connection with it there are also two farms.

Mr. and Mrs. Winsor, after their absence in the United States, are now upon the ground in superintendence of this station.



## SHOLAPUR.

The Sholapur collectorate is surrounded by native states; there are little patches of the collectorate scattered about in these native states; one whole taluka is thus isolated, and there are many small sections within the collectorate that belong to native states. The mission work is about as broken and scattered as are the outlines of the district. But there has been no great upheaval to cause the work to be thrown off seventy-five miles in one direction and over eighty in another. The Lord seems to have put down seed here and there, and has made it grow. The collectorate is about the size of the state of Connecticut and the population is nearly the same, or about 4,500 square miles, and 750,000 inhabitants. Six churches, twenty schools and 600 baptized persons represent the numerical results.

The educational work in the city consists of an Anglo-vernacular school for boys, with fifteen pupils, of whom fourteen are Christians, and a vernacular station school for boys with ninety-one pupils, both superintended by Mr. and Mrs. Gates; a boarding school for girls with 105 pupils, of whom eighty-six are boarders, superintended part of last year by Miss Fowler and part of the year by Miss Harding; three day schools for Hindu girls and three mixed day schools attended by Hindu boys and girls.

The work for women is mainly superintended by Mrs. Harding. Christian medical work consists of a dispensary and outdoor practice carried on by Dr. Prabhakarrao Keskar, who was at first an agent of the mission but is now a private practitioner.

A large amount of work is carried on in the district, especially in the towns bordering the railroad to the west of the city, and in the Nizam's territory about seventy miles north. In this district there are six churches with one pastor and two other ordained Indian preachers, thirty-eight teachers, — a total of forty-nine agents in fifteen outstations.

Regarding the Girls' Boarding School, Miss Harding writes: "Our school has grown so much that it is nearly twice as large as it was last year. The present number of pupils in the boarding department is eighty-eight, and the total number, including day scholars, 112. Because of the famine, we have been able to get hold of many girls whose parents heretofore had been unwilling to send them to school. They present a curious and pitiful sight as they come to us; some of them with no clothes at all, and others with only a piece of cloth around their waist, their hair badly dishevelled and their faces and hands begrimed with dirt. Such applicants we are receiving almost every day, and although our school and dormitories are getting crowded, we find it hard to refuse any, for in every case there seem to be peculiar reasons why we should take each new girl, and in regard to them all, we feel that unless they are brought under Christian influences, they may sooner or later be led into a life of wickedness and sin."

## SATARA.

Satara is a city of 35,000 inhabitants, and center of a district with a million people. It is the head center of the nationalist Marathi feeling, and one of the hardest districts for Christian work in Western India.

There is in the city a vigorous and growing Christian community of over a hundred members. All the Christians of this mission in the district are members of the Satara Church, to which four persons were added in 1899 on profession of faith. There is a large Sunday school. The principal work of the mission in the Satara district is preaching in the streets, in the church, by magic lantern exhibitions, in homes and on tours, by missionaries, preachers and Bible-women. The educational work consists of four schools. The literary work is represented by Miss Bruce's editing the *Balbodh Mewa*, an illustrated monthly Marathi magazine, and by the Columbian Press through which Mr. Bruce has for many years issued a very large number of evangelistic tracts, and some books in both English and Marathi. While he is on furlough this is suspended. There is an orphanage of about thirty children. Mr. Henry Bruce has given frequent lectures to educated Indians. Evangelistic work is carried on among English soldiers. During 1899, several conversions occurred among them. As one result, some Christian soldiers offered to pay for the support of a new preacher in a difficult part of the district. Altogether there are sixteen agents and eight outstations.

#### WAI.

Wai is the largest town in the northwestern part of the Satara Collectorate. The work of the mission is very systematically carried on in this town, and to some extent in a few surrounding villages. In 1892, when the Wai bungalow was completed, and the missionaries came to live in it, there was one mission school and seven Indian Christian agents. A small number of homes, situated in the southeast part of the town, mostly those of Mahomedan and low caste Hindus, had been visited irregularly by the Bible-women and ladies on tour. At the close of 1899, there are five mission schools, fourteen Indian Christian agents, and about 100 homes, of all classes, in all parts of the town, visited regularly by the Bible-women and missionary ladies.

Of the five schools, the first is called "The Station School," and is attended by Christians, Marathas, Mahomedans, Mahars, Mangs and Sweepers. This school takes the pupils from the alphabet through the Government fifth vernacular standard, and the pupils are also given regular instruction in the Bible. It has an attendance of about thirty-five children. Two of the schools are for girls only and are attended by the different castes of Marathas. These schools have an attendance of about one hundred girls and are supported by the Woman's Board of Missions, with the addition of government grants. They were started by Miss Gordon and superintended by her until her departure on furlough in March. The last seven months of the year they have been in Miss Moulton's charge. The other two schools are attended wholly by Mahar children. The one in the Wai Maharwada is called "The Child School" in honor of Mr. Child, of Boston, who almost wholly supported the school from its commencement until his death. Since then the members of his family have kindly assumed its main support. This school takes the children through the third vernacular standard, and has already fitted several boys to enter the station school. The fifth school is in the village of Pachwad, eight miles south of Wai, and was started in October

of this year. It is still in its infancy, but is a very promising school of twenty children.

Roha has no resident American missionary, although it is the center of the district containing about 150,000 people. The work here is under the superintendence of Rev. Imam B. Bawa. Twelve years ago there were only five adult Protestant Christians in the district, now there are about 200. In 1899, two new churches were organized, and about 100 were baptized. Most of these were lepers of various castes, one other was a Brahman, one a Mahommedan of the Khoja community and some were from the farmer and shepherd castes. The churches have not yet ordained pastors apart from their Indian missionary, but the Roha Church has built and paid for its own edifice and site. While the principal work in the district at present is for the leper community, yet there is a considerable work of a varied character.

The educational work consists of one Anglo-vernacular and five vernacular schools. There is a boarding school and a widows' home, supported by the leper mission but under the management of the Marathi Mission. There are three leper asylums with 1,165 inmates, and a home for the untainted and destitute families and children of lepers. Altogether there are sixteen agents in six outstations.

The years of continuous plague and repeated famine have been, in a marked measure, years of opportunity. The missionaries have been taxed to their utmost limit of endurance to keep up the work and superintend relief measures into which they were compelled to throw themselves. Their work has won the praise of all who understand it and the wisdom with which they have devised and administered relief measures has won the complete confidence of those who contributed for this purpose. More than all this, the confidence and affection of the people have been won and thus the opportunity for reaching large numbers outside of the old circles is given. The mission should be reinforced at once, for the present numbers are inadequate to care for the large numbers who are looking to it for Christian instruction and general leadership. The time seems ripe for a genuine and permanent forward movement in this mission.

### MADURA MISSION.

MADURA. — John S. Chandler, William W. Wallace, *Ordained*; Mrs. Henrietta S. handler, Mrs. Genevieve T. Wallace, Miss Eva M. Swift, Miss Mary T. Noyes, Miss Bessie M. Noyes, Miss Mary M. Root, Miss Gertrude Barker, Miss Harriet E. Parker, M.D., Miss Helen E. Chandler.

DINDIGUL. — Edward Chester, M.D., *Ordained*; Mrs. Susan R. Chester.

PALANI. — Willis P. Elwood, *Ordained*; Mrs. Agnes A. Elwood.

MANAMADURA. — Charles S. Vaughan, *Ordained*; Mrs. Martha E. Vaughan.

PASUMALAI. — John P. Jones, D.D., William M. Zumbro, *Ordained*.

ARRUPUKOTTAI. — Hervey C. Hazen, *Ordained*; Mrs. Hattie A. Hazen.

PERIAKULAM. — James E. Tracy, D.D., *Ordained*; Mrs. Fanny S. Tracy.

BATTALAGUNDU. — David S. Herrick, *Ordained*; Mrs. Dency R. Herrick.

TIRUMANGALAM. — Miss Mary R. Perkins.

TIRUPUVANAM. — Vacant.

MELUR. — Franklin E. Jeffery, *Ordained*; Mrs. Capitola M. Jeffery.

*In this country.* — Edward P. Holton, Frank Van Allen, M.D., James C. Perkins, *Ordained*; Mrs. Gertrude M. Holton, Mrs. Harriet D. Van Allen.

14 ordained missionaries, of whom two are physicians; 12 wives; 8 single women, of whom one is a physician; total, 34 missionaries; 11 stations; 25 ordained native pastors; 133 catechists; 15 evangelists; 70 Bible-women; 202 male and 131 female native teachers; 24 medical agents, making a total of 600 trained native Christian workers. There are Christians in 491 different cities and villages in this mission worshipping in 348 different congregations. The congregations are made up of 4,256 men, 4,433 women and 8,162 children, making a total native constituency of 16,851, a gain of 1,413 during the year. There are 36 churches with a membership of 4,885, to which were added 313 members on confession, and 334 by letter, making a net increase of 226. The average Sabbath attendance is 9,819; Sunday schools, 260, with 7,468 scholars. There are 222 churches and chapels in the mission; 8,390 copies of the Scriptures in whole or in part have been sold or given away. Collegiate and High School pupils number 1,298. Station Boarding schools, 8 with 603 pupils; 163 village and primary schools with 3,863 pupils, 16 Hindu Girls' Schools with 960 pupils, with a total under instruction in the mission of 7,682. The people have contributed for the support of churches and schools, 25,022 rupees or \$8,341.

The following report is largely taken from the report of the mission edited by Rev. C. S. Vaughan and printed upon the mission press at Pasumalai :

The field is, with one exception, co-extensive with the Madura District of the Madras Presidency, a subdivision of the same, corresponding in many ways to the counties of England and America, and like them, again divided into townships, or as they are here called taluks, of which there are six, with two Zemindaries or large native estates. It is seventy-five miles north and south and 125 east and west, and contains a population of about 2,600,000, of whom ninety per cent are Hindus (five-sixths of whom are Sivites), six per cent Mohammedans, and four per cent Christians of both Protestant and Roman Catholic persuasion. As in most of South India, the two middle castes in the Hindu system are unrepresented, there being nothing between the Brahman and the Sudra. Of the latter caste, among the more important divisions are the Vellala, the Kallar or thief, and the Maravar or robber castes; the two last being found chiefly in Madura and adjoining districts: Madura city itself has a large community of silk-weavers, forty per cent of the whole population of which (though brought here from Gujerat some two and a half centuries ago) retains to this day the language and customs of their former home. Another interesting class, found in some parts of the field, are the Shanars, or tree-climbers. In addition to these, there is in every part, the ever present and very much oppressed out-caste community.

There are eleven stations which serve as centers for the work carried on in the field.

A glance at the beginning of this report and the summary will show the names of the different stations as well as the size of the Christian community and the force of native Christian workers. These together represent the total Christian force working for the 2,600,000 souls in this mission. It will be noted that, including teachers, medical agents, etc., there is one Christian worker for every 4,000 population. The mission has pressed into service every agency that can be used to arouse, elevate or bless the people for whom they labor. The school, the press, the surgeon's knife, the painter's art, the

craftsman's skill and the inventor's genius have all become in greater or less degree the heralds of the tidings of good-will to man.

#### THE EVANGELISTIC DEPARTMENT.

Under this head are included the churches, the work of pastors and catechists, and evangelists and Bible-women. There are thirty-six churches ministered to by twenty-five ordained pastors, one of whom was ordained this year. In some cases more than one church, forming a group of congregations or pastorates, are placed under the care of one man. By this means it has been possible to place the support of these pastors upon native resources to such an extent that for several years no money appropriated by the Board for the work of the mission has been used to help the churches support their pastors or to sustain their work. These thirty-six churches are self-supporting.

Decided gains in nearly every department of the work characterize the year and this report. These gains as reported in the statistical tables are: in native agency, thirty-one; in Christian villages, thirty; in congregations, twenty-one; in adherents, 1,413; in church members, 226; in contributions for church work, 652 rupees; in contributions for home and foreign missions, 438 rupees; in scholars in all schools, 523; in Christian scholars, 125; in fees from all schools, 1,748 rupees; in pages printed, 400,375; and in cases treated in the hospitals, about 7,000. These figures show a good measure of growth which are found to have been fairly continuous from the first years of the mission's life.

These churches have a total membership of 4,885. They received during the year under review, 313 new members upon confession of their faith, making a total net gain of 226 or about five per cent. Besides these members thus reported, there is a community of baptized persons who are members of the congregation and who number 5,741 souls, yet are non-communicants, but many of whom are regarded as Christians soon to be admitted to full membership. For the support of their church work these thirty-six churches contributed last year 9,993 rupees, or \$3,331. When we bear in mind that the large part of these members are women who almost never have anything to give, and that the most of the members are poor, and when we take into consideration the fact that wages in that country are barely one-tenth of what they are in the United States, it is evident that the Christians of this mission have contributed well for the gospel privileges which they have enjoyed.

A careful review of the life and work of the churches in this mission makes it evident that they are showing signs of the true life of the Christian church, that they are increasing in numbers, growing in spiritual life and advancing in the grace of giving, and therefore, that it is but necessary to keep them in their present paths, foster what is attained, and nourish and stimulate the growth as we may, to ensure for India the dream of all mission enterprise, a strong, spiritual, self-propagating and self-supporting Christian church.

The catechist is both evangelist and pastor in his duties and office and so one of the most important of the mission agents. When a village is ready to hear the Word, a catechist is sent it, and when new converts are to be

trained for church membership and kept from falling away under the severe persecution that is brought upon them, the task is assigned to a faithful catechist who takes up his abode in the village. In this we have the first missionary labors of the catechist, — in the itineracies, in the street preaching and day by day by himself, he goes in and out among the non-Christian population, preaching the gospel, selling Bibles and tracts, and giving to all who will take, little leaflets containing a message of truth adapted to the special needs of those for whom they are intended.

The catechists are pastors, more than half of whose time is spent in strictly evangelistic work, and who, being entirely under the control of the missionary, has, unlike the settled pastor of a church, a large degree of mobility, and thus it happens that a single man may have two or more fields of labor within a single year. The catechist often teaches school.

Where one man has to look after a group of five, six or seven villages covering an area of possibly forty square miles, a strict limitation is placed upon the amount of attention he can give to any one congregation. In one station at least, and presumably in others also, there are catechists who are trying to spread their influences over such an area. It is only in this way that the work already in hand can be continued while new villages are being added. This is better than nothing, to be sure, but it is not altogether satisfactory. The mission employs 133 catechists.

The evangelist's status differs from that of the catechist in one respect, at least, the most of them are not mission agents under the direction of the missionaries but are representatives of the home missionary society of the churches, called the Native Evangelical Society. In all but two stations there are one or more of these supported wholly or in part by this society, and in the majority of cases they are directed by it. In the matter of work, they differ from the catechists only in having less of the pastoral and more of the evangelistic in their sphere, and are more itinerant than they, spending about two-thirds of each month among the non-Christian communities to whom they are sent by the society. In some few cases they have charge of a small congregation surrounded by a large Hindu population, thus giving them in their homes some of the comforts of Christian fellowship, and at the same time allowing the congregation to profit by their ministrations. In this work more than in any other, consideration has to be given to the class of Hindus, or other non-Christians among whom the evangelist is to work. If a man is to be sent to a Hindu, he must be such as a Hindu will receive; and if he is to be sent to an educated community, he must be such a man as shall be able to commend himself to it. There are fifteen evangelists at work in this mission.

The mission has upon its working staff seventy Bible-women. Miss Root of Madura reports: —

“The work was begun in the suburbs and immediate villages of Madura. From this beginning it has gradually extended in all directions to a distance of from six to fourteen miles. More distant villages are open to us and can be entered when the Bible-women, and means to support them, can be found. We have now 925 women as readers or pupils. They represent many different

castes and a few Mohammedans and Christians. The progress of the pupils in their lessons is by no means uniform. Those who remain at home and have only their simple household cares can give more time to their lessons than can those who are obliged to go out to work. But it is not always the well-to-do women, the Brahmans and others (whose conditions in some ways seem more enviable than those of their humbler sisters), who are the more earnest in their lessons. The women who walk many miles bearing upon their heads bundles of straw, grass, or wood for sale; the coolie women who carry bricks and mortar for house-building, or work upon the public roads or in the rice fields; dhobies, or washerwomen, who work all day at the stream or lake, washing their neighbors' clothes — these women find time to learn."

Miss Perkins says: "I have never before seen in India such a willingness on the part of Hindu women to hear and receive the Word of God. We have added one new Bible-woman to the staff this year. She is working among the Christian women of a flourishing congregation where the men are fairly educated, but their wives and daughters have been for the most part ignorant women unable to read. We believe this Bible-woman is doing a much needed and good work."

All departments of evangelization unite in the 260 Sunday schools, with 7,468 pupils, scattered throughout the entire field of the mission.

The report hitherto has dealt with what is named the "evangelistic" work, but let it not be inferred that the educational work which follows is not a real part of the process of evangelization.

#### GENERAL EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

##### PASUMALAI THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

This stands first and chief among the educational institutions in the mission. It has been under the wise direction of Dr. J. P. Jones, who in his report of the year's work says: —

At the graduation exercises an alumni reunion was held and addressed by several of the old sons of the seminary. During this meeting a movement was begun for the organization of an alumni association. Since then it has been perfected, and will, I trust, be an instrument of mutual blessing to the seminary and its former students. It was desirable that some way be devised for perpetuating and strengthening the bond between the seminary and its sons who, for so many years, have passed out from it into active Christian service. I believe that this association has, to a large extent, sprung out of the habit of the past few years of offering every week in the seminary a special prayer for those who have left its halls and are preaching the Word of Life. I was glad to learn that this custom has led some of the graduates to offer in their own homes every Wednesday morning a special prayer for the institution. We would that this union of prayer could be strengthened. The new class received into the seminary in June is composed of ten members, the largest in the history of the school. It has brought up the total number of the students to twenty-three. Here I need perhaps to make an explanation, inasmuch as the statistical tables represent thirty-six students as in

attendance. This number includes thirteen students' wives who study in the classes with their husbands. Formerly I did not consider the work of the women as enough to warrant me in classifying them among the students of the school. But they have now attained that degree of faithfulness in work, and their studies have been so increased in number that it is only right that we call them, as they really are, students. They give more than an average of two hours a day to their classes and I am pleased to know that in one class a bright woman stands at the head.

"The practical work connected with the school has been unremittingly conducted during the year. Every Wednesday afternoon is given up entirely to village work. All the students and teachers are divided weekly into six parties, to each of which is assigned one or more villages for work that day. Thus eight or more villages have the gospel preached to them every week. In addition to this, three itineracies are conducted during the year — continuing during an aggregate of about four weeks. The largest one this year was conducted in the Tirumangalam and Arrupukottai Stations during January. A number of good books, especially much needed commentaries on the Scriptures, have been added to the library during the year; so that now we feel that our good library of 1,000 volumes is admirably suited to our needs."

PASUMALAI COLLEGE.

Dr. George T. Washburn, who for forty years has been connected with this institution, was compelled to give up his position as president this year and come to this country. The presidency has been accepted by Rev. William M. Zumbro, who for five years has been connected with Dr. Washburn in the direction of the school. The teaching staff of the institution numbers twenty-one. In his final report Dr. Washburn says: "The primary department is taught almost wholly by students in training in the Normal Institution under the supervision of instructors of that department, but we have to employ a kindergarten mistress and teacher of sewing and to call in some of our old students to care for the new divisions of the increasing classes in both the Lower Secondary and Primary Schools. The departments have moved along harmoniously. The teaching force has worked well, every member having a hearty interest in both the work of his classes and the individuals of the classes; and so far as external circumstances would allow, good work has been done, while earnest effort to learn and improve has appeared in the monthly Teachers' Seminary held for their benefit. The number of students is as follows:—

Departments.	Christians.	Non-Christians.	Total.
College . . . . .	8	20	28
High School . . . . .	45	32	77
Normal Students . . . . .	22	5	27
Practicing School, Lower Secondary . . . . .	148	27	175
Primary . . . . .	60	10	70
Total . . . . .	283	94	377

"It will be seen from the above that the school is predominantly Christian in the ratio of more than three to one. The mingling of Christians and



non-Christians, so long as a Christian atmosphere can be maintained, and of different castes from different parts of the country, is highly educational and useful; because it brings men into very close contact and tends to abate the exclusiveness, dislike and contempt with which men are inclined to regard those they do not know."

There are 250 boarders.

The Young Men's Christian Association of the college supports a catechist in a near village while assisting personally in other villages in the work of evangelization. Instruction in Scripture is carried on throughout the school five days in a week, the Bible classes being arranged not according to school classes but according to the progress each pupil has made in Scripture study. The year's work is tested by outside examiners selected from the missionaries and native pastors. The current expenses of the whole institution, not including the salaries of the principal and vice-principal, have been about 16,000 rupees. The fees received amounted to just about one-third of that sum, the appropriation from the Board not quite 5,000 rupees, and government grants, 3,200 rupees. The balance has come from contributions from American friends, particularly that old friend of the college, the officers and students of Williams College, who are here keeping up the missionary traditions of that college in a practical form.

*The Madura Girls' High School*, under the care of the Misses Noyes, has had a prosperous year. The school in addition to the Normal department consists of five Primary, three Lower Secondary and three High Schools,—in all, eleven classes,—while in several of these there are two divisions and in the Lower Secondary department both Tamil and English classes. The staff consists of six masters and six mistresses. The average number of pupils on the rolls for 1899 has been: High school, nine; Lower Secondary, ninety-eight; Primary, 119; and Training School, twenty-two; a total of 248, of which 241 are Christians. This shows a decrease of eight pupils as compared with 1898. This falling off is in the number of Hindu day scholars in the Primary department, the number in the other departments being larger than last year. As shown, most of the pupils are Christians. The number of boarders has been larger than ever before, averaging 160. The dormitory resources have been taxed till there was not room for one more to lie on the crowded floors, and for a time one of the recitation rooms was also used for sleeping purposes. The dining-room long ago proved too small, and most of the girls take their meals of rice and curry sitting on the dormitory veranda or in some shady spot on the ground near by. A little more than one-third of the expense of the school has been met by the mission grant, the remainder has been provided for by fees, government grants and donations from friends in America. The amount of fees paid by students this year is larger than ever before, being 1,070 rupees as against 876 rupees in 1898. (Three rupees = \$1.00). During the year thirteen girls from the school united with the church.

*The Hindu High School in Madura* has been under the management of Mr. Wallace, who reports as follows for this institution: "This school is a means of gathering together 271 Hindu and Mohammedan boys and of bringing them under positive Christian influence. All but one of the teachers of the

school are Christians. The Bible has been taught faithfully every day. More than half the boys who attend the school have regularly attended the Sabbath school during the year. The largest attendance at the Sabbath school has been 175. There are at present over fifty Christian boys in the school and a Young Men's Christian Association is about to be organized. An effort is being made to gain support from the Mohammedan community by raising a Mohammedan scholarship fund of 500 rupees. The success already met with gives good promise that the whole amount will soon be raised. There are very few large donors and the amount has to be realized in very small sums. But the interest in the school becomes thereby more widely extended, especially when we consider that among the donors are the family of the chief Mohammedan priest and other most orthodox Mohammedans. Nothing could better reveal the growing influence of the school in Madura than the fact that although these Mohammedans regard it as a dangerous place where their sons are learning the Bible, instead of the Koran, and are becoming prejudiced in favor of Christianity, yet they continue to send their boys here and even contribute to a permanent fund for the school.

*The Station Boarding Schools* are regarded as among the most useful agencies for the training of children for a life of Christian usefulness. The best voucher for the boarding school is the vast difference noticeable between its pupils after they have been back to their village for some years and those of their relatives who have not had its advantages. Of these schools there are seven in the mission, two of which, those of Melur and Manamadura, are of the Lower Secondary grade, while the others are Primary.

In view of the condition of female education in India, it has been for many years considered as a legitimate part of mission work to maintain schools, especially for Hindu and Mohammedan girls, free of all expense to the pupils or their parents. In the mission there are fifteen such schools for Hindu and one for Mohammedan girls, containing a little less than 1,000 pupils.

As an illustration of the direct work done for the conversion of the pupils and the results of the same, we quote from Mr. Elwood's report of the school in Palani:—

"The Lord has blessed our Hindu Girls' School this year. During the year the feeling that special effort should be made for the children was impressed upon me and I called together some of the teachers and we had daily prayer-meetings of intercession for two weeks, while daily meetings were held with the children in the schools. The result of the work made two things very clear, that God is ready to graciously answer the prayers of those who call upon him when they expect him to do so, and that the Hindu children in our schools are much nearer God than we are apt to think. The gospel told in the simplest manner, as God gave the message, took hold of their hearts at once and ten children took a stand on Christ's side. Others followed as the meetings continued. I have no reason to doubt the conversion of several of the children and I believe that they will be faithful to Christ henceforth. Testimony for Christ in the presence of parents, brothers and sisters, and anxiety for their salvation are pretty good evidences of a change of heart."

*The Station Day Schools*, one in each station, except in Madura city and Periakulam town, where there are two or more, were originally intended to offer an education to the Christian children of the station center, but have for many years been composed, almost without exception, of Hindu boys with a very small per cent of Christian children, so that they are now, more frequently than not, spoken of as the Hindu Boys' Schools, the counterpart of the Hindu Girls' School. They differ in character very slightly from the village school, except that being at the station centers, they are usually better furnished with regard to buildings, appliances and teachers than village schools, and are frequently the largest schools in the station aside from the boarding school.

*The Village School* stands at the bottom of the educational system, and offers to missionary and teacher a wide opportunity for work. The mission has 169 of these schools in different parts of the field. They have 4,821 scholars taught by 128 masters and seventy-seven mistresses. Only about one-sixth of the pupils are girls, while only one-eighth are Christian children.

*The Lucy Perry Noble Bible Training School* for Christian workers, under the care of Miss Swift, has had seventy-three pupils since it began in 1892. The present class numbers sixteen, three of whom are preparing to become teachers.

*The Pasumalai Training School* for the training of teachers has sent out in twelve years 208 who have secured a teacher's certificate. The most of the Lower Secondary Schools in the district are in charge of former students in this school.

*The Madura Training School* for mistresses supplies the mission with its school mistresses, and is carried on in connection with the Girls' High School, the lower classes of which are used as a practicing school by the normal students. The training class consists of nine Primary and eleven Lower Secondary students. In March twenty students completed their course and were sent out as teachers. Of these, all but one are employed, mostly in mission schools. Nearly all the school mistresses in the district, whether in mission or in government schools, are former students of our school.

*The Industrial School* has gone on about as last year. Of the sixteen pupils, seven have studied half the day in the classes of the boarding school, and have been able to hold their place in class and pass their industrial examination as well, it being one of these boys who led in marks in both departments. The number of this kind of pupils will be much larger next year.

#### MEDICAL WORK.

Probably no mission of our Board carries on a more extensive medical work than this mission conducts. The absence of Dr. Van Allen has curtailed the work in the men's hospital in Madura. Mr. Chandler has had general charge of the hospital, only a part of which has been open. Dr. Parker has been in charge of the medical work for women and children in Madura while the work in Dindigul has been under the direction of Dr. Chester. The total number of patients treated in these institutions has been:—

Dr. Van Allen's Hospital . . . . .	36,254
Dr. Parker's Hospital . . . . .	18,735
Dr. Chester's Hospital . . . . .	13,333
Total patients . . . . .	68,322

All of the old cases returning are not enumerated in the above figures. Dr. Parker, for instance, reports 44,149 prescriptions written, and in all three departments 49,037 new cases are reported. Christian work is carried on among the patients and in Dr. Van Allen's hospital an evangelist spends his whole time among the patients.

#### PUBLICATION WORK.

The mission publishes two periodicals, *Joyful News*, edited by Dr. Jones, which is a missionary paper, furnishing monthly such items of intelligence as are calculated to broaden the horizon and cheer the Christian hope of our people, and the last page of which has been adopted by the Provincial Union of the Christian Endeavor movement as its Tamil organ; and *True News*, edited by Mr. Zumbro. This paper is issued twice a month and is designed to be a general newspaper, giving the important news of the day, while at the same time the purpose is ever kept in mind to make it assist so far as possible in the evangelizing and educating work of the mission. With the beginning of the current year the paper was enlarged from four to eight pages, there now being three in English and five in Tamil. Aside from a paper entirely in English, published in Madura under Hindu management, the *True News* is the only general newspaper in the Madura district.

A series of devotional books in the vernacular has been begun by Dr. Jones. Professor Phelps' "Still Hour" and Andrew Murray's "Pray without Ceasing" have been published and are meeting with a cordial reception.

*The Native Evangelistic Society* represents the effort for Home Missions by the native churches. Organized in 1854, it raised last year just a little under 2,000 rupees. It expended 400 rupees of this in helping eight of the weaker churches to pay their pastors' salaries. The remainder has been used in directly evangelistic work. The Evangelistic Band, which has conducted 1,336 meetings and preached to 41,612 hearers, in all parts of the mission, and the station evangelists mentioned in an earlier part of the report, are the two forms of work carried on by the society.

*The Widows' Aid Society* is an incorporated society having a capital of 45,000 rupees, whose object, as the name indicates, is to support by monthly pensions the widows of its members, and under certain conditions to grant pensions to members themselves in old age. Organized in 1864, it has been the means of untold relief to many a family which but for it would have been left destitute. At present it has about sixty claimants whose pensions average between thirty and thirty-six rupees a year. That it has laid by a capital fund of more than 1,000 rupees for every year since its organization shows that it is in a prosperous condition. By an article of the constitution, a missionary and no other can serve as secretary and as treasurer of the society.

*The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor* is represented by seventy-four societies with a membership of about 2,000. From nearly every station and school comes testimony of the value of the society's work.

Famine has not entered this mission, although shortness of crops has caused much suffering in some sections. The Anti-Shanar riots caused no little suffering and anxiety in the Arrupukottai field and vicinity for a time, but these difficulties seem to have largely passed away.

The mission never faced a new year with a brighter prospect of success than at the present time. Its past success is marked; its present plant, abundant, and its field ready for a great forward movement.

### CEYLON MISSION.

BATTICOTTA. — Richard C. Hastings, *Ordained*.

CHAVAGACHERRY. — Vacant — under the care of Udupitty.

MANEPY. — Thomas B. Scott, M.D., *Ordained*; Mrs. Mary E. Scott, M.D.

ODOOVILLE. — Miss Susan R. Howland, Miss Helen I. Root.

TILLIPALLY. — James H. Dickson, *Ordained*; Mrs. Frances A. Dickson.

INUUIL. — Miss Isabel H. Curr, M.D., Miss Annie Young, M.D.

UDUPITTY. — Giles G. Brown, *Ordained*; Mrs. Clara L. Brown.

*In this country.* — Mrs. Minnie B. Hastings.

7 stations; 31 outstations; 4 ordained missionaries, one of whom is a physician; 4 wives, one of whom is a physician; 4 single women, two of whom are physicians; total missionaries, 12; 15 pastors; 22 preachers; 347 teachers; 44 other native workers; total native workers, 428. There are 18 organized churches with a membership of 2,008, of whom 1,029 are women; 136 were received on confession during the year; also 43 places for stated preaching; with average congregations of 2,421. The Sabbath school membership is 3,976; adherents, 3,360. One college and 3 boarding and high schools for boys, with 589 pupils; 3 boarding and high schools for girls with 203 pupils; 134 common schools having 7,053 male pupils and 2,597 female pupils; total, 9,650; others under instruction, 130; grand total under instruction, 10,572. Total contributions from native sources during 1899, \$6,910.66.

Since the last report, Miss Myers has severed her connection with the mission and Rev. and Mrs. T. S. Smith, owing to Mr. Smith's continued ill health, have given up the expectation of returning. Mr. and Mrs. Holton have come to this country upon furlough and Mrs. Hastings came with her children intending to return soon to Ceylon. Rev. and Mrs. G. G. Brown, Rev. and Mrs. James H. Dickson, and Miss Helen I. Root and Dr. Annie Young have been newly appointed to the mission and have entered upon their work. Mr. and Mrs. Dickson go to Tillipally to look after the Industrial and Training School, while Mr. and Mrs. Brown are located at Udupitty, Dr. Young at Inuvil and Miss Root at Odooville. Dr. Hastings has moved to Batticotta, assuming full charge of the college while continuing in charge of the station work until the newcomers have mastered the language.

The people of Jaffna in which our mission is located are of quite a different class than those just across upon the Indian Continent. They are of a higher and more thrifty and independent caste and much more homogenous. The mission reports much cause for encouragement in the work of the churches. There is a growing recognition, by the members of the various congregations, of their responsibility for the evangelization of their relatives

and friends. In all the churches this is being felt more or less, but in two or three in particular have marked blessings been experienced. Also among the women a new movement has begun. A Woman's Missionary Society has been formed which bids fair to arouse deep interest among the women in the work which they may do. A Students' Foreign Missionary Society has been formed, looking forward to sending the gospel to adjacent parts of India. In both of these last societies prominence is given to the idea that the Tamil churches should reach out to the unevangelized parts of the continent.

The formation of a Woman's Missionary Society in the Orient is an advance movement worthy of record. No stronger evidence could be given of the advance position taken by women as a result of the work of missionaries. According to the constitution of the society, each woman desiring to become a member shall pay an entrance fee of one rupee and accept a collection or "mite box." She at the same time promises to put some coin, a cent or half a cent, into the box each day with a prayer for the work of the society. Batticotta Church was the first to hold a meeting in the interest of this society and thirty-two members were enrolled the first day. Other churches followed and when the report was prepared, eight churches had joined, with a total membership of 173.

The Students' Foreign Missionary Society is connected with Jaffna College, although the alumni took a large interest in the organization of the society and in the conduct of the work. The society was formed in much prayer, and one of the teachers in the college offered himself as the first missionary to be sent to India by the first Foreign Tamil Missionary Society. The field in which this society proposes to work is just across the arm of the sea at Tousi where at present no Christian work is carried on.

The work of the churches has not been without fruit, as is shown by their increase on confession of faith. Space will not permit a detailed report.

*Oodooville Girls' Boarding School* celebrated last year its three-quarters of a century of service. The event was full of interest; the students and alumni were enthusiastic. The large church was filled. The report there read showed that during the seventy-five years 1,233 girls have studied for a longer or shorter time in the school — 538 during the first fifty years and 701 during the last twenty-five years. At present 840 are known to be living. In the earlier years many remained in the school till they were married. During the past twenty-five years 254 have graduated, of whom only four were not church members. Of the 194 marriages in this same time, only eighteen have made heathen marriages; and of these, three were from the non-church members. All of the graduates of the last twenty-five years have come under the efficient training of Miss Howland. A free-will offering was received at the time of the celebration which amounted to 435 rupees.

The number of pupils in the school for the year has been 160, of whom 109 were in the Primary and Middle departments, ten connected with the Training School and forty-one in the English department. Ninety-seven of the pupils come from Christian homes and sixty-three from Sivite homes. During the year twenty-three pupils joined the Oodooville church and seven joined in their home churches, making a total of thirty who have confessed

their faith in Christ this year, and a total of 100 church members in the school. The new class entering consisted of thirty who were selected from over sixty candidates. The Christian Endeavor Society in the school has supported a Bible-woman on one of the neighboring islands.

*The Udupitty Girls' Boarding School* has had enrolled fifty-seven pupils during the year. The school has had a successful year, not only closing without a debt but with over 300 rupees on hand. Two prominent facts should be noted: first, rarely does a girl graduate from the school without giving evidence of becoming a Christian; and secondly, only about half of those who apply for admission are accepted. More room and more teaching force is needed, in order to greatly increase the desirable results.

*The Boys' Training and Industrial School* is of good numerical strength and the results compare favorably with past years. During the year there have been on its roll 128 pupils, sixty of whom are boarders. They are distributed thus,—sixty-eight in the primary school, forty-five in the middle school and fifteen in the training school. Of these, 102 were presented for examination and ninety-four per cent passed, earning a grant of 2,025.50 rupees from the government. Of the sixty boarders, thirty are church members, fourteen having made public profession of their faith in Christ this year. Of the remaining thirty, sixteen are boys who have been baptized in infancy and a number of these are candidates for admission to the church. The school has maintained self-support.

*Other Schools.*—The desire for English is steadily growing. Within the past three or four years three English boarding schools for girls have been established—one in each station. These do not take the place of the Anglo-vernacular boarding schools but are extra. The Anglo-vernacular schools also are anxious to give more English tuition to meet the demands of the time. This does not interfere in the least with the Bible studies.

*The Boys' English School at Tillipally* has improved during the year by the employment of a competent Christian teacher. The Manepy English School has steadily improved until now it stands second among our mission English schools. The Batticotta English School still stands first.

A uniform course of Bible study has been prepared by Mr. Hastings for all of the schools in the mission, and the most of them have adopted it.

*Jaffna College*, although not formally connected with the mission, nevertheless has a missionary for its president and holds a vital relation to all the work of the mission.

The year 1899 has been one of small numbers. In June, 1898, there were 160 enrolled; seven months later there were but 119 students. A number of these left during the following months, and by June 1st, 1899, not more than eighty students returned to take up their studies. But a new class of about thirty students was admitted, which, with a few others in the higher classes, brought the number up to 115. This number was reduced to 101 at the end of the first term, and at the end of the second term to ninety-six—the lowest number enrolled in four or five years. It is not likely that in the near future there will be more than about 100 students. It should be said, however, that a new policy was inaugurated in 1899. There were fully

seventy students applying for admission, but only twenty-six of these were admitted.

It is the purpose of the administration to maintain this college as a strictly Christian institution, with the design of raising up able Christian men for leadership in Ceylon and India.

*The Medical Work* has been under the care of Dr. and Mrs. Scott and Dr. Curr, aided by able native assistants. The Medical Department comprises two main branches, *viz.*, the General Medical Mission at Manepy with its branch, The Samuel Fisk Green Memorial Hospital and Dispensary at Karadiva, and the Women's Medical Mission with its headquarters at Inuvil and its branch dispensary at Chavagacherry. This latter branch has not yet been re-opened since the departure from Jaffna of Dr. Louise H. Grieve, though it is hoped work will soon be resumed.

This is the first full year's work of the Women's Medical Mission, or as it is known, "The McLeod Hospital for Women and Children." It is also the first full year since the main ward of the General Hospital was opened. The increased number of patients proves the value of the increased accommodation. The number of patients in attendance at the out-door dispensaries of both departments in 1898 was 2,334, while in 1899 it was 3,924, an increase of sixty-eight per cent. The number of in-patients in both hospitals in 1898 was 685, while for 1899 the number was 1,570, or an increase of 129 per cent. The number of treatments given at the dispensaries was 143 per cent greater than 1898. The increase in the number of women and children is greater than that of male patients, as was to be expected. The increase was ninety-five per cent, or almost double last year; the proportion of women and children treated being sixty-eight per cent of the whole number. These figures do not deal with the branch dispensary at Karadiva. The increase is gratifying as showing that those hitherto most uncared for in Jaffna are, by this establishment of the mission hospitals, brought within reach of much needed help. It means also that those hitherto unreached by the message of life are enabled to hear the joyful sound under circumstances which predispose them to give careful attention.

## FOOCHOW MISSION.

FOOCHOW. — Charles Hartwell, Lyman P. Peet, *Missionaries*; Mrs. Harriet L. Hartwell, Mrs. Caroline K. Peet, Miss Kate C. Woodhull, M.D., *Physician*; Miss Hannah C. Woodhull, Miss Emily S. Hartwell, Miss Jean H. Brown, Miss Martha Wiley.

FOOCHOW SUBURBS. — Willard L. Beard, *Missionary*; Hardman N. Kinnear, M.D., *Physician*; Mrs. Ellen L. Beard, Mrs. Ellen J. Kinnear, Miss Elsie M. Garretson.

PAGODA ANCHORAGE. — George H. Hubbard, *Missionary*; Mrs. Nellie F. Hubbard, Miss Minnie M. Borts.

INGHOK. — Mr. Beard and Dr. Woodhull in charge.

SHAO-WU. — Joseph E. Walker, George W. Hinman, *Missionaries*; Mrs. Kate R. Hinman, Miss Lucy P. Bement, M.D., *Physician*; Miss Frances K. Bement.

*About to go.* — G. Milton Gardner, *Missionary*; Henry T. Whitney, M.D., Edward L. Bliss, M.D., *Physicians*; Mrs. Mary J. Gardner, Mrs. Lurie A. Whitney, Miss Caroline E. Chittenden, Miss Minnie Stryker, M.D., *Physician*.

*In this country.* — Miss Ella J. Newton.



5 Stations; 107 outstations; 7 missionaries; 3 physicians; 21 assistant missionaries, 3 of them physicians; 8 native pastors; 56 other native preachers; 111 native teachers, 29 of them women; 13 Bible-women; 24 other native helpers; 88 places of regular meeting; average congregations, 3,352; 65 churches, 2,580 members; 298 received on confession this year; 69 Sunday schools, 2,050 pupils; 1 theological school, 25 students; 1 college for boys, 142 students; 1 college for girls, 103 students; 5 girls' boarding schools, 94 students; 93 common schools, 1,586 pupils, 406 of them girls; 2 hospitals, 575 inpatients; 4 dispensariës, 29,031 outpatients; 397,956 pages printed; native contributions, \$8,736.39.

The mission has been reinforced during the year by the appointment of Miss Martha Wiley for work in Foochow College, Miss Minnie Stryker, M.D., and Miss Josephine Walker. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner, Dr. and Mrs. Whitney, and Dr. Bliss and Miss Chittenden will soon be on their way, returning to the field after furlough. Mr. and Mrs. Goddard have returned to this country and withdrawn from the service of the Board. Mrs. Hinman's health has not been firm and it was necessary for Mr. and Mrs. Hinman, on this account, to return to Foochow early in the season.

A good report of work upon the several stations is made for the year, notwithstanding the fact that the number of additions from confession is much less than in the preceding years and there is a slight falling off in the native contributions. Three ordained missionaries are greatly needed in this field at once, one to relieve Mr. Hartwell, whose advancing years forbid much further service, a second to share the very important work in the Theological Seminary at Ponasang and a third to take charge of Inghok station, left vacant by the return of Mr. Goddard.

The troubles which have been so widespread and disastrous in North China have made their appearance to some degree in the field of this mission, and the destruction of all the mission property at Shao-wu is reported. Happily the missionaries occupying that station were at the time withdrawn to Foochow and suffered no injury. Aside from this the work has not been seriously disturbed, although by advice of the consul, and with approval of the Board some of the families, with children and the more infirm members of the mission, have withdrawn to Japan for safety. We greatly hope that no further depletion of the missionary force will be necessary and that the work may soon be resumed with full vigor at every point.

*Foochow City.*—The eight chapels, under the charge of Mr. Hartwell, have been visited every two months, and forty-one persons admitted. Some changes have been made in location of chapels and one building erected. The total membership at present is 276, and the contributions for the year have been \$174.15. One of the preachers has done work in the Theological Seminary during the week and others are planning to do so the coming year. Usually day schools are located in or near the chapels, and the preachers have given assistance in that work.

The Peace Street Church shows a very satisfactory growth both in numbers and in development. Thirty-five members have been added, eight of them students in the college, and the Sunday school and prayer-meetings have been very helpful to the spiritual life of the members. Important aid has been given to the work by the college students, who have taken the morning service during the sickness and vacation of the pastor, and who have assisted

in conducting an overflow service for women and children every Sunday morning in the college buildings.

The college especially rejoices over the appointment of Miss Wiley, the completion of two-thirds of Lincoln Hall, and the gift of \$15,000 for college enlargement, all of which greatly encourage the Faculty in plans for the future. There were four foreign teachers the past year, eleven Chinese and eleven student teachers. Mr. and Mrs. Hinman helped in relieving the strain on the teaching force caused by Miss Chittenden's departure, and also assisted in the work of the press. One hundred and seventy-six students were enrolled, many of them non-Christians, but all were required to attend prayers twice daily, as well as church and Sunday school, and the voluntary religious exercises among the Christian students, notably the Morning Watch, the Young Men's Christian Association and the Evangelistic Band, gave gratifying evidence of genuine religious interest. Valuable training was also given the members of these organizations by work in several different Sunday schools, in superintending Endeavor Societies and conducting evangelistic meetings.

The Commencement, with four graduates, was notable for the graduation of the first young woman in China to secure a diploma in a college for men giving training in Western knowledge, and also for the approving presence of a large number of Chinese officials. Three of the graduates are retained in the work of the mission and one has gone to the Anglo-Chinese school at Amoy, where his Christian influence is already being felt.

The college has paid ninety per cent of its own expenses, amounting to \$4,665.32, and about fifty Christian students have been helped a small amount. The press has given employment to a number who have been engaged on the Romanized colloquial Bible. A new font of Chinese type has recently been added to the equipment, by the gift of friends.

In the care of the day schools, enrolling 570 pupils, Miss Hartwell was aided by Mr. Ding, a last year's graduate of the college, who attended to much of the routine work and assisted at the regular teachers' institutes. The day schools are all connected, more or less, with chapels, and the children are given daily religious instruction and taught the Sunday school lesson, often with the help of the preacher at the adjoining chapel. Many of the children have been gathered into the special service Sunday morning in the college buildings, and have shown much interest in learning Scripture texts. The standards of the schools seem to be rising year by year as better trained teachers are secured.

The first station classes for women in Foochow City were opened by Miss Hartwell this year, with very satisfactory results in both of them. All the teachers were trained in Miss Woodhull's school. They did much visiting in the homes of the women, besides their teaching. From the two schools five women united with the church during the year, and seventeen became associate members of the Christian Endeavor Society connected therewith. A number of these women unbound their feet. Seven of them will go into the women's school next year. There have been in this school during the year thirty-six women, with twenty-three children. Three graduated from the

school, one the wife of a preacher and herself able to preach and teach, one to be a teacher in her native village and one who will be retained as an assistant in the school. Spiritual growth has been manifested in the case of almost everyone, and special interest has been taken in the signing of the triple pledge against opium, wine, and tobacco. Mothers' meetings have been regularly held, resulting in better management of the children. Miss Woodhull rejoices over the gift for the enlargement of her work and is planning for the building during the coming summer.

There have been twenty children in the kindergarten and seventeen in the Girls' Day School connected with it. The coming of Miss Brown brought great encouragement. She gives the children drill in marching and singing, though most of her time has been taken up with study. The children take great interest in their work and are growing up in an atmosphere of Christian love. Miss Grace Ling, who graduated from Foochow College last year, will teach the coming year in the school and will be a great addition. Two of the girls have left for higher mission schools.

Dr. Woodhull reports in the Women's Hospital 4,376 dispensary patients, 561 outside visits and 190 inpatients, an increase over the previous year. One hundred and sixty dollars in silver was received from hospital fees. There have been several successful operations, and some have been relieved of the nervous trouble which they regard as possession by evil spirits. All the patients have been told also of the Great Physician, and in the daily chapel services, the inpatients—among them one from a Mandarin family—have been taught the truths of the gospel. An important event in the year has been the graduation of the class of four medical students, after a six years' course. Three of the class were graduates from the Girls' School at Ponasang. One of the class will be retained as an assistant in the hospital, another of the graduates has married into another mission, while still another has gone to take up the medical work at Inghok, which has been under the care of Dr. Woodhull since the return home of Dr. Goddard.

*Ponasang.*—Mr. Beard reports from the Theological Seminary eight seniors, seven in the Middle class and eight in the Junior class, beside a special student who also had charge of a chapel. His native assistants have been the best since the organization of the school, a graduate of the school in 1899 having been appointed as second assistant. The students were given courses in the Gospels and Acts by Mr. Beard, in Theology and Church History by the Chinese teachers, and had lectures in Homiletics and practice in preaching, with criticism, by Mr. Beard and the other teachers. Mrs. Beard gave instruction in vocal music. The students were also instructed in Chinese classics and history. Seven men graduated at the close of the year and go at once into the field. Another man has still some work to finish. The great need of a new building for the seminary is increasingly felt, as the prospective enlargement of Geu Cio Dong will leave it homeless.

Concerning the evangelistic work on this station Mr. Beard reports special difficulties on account of the pressure of the burden of self-support, now that its novelty and the first enthusiasm have passed. Increased cost of living also burdened the people, but still the close of the year showed all sala-

ries paid and some enlargement in church properties, besides considerable contributions for education. The total sum contributed was \$2,143.67 silver, an advance over last year of \$78.36. Eighty-six persons have been received into the church as against 251 the previous year, but this is largely the result of greater carefulness on the part of the Chinese pastors and Christians in admitting only those truly converted, and is rather indicative of growth than weakening in spiritual power. The problem of self-government, a necessary sequence to self-support, has given much anxiety, but a ministerial association formed early in the year and meeting monthly for the discussion of questions relating to the life of the churches has exceeded the most sanguine hopes in its solution of difficulties. Responsibility has been largely laid upon the Chinese pastors and preachers, and no important step has been taken in any of the churches without the advice and sanction of this body. A very serious quarrel in one church was amicably adjusted by their help.

The church at Geu Cio Dong, as well as several others, has supported not only its pastor but one other helper, besides the chapel keeper. The pastor at this church should be specially mentioned as constantly active and ready in service for the general work of the mission beside the care of his own congregation. The prospect of a new church building brings encouragement not only to this church but to all the mission, who will be benefited by having this large central meeting place. One of the churches shows evidence of spiritual growth and of the faithful work of its pastor by winning back a number of prominent men who had given up their faith and been excommunicated several years ago but now publicly confess their sin; another by the entire support of a day school for the instruction of the children of its members; another by its continued vigor, though it has sent off three bands of Christians to form churches in other parts of the suburbs. A tendency is noticeable in the churches to call ordained men for their pastors at increased salaries, apparently indicating healthy growth in independent church life.

One chapel was destroyed by storm during the year and internal dissensions have disturbed some of the churches; there remain only two churches which are supported, in whole or in part, by foreign money, and the work as a whole has been very satisfactory.

Fourteen day schools have been under Mr. Beard's oversight, assisted by the preachers in the chapels with which they are usually connected. The teachers have been selected with care and have generally done good work. Both Christian and heathen children have been received and thus both the children of the church have been trained in the truths of the Bible and an entrance won for the truth into heathen homes. Each school has been examined twice a year, either by Mr. Beard or the native preachers. Two schools deserve special mention, the one spoken of above supported entirely by the members of one church, and fully emphasizing Christian instruction for their children, and one taught by a man of exceptional faithfulness, who during the three years of his work has given great satisfaction to the parents of his pupils, and has trained the children under him to speak and pray in the Junior Endeavor Society with an intelligence and sincerity quite unusual.

Mrs. Beard had charge of six station classes in connection with different

chapels, enrolling fifty-three women who were taught to read the Bible. Many of them were already church members and all showed an earnest desire for the truth. One class taught by a graduate of the Woman's School in the city began the study of the Romanized, and their rapid progress in learning to read showed the value of this method to those who have little time to study. Most of the classes have had a very successful year under well-trained teachers, but some it has been impossible to keep open the whole year.

Dr. Kinnear reports an unusual number of calls to attend foreigners, which with the work of the Treasurer has occupied much of the time which would have been given to hospital work. Mrs. Kinnear's assistance with the accounts, the shipping of Shao-wu supplies and as nurse in the hospital, in addition to the instruction of twelve girls in instrumental music, has given her a busy year. The hospital suffered a great loss in the death of the first assistant, who was always careful and conscientious in his work; but a most valuable man, a graduate of Tientsin University, whose thorough training in Chinese and foreign learning made him very much in demand in many places, is to give his time wholly to the hospital. He comes from a very influential family and will undoubtedly do much for the work and for Christianity among the higher classes of the city.

Dr. Kinnear notices decided improvement in the surgical work, through the advancement of aseptic methods, and also reports the increase of fees from outside visits, a large part of them from one man, though ordinarily the Chinese call a foreign doctor only when the case is critical, and then do not give his medicines a fair test, thinking merely that one more doctor beside the Chinese doctors already called will have a better look to the friends of the sick man. In any but surgical cases superior skill cannot be demonstrated at one visit, so that the results of these visits are often unsatisfactory. Still the confidence in foreign skill displayed by those coming to the hospital for operations has shown a growing belief in the superiority of foreign medicines, and increased knowledge of anatomy and physiology will gradually banish their foolish notions of treatment.

At last there is a prospect of being able to buy the rented land on which the hospital is built, and it is hoped that the money for the purchase and for the erection of a new building may speedily be forthcoming, as the constant repairs in the old building seem a waste of money, when no amount of repairing can make it what it should be. Many foreigners have visited the dispensary and operating room, bringing encouragement to the physician by their interest in his work and stimulating the students by their presence. During the summer, in addition to the regular hospital work, stone was quarried at Sharp Peak for the new dispensing room which it is planned to provide this year.

The "heathen Sunday school" has continued to attract many children, and now many of the mothers also are coming. Children from degraded homes are every Sunday learning Scripture texts and hymns and receiving instruction in the gospel. The hospital evangelist has been very faithful, and the patients have talked freely with him. A number of them have been truly converted and two have joined the Ponasang church. Another was baptized in the hospital a short time before his death.

The total number of cases seen at the dispensary was 21,833; outside visits, 357; and operations, 419. The contributions, native and foreign, were \$555 in gold; income from other sources, \$101.37; and appropriations from the Board, \$196.62.

Miss Newton completed the year's work in the Girls' College before her return home and reports 103 girls under instruction during the year. The work has been hindered by the delay in the erection of the new building and by the prevalent sickness in the spring term, causing much uneasiness among the girls and their parents. English has been introduced as an extra this year, and eighteen pupils have taken the course. The Chinese teachers have done faithful work and the older pupils have been very helpful, especially in connection with the Self-Government Society. A class of three received diplomas at the close of the year, all of them consecrated Christian workers. One of the number has returned to her home at Inghok to be married to a young preacher and the other two will remain as teachers in the school. An unusually large number of girls have this year been married into heathen families. Their strong adherence to conviction and refusal to participate in idol ceremonies is, however, gradually causing it to be understood in this vicinity that a heathen husband must allow his wife liberty of conscience.

The Evangelistic Band and the two Christian Endeavor Societies in the college have done much good this year. Eight girls have united with the church. There is an increasing demand for instrumental music, and Mrs. Kinnear's instruction to many of the girls has been a great help. Dr. and Miss Bement also, while waiting to go to Shao-wu, helped in the care of the sick and in the English class respectively.

Four Bible-women, under the care of Miss Newton, have done a large amount of seed-sowing, and several marked conversions are the fruit of their labors. Another woman was employed during the summer to visit mountain villages, where she taught many who had never before heard the name of Jesus. One station class for women and four small schools for girls were also maintained and much Christian truth was taught, as well as the knowledge of Chinese characters.

*Pagoda Anchorage.*—In this field thirty points have been occupied as places of regular preaching and in twenty-nine of them there have been regular schools. Touring through the field has occupied much of Mr. Hubbard's time, but he has been able increasingly to aid the spiritual growth of the native helpers by the quarterly meetings held at a central point. The Sunday school lessons and Christian Endeavor topics have been assigned as subjects for addresses by the most thoughtful men, and talks on general subjects have added to the interest and to the preachers' store of information. The supervision of Sunday school and Christian Endeavor Society is expected of every preacher beside the regular morning services on the Sabbath, and some of the men also teach in the day schools, while the counsel and help of church members, whose separation from their friends by coming into the church lays them open to special persecution, occupies much of their time and strength as well as that of the missionary. Mr. Hubbard is encouraged by the increased sale of books and tracts and the increased desire on the part of the women to

learn the gospel. Four Bible-women, under Mrs. Hubbard's care, report that the hold of idolatry upon the people's minds is steadily weakening. Sixty-six have been received into the church this year, making a total membership of 501. Native contributions have decreased, due to the great loss occasioned by the serious storms of last year and the increasing cost of food. One of the chapels in this field was destroyed by storm and one by fire, which consumed also the houses of several Christians. There are opportunities for opening new work at four places, where the people will help in its support. The twenty-four day schools have enrolled 377 boys and eighty-eight girls, and \$298.34 Mexican has been contributed by the natives for their support. The teachers are year by year becoming better qualified for their work, and the pupils are remaining longer in the school and receiving a more thorough Christian training, though many drop out after a year or two to pursue exclusively Chinese studies. Even in their cases, however, the Christian texts committed to memory and the Christian truths taught them cannot be without influence on their future lives. Mr. Hubbard has had a native physician under his charge at Pagoda Anchorage who has seen 2,261 patients during the year. He has also held clinics in several outstations, and helped to win the hearts of the people to the gospel.

Mrs. Hubbard has assisted in the woman's school, has edited the monthly Romanized newspaper, and during alternate months the Chinese child's paper. The care of the home, with all the attention to the numerous Chinese callers, has taken up much of her strength, and she has also accompanied Mr. Hubbard on several of his tours.

Miss Garretson has had charge of the woman's school at Pagoda, the Girls' Boarding School in an adjoining village, a branch school twelve miles down the river, two country station classes for women and girls, and one girls' day school at Ponasang. The woman's school enrolled fourteen women the first term and seven the second. All the women have seemed eager to learn of the truth and have also received lessons in punctuality, neatness, patience and forgiveness, which will sweeten their home life. Twenty-five girls began the year in the Girls' Boarding School, but seven dropped out in the autumn. The teacher, wife of one of the young men in the Theological School, is a fine teacher and disciplinarian, and her kindness and firmness have done much for the training of her pupils. The influence of the Christian Endeavor Society in the school has been very marked, the Sunshine and Harmony committees having almost banished quarreling from the school. Many of the girls come from heathen families and some are betrothed to heathen men, but they receive into their hearts a leaven which is bound to be effective wherever they go. The girls are thankful for the Bible lesson rolls and cards sent them, and and for the patchwork, from which they pieced four bedquilts, realizing therefrom \$6.28 in gold, which they contributed to home and foreign missions. More than all they rejoice in the gift of money for the purchase of land where the new school building and ladies' residence may be built, hoping that these buildings also may be soon supplied. The branch school has received ten of the village girls and provided them with the noon meal, a full boarding school not being deemed wise. The kind gift of friends at home enabled

Miss Garretson to give them a happy Christmas, they themselves providing a beautiful tree. The two station classes have numbered twelve women and girls each, and have met a great need in teaching the women to read the Bible, but they need more foreign supervision, and this work offers an inviting field to single ladies who could give their whole time to country work. The girls' day school at Ponasang, in Miss Garretson's charge, has also been an instrument of great good. It has enrolled twenty-one girls, who have been very faithful in church attendance.

Miss Borts has given most of her time and strength to the study of the language, completing the course laid down by the mission for the first year's study and taking the examination at the end of that time. She found time, however, to teach music in the women's and girls' schools, and penmanship of the Romanized system, and to become familiar with the work through constant association with Miss Garretson and her work.

*Inghok.* — Mr. Beard reports concerning this field, which has been in his charge since the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Goddard, that there have been three important advances in the work this year: (1) the erection of the Woodin Memorial Church at Inghok City; (2) the purchase of sufficient land adjoining the missionary residence for the erection of ladies' residence, boys' and girls' boarding schools; and (3) the opening of a woman's boarding school and woman's class. Mr. Goddard had planned the work to the end of the year, and gave Mr. Beard full information as to the state of the work and the workers before leaving. Later Mr. Beard made a tour of the whole field in order to plan the work for the coming year. He was accompanied by the faithful and devoted evangelist for the district, who is a graduate of the Theological Seminary. A survey of the detailed report of this tour shows how widespread is the influence of the training schools for workers at Foochow, the places where the church is most active and energetic being occupied by preachers and teachers, both men and women, from the schools. The pastor at Gakliang has had an oversight over the lower field and has administered the communion at the different stations in this part of the field. At Inghok City the preacher has also taught a boys' boarding school during the first part of the year, with four students, all looking toward Christian work. A woman's school was also in session during the first of the year, but both were closed when it was not possible to give them foreign supervision. A woman's class in a town fifty miles beyond Inghok, taught by a graduate of the Ponasang Girls' School, has had remarkable success in developing the spiritual life of the women. The total number of additions to the church in the whole field has been thirty-three, and contributions have amounted to \$221.45. Fifteen villages have been occupied as regular preaching places, and occasional services have been held in a number of other towns. Several places are urgently calling for Christian teachers, themselves providing room for the school and chapel and part of the salary. Mr. Beard was convinced that the work is steadily growing. On the part of the church members a willingness to let the mission do all the planning and furnishing funds, and on the part of the preachers to receive commands from the missionary and feel responsibility only to him, he finds to be a great cause of the lack of energy in prose-



cution of the work in various places, but rejoices to find that in many churches this condition is giving way to a glad and earnest acceptance of independent responsibility as the church undertakes to support its own pastor, and the pastor looks to the people rather than to the missionary for support. The hopeful condition of the field and the splendid equipment at Inghok City make the demand especially urgent for proper manning of the station.

*Shao-wu.* — This station, which for more than a year and a half had been left to the care of native helpers, was again occupied by foreign workers during the latter part of the year. Mr. Walker's arrival in October made it possible for Mr. and Mrs. Hinman with Dr. and Miss Bement, all of whom had been studying in Foochow since their arrival a year ago, to go up the river and be among the people for whom they were to work. The journey, occupying a full month, was very tedious, but during the latter part afforded excellent opportunities for visiting the chain of stations which follows the river for one hundred miles below Shao-wu. Mr. Walker's journey above this point was practically an evangelistic tour and an excellent training for the others in knowledge of the field and methods of evangelistic work. As soon as practicable after reaching Shao-wu the other outstations were visited, and while Mr. Walker reports increase in bulk of the work and improvement along certain lines, he also sees deterioration in several directions, notably: (1) in the weakening of the educational work, owing to the closing of advanced schools under the charge of foreigners and the lowering of standards in the day schools; (2) in the tendency of the native helpers to neglect their work for secular affairs; and (3) in a crowding into the church of men of the middle class more or less interested in the truth, but largely influenced by a desire for protection from official extortion. In the absence of foreigners, however, the church could give little help, and persecutions which broke out at several places tended to turn away those who had no real desire for the truth. Mr. Walker has found it necessary to seriously reduce the estimate of genuine inquirers in the Shao-wu field, and the strongly hostile attitude of the officers in the adjoining province restrains almost all of those learners reported last year from acknowledging their adherence to the doctrine. Still there is room for great encouragement for the reason that these thousands who last year were willing to be called learners and now are afraid, are by no means indifferent to spiritual truth, and with a lightening of official severity would gladly listen to the gospel instead of manifesting that intense hatred of anything foreign which has been so often shown.

A review of the conditions at the sixteen places where regular preaching has been maintained has much of discouragement with many bright features. Thirty-seven persons have been added to the churches, and there has been considerable increase in native contributions. Three new church buildings erected during the year are not quite completed but are a great improvement on rented native buildings. The faithful work of the Shao-wu pastor and the evangelist in the supervision of this wide field during the past year should be especially commended.

Mr. Hinman, on arriving at Shao-wu, was occupied in superintending the repair of the mission buildings and in plans and preparations for the Boys'

Boarding School and the Theological Seminary which were placed in his hands. It was not thought best to open these schools till the beginning of the Chinese year, but buildings, courses and teachers were arranged for so that the work could begin promptly. A large piece of ground near the present mission property was selected and purchased for the new missionary residence. The work of station treasurer, involving the payment of native helpers, brought him into personal contact with the workers throughout the field. Much time also had to be reserved for study.

Dr. Bement began at once the much needed medical work for women, and was pressed with applications for medical treatment, often seeing thirty or more a day. Owing to the absence of Dr. Bliss she was able to use the men's hospital building for seeing patients and dispensing, but imperatively needs a building for a woman's hospital. She assisted much in the music at East Gate Church, and worked hard at the language. Miss Bement undertook the work of overseeing the day schools, as far as was practicable from Shao-wu, especially the girls' day school at East Gate, and made plans for opening a girls' boarding school after the Chinese New Year. Much time was spent with the girls in teaching them hymns and Scripture verses, a Christian Endeavor Society among them was formed, and some visiting done in their homes. Close association with the people helped her much in the study of the language.

### SOUTH CHINA MISSION.

HONG KONG. — Charles R. Hager, M.D., *Missionary*; Mrs. Marie v. R. Hager.

CANTON. — Miss Nellie M. Cheney.

*In this country.* — Charles A. Nelson, *Missionary*; Mrs. Jennie M. Nelson.

2 stations; 18 outstations; 2 missionaries, 1 a physician; 3 assistant missionaries; 1 native pastor; 22 other native preachers; 19 native teachers; 3 Bible-women; 20 places for stated preaching; 4 churches, 1 entirely self-supporting; 819 members, 265 received on confession this year; 1 high school for boys, 24 students; 1 girls' boarding school, 21 students; 11 common schools, 376 pupils; 1 dispensary, 500 patients; native contributions, \$4,441.23.

The mission in South China was opened in 1883, mainly to afford some more direct means than then existed for utilizing the services of Chinese converted in this country who were returning to their own people in the province of Kwang Tung. When Dr. Hager, who for a long time was the only missionary in the field, was sent to the mission, his instructions pertained mainly to the care of this particular interest. His acquaintance with converted Chinese on the Pacific coast and his warm sympathy with them in their desires to benefit their own people seemed especially to fit him to undertake the care of this work. Although as years have passed other forms of work have been added to the original aim of the mission, that point has never been left out of view and still remains an important feature of the work of our South China Mission. No small part of the Christian enterprise in Hong Kong and Canton and in the country district superintended by the mission is today supported by the Chinese Christians in California and in other parts of this country, as well as by their brethren who have returned to China and resumed life and work there.

It early became evident to Dr. Hager and to the Board that the proper employment of the native Christians returning to China from this country involved to some degree, and must involve more and more, an active evangelizing effort in the districts from which the emigration to America mainly comes. Thus a system of outstations has gradually sprung up and enlarged itself until at the present time there are eighteen such outstations lying at a distance of from one to two hundred miles from the mission stations in Canton and Hong Kong, and affording access and Christian instruction to many hundred thousands of the unevangelized Chinese. The natural development of the mission has, in like manner, called for the establishment of schools; a training school for those who are to be the teachers and pastors in the native churches, and a boarding school in which girls may be trained in the Christian life and have proper share in Christian work.

To meet these added forms of work it has been necessary to enlarge the mission force. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson joined the mission in 1892 and have devoted themselves especially to the training school for native workers and work among women in the city of Canton. Miss Cheney joined the mission two years later, and has been in charge of the girls' school from that time onward. The proportions of the work have now become so great that it seems desirable to add another missionary family and another single woman to the mission force. The schools have been located at Canton and form the main part of the mission enterprise which centers in that city. Thus this mission, during the seventeen years since it was established, has taken on more and more the conditions of mission work elsewhere in China, while its peculiar character, stamped upon it from the first, remains to give it particular importance to those who look with interest and hopefulness to their own people and have found a Christian faith in this land.

The growth of the Christian community in this mission has been more rapid, all things considered, than in any of the missions that the Board has ever established in China; and the results of mission work, considering the numbers on the mission staff and the total expense involved in the work, have been unusually great and gratifying.

The disturbances which have marked the year and interfered with the work so seriously in other parts of China have happily been but lightly felt within the limits of the South China Mission. They have been sufficient to cause other missions to call their laborers to Hong Kong and Macao for safety, and should there be any long or serious delay in the settlement of affairs in the north the unfavorable influences will almost certainly extend to these remoter provinces.

*Hong Kong, 1883.*—Mrs. Hager has returned to her home, refreshed by her visit among friends in Germany. Dr. Hager has been at his post throughout the year, keeping up regular visits to the outstations in the country districts. At some of these outstations there has been an unusual increase in members. At others the work has been seriously hindered by the intrusion of Catholics who have entered this field in considerable numbers during the last two years. The readiness with which men of doubtful reputation, and in some cases those of positively evil repute, are received to the Catholic com-

munion and thus obtain the protection of the authorities of the Catholic church, whatever the fault that is laid to their charge, makes their presence in the midst of these communities a serious hindrance to the progress of an evangelical work. It is pretty well understood among the better class of heathen that the requirements of the Catholic religion are very much lower than those of Protestantism, and ultimately this difference must work to the advantage of the mission.

The three places which have enjoyed a remarkably prosperous year are Hong Kong, Sam Kap and Hoi In. The additions to the churches in these three stations, respectively, are thirty-nine, twenty-eight and forty-two.

Work among women has received rather marked impulse during the year. Of the total number connected with the churches on this station 151 are women, and seven or eight circles of women are reported among whom the rites of the church are regularly administered and Christian instruction given. This work is mainly in the hands of Bible-women who greatly need the help and counsel of a foreign woman.

The educational work of the year is an advance upon previous records. Of the thirteen schools, two are girls' schools with a membership of 104. One of the country schools was supported entirely by the natives. With the growth in the number of outstations and the consequent increased demand for native preachers, the importance of the school for the training of a native ministry becomes more urgent. No new station has been opened during the year, partly because the Chinese in places where there was a hopeful opening were unwilling to lease a building for a chapel.

The contributions of the Chinese Christians in this country for the support of work on this station aggregate a very considerable sum, much exceeding the amount appropriated directly by the Board for this purpose.

*Canton, 1890.*—Mr. and Mrs. Nelson are enjoying their furlough in this country and in their absence the work at Canton is necessarily curtailed. Miss Cheney is taking a rest during the summer in Japan. The work in charge of the Canton station has proceeded in usual lines and with good success. The church, with its native pastor, now numbers eighty-eight communicants, thirty having been added during the year. Two Sunday schools are maintained, with an average membership of forty. Mr. Nelson has made a successful effort to open preaching places at two points in the country, and the opportunity for enlargement in this direction exceeds the power of the mission to enter upon such work.

The coöperation of the Chinese Christians in America through the native pastor and church in Canton is mentioned with great satisfaction and constitutes a material element in the dimensions and success of the work at this center. Mr. Nelson has felt the need of a more settled center and larger beneficiary aid in the maintenance of the Boys' Training School. Notwithstanding difficulties of this sort, however, a year of good work and of gratifying numbers is reported.

Mrs. Nelson's work among women has been carried on with the usual fidelity and success. Miss Cheney's school for girls unfortunately is located at a distance from the missionary residence. It is hoped that a change may

be made in this respect so as to secure a greater measure of influence from the entire missionary force in this interesting and important school.

Should the troubles that prevail elsewhere in China be averted from this field, and the mission force be duly maintained and increased, there seems every reason to expect a steady and solid growth in every part of the missionary work.

## NORTH CHINA MISSION.

[This list of persons and stations is given as it stood in May last, before the uprising.]

TIENTSIN. — James H. Roberts, *Missionary*; Miss Frances B. Patterson.

PEKING. — William S. Ament, D.D., Charles E. Ewing, *Missionaries*; Mrs. Bessie G. Ewing, Mrs. Mary L. Mateer, Miss Ada Haven, Miss Virginia C. Murdock, M.D., *Physician*; Miss Nellie N. Russell, Miss Elizabeth M. Sheffield.

KALGAN. — Mark Williams, William P. Sprague, *Missionaries*; Mrs. Viette I. Sprague.

TUNG-CHO. — Chauncey Goodrich, D.D., Elwood G. Tewksbury, George D. Wilder, Howard S. Galt, *Missionaries*; James H. Ingram, M.D., *Physician*; Mrs. Sarah B. Goodrich, Mrs. Grace H. Tewksbury, Mrs. Gertrude S. Wilder, Mrs. Louise A. Galt, Mrs. Myrtle B. Ingram, Miss Mary E. Andrews, Miss Jane G. Evans, Miss Luella Miner, Miss Abbie G. Chapin.

PAO-TING-FU. — Horace T. Pitkin, *Missionary*; Miss Mary S. Morrill, Miss Annie A. Gould.

PANG-CHUANG. — Arthur H. Smith, D.D., Henry D. Porter, D.D., *Missionaries*; Mrs. Emma D. Smith, Miss Mary H. Porter, Miss Grace Wyckoff, Miss Gertrude Wyckoff.

LIN-CHING. — Franklin M. Chapin, Henry P. Perkins, *Missionaries*; Mrs. Flora M. Chapin, Mrs. Estelle A. Perkins.

*On the way.* — Devello Z. Sheffield, D.D., *Missionary*; Albert P. Peck, M.D., *Physician*; Mrs. Eleanor W. Sheffield.

*In this country.* — Charles A. Stanley, D.D., Edward E. Aiken, G. Henry Ewing, *Missionaries*; Willis C. Noble, M.D., *Physician*; Mrs. Ursula G. Stanley, Mrs. Sarah H. Ewing, Mrs. Willa J. Noble, Mrs. Celia F. Peck, Mrs. Mary A. Ament, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Porter, Mrs. Grace L. Roberts, Mrs. Letitia E. Pitkin, Miss Jane E. Chapin.

7 stations; 60 outstations; 18 missionaries, 1 a physician; 3 physicians; 37 assistant missionaries, 2 of them physicians; 7 native pastors; 36 other native preachers; 45 native teachers, 18 of them women; 29 other native helpers; 8 churches, 2,501 members, 303 received on confession this year; 74 places of stated preaching; average congregations, 2,447; 28 Sunday schools, 1,303 Sunday school pupils; 1 theological seminary, 9 students; 1 college, 66 students; 6 boys' high schools, 153 students; 5 girls' boarding schools, 153 students; 25 common schools; 386 pupils, of whom 223 are girls; total under instruction, 936; native contributions, \$1,317.58; 5 hospitals and 5 dispensaries.

During the year Dr. and Mrs. Stanley, Dr. Noble and Miss Chapin have come to this country for rest. The lamented death of Mrs. Aiken made it necessary for Mr. Aiken to find a home for his motherless children in this country. The troubles in China made it necessary for Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Ewing to anticipate their furlough in this country and at this time of writing the movements of many of the members of this mission are unknown. Dr. and Mrs. Sheffield and Dr. Peck are on their way to rejoin the mission. During the year Mr. Mateer, whose health had been failing for some time, passed away after a brief but valuable service.

The deep commotions in China which have culminated in the imprisonment of many members of other boards as well as our own, together with the

legations of all the foreign powers in Peking, during many weeks, from which they were delivered only by the efforts of the Allied Powers, have been central within the field of this mission. All the missionaries have been for longer or shorter time driven from their stations, much of the mission property has been destroyed, hundreds not to say thousands of native converts have been slaughtered or driven from their homes, and all missionary work suspended. Three of the missionaries at Pao-ting-fu, Mr. Pitkin, Miss Morrill and Miss Gould, stayed at their posts to guard and comfort the native converts in the midst of their tribulations until the way of escape was closed, trusting to the protection of friendly officials. But the Boxers were too many and strong, the soldiers who nominally guarded their premises either turned against them or proved powerless to protect; and as we are informed, on the first day of July the compound was attacked and carried, and the missionaries were slain. In consequence of these dire events, the end of which has not yet been reached, no such documents have been received from the mission as usually form the basis of the Annual Report. The only exceptions are the annual reports of Pang-Chuang and Lin-Ching stations.

*Lin-Ching, 1886.* — Mr. Chapin returned to the work of this station after a year of service as treasurer, leaving Mr. Aiken to return with his family to Tientsin. Dr. Wagner and family left for the United States on furlough and has withdrawn from the service of the Board. Mr. Houlding and other missionaries associated with him have resided at Lin-Ching and formed a pleasant part of the mission circle there. In November of last year the Misses Wyckoff joined this station and remained four months, rendering most valuable service in the work for women. Regular station work at Lin-Ching has gone on without interruption. The attendance at worship on the Sabbath during most of the year has been good. The native Christians have maintained their separate prayer-meetings and have shown unusual interest in the Sunday school. An increase in the contributions of twenty-five per cent is noted with satisfaction. The city chapel has been enlarged to accommodate the increasing audiences. Two general meetings have been held during the year, attended by the Christian workers and by many of the church members connected with the station. The last of these meetings was held in May, and eighty members gathered for the observance of the Lord's Supper.

The Boys' School, under the care of Mr. Perkins, has been attended by twenty pupils, two of whom are ready for entering the academy at Tung-cho. This station suffered in common with Pang-Chuang, though in a less degree, from the persecutions by the Boxers, which began in September of 1899. The first outbreak here came in November, and from that time on until well into March of 1900, it was unsafe to travel and no touring was done. About one third of the Christians connected with this station have suffered loss in one form or another. Fortunately there was but little personal violence. The missionaries very prudently took an estimate of mission and personal property early in the outbreak and sent this estimate to the official, with a plain intimation that he would be expected to make the loss good if anything should befall them. The result seems to have justified this precautionary measure, as both the civil and military officials were active and watchful. The effect of

the persecution upon the adherents varied. Some complied with the demands of friends and put up their kitchen gods and said that they were no longer Christians, some made their escape to distant parts, while others stood firm in the midst of the storm; among the latter, all of those who have been baptized. During the persecution several came forward to be received into the church. On May 6, 1900, twenty two were thus received. The work outside the city suffered most. Touring was rendered unsafe and the work suffered for want of the presence and teaching of the missionary. Notwithstanding the difficulties attending touring, Mr. Chapin was in the field thirty-seven days in the autumn and Mr. Perkins spent a week at different points outside the city. In consequence of the threatening condition of affairs and at the urgent solicitation of the United States authorities, the members of this station made their way to the coast in the month of June.

*Pang-Chuang, 1880.*—The past year has brought many changes in the personnel of the station. Mrs. Porter and Dr. Peck have come to this country. The Misses Wyckoff, in consequence of the Boxer troubles, spent four months at Lin-Ching, greatly cheering that station and contributing materially to work in behalf of women. This left only Dr. Porter and his sister and Mr. and Mrs. Smith.

The work on the station prior to the outbreak was carried on along the usual lines and with quite the usual energy and success. The hospital was filled with patients, the boys' and girls' schools were well attended, the station classes were held at the usual times and the outstations were regularly visited by the native pastors and as far as possible by the missionaries themselves. The native body, which, with the counsel and aid of the missionaries, looks after the evangelistic work throughout the field, held its regular quarterly sessions and gave to the work constant and faithful superintendence. The hospital has been, in Dr. Peck's absence, under the care of Dr. Porter, who reports 14,528 as the total number of treatments. The number of cases treated in the hospital is summed up as 473.

Soon after New Year's, matters grew more quiet and the boy's school and the girls' school at Pang-Chuang were resumed with a small attendance. The Misses Wyckoff returned from Lin-Ching and the work of the station began to resume something of its usual dimensions and promise. The dire events of the last four months of the year, which have been followed up during the current year by the expulsion of the missionaries from their premises, constitute the absorbing feature of the narrative and naturally receive a disproportionate attention.

The organization of the Boxers first made its appearance in the province of Shan-tung in the vicinity of Pang-Chuang and Lin-Ching stations, and long before any other parts of the mission field were thus disturbed, the outstations connected with these two centers were the scene of great disturbances and violence. Catholic Christians were the first to be attacked and robbed and driven from their homes, but soon the Protestant Christians suffered in the same way, and little by little during the autumn of 1898 nearly every point occupied by our mission in this province was either visited and the Christians robbed and driven out, or the dread of this visitation fell upon all.

Chapels as well as private houses were destroyed; the oldest pastor of the church at Pang-Chuang was driven from his home with his wife, and all his property taken and his home destroyed. The missionaries exerted themselves with the utmost energy to protect the native Christians and give them comfort in their trouble and to secure the suppression of the movement. The regular officials in some instances exerted themselves energetically and effectually to this end. In other cases such neglect was shown that the Boxers were encouraged rather than weakened, and it soon became evident that the governor of the province was befriending the Boxers against the missionaries and their interests. When the appeal was made to United States Consul Ragsdale, at Tientsin, promises for protection were secured, but they were rendered inoperative through the negligence of the local officials. When at length appeal was made to the United States Minister at Peking, a prompt answer was given and efficient aid promised, but all to no effect, because of this governor and those who sympathized with him, who seemed to be supported by the Imperial authorities at Peking. At length, however, with persistent pressure on the part of the American and British Ministers at Peking, this governor was removed and one far more fair minded and favorable to the foreigners substituted in his place. But unfortunately the old governor was immediately transferred to the governorship of Shansi, where he has since had unhindered scope for the wreaking of his evil desires against missionaries and native Christians.

As the Boxers multiplied to the northward and westward around Paoing-fu, Tientsin and Peking, and the entire region occupied by the Board was suffering from their depredations, it became plain that the Chinese government was sympathizing with them; the situation at Pang-Chuang and at Lin-Ching became so unsafe that the missionaries were summoned to withdraw to the sea coast for safety, and in June they bade farewell to their stations and the native helpers whom they left in charge, and under safe escort made their way to Che-foo.

### SHANSI MISSION.

TAI-KU. — Dwight H. Clapp, George L. Williams, Francis W. Davis, *Missionaries*; Mrs. Mary J. Clapp, Miss Rowena Bird, Miss Mary L. Partridge.

FEN-CHO-FU. — Ernest R. Atwater, Charles W. Price, *Missionaries*; Mrs. Elizabeth G. Atwater, Mrs. Eva J. Price.

*In this country.* — Irenæus J. Atwood, M.D., *Physician*; Mrs. Annette W. Atwood, Mrs. Lydia C. Davis, Mrs. Alice M. Williams.

2 stations; 9 outstations; 6 missionaries, 1 a physician; 8 assistant missionaries; 8 native preachers; 3 native teachers; 6 other native helpers; 2 churches, 117 members, 23 added on confession this year; 2 Sunday schools, 110 pupils; 2 boys' schools, 45 pupils; 1 girls' school, 16 pupils; 2 common schools, 25 pupils; 2 hospitals and dispensaries, 4,313 patients; native contributions, \$634.61.

The Annual Meeting of this mission was held in the month of April, 1900, and the story of the year ending at that time was at once communicated to Boston. Scarcely had this been done when the appalling news was received that the entire mission force in the field had been massacred by order of the Governor of Shansi. The Boxers came into this province with the governor,



and were his chosen agency for exterminating the foreigners. The people of Tai-ku and Fen-cho-fu and the local officials were friendly to the missionaries, refused to have any share in their destruction, and pleaded for their protection as long as it was of any avail. Warning of danger could not be given in season for them to escape, and so the circle at Tai-ku, Rev. and Mrs. D. H. Clapp, Rev. G. L. Williams, Rev. F. W. Davis, Miss Rowena Bird and Miss M. Louise Partridge, were overpowered and slain at their homes, July 31st; and those at Fen-cho-fu, Rev. and Mrs. C. W. Price and daughter, Rev. and Mrs. E. R. Atwater and two daughters, who had set out for a place of safety under escort of Chinese soldiers, were slain by their escort a few miles from their home about August 16th. No such disaster has ever before befallen a mission of the Board. The only surviving members of the mission were on furlough with their children in this country, Rev. and Mrs. I. J. Atwood, M.D., Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Davis.

It is thought best to print herewith the story of the year — the best report by far which the mission has ever given — as it came from the mission before any intimation had been received of the appalling catastrophe.

*Tai-ku*, 1883. — The year has been a busy one, marked by steady though moderate progress in all lines of work. Mr. Clapp has devoted himself especially to the care of the station classes and touring, and has superintended the medical work, in the absence of a physician. Miss Bird and Miss Partridge have devoted all their time to schools and work for women. Mr. Williams's time has been largely occupied with keeping the accounts of the mission and with the completion of his house. The native helpers have labored in a very satisfactory way and are showing such efficiency as to encourage the mission in placing a greater responsibility in their hands. Unusual care has been exercised in the admission of members to the church, so that while the increase in membership is less than in the previous year, it is believed that a greater singleness of purpose has been secured.

Work has been regularly carried on in the city of Tai-ku and in eight different towns and villages, the nearest five miles and the farthest eighty miles away. A new outstation was opened during the year at a point forty-seven miles distant from Tai-ku, in the midst of a populous region wholly unvisited hitherto by missionary effort. The people living in small villages prove to be more easily reached than those in the more densely populated plain and the progress during the year is of the most encouraging sort.

A class of native helpers was gathered for the first time in the history of the mission and held together for three weeks. The mission is so much encouraged at the result of this class as to think of repeating the experiment every year. A class of catechumens was also held for two weeks preparatory to Christian baptism. Twelve men and nine women were thus instructed in the Bible and in other Christian books, and the examinations at the end were very satisfactory.

Four opium refugees have been carried on, one in the city of Tai-ku, for both men and women and three for men only in different outstations. This work is difficult, in some cases very discouraging, yet upon the whole the mission feels that it forms a very important part of the service they are called

upon to render and leads in not a few instances to genuine conversion and established Christian life and character.

Two common schools have been carried on in villages, with small attendance but with good success. In still another village the natives begged for aid in opening a school and when none could be given, decided to establish one for themselves. The work for women on this station has been especially under the care of Mrs. Clapp and of Mrs. Williams while she remained in the mission, together with Mrs. Sang, a native medical assistant and two Bible-women. Mrs. Clapp has devoted herself to visiting women in the city and in the nearer villages, and has made in all about thirty-five visits, many of them taking a full day and including calls at several homes. In one of these villages where Mrs. Clapp spent three days, she reports a large proportion of the people as having given up their idols, and some of them as hopeful Christians. The women received her very cordially and four of them have unbound their feet. Three classes of a month's duration have been held for women, with an average of ten patients in each, in which Mrs. Clapp has had charge of the daily instruction. Two station classes for women were held, self-supporting as heretofore, rather small in numbers but yet as a result eleven of the women have been received on confession and two have been baptized within the year. Miss Bird has added to her school work twenty-five visits to various villages. The Bible-woman at Liman has done faithful work, going out every day, including Sundays, unless detained by illness, visiting from one to five houses each day, and has thus given instruction in over one hundred families. Some conversions have resulted from this work although much opposition has been aroused. The unbinding of feet has received great impetus this year. There are connected with this station about forty with unbound feet, and the number is constantly increasing. This movement has been entirely spontaneous, not at all the result of pressure.

Last year the mission took action elevating the grade of the Boys' Boarding School so that it should do the work of an academy, according to the standards at Tung-cho in North China. There have been twenty-four pupils in the school, seven of them having reached the academic grade. The attendance has shown a great increase in regularity, and the growing enthusiasm of the pupils has been one of the most cheering incidents of the year. An evening study hour has greatly aided in the careful preparation of lessons; the introduction of a record book, keeping monthly and term averages, has quickened interest and effort; the careful inspection of rooms and supervision of meals by one of the teachers have also developed better habits of promptness and neatness. The lack of funds has made it necessary to dispense with the services of an assistant cook, and the boys have taken turns in sharing these duties among themselves, with good results. The year closed with public examinations and exercises which were very gratifying to the pupils and their personal friends, and attracted favorable attention from outside circles. The Christian Endeavor Society has held weekly meetings and on Sunday some of its members have been to adjoining villages to sing and tell the gospel story to any who were willing to hear.

The Girls' School was gathered under Mrs. Thompson at Jen Ts'un, and

since the death of Mrs. Thompson, has been in charge of Miss Partridge. It is a condition of entrance to this school that the girls shall have unbound feet, and the number has not been large. Yet sixteen girls with unbound feet sitting under the care of a Christian missionary in this mission, established only eighteen years ago, indicates progress and gives a hopeful outlook to the future, which is most cheering. Three of these girls have been taken on probation and one of them baptized during the year, while others have expressed the desire to join the church. All but one of them are children of Christian parents. Miss Partridge, in closing this report, speaks of the quick response of these girls to the lessons of gentleness and love which they receive, and the readiness with which they learn to love the Saviour and live for him.

The medical work at this station since the withdrawal of Dr. Hall, and the want of any regularly trained physician, has necessarily been limited in amount. Mr. Clapp has taken general charge of it and with the help of Mr. Sang, trained as a hospital assistant, a goodly amount of work has been done in hospital and dispensary. The total treatments reported are 1,313. This work will revive at once, and the mission will greatly rejoice when the newly appointed physician reaches the field.

*Fen-cho-fu, 1887.*—This station has felt deeply the absence of Dr. and Mrs. Atwood, who are in this country after nine years of continuous labor on the station. The medical work, under Dr. Atwood's care, has, during that time, grown from the very smallest beginnings to goodly proportions. Mr. and Mrs. Price and Mr. and Mrs. Atwater have continued in their usual work, Mr. Price having in charge the Boys' Boarding School and Mr. Atwood the evangelistic work. The need of young women to take up and press forward work for women is exceedingly urgent, and the mission renews its oft repeated call for reinforcement to meet this need. The principal forward movement for the station during the year was the helpers' class, held in July and August at Tai-ku, already referred to, in which the two stations joined. It was a revelation to the missionaries themselves to see the number and value of the native evangelistic force. The spirit of the men and their eager desire for instruction gave promise of most excellent service in coming days.

The colporter work of the British and Foreign Bible Society has opened a natural way for the mission to extend its work of preaching the gospel in the villages surrounding the station. Two young men of special promise have been devoted to this work, both men of business and of good antecedents and genuinely interested in the gospel. Both did very good work, but met with great opposition. The people seemed to have no other idea of the gospel than that it offered worldly advantages.

But one outstation is occupied in connection with Fen-cho-fu, although meetings have been held from time to time by regular appointment at several other villages. In consequence of the limited force upon the station but little touring has been done, naturally confined to those villages where church members and probationers are found. The number of women who attend church and begin to understand Christian truth is such as to give great encouragement. Mrs. Price and Mrs. Atwater have rendered most efficient aid in teaching them on Sundays and by occasional visits at their homes. In

some instances husbands are teaching their wives and boys are teaching their mothers, so that the prospect of a considerable increase from this source is cheering indeed. There are seven native helpers connected with the work of this station, five of whom receive aid from the mission. The other two are connected with the Bible Society but render excellent evangelistic service. There are beside these several unpaid helpers who gladly give their time in preaching and touring and widening the area reached by the station.

The Boys' School at Fen-cho-fu is under the care of Mr. and Mrs. Price and has had a much more regular attendance than during any previous year. The boys have seemed quite content to stay and the work done has been thorough and systematic in a good degree. This better attendance is due in part to the fact that a larger proportion of the pupils come from Christian homes, where parents have learned to appreciate the teaching given by the mission and are willing to make sacrifices to keep their boys in school. During the last term of the year some of the more advanced boys desired to learn English and a beginning was made in this new department of instruction. It remains to be seen whether the acquisition of English will be a help or a hindrance to the main ends for which the school is maintained. There has been a decided increase during the year in the amount paid by the boys for board. A committee consisting of some of the best of the church members agreed to make a rule that each pupil should pay according to his ability, but none should be received without payment, and that those whose ability was greater, should pay a larger tuition. The result is that twelve of the boys pay \$1.00 a month and the remaining ten pay from seventy to ninety cents per month; and instead of diminishing the numbers in the school the adoption of this rule seems to have made the school more attractive.

### JAPAN MISSION.

KYOTO. — Jerome D. Davis, D.D., Dwight W. Learned, PH.D., D.D., George E. Albrecht, D.D., Otis Cary, *Ordained*; Mrs. Frances H. Davis, Mrs. Florence H. Learned, Mrs. Leonora B. Albrecht, Mrs. Ellen M. Cary.

KOBE. — Arthur W. Stanford, *Ordained*; Mrs. Jane H. Stanford, Miss Julia E. Dudley, Miss Martha J. Barrows, Miss Susan A. Searle, Miss Annie L. Howe, Miss Gertrude Cozad.

OKAYAMA. — James H. Pettee, D.D., *Ordained*; Miss Julia A. E. Gulick.

OSAKA. — Wallace Taylor, M.D., George Allchin, *Ordained*; Mrs. Nellie M. Allchin, Miss Abbie M. Colby, Miss Mary B. Daniels.

NIIGATA. — Horatio B. Newell, Hilton Pedley, *Ordained*; Mrs. Jane C. Newell, Mrs. Martha J. Pedley, Miss Clara L. Brown, Miss E. Pauline Swartz.

TOTTORI. — Samuel C. Bartlett, *Ordained*; Mrs. Fannie C. Bartlett.

MAEBASHI. — Miss Fannie E. Griswold, Miss Cora F. Keith.

MATSUYAMA. — Sidney L. Gulick, *Ordained*; Mrs. Cara M. Gulick, Miss Cornelia Judson.

MIYAZAKI. — Cyrus A. Clark, *Ordained*; Mrs. Harriet M. Clark, Miss Cora McCandlish.

SAPPORO. — George M. Rowland, *Ordained*; Mrs. Helen A. Rowland, Miss Adelaide Daughaday.

SENDAI. — J. H. DeForest, D.D., *Ordained*; Mrs. Sarah E. DeForest, Miss Annie H. Bradshaw.

TOKYO. — Daniel C. Greene, D.D., *Ordained*; Mrs. Mary J. Greene.

*Temporarily at Honolulu.* — Miss Eliza Talcott.

*On the way out.* — Schuyler S. White, *Ordained*; Mrs. Ida McL. White, Miss Elizabeth Torrey.

*In this country.* — M. L. Gordon, D.D., M.D., William L. Curtis, James L. Atkinson, D.D., *Ordained*; Mrs. Agnes H. Gordon, Mrs. Gertrude A. Curtis, Mrs. Carrie E. Atkinson, Mrs. Mary F. Taylor, Mrs. Belle W. Pettee, Miss Mary F. Denton, Miss Emily M. Brown, Miss Alice P. Adams, Miss Mary E. Wainwright, Miss Lucy E. Case, Miss H. Frances Parmelee.

*Associated with the Mission but not under appointment.* — Kyoto, Mr. Charles M. Warren, Rev. Frank A. Lombard; Kobe, Miss Ada B. Chandler.

Rev. John M. Trout is under appointment to the mission, expecting to join it in the autumn of 1901.

20 ordained missionaries, of whom two are physicians; 20 wives and 23 single women; 12 stations; 72 organized Kumi-ai (Congregational) churches, 36 of which are independent, 30 are aided by the mission and 6 by the Japanese Home Missionary Society; 25 preaching places, of which the mission aids 22. There are 38 installed Japanese pastors and 36 acting pastors not ordained; 5 evangelists and 10 Bible-women. There are 10,214 church members, of whom 5,220 are men. There were added to those churches 519 members on confession of faith; 119 Sunday schools with 4,372 members and an average attendance of 3,594. The people paid for the support of their own work, 31,745 yen, or \$15,873. The church property is valued at \$50,080. The Japanese Home Mission Society collected for its work and expended 3,319 yen, or \$1,659.

Rev. and Mrs. W. W. Curtis, owing to Mrs. Curtis's continued ill health, have withdrawn from the mission. Dr. and Mrs. Atkinson, Rev. and Mrs. W. L. Curtis, Misses Emily M. Brown, Adams, Wainwright, Case, Denton, Parmelee and Miss Benedict, not a missionary but associated with the mission, have returned to this country for needed furlough. Dr. Pettée, Rev. and Mrs. Cary, Mrs. DeForest, Misses Gullick, Barrows and Talcott have returned to the mission and resumed their work. Miss Cora F. Keith, appointed a year ago, has entered upon her work. Mr. Charles M. Warren and Rev. Frank A. Lombard have gone out for temporary service in the Doshisha. Miss Stewart has resigned and Miss Shaw has withdrawn from temporary service in Kobe College. Dr. and Mrs. John T. Gullick will not return to the mission, for the present at least.

[While this report was passing through the press, Dr. M. L. Gordon, after long and faithful labors in the mission, and while on furlough in the United States, was released from the earthly service.]

During the year there have been many changes in the outlook in this mission. Nearly every missionary has written of the increasing opportunities to preach the gospel to interested audiences, in most cases far beyond the ability of the missionary to respond. After years of discouragement, the doors of opportunity seem again to be opening and the call seems to be widespread for an advance movement. By the operation of the new treaties, missionaries can reside in all parts of the Empire, and all classes of Japanese are becoming more and more accessible. The students of the Empire are inquiring and attention is turning to the great peasant class. The call for new Christian literature is loud and persistent. The missionaries of our own Board, as well as of other boards, are feeling the inspiration of these new conditions and are urging that they be reinforced and strengthened for the work.

It will not be out of place to call attention to the present condition of our

mission in Japan as compared with ten years ago. At that time there were eighty-eight missionaries of this Board, of whom twenty-six were ordained and thirty-two were single women, representing the three Woman's Boards. There are now only twenty ordained missionaries and twenty-five single women, a decrease of thirteen. The last ordained missionary sent to the mission was appointed in 1890. The decreasing force upon the ground with the added years, emphasizes the need of immediate reinforcement. We cannot expect many years more of labor from some of the veterans in the field, and there are too few coming forward to take their places. The mission calls for three new families at once to occupy vacant places. Unless reinforcements are sent, instead of an advance movement, the mission must begin a retreat. This thought cannot be entertained for a moment at this time when Japan is ready to learn the truth and when the Empire is taking so prominent a place in the national life of the world. The following report of the year will reveal the work in hand and the opportunity that lies before our mission. This report is taken from a published report of the mission, compiled and prepared by Dr. Learned.

The work of the mission is divided among twelve stations scattered through the country from Sapporo on the island of Hokkaido on the northeast to Miyazaki on the island of Kyushu on the southwest, a distance of at least a thousand miles, and ranging in latitude and climate from that of Portsmouth, N. H., to that of Savannah, Ga. Nine of the stations are on the main island, and one each on the three smaller islands. In eight of these stations our mission was the first in the work (in one by inheritance from the mission which had begun the work) and in another it was almost at the beginning. In these nine fields our mission either has the only missionary work or has the largest work (counting with ours the work of the Kumi-ai churches). One station consists of a single family; six consist of one family each with one or two unmarried ladies; two contain at present five members each, while the two large stations (on account of the educational work centered in them) Kobe and Kyoto, have nine members each.

The mission is connected, more or less, with the following educational work :

The Fukuin Gakkwan (Kyoto Theological School).

The Kobe Jo Gakuin (Kobe College for Girls).

The Kobe Training School for Bible-women.

The Kindergarten and Kindergarten Training School at Kobe.

Kindergartens, two at Kyoto and one at Maebashi.

(The above are supported and directed by the mission.)

The Doshisha in Kyoto (with departments for young men and young women).

The Osaka Baikwa School for Girls.

The Maebashi Girls' School.

The Matsuyama Girls' School.

The Tottori Girls' School.

(To these five the mission contributes some teaching force but no money, and their management is in the hands of the Japanese.)

The publication work of the mission consists of the Fukuin Soshi, a theological eclectic for pastors and evangelists; the *Kyok-kwo* (*Morning Light*) a monthly evangelistic paper; and two or three local evangelistic papers, besides the *Mission News* in English, to report the work of the mission to its friends more promptly and particularly than can be done by an annual report. The mission also publishes a Commentary on the New Testament in fifteen volumes, a Commentary on the Book of Job, the "Great Principles of Theology," a History of the Christian Church and other books and tracts. The whole number of books published by the mission is a little over forty, and of tracts about the same, with a total number of pages somewhat over twenty thousand. The Missionary Society of the Kumi-ai churches also publishes a monthly paper, and the *Tokyo Weekly* is to some extent an organ of these churches.

Medical work is carried on by Dr. Taylor in Osaka and Kobe. We will refer briefly to the work of each station.

#### KOBE.

In this field there are eight Kumi-ai churches, of which four are self-supporting, and one which is independent; there are also two other places where regular work is carried on. There are four pastors and three evangelists, besides the general evangelist, who is the helper of the missionary.

*Kobe College.* — The work of the college has been directed by Miss Susan A. Searle, the President, aided by Miss Harriet M. Benedict, Miss Ada B. Chandler, Miss Edith S. Shaw and an efficient corps of Japanese teachers. This institution will celebrate its quarter centennial in the autumn. Because of the reaction against foreign education for girls, which began eight or ten years ago, just as the plans for the college department were well under way, the number of students in that department is still very small. All primary work, however, was stopped long ago, and the entering class in the academic department, which is the lowest, receives pupils who have completed eight years of study in the government schools. The academic course of five years fits pupils for the three years' college course, and corresponds with High School or college preparatory classes in America, except that Chinese and English are substituted for the classical and modern languages studied here. In this course sciences and mathematics are studied mostly in Japanese.

The present number of teachers is four American and fourteen Japanese, of whom four teach but a few hours each week. The attendance during the past winter was about 130. Sixty of the students are professed Christians. (It should be remembered that nearly half the pupils had been in the school only one year or less.) Only about twenty of the pupils are receiving financial aid. About a thousand pupils have studied here during the twenty-five years, and of these, nearly 160 have graduated from one of the courses. Only twelve graduates have not been church members. Many of them are, or have been, engaged in direct Christian work.

The aim of the school is to give symmetrical Christian education. All pupils are expected to attend prayers and Bible classes, which together occupy one hour each morning. Besides the regular studies, the girls have the oppor-

tunity of working in the literary, missionary and temperance societies, and nearly all the Christians are active members of the Christian Endeavor Society. Several are teaching in church or mission Sunday schools, and the older girls feel in a remarkable degree their responsibility to lead and help the younger ones.

During the year about seventy-five new pupils have entered the school, and although a few of them have dropped out, nearly half the pupils have been in the school only a year, or even less. When these girls came, few of them knew anything of Christianity. Nine of the students have united with the church during the year, and several others wish to do so. Almost every one of the boarders has expressed a definite, personal interest in Christ, though about twenty of them have not yet given themselves to Him. There have been between seventy and eighty boarding pupils during the last few months; comparatively few of the day pupils are Christians. Perhaps the most noticeable event of the year has been the formal recognition of the school by the Japanese government. The present number of pupils in the school is 160, the largest number ever enrolled.

*The Woman's Evangelistic School* has been under the leadership of Miss Julia E. Dudley and Miss Gertrude Cozad. This school for training women of mature years and tried faith to become evangelistic workers (Bible-women), was opened in 1884 by Misses Dudley and Barrows. It receives women between the ages of twenty-three and forty, and gives a three years' course of training. Six months of each year are spent in the school, and during the six months of vacation the women are sent out to work with some pastor or Bible-woman of experience, or with some missionary, and this summer work is looked upon as an essential part of the training. It is not possible to have the women do much direct work during the term time, for as they are unused to study, such outside work distracts their attention from their school work and so the summer work is important.

The Bible, which is taught by the missionaries, is the principal text-book, two hours a day (and often more) being spent in Bible class by each pupil. Church history and Theology are taught by one of the Japanese pastors, and in addition they have Japanese and Chinese literature and composition, and lectures on pedagogy and hygiene. Fifty-three women have graduated from the school; of these, thirty-six are in the direct work, twelve of them as wives of pastors or evangelists; six are married to Christian men but are not in the direct work; two are married to non-Christians; eight have left the direct work, some of them acting as matrons in the schools, some studying farther, and some having left the work for other causes. Three of the women have died.

There have been ten in the classes all the time, though a larger number have been in the school during the term.

*Glory Kindergarten and Training School.*—Under the energetic management of Miss Annie L. Howe, this school has had a prosperous year. The influence of the school is ever more widely felt in the Empire as its value in the educational system is known. The fifth class, of four girls, has graduated, making a total number graduated of twenty-six. There is now a very good



class of seven earnest girls who are working faithfully at the course of theory and practice of the Kindergarten, advanced Bible study, psychology, science lessons, freehand drawing, composition and music. The government has accepted the above course of study and granted the school permission to exist, giving Miss Howe license to act as principal.

#### KYOTO.

For many years the chief work of the station was done in connection with the Doshisha group of schools, where the Collegiate department, the Theological and other higher departments, the Girls' School, and the Hospital and Nurses' School demanded so much time and strength that not so much could be done outside, though general work was by no means neglected. For three years the station was out of relation with the Doshisha, and the school fell into line with the national system, being recognized as a "Middle School," though not receiving any financial aid from the government. The institution has now been reorganized, and has terminated its connection with the national system and resumed its independence in order to maintain its Christian character, and some of the missionaries are again working with it, though not giving so much time to it as in former years. The higher departments of the Doshisha are at present all in abeyance, but it is expected that the Theological department will be reopened, with one of the missionaries, Rev. George E. Albrecht, D.D., as its dean, and will absorb the Fukuin Gakkwan, the vernacular Theological school, which the station has been carrying on during the past three years.

The city of Kyoto has four Kumi-ai churches, besides the one in the Doshisha, of which only one receives aid from the mission funds, though only two are really self-supporting. There are also three other preaching places kept open by the station, and two kindergartens. In the rest of the field, work is being carried on in twenty-two places, where are eleven churches, three of them self-supporting. There are at present in the whole field, six ordained pastors, six evangelists and three Bible-women.

The missionaries of this station have devoted themselves most earnestly to direct evangelistic work in the city and the surrounding large field.

*The Doshisha.* — The new Board of Directors was organized last July and the Hon. S. Saibara, a member of the National Diet, was elected President of the Board; three members of the mission took their seats for the first time as full members of the Board, and Mr. T. Hirotsu, a graduate of the Doshisha and of Harvard Divinity School, was chosen principal of the school. It was decided to conduct the school without any radical change till the end of the school year, in March. The Department of Education refused to allow the school to continue as a Middle School, with a recognized standing in the national system of education, unless Christianity was taken out of the constitution, as far as concerns this department of the school; hence the directors decided to give up the connection with the national system and the recognition as a Middle School (which corresponds about to an American High School or Preparatory School), and in April the school was reorganized as an independent school, with a five years' course of study which emphasizes the

study of the English language, and is arranged to fit young men for practical life and also to enter the higher courses in theology, law, science and literature. This reorganization, by throwing the school out of relation to the national system of education and leaving the graduates without any recognized status in the educational world, has naturally reduced the number of students. There are now 158 on the rolls in place of 250 a year ago, of whom about fifty are new pupils. The school was at a very low ebb, both morally and spiritually, when the present Board took hold of it last spring, and it needs the earnest prayers of all its friends that it may be fully restored to its former faith and life. Mr. Hirotsu is earnestly striving to restore the old spirit of the school. There are now about twenty Christians among the students; the spirit of the school seems to be good; about two-thirds of the students attend morning prayers, although attendance is voluntary.

The Doshisha Girls' School is suffering for the lack of a resident foreign teacher and from scarcity of funds to make it fully effective, but it has at present sixty-nine pupils, more than for some time past.

*Kyoto Theological School.*—This has been the most harmonious and prosperous year of its existence. Four good men entered the new class last fall. The school numbered during the year twelve students, of whom four graduated in the summer. In the plans for resuming coöperation with the Doshisha and reopening the theological department of that school, it seems advisable to incorporate this school with that as its vernacular (Bekkwa, or special) department, and hence this may be the last time that this school will appear under the name of Fukuin Gakkwan, though it is expected that it will continue to be carried on in the same building as at present.

#### MAEBASHI.

In this field there are at present six churches and five preaching places connected with the Kumi-ai churches of the mission. The only other Christian work in this province is done by the Episcopalians who have preaching places in two cities—where the Kumi-ai work is far the older—and in one village. In a peculiar sense this province is the field of the Kumi-ai churches and of the mission coöperating with them. The beginnings of the work date back to the time when Mr. Neesina came back from the United States in 1874 and told the people of Annaka, where his father was living, of the living God and his son Jesus Christ. This seed fell into good soil and has borne rich harvest. The church at Annaka, self-supporting from the beginning, has received into its membership, by baptism, 552 adults, owns a house of worship, with the land on which it stands, valued at 3,000 yen, and is the mother church of the five other churches of the province.

The churches at Haraichi, Annaka and Takasaki are wholly self-supporting, connected with the mission only by bonds of fraternal coöperation. The relation between these churches, their pastors and the mission has continued to be most cordial; in everything that concerns the evangelistic work they have planned and worked together. The church in Maebashi is theoretically self-supporting, but is so in fact only because its pastor is giving part of his time to supplying some of the outlying stations in charge of the mission. But

the church, under the leadership of Pastor Hori, has made good progress. Nine have been added to the church by profession and baptism, several backsliders have been reclaimed, the church has increased its share of the pastor's salary by thirty-three per cent, has laid new matting in its assembly room, has insured its house of worship and parsonage, and has met its pledges for the Japanese Home Missionary Society. The Sunday school has introduced the International Sunday School Lessons, and is much pleased with the change. The Takasaki Church has done the same. The Young Men's Club, organized two years ago, has continued to be an efficient agency in bringing the young men of the churches and the members nearer together. A reading room has been opened, and occasional lectures by prominent men from Tokyo have been given.

The demands upon Dr. Albrecht are manifold, but chiefly his time is given to aiding the Japanese pastors in their church and evangelistic work and to supplying the places unfortunately without a pastor. Without a reinforcement of Japanese workers the opening of new places cannot be thought of, although even in this province, which has been leavened more than the average in Japan with the gospel leaven, there are several towns of importance, even hundreds of villages without a single Christian. Recently he has been called on frequently for addresses at conferences, school anniversaries, and the like, and is thus enabled to extend his influence beyond the circle of churches and preaching places. The strong opposition to Christianity, found in many schools in Japan, owing to the anti-Christian policy of the Department of Education, is to a great extent absent in this province.

Miss Griswold is engaged exclusively in touring work among the women, making the various churches and preaching places the centers of her work, and in holding Bible classes and other meetings with the women of Maebashi.

The Orphan Asylum forms no part of the work of the mission, yet it cannot be overlooked as both a philanthropic and Christianizing agency. Dependent wholly upon the free-will offerings of the people, it furnishes a home to about twenty-five children. The whole life is that of a Christian family — all the children considering Mr. and Mrs. Kaneko, who are in charge of it, as father and mother. They are trained from the very beginning as members of a Christian family.

Dr. Albrecht has been indefatigable in his work among the churches in this station. Besides the large amount of literary work done, he has taught two hours a week in the Government Normal School, and has made repeated evangelistic tours among the churches and preaching places.

#### MATSUYAMA.

The American Board's work in Shikoku is older than any other Protestant work on the island. It was begun in 1876 in several points, especially Imabari and Matsuyama, whose churches (the only self-supporting ones in the field of this station) were organized in 1879 and 1885. The former is the oldest and (next to the Presbyterian church in Kochi) the strongest church in the island, so powerful in its life that the local press names Christianity as one

of the chief products of the city. The efficient zeal of its pastor, Mr. Tsuyumu, is telling powerfully for good. The Matsuyama church is also a strong Christian force under its pastor, Mr. Ninomiya, who has labored there continuously for sixteen years. The Imabari church has work in four out-stations, and the station has work in ten places besides Matsuyama, making twenty places in the two prefectures where regular work is carried on. Besides the two ordained pastors, there are four evangelists and three Bible-women.

The Matsuyama Girls' School is the only one the Kumi-ai churches have in this island. Founded in 1886, it is the embodiment of Pastor Ninomiya's purpose and perseverance. There have been fifty-two graduates and some 300 students during its existence.

In 1890 the (since) blind Hishida began Christian work in the Matsuyama prison, with its 800 inmates, which the local church has continued. About twenty-five attend regularly. Sunday morning there is preaching, followed by conversation in the cells; at the noon hour on Wednesday there is a Bible lesson. Christian literature is freely supplied. In 1891, under the direction of Miss Judson, a night school for poor children was started, which has developed into an educational and industrial school with strong Christian influences. The curricula are those of the primary and higher primary schools. About 500 have been enrolled during the nine years, and twenty-four have graduated. Weaving is the main industry. The self-sacrificing work of Mr. and Mrs. Nishimura in charge awakens admiration. An organized effort for the reclamation of released prisoners was begun in 1896, at the suggestion of the Christians, and one of the three overseers is an active Christian, but Buddhists are sharing in the work. In 1899 an evening school for the study of Christianity and English is taught by Americans and Japanese, with Bible study several times a week.

Twenty-one lantern lectures were delivered by Mr. Allchin, of Osaka, in twelve towns, securing an attendance of 22,360 persons. Sixteen theater preaching meetings were held immediately following or preceding the lantern lectures, at which addresses were delivered to audiences aggregating 4,700. This is the most extensive and successful series of Christian meetings ever held in Shikoku. A distinct impression was made upon the people at the time, and the influence has been felt throughout the year.

In May, at the earnest request of the workers, was begun in Matsuyama the "Society for the Study of English and Christianity." The membership fee is fifty sen per month. The attendance has averaged about twenty young men, although the total of those who have attended at one time or another has been eighty-five. There have been Bible classes or Christian addresses held every night on which the Americans have taught, namely, five times each week. A fair number of young men have been attracted to the church services. The station reading room and loaning library have been fairly patronized by Christian and non-Christian students. Both Mr. Stanford and Mr. Gulick have had extra classes in their own homes.

The celebration of the twentieth anniversary by the Imabari church last October was a notable event in the history of Japanese Christianity. The

Sunday school had so outgrown the accommodation afforded by the church that additional quarters were imperatively needed. Rising to the occasion, the church members without outside help erected a commodious Sunday school building at an expense of over 1,100 yen. This building was dedicated as a memorial of the twentieth anniversary.

The Matsuyama church has cancelled a long-standing debt and for the first time in its history the church is free from debt.

Woman's work has been carried along on the same lines as last year, and there has been a perceptible growth in grace and knowledge among the Christians, a small number of inquirers, and much hope in the outlook. The regular meetings held for women are: 1. A monthly sociable, at which as many as seventy have been present at times, although the average has been only fifty. 2. Fortnightly meetings for Old Testament study at Mrs. Stanford's, the life of Moses being the subject for this year. 3. A fortnightly cooking class at Mrs. Gulick's during part of the year, composed of wives of officials, physicians and Normal School teachers, at which direct Christian teaching is also given. 4. Neighborhood meetings on Monday evening with the distinct aim to reach and bring in those who are not Christians. There are three Bible-women at work in the field.

#### MIYAZAKI.

The missionary work of the province is almost wholly that of our mission. There are good evangelists located in six of the most important centers besides Miyazaki, and two other important centers are ready and waiting for evangelists. The Miyazaki church received financial help from the Japanese Home Missionary Society till the beginning of the present year, since which time it goes alone, much to the benefit of the church, as is already apparent. This is the first of the Hyuga churches to be weaned, and only one other (Takanabe) has a church building. In each of the outstations night schools, sewing classes and the like are conducted, usually at the home of the evangelist, as one means of reaching the people. A series of special meetings of three or four days each is held in the autumn and spring in the different places. In these special meetings the evangelists of the neighborhood assist, and these meetings have been found very useful.

Mr. Clark makes the touring his main business, helping the evangelists in their several fields, and with his helper visiting and holding meetings and making calls in places where there are no evangelists. About twenty-five different places are visited regularly by Mr. Clark and his colleagues, and half as many more receive occasional visits.

Miss McCandlish has charge of the Miyazaki English night school of about forty students, which meets at her house. She also teaches a class in the English Bible on Sunday morning at the church, and one on the night of the church prayer-meeting, thus securing the attendance of some of her pupils at the services which follow. She also has a class of young ladies in English, and she is one of the main helpers in the Sunday school in Miyazaki and in an adjoining village.

Under the care of this station is also Minamata on the west coast of the

island, ninety miles from Miyazaki by the shortest road, which includes twelve miles or more of walking over the mountains. Here a church has recently been organized. Work is also carried on by the Kumi-ai churches at Kumamoto and one or two other places on the west side of the island.

#### NIIGATA.

Our Board received this field from the Edinburgh Medical Mission upon the withdrawal of its representative in 1883. At present the only Protestant work represented in this province, besides our own, is that of the Presbyterians and the Canada Methodists, the former with three churches and the latter with one, none of which are self-supporting. At Niigata are an independent Kumi-ai church and two mission preaching places, with a local evangelist. The activities of the station in this city might be summed up briefly as including work in connection with the local church services and Sunday school; the two preaching places, (Sunday school and vicinage visiting); four woman's meetings (church, general, mothers' and hospital nurses), a children's society, two reading rooms, two loaning libraries, a monthly magazine, half a dozen Bible classes, and a dozen or more English classes.

Outside of the city are thirteen places where regular work is conducted. Evangelists are stationed at the three most important points and a monthly tour is made by some member or members of the station, so that close touch is kept with all parts of the field. As the province is large, it has been divided for convenience sake into two sections. Mr. Pedley has a lookout over the northern territory and Mr. Newell over the southern, while Miss Brown has a general interest in woman's work of the whole province.

The "open door" has not been so much in evidence for years, and the consequent possibility of wider intercourse cannot fail of good results in the future. The general attitude of friendliness towards our work is in marked contrast to what has been seen at times in recent years. The preaching services have been better attended than usual, the Bible classes have increased in number and size, the demands upon the missionaries for addresses before Young Men's Clubs and Educational Societies have been unprecedentedly large. In every department there is a feeling of hopefulness beyond what has been recently experienced, which furnishes a warrant for looking forward to increasing good results in the near future.

With the object of trying to reach the non-Christian classes of women, Miss Brown has arranged several special meetings during the year, renting a large hall in a neighboring park for the purpose, and using a stereopticon with good effect. Several hundreds have gathered at these meetings, the interest of many of whom has not been confined solely to pictures.

#### OKAYAMA.

Until four years ago the American Board was the only Protestant society working in this prefecture. Now the Salvation Army and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel are also carrying on work in the city, and have perhaps thirty Christians. It will thus be seen that the main responsibility

for establishing and strengthening Christian work in the Okayama field still rests upon the Kumi-ai churches and the mission cooperating with them.

In addition to financial aid extended to five churches, the station employs one evangelist and five Bible-women, all of whom are efficient workers.

The field of the station also includes some work in Hiroshima prefecture on the west, especially at Onomichi, an enterprising but very wicked city of 22,000 people that has a beautiful location on the shore of the Inland Sea. And there is a Kumi-ai church at Hiroshima itself, the chief city on the coast west of Okayama.

In addition to aiding, through personal calls, Bible classes and Sunday school work, the independent Okayama church, which has 607 names on its roll of members, the station sustains a chapel and Sunday school of its own in the northern part of the city, does what teaching it is able to, and looks more or less after the interests of eight churches outside of the city and ten of their outstations. Members of the station, especially Dr. Pettee, have been deeply interested in the Orphan Asylum since its establishment, and have given a large amount of time and service to this important branch of Christian activity. The asylum has now 264 children under its care. They aided in organizing the Sanyo Girls' School, which now has ninety pupils, and for many years gave personal service to that school and also to a private Christian school for boys.

Four years ago Miss Adams opened a charity day school and a Sunday school also for poor children in the beggar part of the city. The school has wrought a marked reformation in its district and is still running, with twenty-five children in attendance. It has a small industrial branch, the pupils being taught to make envelopes, wrappers and pasteboard boxes, and receives much assistance and oversight from the ladies of the station. Occasional preaching services are held here and at other points in and out of the city.

#### OSAKA.

This is the second largest and the chief manufacturing and commercial city in the Empire. There are around Osaka, five good sized towns with a total population of 105,000, where our mission has had work for many years. Christianity progresses slowly in these rural districts, where the prejudice against the foreign religion is still strong and the supremacy of the Buddhist priest is almost as much in evidence as ever. The constant removals of the Christians to the large cities more than offset the few additions to these five country churches. Two of them have been classed as self-supporting, but they cannot maintain this position much longer. These five churches are served by earnest and well-equipped preachers. The four self-supporting Kumi-ai churches have the largest church buildings in the city, and they and their pastors represent the best type of Christian organization in Japan. Two of them have a membership of 422 and 375 respectively, and in 1899 had additions of forty-eight and fifty-nine. Besides these four churches a successful work is being done in a chapel established by the station in a crowded and growing part of the city. The five organizations in the city have taken up in an earnest and practical way, the problem of helping the five weaker churches

in the country. A body of twenty or thirty laymen propose to visit the country frequently and hold preaching services and social gatherings among the Christians, with classes for Bible study and for hymn singing, and in numerous other ways cheer and assist these less favored brethren and sisters.

In many respects the city churches were never in a better condition. The increase in membership (132 in the four churches) shows a return to prosperous days. An increase of ten per cent in a year in these times manifests a more healthy and steady growth than the abnormal increase of thirty per cent and upwards ten years ago.

Dr. Taylor looks after the medical arm of the service. His connection with a Japanese hospital, owned and controlled by Christian physicians, has given the institution financial success and made it a power for good.

No one in the mission has been more in demand than Mr. Allchin, with his illustrated lecture on the prodigal son. Great audiences greet him wherever he goes and the influence of this and other addresses is always powerful.

#### SAPPORO.

The Kumi-ai forces of the island include four organized churches, of which two are self-supporting, and three unorganized groups of Christians. Each of these seven places has its minister and five of the seven are centers from which a total of some fifteen smaller towns and villages are reached with considerable regularity. There are also two Bible-women. One is closely connected with the Sapporo Church; the other, wholly employed by the mission, gives her time to different places as the need may be.

The station supports no school or local institution demanding special supervision, so the entire time and strength of the missionaries and Japanese workers are devoted to direct evangelization.

Results of the year have been on the whole gratifying. A modest new edifice, the third meeting place of the church in Sapporo organized less than three years previously, was dedicated free from debt last year. It will hardly be necessary to say that this building was done by the people. A church was organized in Urakawa, September 19th. The adult baptisms for 1899 were about fifty.

Under the efficient leadership and coöperation of Mr. Rowland, all the work of the Board in Hokkaido is full of promise.

#### SENDAI.

Over three million people are in this great district. Hundreds of them have been to Hawaii or America, and have heard of Christ there. A few have studied at colleges in the United States. Christians are found in the school, in the army, among railroad employees, and on the farms, and their light, though feeble in many cases, yet is manifest. The Church of Christ, in the broad sense, is already a moral and spiritual power far beyond what the statistics show.

The Congregational work consists: (1) of work in the city itself; (2) of work among a group of towns and villages north of Sendai, and (3) of work in the Aidzu valley south of Sendai, among the mountains some distance



inland from the main line, with which it has recently been connected by rail. The number of Japanese pastors and preachers is five; of enrolled church members is 363. A large number of the adults are annually added to the churches here, but as the accessions are largely from among the students, when the studies are completed, they mostly pass along to other places, leaving the church not much stronger. The largest and most aggressive Young Men's Christian Association club in all the high schools of the Empire is composed of fifty Christian students from the government college in Sendai.

Dr. DeForest's specialty is touring, and he is absent for that purpose from one day to one month at a time. He visits all the districts under his care in the spring as early as the weather allows. Between times he often publishes in tract form some of the addresses given during these preaching trips. While at home he often preaches in the Sendai church, but his work is largely with individuals, many of whom are students in the high school or college, both of which institutions are within a block of the house.

The work for women is in the care of Miss Bradshaw. The year began and continued with the usual amount of Bible classes in Miss Bradshaw's house, which is a veritable factory of religious work for men and boys, as well as for women and girls. Her house combines church, school and hotel, only two rooms being reserved exclusively for home purposes.

The four daily newspapers of the city have changed their tone towards foreigners and towards Christianity, much for the better. One of the papers has a Christian editor who spent some ten years in America, and another paper has a Doshisha graduate on it. Full notices are freely given of all extra Christian meetings, and one paper has kindly offered to publish every Saturday notices of all Sunday services, with names of the preachers and their subjects.

#### TOKYO.

Tokyo is a great missionary center. There are not less than twenty-three Protestant missionary societies represented within its limits, not to speak of the large work of the Roman and Greek Catholics. It is estimated that regular weekly worship is maintained in not less than 125 churches and chapels. This concentration of the missionary work is almost inevitable in a country where the movement of the population towards the capital is so strong and so constant as in Japan.

There are two Congregational churches in Tokyo, both entirely self-supporting, and both contributing liberally to the home missionary work. The Tokyo station of the American Board was established in 1890 at the earnest request of these churches, for the sake of readier coöperation in evangelistic work. At that time full one-sixth of the membership of the Kumi-ai churches lay within easy reach of Tokyo. The growth of the work elsewhere and the opening of a station at Maebashi have changed this proportion materially, but there is still much work to be done and that in great variety; indeed, its variety is the most striking feature. The number of churches associated with the station is now three, including one in Yokohama.

The publication work of the mission is now conducted at Tokyo. This, while not large, involves considerable detail. The sales of books and tracts

amounted last year to about 750,000 pages, besides an eclectic monthly magazine intended especially for pastors and evangelists, whose circulation is about 450 copies. In spite of its small circulation, this magazine is believed to meet an urgent demand on the part of the country evangelists, whose needs are none the less imperative because they are few in number.

Dr. and Mrs. Greene are the only representatives of our mission residing here. He is editor of the monthly magazine and is ever active in the coöperative Christian work upon the Bible Societies' committee, the Japan Book and Tract Society, etc. The Kumi-ai churches in Tokyo are strong and influential.

#### TOTTORI.

Tottori is the capital and metropolis of the province, with 300,000 souls, in which most of our Tottori field lies. Tottori is not in the middle of the prefecture of that name, so the station has included in its operations a part of the Hyogo prefecture lying east of that city, and has omitted a large portion of the western part of the prefecture, retaining a field about eighty-five miles long and one-fourth as wide, with Tottori in the middle. The roads are so bad, some of them only mountain footpaths, and the fall of snow and rain so great, that even this extent of field is too great for economical work with the very meager force always maintained here.

The struggling little self-supporting church in Tottori, the two evangelists and the Bible-women of the American Board, one colporter supported by the Board and about a hundred other Christians, together with one family of missionaries, have composed the normal force here for about five years. The need is further emphasized by the fact that the garrison, the great Normal School, the middle school and most of the common schools are in the hands of men opposed to Christianity to the point of persecution. The dense ignorant prejudice can only be broken down by living speech and example, and that this means can avail is shown by the repeated request to visit places where these opposing influences are at work. Of the ten adults baptized during the year, at least eight had, each one, such a long history of efforts that nearly every one means a strategic point gained for the future work.

Of the Japanese force the two evangelists occupy posts at the two extremities of the field, the Bible-woman assists in Tottori church and the colporter travels over the whole field, from village to village and house to house, occasionally entering as many as 200 houses in a day. While sales are small, the information imparted and gathered in this way is of great value to the other workers.

Mr. Bartlett has done the preaching and most of the touring. Mrs. Bartlett has had the chief responsibility for the children's Sunday school of the church; both have taught in the Girls' School, an aggregate of two hours a day; both have made calls and both have talked with a stream of callers which frequently puts a check on all other work; and both have carried on Bible classes and music classes. Mr. Bartlett has been away from home about ten days a month, and has visited every two months nearly all the seventeen places where regular work is carried on.

Miss Denton's two visits, the second one occupying nearly a year (during part of which she was alone) relieved the Bartletts of school work, systematized the woman's work, made efficient the young men's Bible class, and gave the cause of temperance a great lift, making it possible for Mr. Bartlett to carry on for some months an extra preaching place, with meetings three times a week.

#### IN GENERAL.

The mission has had a year of the new treaties and has suffered no special inconvenience. There has been little friction at any point and less is anticipated in the future. The series of regulations promulgated by the Japanese government for the conduct of private schools and reported upon one year ago, awakened no little discussion among all Christian denominations. As first interpreted, they would have closed all Christian primary schools and put the Christian high schools under serious limitations. After many conferences between representatives of the Christian communities and the government, it has now become possible to secure license for special primary schools in which full liberty for religious teaching and worship is enjoyed. Under the interpretation of this order, it became necessary for the Doshisha to separate from the national system, although under certain conditions its students can secure the privilege of postponing military service until the completion of their course. The Doshisha is the only school of high rank in Japan which has its Christian principles clearly set forth in its constitution.

During the year under review the mission has had the privilege of welcoming to Japan Prof. Geo. T. Ladd, of Yale University, Dr. F. E. Clark, of the Christian Endeavor Society, and Prof. Geo. F. Wright, of Oberlin, all of whom have in their different ways made valuable contributions to the great movement which the missionaries represent. In this connection it is proper to mention the visit and efficient Christian address of Rear-Admiral Watson, United States Navy, who has been in command of the Asiatic Fleet, and is a member of the Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association of the United States Navy.

#### HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

HONOLULU. — John Leadingham, Orramel H. Gulick, *Missionaries*; Mrs. Fannie E. Gulick, Mrs. Mary K. Hyde.

*In this country.* — Mrs. Anna R. Leadingham.

The most marked event of the year in the Hawaiian Islands is the lamented death of Dr. Hyde, which occurred October 13, 1899. Going to Honolulu early in 1877 as a missionary of the American Board, he has for more than twenty years been closely identified with the religious and educational work of the country. As Principal of the Institute he has had in his hands the training of all the Hawaiian pastors and missionaries of this generation; he kept in close touch with them till the end of his life and they greatly miss his friendship. With great industry, executive ability and power of leadership, he made himself felt as an influence for good in many departments of Christian work. As a teacher, writer and counselor, his presence

was invaluable ; his power and willingness were constantly felt, and burdens were laid on him which no one else was found ready to bear.

We report the three forms of work in the islands having special relation to the Board :

NORTH PACIFIC MISSIONARY INSTITUTE.

The school opened last fall with eight Hawaiian and three Chinese students. In January one of the Hawaiians contracted pneumonia and died after a week's illness. Later in the year one student was dismissed and one voluntarily withdrew. These losses have left the school weaker in point of numbers than usual.

The teaching force has been the same as last year. Rev. H. H. Parker has given two hours a week, as heretofore, to instruction in sermon making and pastoral work. Rev. O. H. Gulick gave four hours per week for a part of the year to training in the use of the Hawaiian language. Rev. W. D. Westervelt, though not one of the regular teachers, has kindly come in once a week and given the men talks on pastoral work and other subjects. On account of the failure to secure a permanent teacher, Mrs. Leadingham was again employed to fill the vacancy. She has taught two classes throughout the year, one in the Old Testament and one in history, and has also held a weekly prayer-meeting with the women. Mr. Leadingham's work has been mainly a continuation of studies begun last year. With one class he has finished a two years' course of church history ; with another the book of Acts, part of the Pauline Epistles and the Epistle to the Hebrews have been studied. He has also taught moral philosophy and has given some special instruction to two of the Chinese students.

Except during the period of quarantine the usual missionary work has been kept up. This has consisted of house to house visitation on Friday afternoons and the holding of meetings in the smaller outlying districts on Sundays. The churches at Kaneohe, Kalihi and Moanalua have also been supplied. Two of the Hawaiians and two of the Chinese students will go out to permanent work.

In regard to the outlook for students for next year Mr. Leadingham reports that it is too early to predict confidently, but in view of the fact that there will be a smaller number of old students than usual, it is possible that the total may be less than the average. There are some causes prevailing at the present time, he says, whose tendency is to reduce the number of students. Most prominent among these are the strong attractions now offered to young men to enter a business life, the gradual displacement of the native population by the Asiatic races and the increased acquirements in education among the younger Hawaiians. This latter fact necessitates a higher grade of preparation on the part of those who study for the ministry, and a consequent lessening of the number of those who are competent to enter the work. Until the commercial spirit has somewhat subsided, therefore, and until students can be drawn more freely from the Asiatic population, it will not be surprising if the attendance at the theological school should be less than that of recent years. It is to be noted, however, that the same forces which tend to elevate

the people generally, and thus to render the pastor's position more difficult, also tend to produce the qualities needed for success in those who assume this office. It is a fact that there is a growing improvement in character and fitness in the majority of the men who now seek to enter the ministry, although the number may be slightly less. In this fact is found much ground for encouragement.

#### WORK AMONG THE CHINESE.

Mr. Damon has been reinforced during the past year by the coming of Rev. and Mrs. E. W. Thwing, who have had experience in missionary work in South China. Besides the work in Honolulu, including the Mills Institute, Mr. Damon reports work on Maui, on Kohala, on Kauai and at Hilo. The pestilence in Honolulu and the fires that raged compelled the removal of the school from the city for a period, and the pupils and teachers lived in tents for many weeks. Notwithstanding these changed conditions the work of the institute has gone forward with quite the usual enthusiasm and good success. Mr. Damon mentions as giving very valuable aid in this work, Rev. Mr. Russell and Rev. Mr. Turner, both graduates of Union Theological Seminary, and Mr. Hugh Sturtevant, late of the San José Normal School and the University of California.

This is the ninth year of this school. Each year has shown more clearly the reason of its existence and each year has gathered a wider circle of youth under its influence. The Christian work among the Chinese in the city, which also was driven by the fire to new quarters, has been carried on with energy and good results. Special friends seem to have been raised up for the work in this time of need, and their aid in labors and gifts are gratefully acknowledged. Miss Turner, after a brief absence, has resumed her post in connection with the work on Maui, and speaks in a most hopeful way in regard to the progress of the year. The whole number connected with this school is thirty. A warm welcome has been given to her in the Chinese homes as she has been in and out among them. The native evangelist has been most sincerely devoted to the work. Twenty-seven persons have received baptism. The work in Kohala fortunately was not visited by the plague and has gone on without interruption. Miss Whiteman writes of her work as follows: "The Chinese work in Kohala has had but little to discourage and very much to encourage. We have seventy-one pupils enrolled in the school. Six of our school girls have united with the church. Thirty-one of these pupils come from heathen homes and can receive Christian instruction only from the missionary."

The report from Hilo states that there are fifteen church members. In the day school there are twenty children in attendance. A church building is soon to be erected here which will greatly aid in all the work.

#### WORK AMONG THE JAPANESE.

Rev. O. H. Gulick, superintendent, reports work for the year on four of the islands, with a goodly force of native preachers to assist. The number of Japanese in the Hawaiian Islands has increased to 60,000, among whom there

are but twelve evangelists and one woman Bible-reader. Mr. Gulick says: "We need three times our present number of evangelists and each of them needs a vivid sense of the power and purpose of the gospel to renovate, uplift and save those who accept and believe it." Additions to the number of believers have been made during the year at every point. The exceedingly rapid change of location of the Japanese population, moving from one point of demand for labor to another, and from one plantation to another, and from island to island, renders the growth and development of churches among them slow and uncertain. Mr. Gulick speaks with great admiration of the manner in which Hawaiians, Japanese and Chinese alike, bore the losses and privations brought by the plague, the fire and destruction of remunerative business. Much of the efforts of evangelists and Christian laborers in Honolulu were devoted to alleviating the distress of the needy people and ministering to those who were in suffering. The Japanese evangelists, under the lead of the Honolulu church pastor, have started a monthly Christian newspaper, *The Light*, which is widely circulated and read in the plantations and in the communities reached by the evangelists.

## MICRONESIAN MISSION.

### WORK IN THE GILBERT ISLANDS.

HONOLULU. — Hiram Bingham, D.D., *Missionary*; Mrs. Clara B. Bingham.

KUSAIE. — Irving M. Channon, Alfred C. Walkup, *Missionaries*; Mrs. Mary G. Channon, Miss Jessie R. Hoppin.

### WORK IN THE MARSHALL ISLANDS.

KUSAIE. — Miss Louise E. Wilson, Miss Jennie Olin.

### WORK IN THE CAROLINE ISLANDS.

PONAPE. — Thomas Gray, *Missionary*; Mrs. Zeta Gray, Miss A. A. Palmer, Miss Ida C. Foss.

RUK. — Martin L. Stimson, *Missionary*; Mrs. Emily B. Stimson, Miss Elizabeth Baldwin, Miss Jane C. Baldwin.

*Sailing in November.* — Francis M. Price, Edward E. Hyde, M.D., *Missionaries*; Mrs. Sarah J. Price, Mrs. Mabel E. Hyde, Miss Mary A. Channell.

*In this country.* — Edmund M. Pease, M.D., C. F. Rife, M.D., *Missionaries*; Mrs. Harriet A. Pease, Mrs. Isadora Rife, Miss Annie E. Abell.

3 stations; 50 outstations; 9 missionaries, 3 of them physicians; 17 female assistant missionaries; 1 Hawaiian missionary; 23 native pastors; 58 other native preachers; 54 native teachers; 167 places for stated preaching; average congregation, 8,740; 48 churches, 5,404 members, 624 received this year; 23 Sunday schools; Sunday school pupils, 4,000; 3 training schools, 110 students; 3 boarding schools for girls, 94 pupils; 92 common schools, 3,991 pupils; native contributions, \$2,561.79.

Mr. and Mrs. Gray going out for the first time, accompanied by Miss Palmer and Miss Foss, have been put in charge of the reopening of the work at Ponape, in accordance with hopes expressed in the last report. Mr. and Mrs. Price are soon to sail, accompanied by Miss Channell, to open the work on the Island of Guam in the Ladrões. Dr. and Mrs. Hyde accompany them also, having been appointed and designated to Ruk, to take the place left vacant by the withdrawal of Mr. and Mrs. Price.

Mrs. Logan's health was so seriously undermined upon her arrival in this country last autumn that although the best medical and surgical aid available was employed, her strength steadily failed and early in December she passed away, after twenty-five years of faithful and efficient service. Her daughter, Beulah Logan, who went to Ruk two years since to assist her mother and who remained at Ruk when her mother came to this country, very soon after was taken seriously ill and was obliged to leave the island and return home by the way of Sydney. Happily her health is likely to be reëstablished. In consequence of the wreck of the *Robert W. Logan*, Captain Foster and his family have come to this country, and he has taken release from further service under the Board.

#### THE VESSELS.

The *Morning Star* sailed for the second time last year August 17th, and arrived at San Francisco on the return, March 7th, having made a hurried tour through the Marshall Islands and the Gilbert Islands, but without visiting Ruk.

At the conclusion of her voyage, so great was the need of repairs, that it was deemed expedient by the Prudential Committee to offer her for sale and to plan for a new vessel for the Micronesian work. Such sale was soon effected, but it was impossible to carry out the plans for the new vessel in season to provide for the current year. This year, therefore, the *Queen of the Isles* was again chartered to take the missionaries from San Francisco to Ponape, sailing on July 26th. The missionaries going to Ruk and Guam are to sail by the U. S. Steamship *Solace*, touching at Guam. From that point Dr. and Mrs. Hyde will go on to Ruk at the first available opportunity.

The *Hiram Bingham* left San Francisco in November and made the voyage by way of Honolulu successfully, and has since been in constant service under Mr. Walkup.

#### THE MARSHALL ISLANDS.

The annual tour of the Marshall Islands began September 22, 1899, and ended November 21st, occupying sixty days. There were on board Dr. and Mrs. Rife, with the pupils of the training school, Miss Hoppin and Miss Olin, with the pupils from the Girls' School and Rev. and Mrs. De la Porte, destined to Pleasant Island, — seventy-two in all. Although the tour was so brief, sixteen islands were visited and twenty stops made. Meetings were held at all the islands except one, and in nearly every instance there was a separate meeting for women. Several of the pupils from the training school were located at different places as preachers and teachers, and a limited number of new pupils taken.

Dr. Rife reports a varying condition of things on these islands. In some cases the native preacher has fulfilled every expectation and the church and school are in healthy and prosperous condition. In others there has been relative failure and the need of a readjustment, sometimes of an entire change, in the native teachers. The importance of this visitation by the missionary in charge becomes apparent at once when it is borne in mind that many of the natives in charge are young and inexperienced, and this annual visit is the only occasion when the necessary supervision and readjustment are possible.

Dr. Rife speaks in most pleasant terms of the new commissioner at Jaluit. He is a Catholic, but seems to be making the effort to be impartial in his administration. He has permitted the missionary vessel to make two or three stops at places which lie directly on its way before entering at Jaluit, a great convenience in the arrangement of the voyage. There are as yet but two Roman Catholic workers in the Marshall Islands, a priest and a brother, both residing at Jaluit. It is understood, however, that laborers are soon expected and they seem to be provided with ample means for the effective prosecution of their work. While the condition of things in these islands upon the whole is satisfactory and promising, Dr. Rife finds less growth than has been reported in previous years, and he traces this result in no small degree to the fact that the missionary visitations have for the last two or three years been irregular and the amount of time allowed for them much reduced. Mr. De la Porte and his wife, who are supported by friends in Honolulu, carry on a work at Pleasant Island wholly in harmony with our missionary work, and seem to be very faithful and efficient laborers.

*The Training School.*— During the past year the enrollment has been thirty-seven, which, however, includes two young boys who were present simply because their parents were there, and two Kusaian young men. The school was maintained during 160 days, with an average daily attendance of thirty-four. During the present year this school, in the absence of Dr. Rife, is in charge of Miss Olin, and the number of pupils has been reduced to fourteen, who with two exceptions have been in the school more than two years. One of the most efficient teachers from the islands was taken to Kusaie to assist Miss Olin in the management of the school. He is to have charge of the outer work and to act as a father to the boys.

#### THE GILBERT ISLANDS.

The tour among the Gilbert Islands occupied only forty-five days, the *Star* leaving Kusaie December 1st, and reaching Kusaie again January 15th. The tour this year was made under the charge of Miss Hoppin, Mrs. Garland, however, accompanying and being of great assistance. The English commissioner in charge of these islands appreciates the value of these annual visitations, and on this occasion earnestly urged that the *Morning Star* attend to her work regularly and systematically. Miss Hoppin found it very difficult to gather the statistics in these islands, largely because there was not time to visit every point or to have access to the written records. This work has usually been attended to by Mr. Walkup, who commands much more leisure in gathering the facts. There has been some reduction in the work. The contributions undoubtedly are less, on account of a famine that has prevailed for some time on Tapituea and other islands. The number in attendance upon the schools also has been reduced by an enactment of the government requiring those above a certain age to work on public roads, making it necessary for them to leave school at an earlier age. On one of the islands church attendance has been decreased by the repeal of a law which compelled every one to attend church. The story of events on the several islands visited betrays lights and shadows not unlike those found in the Marshall Islands.



The long absence of the *Star* and the shortness of this visit has produced a certain discouragement and opened the way for an undue growth of evil influences. But among the teachers and preachers there are found not a few who have stood steadfastly in their work and from whose fields there comes a good report. On the island of Maiana, for example, one of the teachers has started a newspaper, modeled after a paper started at Kusaie some time ago, which does great credit to the pupils in the school. The singing in this school was particularly good, the new hymn and tune books beginning to show practical results. At Apemama there was noted a decided change for the better in the appearance of the people. They were better clothed, the houses and mission yard showed care and thrift on the part of the teacher. The teacher at Tapituea seems to be very popular. He has done much to win over the people by singing new songs. He has tried to substitute games for the dancing at the customary Christmas and New Year's festivals, and as a result the objectionable dances were given up. More pupils were found in the islands than could be taken into the schools. Mrs. Garland was able to meet many of the teachers and give them much to encourage and cheer them. The general impression brought away from the islands was one of encouragement. The great need is more oversight and a more regular and sure means of communicating with the teachers and the people.

*The Training School.*— Mr. Channon reports the work of this school as very gratifying during the past year. The school has numbered thirty-eight and a class of nine has graduated, the largest in the history of the school. One of these has been detained as a second assistant in the teaching force. Five of the number were married to pupils in the girls' school, and have been added to the teaching force on the islands. Special interest has centered this year upon the literary society in the school, which was organized by Mr. Walkup, partly to give the pupils practice in parliamentary rules, so that teachers' meetings and church meetings might be properly conducted. This has grown into a literary society with regular program of debates, orations, essays, etc. Once each quarter a special meeting is held, in which the pupils from the girls' school are in attendance. The young men show themselves quite apt and enthusiastic in these meetings.

The religious life of the school has been satisfactory and the contributions of the school have been sufficient for the support of a teacher and his wife in the Gilbert Islands. Mr. Channon reports the visit of Mr. and Mrs. Bishop, belonging to a party of English tourists, who were welcome guests and liberal friends, Mr. Bishop giving to each in the school a fine whale boat when leaving.

Just before the *Star* left for the tour among the Marshall Islands an Ecclesiastical Council convened at the call of the church. The Kusaian teachers and pastors were present, and Mr. De la Porte was ordained to the gospel ministry, an occasion of special interest and great rejoicing. The visit of the German authorities, October 8th, to announce the German occupation, was also a marked event. The commissioner for this portion of the Caroline Islands, Dr. Hahl, is spoken of as a very pleasant man, who gave assurance that no hindrance would be put in the way of missionary work.

## THE GIRLS' SCHOOL AT KUSAIE.

The school enrolled forty-nine at the beginning of the year. Before the close of the year six Gilbert girls and one from the Marshall Islands were married and have been placed, with their husbands, as teachers on their native islands, and the year ends with an enrollment of forty. The line of work has continued much the same as in previous years. The aim from the beginning has been to surround the girls with those influences which make the Christian growth possible; to plant the seed and give it a reasonable time for growth. Christian character has always been placed above scholarship or any other consideration. The school standard, so far as there has been one, has been Christian character, and only those who gave promise of stability have been recommended for work among their own people. It has not always been easy to keep the girls until they have attained to the desired standard. During this year one of the first of the Marshall Islands graduates, with her husband and children, has returned to the Marshall Islands training school for a season of rest and study after a faithful and successful service of ten years.

The Bible has held the first place among the studies pursued and then has followed Bible history, music, reading, geography, mathematics, physiology, English and German. To give the girls practical training in taking responsibility, the teachers have resorted to the plan of making use of pupil teachers. In Bible history, for example, both the Marshall and the Gilbert Islands girls have been taught by one of their own number, with a foreign teacher present at each recitation to give any needed help. In other classes the native girls have had entire charge with good results. A day school for the Kusaian children has been conducted close by the girls' school, under the instruction of the Kusaian girls. This has given the girls practical experience in teaching which could not have been gained otherwise, and has beside this a good influence in winning the favorable regards of the Kusaian people. One hundred and twenty Kusaian men, directed by their king, came together in July and built a native schoolhouse for the uses of this school. The girls' society of King's Daughters continues the same as in past years. Part of the contributions of this society will go to the support of the Gilbert Islands teachers and part toward the new *Morning Star*. Special mention is made of the valuable services of Miss Emma Kane, from Honolulu, supported by the Kamehameha Girls' School, who has been a great help in this girls' school. The report closes with an earnest plea for larger quarters. The school has grown somewhat and the teachers feel greatly the need of private sleeping apartments, for health and power of endurance, as well as for personal comfort.

## PONAPE.

The transfer of the Caroline Islands from the Spanish control to that of Germany has had the effect to reopen Ponape to missionary residence and work, and the Board has been permitted to avail itself of this opportunity. The most cordial assurances have been received from the foreign office of the German government in regard to the protection of our missionaries and their

work on Ponape, the only condition attached being that our missionaries shall themselves be loyal to the German government and inculcate such loyalty among their pupils.

Mr. and Mrs. Gray, accompanied by Miss Palmer and Miss Foss, are especially assigned by the Board to the task of reëstablishing our work on this island. Miss Palmer has resided here for some years in the past and was present during the crisis of 1890, when the encroachments of the Spaniards made it prudent for our missionaries to retire. During the year a communication has been received from Henry Nanpei, expressive of his own gratification and that of his people at the change of government, and the earnest desire which he and all his people have for the return of the missionaries. Speaking upon this point, he says: "We pray that the Mission Board will send to us an ordained minister of the gospel. We feel that we stand in need of some higher influence to guide and instruct us in the light of God. The people are all the time clamoring for an American missionary. We hope and trust that the Board may take our request into their merciful consideration." Mr. Nanpei reports the completion of a church, fifty feet by twenty feet, a wooden structure with galvanized roofing, capable of seating from five to six hundred persons.

It is with profound gratitude that the Board reënters this field, made familiar and dear by the fruitful record of the past; we trust now to be doubly blessed as mission work is reopened and pressed forward under more favorable conditions.

#### RUK AND THE MORTLOCKS.

Since the *Morning Star* failed to visit Ruk during its last tour, and at its previous visit stopped only to take Mrs. Logan on board and bring her at once to this country, the full report of the work in the Ruk lagoon and among the Mortlocks is lacking. A goodly number of communications have been received from Mr. Stimson and the other missionaries at this point, but from these it is possible to glean but a few facts concerning the details of the school work or of evangelistic work. The removal of Mrs. Logan was a great loss in every point of view. Following the necessary absence of Mr. and Mrs. Price, it left the work in the care of those who had but recently entered upon service and were comparatively inexperienced. Miss Beulah Logan heroically remained behind when her mother was obliged to come away, and lent to the work the benefit of her familiar acquaintance with the language and the people. Unfortunately her own health soon broke down and she became, instead of a help, a care to her associates, and was obliged at the last to leave the islands and come to this country.

The Misses Baldwin have been in charge of the girls' school and have given almost exclusive attention to its care. Mr. Stimson has had charge of the boys' training school, but has been greatly distracted by calls to visit the neighboring islands and to look after the general interests of the mission. It is an overwhelming responsibility that has rested upon him during the year, and it is a great regret to the officers of the Board that it has seemed impossible to send reinforcement and relief at an earlier date. Mr. Stimson writes in

a pleasant way about the visit of the German Commissioners to Ruk and their cordial bearing toward him and toward the work which he represented.

It is painful to repeat the statement of last year, that one of the most serious impediments to the peaceful and happy growth of the missionary work among these islands is found in the deeds and bearing of Mr. Snelling.

During Mr. Price's presence in America, and largely in consequence of representations which he made, the Prudential Committee were moved to authorize him to undertake a special effort to solicit funds to provide for the expenses of enlarging the work in our Micronesian Mission so as to establish first, a new station at Guam in the Ladrões, and second, a new station at Yap or the island immediately adjacent to the Pelews. Mr. Price's errand among the churches was most successful, and the full amount required to defray the probable expenses of opening and fully maintaining and equipping these two new stations was soon pledged. It is in consequence of this that Mr. and Mrs. Price, with Miss Channell, are now to go to Guam and open the work there. The feeling among our churches that with the enlarged sphere of American influence in the Pacific, and especially with the American occupation of Guam, there ought to be some further step on the part of the Board in connection with its work in the Pacific Islands, gave special point and success to this endeavor, and it is to this feeling that the Board will look for the ample and vigorous prosecution of the work in the future.

#### MEXICAN MISSION.

GUADALAJARA. — John Howland, *Ordained*; Mrs. Sarah B. Howland, Miss Belle M. Haskins, Miss Mary F. Long.

CHIHUAHUA. — James D. Eaton, D.D., *Ordained*; Mrs. Gertrude C. Eaton, Miss Mary Dunning, Miss M. Lizzie Hammond.

HERMOSILLO. — Horace T. Wagner, *Ordained*; Mrs. Della McC. Wagner, Miss Augusta J. Burris.

PARRAL. — Otis C. Olds, *Ordained*; Mrs. Helen C. Olds, Miss Ellen O. Prescott.

EL PASO. — Alfred C. Wright, *Ordained*; Mrs. Annie C. Wright.

EL FUERTE. — Vacant.

*Associated with the mission but not under appointment.* — Rev. H. H. Stutson.

5 ordained missionaries, 5 wives, 6 single women — total, 16 American missionaries; 6 stations; 63 outstations; 20 native workers, one of whom is ordained; 18 organized churches with 1,034 communicants; added on confession during year, 98. There are 2,548 adherents, with an average Sabbath attendance of 1,298; 29 Sunday schools with 1,207 pupils; 5 students for the ministry with a total of 336 under Christian instruction. There are 11 church and chapel buildings. The people paid for the support of Christian work, \$6,154 Mexican.

Mr. and Mrs. Bissell, owing to family reasons, have withdrawn from the mission. Mr. and Mrs. Eaton were absent from the field for the summer, but returned this autumn to their station.

There is little requiring special report this year. The work has made commendable progress, with nothing special in any one department. The mission Training School has been located at El Paso for many years. The training of a native agency was entered upon there more than ten years ago in coöperation with the New West Education Commission. When the work of

that society was passed over to the Congregational Education Society, the coöperation was continued for a brief period, after which the Education Society withdrew, leaving our mission the free use of the school buildings, including the residence of the principal. This year the work of the school has been suspended and the Education Society has taken possession of the school building, Mr. Wright temporarily occupying the residence, but expecting soon to vacate it.

A general plan is in process of development, for putting the schools of the mission upon a common system, making one school, that at Chihuahua, the mission Normal School. It is thought that this will economize forces and funds and at the same time increase the efficiency of all the schools.

*Chihuahua.* — Dr. Eaton has done effective work with the use of the stereopticon in giving illustrated sermons in various parts of the field. The church at Chihuahua has continued the employment of a native assistant while the missionary has taken general charge of the services of the church. The average attendance at the church has been 135. Attendance at Sunday school has increased, the average for the past six months having been 133, while for the corresponding period one year ago, it was 109, and there has been also improvement in the character of the work done, since the teachers' meetings have been sustained with unabated interest. About a year ago there was organized a Senior Christian Endeavor Society, which has been helpful in making some of the members of the church feel an increasing sense of responsibility for sustaining the prayer-meetings. The society sent two delegates to the national convention in San Lois Potosi — seventy-five miles distant.

A service in English has been sustained through the year for those in the city who do not understand Spanish. The American Missionary Association has been petitioned to send an English-speaking preacher to look after this part of the work. A Union Evangelical Society is organized in connection with this English audience.

The love and devotion of the women of the central church have been revealed in quiet persistency in well-doing, in constancy at religious services, in sustaining their own weekly meeting, in ordering their households aright, in training their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, in visiting their neighbors and reading to them the Bible, in distributing tracts, and in working with their hands so as to have wherewith to minister to others' good and to support their church.

In Ciudad Guerrero the brethren are particularly happy over the recent opening of a private school by one of the pupils from the Chihuahua Normal School who lives with the preacher's family, but for whose work a good room, fronting on the plaza, has been provided by a man who has heretofore been considered an enemy of Protestantism, but who is anxious to secure educational advantages for his children.

In Rancho Colorado largely attended meetings have been held, and some thirty adherents are counted there.

In Matachia is another private school, taught by a graduate of our Colegio, who conducts a Sunday school with enthusiasm and good results.

On the field covered by this report, there were received in payment for religious publications of all sorts, some \$375.00. This does not include, however, the copies of Scripture put in circulation, *viz.*, 143 Bibles, sixty-nine Testaments and 104 gospels, for which \$115.00 were received, making a total of \$490.00. Also a great many school books and miscellaneous publications have been sold, especially in Guerrero, where there is no book store, except the depository of the mission, and in Chihuahua, where there is an increasing demand for methods for learning English.

Early in the year the work of preparing a new edition of the *Manual de los Principios, Doctrinas y Usos de las Iglesias Congregacionales*, was completed and copies have been ordered by workers in California, Florida, Cuba and Puerto Rico, besides a moderate number sold to individuals of other denominations in Mexico.

*The Colegio Chihuahuense* opened the first of October. The number of pupils enrolled up to the present time is seventy-seven. There were eighty-five enrolled during the calendar year of 1899. There have been twenty-one boarders. Ten of the day pupils have taken their dinners at the school, for which they pay \$2.00 a month. The kindergarten department, under Miss Dunning's care, has had twenty-six boys and girls, and there have been more manifestations of appreciation on the part of the parents than in previous years. The first two primary classes are now composed almost entirely of those who have been in the kindergarten, and the difference in degree of intelligence between these and those who have not had that training is very perceptible. Three of our boarding and three day pupils have united with the church during the year. It has seemed best not to graduate a class this year, as all the members of the senior class are younger than such classes have averaged heretofore, and need more practical experience. No day pupils have been received this year who did not pay something for tuition.

*Guadalajara.*—The church has dismissed nine of its members to help form a new church at San Miguel. The Sunday school has been newly arranged and its influence increased thereby. There has been an unusual amount of persecution on the part of the Catholics—systematic and bitter—which has had its effect upon the church.

The church edifice is opened at nine on Sundays, and is closed only for two or three hours at noon, remaining open until nearly nine in the evening, as the six services occupy nearly the whole day. Sundays are more enjoyable than ever. Only one of the classes in the American Sunday school is directed by a missionary.

The mission paper, *El Testigo*, has received some improvements in the line of typography, illustration and arrangement and seems to enjoy the appreciation of its readers. The combination with *El Esforzador* brought some new subscribers, but on the whole quite materially reduced the income. It was deemed unwise to accept the combination for the present year, as being of no special benefit to the new paper and an entanglement and loss to us.

The greatest interest of the year has centered about San Miguel. The school which has been sustained from the first independently of money from the Board, closed in July with examinations and exercises that attracted much

interest and approval. School opened in the fall with Juana Venegas, a graduate of the Guadalajara school, as teacher. A church was organized in October, nine taking letters from the church in Guadalajara, and fourteen being received on profession of their faith, two more coming in at the following communion. The people have kept up services very faithfully, Sunday school, Christian Endeavor and prayer-meeting, whether any one from outside was with them or not, and there has been no defection nor loss of interest, though they have been less frequently visited than heretofore.

The Guadalajara school has had only eight pupils.

*Parral.* — Twenty-six members have been received during the year to the Parral Church, two to Las Cuevas and four to Zaragoza; fourteen of the thirty-two have been received since January. The contributions for all purposes during the calendar year amounted to \$379.00. The sales of the bookstore were \$204.00, something more than one-half being for evangelical literature. Sales of Scriptures, without a colporter, \$25.00. In October the Conference of churches for Southern Chihuahua was held in Parral, and was one of the best thus far held, in point of attendance and readiness in taking part in the discussion. There was no one present from outside the district. At this time the Christian Endeavor societies came into line with the plan proposed by the National Confederation and organized a local union for Southern Chihuahua, the first to be organized in the northern part of the Republic.

In Zaragoza the church building was completed and dedicated free of debt on the 25th of June. A large number were present, representing all classes of society, Romanists as well as evangelicals. The building, representing a good deal of sacrifice on the part of the resident brethren, is commodious, attractive, and well located. With the exception of the help of a student for two months of the summer vacation, the brethren have been without regular preaching. During the year four members have been received into this church.

In the Parral School, of the over ninety pupils enrolled, considerably over half are boys. It was thought best almost from the organization of the school to admit such American children as had no other school advantages. All have paid tuition, and while there was room they were cheerfully received. The first of January a school for foreign children was started and this school now is entirely Mexican. Counting the two assistants, the boarders have numbered nine during the year. All but two have paid their expenses and these two have been supported by friends in the States. Two of these girls came in January from San Ignacio, a station two days' ride away. Of the seventy-seven pupils enrolled since the school year began in September, forty-eight are from Protestant church families. There are only about six who do not attend the Sunday school. No one ever objects to studying the Bible and singing Christian hymns.

*El Paso.* — In church work this has been a year of marked advance in some respects. The new church buildings have been dedicated, that in El Paso costing about \$2,200 gold, with lot and furniture, and the one in El Valle de S. Buenaventura, erected by one man and at a cost which can only be roughly estimated, but may be considered to be worth \$1,500 Mexican silver.

In El Paso the church attendance has increased, averaging eighty at Sunday school and 100 at preaching services. Eleven new members have been received ; the Sunday school is well organized and doing excellent work ; the Christian Endeavor and Junior Christian Endeavor Societies hold their services regularly with good attendance, and the women's meetings have been sustained with great profit during the whole year. The number of young people attending our services with considerable regularity is a most encouraging feature.

The Training School finished its year last May with satisfactory results. The three students of the advanced class were employed, one in El Paso and Ciudad Juarez, another in Zaragoza in the Parral field, and the third in the Sahuaripa district in the Hermosillo field.

*El Fuerte.*—The work at El Fuerte has been quiet but earnest. The Protestant community is not large, comprising only about 125 adherents, of whom twenty-five are church members. There are, however, some twenty-two places where regular services are held. There is no doubt that a fruitful field is here if only there were workers to occupy it and gather the harvest.

*Hermosillo.*—In this city many of the Protestants have gone to other towns while others have come here. There is now a goodly number of families actually settled, which promise to give the work permanence and will furnish an exhibition of Christianity in the family. Six different meetings are held weekly, including those of the Christian Endeavor Societies and the Women's Meeting. Collections are taken at the different services and the congregation contributed during the year \$302.00, thus paying their own expenses and sending \$150.00 to the work at Cumpas. Eight persons have been received into church membership and sixteen others are giving proof of conversion. The average Sunday evening attendance during the last few months has been about fifty. The brethren suffered a heavy loss through the destruction of their church edifice before it was finished. They had spent of their own money \$460.00, besides considerable personal labor. They have since repaired a large room which is at their service, and answers well temporarily for their meetings. As the stage of curiosity has passed, the attendance at some of the meetings has diminished. The members have, however, been faithful and some twenty-five new ones are hoping to join the church. A Christian Endeavor Society has been started with thirty-five members. At some special services, the attendance has been exceedingly large, and Protestantism is much better understood in general. The people are putting forth new efforts for a church building. They desire a school and would no doubt pay all the expenses, or very nearly all, for a native Christian teacher.

About 200 miles east of Hermosillo a work began some three years ago through the efforts of one or two Bible agents which is full of promise and cheer. What seems to have made the greatest impression was the little congregation that humbly begun at La Mesita de Cuojari about three years ago. Through their faith and life, believers have come out in other towns and their congregation has sent recruits to Hermosillo La Colorado y Cumpas. This diminished their number, but the same spirit continues to win new ones. Though none have been received to church membership, there are about



eighty adherents scattered in ten distinct places within forty miles of Sahuaripa. At least twenty of these are ready for church membership. A Sunday school has been started in three of the towns and a Christian Endeavor Society in two of them, and in a few others the believers have occasionally more informal services.

Some of the intellectual and spiritual changes that have taken place here are notable. Some of those who could not read when converted are now able to do so well enough to lead meetings. Two of the men formerly made and sold images of saints. Nearly all of them have taken a firm stand against the use of intoxicating liquors. Several who were formerly drunkards are now total abstainers and Christians, and the whole community is realizing the power of the gospel to save from sin those who believe and repent. Two men who had saloons a year ago shut down that business and now hold meetings at their homes.

In closing his report Mr. Wagner says: "For our whole field we have reason to thank God for the way he has led the work. Though so many of the people in all the congregations are just beginning the Christian life, they have given evidence of earnestness and steadfastness. The great material and modernizing influences taking place all over the state are bound to change Romanism or its followers. To what extent this may affect the welfare of our cause directly is more doubtful.

"The number of members received during the year is eight. There were four Christian Endeavor Societies, and three Sunday schools started. Evangelical literature was sold to the amount of \$350.00. The congregations raised the sum of \$1,218.00 toward buildings and self-support. We ask the Great Shepherd, to lead, feed and increase his flock!"

### THE MISSION TO SPAIN.

William H. Gulick, *Ordained*; Miss Catharine H. Barbour, Miss Anna F. Webb, Miss Mary L. Page, Miss Alice H. Bushee.

*In this country.* — Mrs. Alice Gordon Gulick.

*Connected with the school but not under appointment.* — Misses Mary and Martha Williams. 17 outstations; 1 ordained missionary and five women, 1 a wife; 4 ordained preachers; 2 unordained; 12 teachers; 2 other native workers; total native workers, 20. There are 8 churches with 340 communicants, to which 19 were added on confession of faith during the year. There are 17 places of regular preaching; average attendance, 539; adherents, 1,935. The 22 Sunday schools have a membership of 725. The boarding school for girls has 43 students. There are also 13 common schools with 410 male and 172 female pupils, making a total of 582. Total number under Christian instruction, 625. Native contributions for support of work, \$4,344.

Mrs. Gulick has spent much of the year in this country in the interests of the International Institute. Miss Page, Miss Webb and Miss Bushee have returned to their work after a furlough in the home-land. Mr. Gulick has bravely held on — the only man in the mission — doing royal service.

As the mission has been unable to secure funds sufficient to provide a place for the headquarters of the mission in Spain, it has remained at Biarritz, France, just over the line, although the work in Spain has been conducted the

same as if the residence of the missionaries and the International Institute for girls were within the kingdom.

The year has been characterized by the marked continuation of reactionary tendencies reported one year ago.

Never before since the revolution that initiated the new order of things in Spain in the year 1869, has there been such open and violent hatred expressed against not only the gospel, but against all liberalizing thought and action. In Granada the mob, led on by students of the schools and university, at two or three different times in the course of one month, attacked the Protestant chapel in broad daylight, tearing down the sign that was inside of the public door, stoned the house, breaking windows and making such a noise as to alarm the neighborhood. Not until after repeated complaints did the governor make any pretense of checking the scandal.

This is but an illustration of what has taken place in the province of Cadiz, in Barcelona and other places. These movements are openly condemned by the liberal party in Spain.

The year was ushered in by a great "Catholic Congress" held in Burgos last September, the most significant meeting of the kind held in Spain for many years, the discussions and resolutions of which are quoted to this day in the controversies of the public press. In the program which it formulated, for the guidance of the church and the acts of its leaders, for the instruction of the faithful and the forming of public opinion, were found, among other things, the placing of the entire department of public instruction, and to a large degree private teaching also, in the hands of the church, removing it entirely from all civil jurisdiction; the ecclesiastical censorship of the public press and of public announcements; and it goes without saying, the restoration of "Catholic Unity," the synonym for the prohibition of every other form of worship than the Roman Catholic—in short, as epitomized by a Spanish political paper, the "reinstating of the Pope-King and of the terrible Inquisition, and the absolute extermination of all progress and liberty." Such action was widely condemned both on the platform and in the press by leading Spaniards.

It has been a year of productive work at all of our stations. At no one of them is the gospel any longer a stranger, nor the word "Protestant" one with which to frighten children or men, as it was in every one of them only a generation ago.

*Santander.*—The Protestant church and schools here are an acknowledged factor in the community as truly as are the Catholic institutions. Our common school is the largest in the city. This can be said of no other evangelical school in Spain. The number in attendance has not been far from 300 daily for several months, and these all on one floor and under one corps of teachers. The efficient pastor is the superintendent and he makes much of this large congregation of young people, to whom he preaches for six days in the week. They also give an especially good field in which the Christian Endeavor movement can work and expand. At Mr. Gulick's last visit to Santander, he saw some eight or ten new faces grouped together in one corner of the chapel and asked, "From whence do these come?" The reply

was, — "These are the result of missionary work of the Junior Endeavorers. They asked the president to give them work to do and he suggested to each to learn a verse of the Scriptures and to teach it to some one at home, and then to bring to the chapel if possible the person who had learned it," and this was the harvest that had been reaped by that band of youthful workers.

Another set of older people, at their own expense, printed the leading editorial of one of the Spanish evangelical papers, as a fly leaf for free distribution. It was different in form from the usual tract and was on the Regeneration of Spain, and was written in popular style. It attracted favorable attention almost everywhere, and was adopted by one of the youthful political clubs as an important campaign document.

*Bilbao.* — The personnel of this church and congregation changes perhaps more frequently than that at any other station. This is because so many connected with it find employment in one or another of the many business enterprises that center in that city, or in the mining district near it. This movement, on the other hand, makes it a peculiarly influential mission center. Especially in the mining district do those who come to a knowledge of the gospel take it with them to their distant homes, and we hear of the fruit of the evangelistic activities of this church in adhesions to the gospel in León and Castile, in Asturias and Galicia, away down on the borders of Portugal, and in the opposite direction, in the Rioja along the banks of the Ebro, towards Zaragoza.

*Logrono* is in an important sense an outgrowth from the station at Bilbao. The faithful and successful evangelist teacher is the fruit of the Bilbao pastor's work in the mining district. His father for twenty years has been an employee in the mines and is a sincere Protestant. In Logrono, on the banks of the Ebro, is a typical evangelical work of the best sort: a congregation of some forty adults and a common school of eighty boys and girls; flourishing Christian Endeavor Societies; devoted church members, young and old; and an active missionary work unceasingly prosecuted by neighborhood meetings and by the intelligent distribution of our evangelical literature. No one of the stations of the mission has been through so many vicissitudes, but now we are reaping the fruit of seed sown in tears for many years. The evangelist's intelligent wife is a native of Zaragoza and a graduate of the San Sebastian boarding school.

*Pradejón.* — For years without a resident evangelist, the brethren and sisters have unflinchingly maintained the meetings in their neat little chapel, encouraged by periodical visits of the pastors and evangelists from neighboring stations. They are especially happy now at the prospect of soon receiving as a teacher a recent graduate from the Institute.

*Pamplona* is a fortified city set upon a hill, and here, if anywhere in the world, is found intrenched, superstition and fanaticism. And here, too, is a courageous little band of evangelical Christians that in later years have taken especial comfort in the fellowship of the world-wide hosts of Christian Endeavor. They have marched in the front of those ranks in Spain, proving the adaptability of that movement to all sorts and conditions of Christian people.

*Tauste* is a fruit of Pradejón, and the group of Protestants here has made the name that in Spain for centuries was a title of reproach and scorn, one of honor and of Christian fidelity. A daughter of this church has been a pupil in the Institute for two years, and some day will be helpful, we trust, in taking the gospel light to other villages in her native district.

*Zaragoza.* — This is unquestionably one of the most important gospel centers in Spain. For twenty years, the church in this ancient city of Cæsar Augustus has enjoyed the ministrations in the gospels, and the extended work radiating from this most populous and important city of northern Spain has had the able direction of the Rev. Carlos Araujo, who, with his university educated sons, has become a power in that district.

No one can come in contact with that body of Christians without feeling at once that here is an intelligent, wholesome and active Christian faith and life, showing at every turn the careful, spiritual instruction that is given by the pastor.

*San Sebastian.* — If ever the outgoing, light-giving character of a Gospel church needed illustration, we have it in this one at San Sebastian. In narrow premises, with scantiest room for schools and chapel, and with the most meager furnishings for such work, the congregation of some thirty adults, and the schools with 100 children, are a small but living light, shining out cheerfully, unceasingly, irresistibly — because of its essentially outgoing properties — in the midst of a community in the main intensely hostile to everything that savors of the pure gospel.

#### CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR WORK.

A marked feature in the events of the year connected with the mission of the American Board has been the interest in the work of the societies of Christian Endeavor, and their extension in Spain. This culminated in the International Convention of Christian Endeavor held in London in July, in which Spain was represented by an important delegation. This was followed by the first Spanish National Convention of Christian Endeavor, held in Zaragoza, in the church of our mission. It would be hard to exaggerate the importance of this first Spanish Convention, in its bearings on the specific aim of popularizing the idea and methods of Christian Endeavor, and on the spiritual impulses received apart from this special organization. One interesting feature of this convention should not fail of mention, and that is, the number of delegates sent to the convention at the expense of the societies themselves. Special mention should also be made of the exceptionally able and successful administration and editorship of our paper, *Esfuerzo Cristiano*, by Don Carlos Araujo and his two sons.

#### THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR GIRLS IN SPAIN.

All who are interested in this school long for the time when it can be located at Madrid in the center of Spain. The work done this year has been of a high order.

The graduating class numbered six. Four of these girls have engagements for important work to be entered upon immediately after the summer

vacation. One of them takes charge of a kindergarten in Santander, where the pastor for years has been begging for one in connection with his school of over 250 children. Another will open a kindergarten in Bilbao, where, though the schools are not so large, the need is hardly less than in Santander. The third goes to Pradejón, where we confidently expect she will soon become a leading influence for good. She too has had careful kindergarten training under Miss Martha Williams, and we hope may be able before long to add that to her work, which cannot fail to be a most useful attraction in that rural community. The fourth of these girls will open a kindergarten in connection with a day school in her own home in Malaga.

The Institute also is the birthplace of the Christian Endeavor movement in Spain. There are two Christian Endeavor Societies now in the school. In the older society all but two are active members. The meetings have been unusually well-sustained during the year and there has been special interest in extending the benefits of the Christian Endeavor methods in Spain.

Most helpful voluntary service to the school was rendered in the early part of the year by Miss Martha Hopkins and Miss Ethelwyn Eaton, while the same service has been continued throughout the year by Miss Mary and Miss Martha Williams.

#### AUSTRIAN MISSION.

PRAGUE. — Albert W. Clark, D.D., *Ordained*; Mrs. Ruth E. Clark.

*On the way.* — John S. Porter, *Ordained*; Mrs. Lizzie L. Porter.

1 station; 50 outstations, including Prague suburbs; 13 churches, 1,085 full members; received on confession during the year, 166. Children in Sunday school, 225; ordained Bohemian preachers, 9; 5 evangelists; pupils in training, 5; several colporters; several Bible-women; Young Men's Christian Association in 13 places; 1 Young Woman's Christian Association, Rescue and Reform Home for Fallen Women; average congregations, 1,672; adherents, 2,840; native contributions for the support of work, \$3,460, or gain in dollars during the past year as compared with the year before, \$157.00. Literature circulated: Bibles, 1,143; testaments, 5,210; portions, 6,464; other books and booklets, 4,900; tracts, papers, etc., 130,000. Evangelists in connection with the mission supported by Scotch friends: one in Gratz, one in Croatia and one in Russia among Bohemian colonists.

This ever-extending mission has had in many respects a prosperous year. Dr. and Mrs. Clark are the only Americans on the ground to represent the Board and to take direction of all kinds of the Christian work. It is gratifying that Mr. Porter, who has been struggling over three years to regain his health, is able now to return with his family to Prague and so relieve Dr. Clark to some extent of the immense care and responsibility resting upon him. This is all the more necessary in view of the large Bible work the mission is superintending, and in view of the rapid growth and many openings for work in Vienna, not to speak of a remarkable movement among Bohemian colonists in Russia where there now are fifty church members.

*Vienna.* — The youngest church, full of life and vigor, is in the great Austrian metropolis where over 300,000 Bohemians live permanently. During the summer, the Slavic element in Vienna is much increased by men who seek employment as masons and carpenters. It is important that these summer

laborers be reached by the gospel. Some such have been won for Christ and have taken the gospel back to their respective homes.

Dr. Cejnar, our oldest preacher in Vienna, has begun the publication of a choice little paper, a monthly, and a good combination of several tracts. It costs but half a cent each and is a marked help in evangelization. Many subscribe ten or twenty-five copies for judicious circulation each month. It is already self-supporting. It has 4,000 readers. Our second preacher in the great metropolis, Mr. Kovar, aids in this and other publication work centering in that city. These two men, aided by a colporter, are laboring in three important divisions of the city. They have under their direction two Young Men's Christian Associations.

A liberal Scotch friend, who does not wish his name published, has erected a commodious building in Vienna which will be free for the purposes of the work. It has a well equipped gospel hall, excellent apartments for the Young Men's Christian Association and Young Woman's Christian Association and a dwelling for a preacher. The house was dedicated August 15th with delegates present from the fourteen Christian Associations. The same gentleman pays the salary of the pastor in Vienna and also supports an evangelist in Croatia, who uses in his work, both the German and the Croatian languages. A gospel hall was dedicated in July in the village where this evangelist lives. An evangelist has also been supported in Gratz by the same generous friend. He has a Convalescent Home, a Young Men's Christian Association and sustains a monthly periodical.

*Northern Hungary.* — A helper from Hungary who has for some time been working with Dr. Clark in Bohemia, returned during the year to his native country and has been doing excellent work as an evangelist. He speaks Bohemian, Slovak, Hungarian and German, and in his work uses all these languages. He has organized temperance societies in several places and publishes a monthly paper in the Slovak language. He reports several important conversions. A small but interesting work has been carried on in Moravia, largely through colporters. While these people are more bigoted than Bohemians, when once won, they are most reliable followers of the Master.

In Eastern Bohemia many changes have taken place, but in the line of progress. The *Betanie* has been changed to a ten days' periodical, and for the wider influence it may exert, has been transferred to Prague. Some of the churches are not supplied with preachers, but the opportunity and the need is great.

*Pilsen*, in Western Bohemia, has had a year of prosperity, with the church growing in numbers and character. A building lot was secured a year ago for a new gospel hall. It has increased in value during the year about twenty per cent, but is not yet paid for.

*Husinec*, in Southern Bohemia, is not a large town, but as it was the birthplace of John Huss, it is of great importance. Thousands visit Husinec every year from national motives. The preacher there has sold to pilgrims many hundred tracts and little books about the great Reformer. The chapel is often crowded by such visitors who, out of curiosity if for no better motive, wish to hear a little gospel preached *just as Huss preached it*. Much good

seed has been sown and the little church has made fair progress. Another outstation has been added to the Husinec work.

Central Bohemia has three churches at Prague, Weinberg and Smichov, each with several outstations. The attendance has been unusually large at Smichov and the need of a suitable house for the different departments of the work has been keenly felt. A lot has been recently purchased through the great generosity of one man, at an expense of 9,000 florins or \$3,690.00. The church in Prague has had a large number of additions to its membership.

The Krabschitz School and the Rescue Home have continued to carry on their customary good work.

There is no other mission of the Board where so extensive and ever increasing work is carried on under the direction and supervision of one family. Dr. Clark has not only been the organizer and promoter of the multiplied forms of activity in the mission, but he himself has preached regularly twice a week, besides giving not infrequently lectures and addresses upon Christian or educational topics. There has been such a demand for his written sermons in Bohemian that he has been compelled to publish one volume and has now another in preparation. The work is enlarging upon every side, while the opportunities for presenting the gospel are rapidly multiplying. The work of the mission is already conducted in five languages and a most promising field in Russia is already entered upon. No little part of the work superintended by Dr. Clark is supported by funds contributed by friends outside of our Board.





## PECUNIARY ACCOUNTS.

### EXPENDITURES OF THE BOARD DURING THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1900.

#### COST OF THE MISSIONS.

##### *Mission to West Central Africa.*

Remittances, drafts, and purchases . . . . .	\$10,384.11	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country . . . . .	1,187.32	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to Africa . . . . .	2,019.68	
Procuring and forwarding supplies . . . . .	340.00	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country . . . . .	110.00	\$14,041.13

##### *Mission to East Central Africa.*

Remittances and purchases . . . . .	\$6,167.62	
Expenses of missionary and family in this country . . . . .	944.00	
Refits and traveling expenses of missionaries to Africa . . . . .	1,787.97	
Procuring and forwarding supplies . . . . .	335.00	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country . . . . .	340.00	\$9,574.59

##### *Zulu Mission.*

Remittances, drafts, and purchases . . . . .	\$22,530.60	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country . . . . .	6,032.88	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to Africa . . . . .	4,964.85	
Procuring and forwarding supplies . . . . .	490.00	\$34,018.42

##### *European Turkey Mission.*

Remittances, purchases, and drafts . . . . .	\$40,846.72	
Expenses of missionaries in this country . . . . .	1,533.55	
Refit and traveling expenses of missionary to Turkey . . . . .	340.28	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country . . . . .	884.00	
Procuring and forwarding supplies . . . . .	410.00	\$44,014.55

##### *Western Turkey Mission.*

Remittances, purchases, and drafts . . . . .	\$65,867.23	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country . . . . .	9,546.46	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to Turkey . . . . .	3,710.66	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country . . . . .	938.00	
Procuring and forwarding supplies . . . . .	1,110.00	\$81,172.35

##### *Central Turkey Mission.*

Remittances, drafts, and purchases . . . . .	\$22,078.92	
Expenses of missionary and family in this country . . . . .	2,078.28	
Outfits and traveling expenses of missionaries to Turkey . . . . .	2,172.78	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country . . . . .	400.00	
Procuring and forwarding supplies . . . . .	440.00	\$27,169.98

##### *Eastern Turkey Mission.*

Remittances, drafts, and purchases . . . . .	\$34,592.57	
Expenses of missionaries in this country . . . . .	1,395.57	
Refits and traveling expenses of missionaries to Turkey . . . . .	1,481.30	
Grants to missionaries' children in this country . . . . .	695.34	
Procuring and forwarding supplies . . . . .	670.00	\$38,834.78

##### *Marathi Mission.*

Remittances, purchases, and drafts . . . . .	\$49,029.93	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country . . . . .	8,423.96	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to India . . . . .	4,460.18	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country . . . . .	693.00	
Procuring and forwarding supplies . . . . .	915.00	\$63,522.07

*Madura Mission.*

Remittances, purchases, and drafts . . . . .	\$50,179.99	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country . . . . .	4,557.29	
Refits and traveling expenses of missionaries to India . . . . .	1,395.79	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country . . . . .	550.00	
Procuring and forwarding supplies . . . . .	770.00	\$57,453.07

*Ceylon Mission.*

Remittances, purchases, and drafts . . . . .	\$11,660.81	
Expenses of missionary and family in this country . . . . .	2,404.03	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to Ceylon . . . . .	3,751.20	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country . . . . .	340.00	
Procuring and forwarding supplies . . . . .	385.00	\$18,541.04

*South China Mission.*

Remittances and purchases . . . . .	\$6,941.60	
Expenses of missionary and family in this country . . . . .	215.70	\$7,157.30

*Foochow Mission.*

Remittances, drafts, and purchases . . . . .	\$36,657.13	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country . . . . .	3,374.11	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to China . . . . .	2,391.74	
Procuring and forwarding supplies . . . . .	435.00	\$42,857.98

*North China Mission.*

Remittances, drafts, and purchases . . . . .	\$45,537.99	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country . . . . .	7,551.11	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to China . . . . .	4,808.23	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country . . . . .	662.00	
Procuring and forwarding supplies . . . . .	1,470.00	\$60,029.33

*Shansi Mission.*

Remittances, drafts, and purchases . . . . .	\$9,704.23	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country . . . . .	2,681.52	
Refits and traveling expenses of missionary to China . . . . .	700.05	
Procuring and forwarding supplies . . . . .	460.00	\$13,545.80

*Japan Mission.*

Remittances, drafts, and purchases . . . . .	\$65,083.89	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country . . . . .	9,879.32	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to Japan . . . . .	5,261.57	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country . . . . .	988.33	
Procuring and forwarding supplies . . . . .	1,510.00	\$82,723.11

*Mission to Mexico.*

Remittances, drafts, and purchases, and procuring and forwarding supplies . . . . .	\$16,729.35	
Expenses of missionary and family in this country . . . . .	278.00	
Traveling expenses of missionary to Mexico . . . . .	168.94	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country . . . . .	280.00	\$17,456.29

*Grants-in-aid for Hawaiian Islands.*

Drafts and purchases . . . . .		\$6,700.00
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*Micronesian Mission.*

Drafts and purchases . . . . .	\$7,645.28	
Running expenses of barkentine <i>Morning Star</i> . . . . .	10,541.82	
Insurance of barkentine <i>Morning Star</i> . . . . .	1,284.01	
Expenses of schooner <i>Hiram Bingham</i> . . . . .	1,342.25	
Insurance of schooner <i>Hiram Bingham</i> . . . . .	300.00	
Insurance of schooner <i>Robert W. Logan</i> . . . . .	180.00	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country . . . . .	3,847.54	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries . . . . .	4,153.73	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country . . . . .	795.00	
Procuring and forwarding supplies . . . . .	520.00	\$30,603.63

*Mission to Spain.*

Remittances, purchases, and forwarding supplies . . . . .	\$15,484.90	
Expenses of missionaries in this country . . . . .	1,089.52	
Refits and traveling expenses of missionaries to Spain . . . . .	500.46	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country . . . . .	64.90	\$17,139.78

## Mission to Austria.

Remittances and forwarding supplies . . . . .	\$9,610.54
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## COST OF COMMUNICATING INFORMATION.

## 1. Agencies.

Salary of Rev. C. C. Creegan, D.D. . . . .	\$3,500.00
Traveling expenses of Rev. C. C. Creegan, D.D. . . . .	408.69
Salary of Rev. A. N. Hitchcock, PH.D. . . . .	3,250.00
Traveling expenses of Rev. A. N. Hitchcock, PH.D. . . . .	243.00
Circulars, tracts, postage, clerk hire, rent and stationery . . . . .	6,777.83
Traveling expenses of returned missionaries and others in this department . . . . .	2,189.89
Services of Dr. Strong in this department . . . . .	750.00
	\$17,119.41

## 2. Publications.

Cost of <i>Missionary Herald</i> , including salaries of editor and general agent, and copies sent gratuitously, according to the rule of the Board, to pastors, honorary members, and donors . . . . .	\$10,736.40
Deduct amount received from subscribers . . . . .	\$3,962.85
for advertising in <i>Missionary Herald</i> . . . . .	1,228.00
income from <i>Missionary Herald</i> Fund . . . . .	60.00
	5,250.85
Annual Report, 1,650 copies . . . . .	\$5,485.55
Dr. Adams' sermon, 2,500 copies . . . . .	576.80
Almanacs, \$513.80, less \$314.10 received from sales . . . . .	93.05
<i>Mission, Dayspring</i> . . . . .	199.70
Clerk hire . . . . .	299.89
Expenses of distribution of miscellaneous publications . . . . .	350.00
Pamphlets, tracts, and miscellaneous printing . . . . .	50.00
	\$2,317.04
less amounts received from sales of "Mission Stories," \$25.75; "In Lands Afar," \$24.75; Dr. Storrs Addresses, \$16.70 . . . . .	67.20
	2,249.84
	\$9,304.83

## COST OF ADMINISTRATION.

## 1. Department of Correspondence.

Salary of Dr. Smith, \$3,750, less \$864.04 received from Fund for Officers . . . . .	\$2,885.96
Salary of Dr. Barton, \$3,750, less \$864.04 received from Fund for Officers . . . . .	2,885.96
Salary of Dr. Daniels, \$3,750, less \$864.04 received from Fund for Officers . . . . .	2,885.96
Clerk hire . . . . .	4,191.50
	\$12,849.38

## 2. Treasurer's Department.

Salary of Treasurer, \$3,000, less \$864.04 received from Fund for Officers . . . . .	\$2,135.96
Clerk hire . . . . .	4,825.43
	\$6,961.39

## 3. New York City.

Office rent . . . . .	\$500.00
Clerk hire . . . . .	783.25
Furniture, stationery, postage, and incidental expenses . . . . .	402.32
	\$1,685.57

## 4. Miscellaneous Charges.

Rent of Missionary Rooms . . . . .	\$4,275.19
Electric Lights . . . . .	44.86
Furniture and repairs . . . . .	94.06
Copying letters, documents, etc. . . . .	1,532.03
Expenses of Annual Meeting . . . . .	406.08
Postage and revenue stamps . . . . .	295.99
Stationery, printing, and binding . . . . .	694.58
Certificates of honorary membership . . . . .	105.55
Books and periodicals for library . . . . .	47.02
Rent of boxes in safe deposit vaults . . . . .	75.00
Bill of examiner of accounts . . . . .	100.00
Incidentals . . . . .	294.55
	\$7,964.91

Balance for which the Board was in debt September 1, 1899 . . . . .	\$732,051.21
	88,537.25
	\$820,588.46

Total . . . . .	\$820,588.46
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RECEIPTS OF THE BOARD DURING THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1900.

Donations as acknowledged in the <i>Missionary Herald</i> . . . . .	\$564,763.95
Legacies as acknowledged in <i>Missionary Herald</i> for current expenses . . . . .	100,000.00
Legacies as acknowledged in <i>Missionary Herald</i> applied for the debt . . . . .	54,883.69
Interest on General Permanent Fund . . . . .	18,309.66
Balance for which the Board is in debt August 31, 1900 . . . . .	\$737,957.30
	<u>82,631.16</u>
	<u>\$820,588.46</u>

BEQUEST OF MRS. C. L. A. TANK.

This fund amounts as last year, to . . . . .	\$10,061.00
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FUNDS OF THE BOARD.

GENERAL PERMANENT FUND.

This Fund September 1, 1899, was . . . . .	\$368,023.22
Added during the year . . . . .	<u>100.00</u>
	\$369,023.22

PERMANENT FUND FOR OFFICERS.

This Fund amounts to . . . . .	\$44,498.00
The income of this Fund, applied to salaries, was . . . . .	<u>3,456.16</u>

WILLIAM WHITE SMITH FUND.

This Fund amounts as last year to . . . . .	\$30,859.38
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HARRIS SCHOOL OF SCIENCE FUND.

This Fund amounts as last year to . . . . .	\$25,000.00
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ANATOLIA COLLEGE ENDOWMENT FUND.

This Fund amounts as last year to . . . . .	\$32,327.62
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HOLLIS MOORE MEMORIAL TRUST.

This Fund amounts as last year to . . . . .	\$5,000.00
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MISSION SCHOLARSHIPS.

This Fund September 1, 1899, was . . . . .	\$9,274.54
Added during the year . . . . .	<u>513.20</u>

C. MERRIAM FEMALE SCHOLARSHIP.

This Fund amounts as last year to . . . . .	\$3,000.00
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BENJAMIN SCHNEIDER MEMORIAL FUND.

This Fund amounts as last year to . . . . .	\$2,000.00
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MARASH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY FUND.

This Fund amounts as last year to . . . . .	\$1,800.00
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GORDON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, TUNG-CHO, CHINA.

This Fund amounts as last year to . . . . .	\$10,000.00
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FOOCHOW COLLEGE PROFESSORSHIP ENDOWMENT.

This Fund amounts as last year to . . . . .	\$10,000.00
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JAFFNA MEDICAL MISSION ENDOWMENT.

This Fund September 1, 1899, was . . . . .	\$7,752.69
Added during the year . . . . .	<u>25.00</u>
	<u>\$7,777.69</u>

*Pecuniary Accounts.*

[Report,

BLANK MEMORIAL FUND.	
This Fund amounts as last year to . . . . .	\$2,000.00
ATTERBURY FUND.	
This Fund amounts as last year to . . . . .	\$4,750.00
NORTH CHINA COLLEGE ENDOWMENT.	
This Fund amounts as last year to . . . . .	\$10,000.00
WILLIAMS HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT.	
This Fund amounts as last year to . . . . .	\$3,000.00
C. F. GATES MARDIN HIGH SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIP.	
This Fund amounts as last year to . . . . .	\$1,160.10
PEARSON DORMITORY FUND.	
This Fund amounts as last year to . . . . .	\$3,046.48
KHOYLOO AID SOCIETY.	
The amount of this Fund September 1, 1899, was . . . . .	\$1,396.44
Added during the year . . . . .	40.00
	\$1,436.44
SECOND CHURCH, AINTAB.	
The amount of this Fund September 1, 1899, was . . . . .	\$3,383.51
Added during the year . . . . .	162.25
	\$3,545.76
PAPAZIAN SCHOOL, AINTAB.	
The amount of this Fund September 1, 1899, was . . . . .	\$1,042.50
Added during the year . . . . .	40.00
	\$1,082.50
PERA CHURCH BUILDING FUND.	
This Fund amounts to . . . . .	\$10,031.40
VLANGA CHURCH FUND.	
The amount of this Fund September 1, 1899, was . . . . .	\$7,221.25
Added during the year . . . . .	315.00
	\$7,536.25
YOZGAT SCHOOL FUND.	
This Fund amounts as last year to . . . . .	\$2,453.62
TALAS BOYS' ACADEMY FUND.	
This Fund amounts as last year to . . . . .	\$1,030.00
AMELIA A. LEONARD FUND.	
This Fund September 1, 1899, was . . . . .	\$1,953.52
Added during the year . . . . .	117.21
	\$2,070.73
"MISSIONARY HERALD" FUND.	
This Fund September 1, 1899, was . . . . .	\$1,550.00
Added during the year . . . . .	570.00
	\$2,120.00

FRANK H. WIGGIN, *Treasurer.**Boston, Mass., September, 1900.*

BOSTON, September 28, 1900.

We have employed Andrew Stewart, expert accountant, who has examined the books and accounts of FRANK H. WIGGIN, Treasurer of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, for the year ending August 31, 1900, who reports them correct. His statement we herewith submit as a part of this report.

We have also examined the certificates of Stocks, Bonds, and other securities held by the Treasurer, representing the Investments of the several Funds of the Board, and find them to correspond with the Balance Sheet of August 31, 1900, and with the detailed statements of the books of the Board in which these Funds are entered.

The Treasurer's bond, duly approved, was exhibited by the Chairman of the Prudential Committee.

EDWIN H. BAKER,

HENRY E. COBB,

*Auditors.*

28 STATE STREET, BOSTON,  
September 26, 1900.

To the Auditing Committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions,

GENTLEMEN: At your request I made the annual examination of the books and accounts of the Board for the year which ended with the 31st of August, 1900, and have the honor to report to you as follows:

#### REPORT.

My audit comprised a thorough revision of the work done in connection with the accounting affairs of the Board; namely, determining the accuracy of the additions and verifying the postings of the books which deal with the income and outgo of money, such as cash book, journal and ledger. I took account of the cash on the morning of the 8th of September and found that the amount required by the books was on hand, and also proved the correctness of the amounts deposited in banks to the credit of the Board. I saw that all balances were properly carried forward, and traced all results finally into the balance sheet taken from the ledger as of the 31st of August, which is an accurate statement and which shows a balance to the debit of the Board of eighty-two thousand, six hundred and thirty-one dollars and sixteen cents (\$82,631.16) at that time.

I also examined thoroughly the vouchers for the disbursement of moneys—some seven thousand in number—and found them satisfactory and adequate. I am satisfied that all receipts of money were properly accounted for, as every donation received is acknowledged in the *Missionary Herald*.

Your Committee as usual having examined the certificates of stocks, bonds, and other securities held by the Treasurer, representing the investments standing on the debit side of the balance sheet, made any examination of those securities by me unnecessary.

I am glad to say that I found the Treasurer's books and accounts to have been kept with the same care and fidelity as heretofore, and the general accounting and financial matters connected with the administration of the affairs of the Board to have been conducted in a conscientious and satisfactory manner.

Yours very truly,

ANDREW STEWART, *Examiner*.

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#### NOTE BY THE TREASURER.

At a recent conference of the Treasurers of the AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, the CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY, and the AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS, a plan was arranged by which the annual reports of receipts and expenditures of the three societies should be made uniform, so far as the conditions in each of the three societies permit.

## SUMMARY OF DONATIONS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.

<b>MAINE.</b>		<b>NEW JERSEY.</b>	
Donations . . . . .	\$6,544.26	Donations . . . . .	\$3,827.14
Legacies . . . . .	5,862.50	Donations for School Fund . . . . .	166.15
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	415.06	Donations for Micronesia Navy . . . . .	2.40
Donations for Micronesia Navy . . . . .	46.84	Donations for Mission Work for Women . . . . .	2,375.00
Donations for Mission Work for Women <sup>1</sup> (of which \$500 are legacies) . . . . .	5,110.52		<hr/>
	<hr/>		\$6,370.69
	\$17,979.18	<b>PENNSYLVANIA.</b>	
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE.</b>		Donations . . . . .	\$3,039.10
Donations . . . . .	\$7,128.70	Legacies . . . . .	1,393.83
Legacies . . . . .	1,589.78	Donations for School Fund . . . . .	147.07
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	461.78	Donations for Micronesia Navy . . . . .	21.00
Donations for Micronesia Navy . . . . .	36.36	Donations for Mission Work for Women . . . . .	275.55
Donations for Mission Work for Women . . . . .	3,609.19		<hr/>
	<hr/>		\$4,876.55
	\$12,825.81	<b>MARYLAND.</b>	
<b>VERMONT.</b>		Donations . . . . .	\$1,191.43
Donations . . . . .	\$6,454.58	Donations for Mission Work for Women . . . . .	72.90
Legacies . . . . .	731.82		<hr/>
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	385.09		\$1,264.33
Donations for Micronesia Navy . . . . .	12.85	<b>VIRGINIA.</b>	
Donations for Mission Work for Women (of which \$2,000 are legacies) . . . . .	7,176.49	Donations . . . . .	\$48.45
	<hr/>	Donations for School Fund . . . . .	27.53
	\$14,760.83	Donations for Mission Work for Women . . . . .	46.75
			<hr/>
<b>MASSACHUSETTS.</b>			\$122.73
Donations . . . . .	\$107,876.08	<b>WEST VIRGINIA.</b>	
Legacies . . . . .	98,702.97	Donations . . . . .	\$58.76
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	3,281.12	<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.</b>	
Donations for Micronesia Navy . . . . .	361.24	Donations . . . . .	\$950.96
Donations for Mission Work for Women (of which \$39,674.19 are legacies) . . . . .	88,596.79	Legacies . . . . .	3,695.86
	<hr/>	Donations for School Fund . . . . .	14.16
	\$298,818.20	Donations for Micronesia Navy . . . . .	8.00
		Donations for Mission Work for Women . . . . .	1,107.34
<b>RHODE ISLAND.</b>			<hr/>
Donations . . . . .	\$6,384.57		\$5,776.92
Legacies . . . . .	3,031.50	<b>NORTH CAROLINA.</b>	
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	334.02	Donations . . . . .	\$195.96
Donations for Micronesia Navy . . . . .	10.00	Donations for School Fund . . . . .	5.52
Donations for Mission Work for Women (of which \$100.00 are legacies) . . . . .	5,614.68	Donations for Mission Work for Women . . . . .	47.20
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$15,374.77		\$248.68
<b>CONNECTICUT.</b>		<b>SOUTH CAROLINA.</b>	
Donations . . . . .	\$56,408.54	Donations . . . . .	\$2.10
Legacies . . . . .	27,852.38	Donations for School Fund . . . . .	5.57
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	1,498.73		<hr/>
Donations for Micronesia Navy . . . . .	199.85		\$7.67
Donations for Mission Work for Women (of which \$447.50 are legacies) . . . . .	29,290.71	<b>GEORGIA.</b>	
	<hr/>	Donations . . . . .	\$41.72
	\$115,250.21	Donations for School Fund . . . . .	13.54
		Donations for Mission Work for Women . . . . .	30.50
<b>NEW YORK.</b>			<hr/>
Donations . . . . .	\$42,145.86		\$85.76
Legacies . . . . .	2,148.55	<b>FLORIDA.</b>	
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	1,106.53	Donations . . . . .	\$554.78
Donations for Micronesia Navy . . . . .	813.01	Donations for School Fund . . . . .	59.31
Donations for Mission Work for Women (of which \$200 are legacies) . . . . .	9,282.04	Donations for Micronesia Navy . . . . .	5.50
	<hr/>	Donations for Mission Work for Women . . . . .	140.47
	\$55,495.99		<hr/>
			\$760.06

<sup>1</sup> The donations for Mission Work for Women (excepting those from the Woman's Board for the Pacific) are taken from *Life and Light*, and differ somewhat from amounts in the *Herald*.

**ALABAMA.**

Donations . . . . .	\$31.50
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	8.97
	<hr/>
	\$90.47

**MISSISSIPPI.**

Donations . . . . .	\$5.65
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	10.00
Donations for Mission Work for Women.	12.00
	<hr/>
	\$27.65

**LOUISIANA.**

Donations . . . . .	\$65.28
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	6.95
Donations for Mission Work for Women.	13.77
	<hr/>
	\$86.00

**TENNESSEE.**

Donations . . . . .	\$136.63
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	38.13
Donations for Mission Work for Women.	7.00
	<hr/>
	\$181.76

**ARKANSAS.**

Donations for School Fund . . . . .	\$16.07
Donations for Mission Work for Women.	21.00
	<hr/>
	\$37.07

**TEXAS.**

Donations . . . . .	\$64.25
Donations for Mission Work for Women.	7.00
	<hr/>
	\$71.25

**INDIANA.**

Donations . . . . .	\$311.88
Legacies . . . . .	193.33
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	19.02
Donations for Young Missionaries' Fund.	23.15
Donations for Mission Work for Women.	880.01
	<hr/>
	\$1,427.39

**KENTUCKY.**

Donations . . . . .	\$372.00
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	1.50
Donations for Mission Work for Women.	30.00
	<hr/>
	\$403.50

**MISSOURI.**

Donations . . . . .	\$1,724.01
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	86.24
Donations for Young Missionaries' Fund.	26.15
Donations for Mission Work for Women.	3,028.59
	<hr/>
	\$4,864.99

**OHIO.**

Donations . . . . .	\$7,129.22
Legacies . . . . .	1,550.02
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	458.00
Donations for Micronesiau Navy . . . . .	68.21
Donations for Mission Work for Women.	8,157.75
	<hr/>
	\$17,363.20

**ILLINOIS.**

Donations . . . . .	\$15,253.43
Legacies . . . . .	1,709.66
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	473.16
Donations for Micronesiau Navy . . . . .	209.68
Donations for Young Missionaries' Fund.	788.77
Donations for Mission Work for Women.	27,883.41
	<hr/>
	\$46,318.11

**MICHIGAN.**

Donations . . . . .	\$6,744.74
Legacies . . . . .	2,750.00
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	416.86
Donations for Young Missionaries' Fund.	317.16
Donations for Mission Work for Women.	7,122.63
	<hr/>
	\$17,351.39

**WISCONSIN.**

Donations . . . . .	\$4,304.22
Legacies . . . . .	1,995.00
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	177.72
Donations for Micronesiau Navy . . . . .	19.12
Donations for Young Missionaries' Fund.	143.77
Donations for Mission Work for Women.	5,781.61
	<hr/>
	\$12,421.44

**IOWA.**

Donations . . . . .	\$14,816.91
Legacies . . . . .	353.35
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	297.40
Donations for Micronesiau Navy . . . . .	12.25
Donations for Young Missionaries' Fund.	470.70
Donations for Mission Work for Women.	8,596.07
	<hr/>
	\$24,546.68

**MINNESOTA.**

Donations . . . . .	\$3,469.63
Legacies . . . . .	200.00
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	209.67
Donations for Young Missionaries' Fund.	169.60
Donations for Mission Work for Women.	4,798.62
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	\$8,847.58

**KANSAS.**

Donations . . . . .	\$1,398.30
Legacies . . . . .	39.81
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	58.21
Donations for Micronesiau Navy . . . . .	21.00
Donations for Young Missionaries' Fund.	13.25
Donations for Mission Work for Women.	1,681.52
	<hr/>
	\$3,212.09

**NEBRASKA.**

Donations . . . . .	\$2,052.79
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	107.71
Donations for Micronesiau Navy . . . . .	11.66
Donations for Young Missionaries' Fund.	576.56
Donations for Mission Work for Women.	1,621.68
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	\$4,370.70

**CALIFORNIA.**

Donations . . . . .	\$5,450.13
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	218.76
Donations for Micronesiau Navy . . . . .	34.45
Donations for Mission Work for Women.	4,839.71
	<hr/>
	\$10,543.05

**OREGON.**

Donations . . . . .	\$773.59
Legacies . . . . .	83.33
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	40.43
Donations for Mission Work for Women.	3.00
	<hr/>
	\$900.35

**COLORADO.**

Donations . . . . .	\$2,534.34
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	45.50
Donations for Young Missionaries' Fund.	144.12
Donations for Mission Work for Women.	2,178.30
	<hr/>
	\$4,902.26

**WASHINGTON.**

Donations . . . . .	\$522.00
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	100.92
Donations for Micronesiau Navy . . . . .	10.00
	<hr/>
	\$632.92

**NORTH DAKOTA.**

Donations . . . . .	\$342.53
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	25.93
Donations for Micronesiau Navy . . . . .	18.00
Donations for Young Missionaries' Fund.	70.18
Donations for Mission Work for Women.	181.50
	<hr/>
	\$638.14



**SOUTH DAKOTA.**

Donations . . . . .	\$738.19
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	120.95
Donations for Young Missionaries' Fund . . . . .	76.57
Donations for Mission Work for Women . . . . .	1,037.95
	<hr/>
	\$1,973.66

**MONTANA.**

Donations . . . . .	\$76.61
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	10.00
Donations for Mission Work for Women . . . . .	49.88
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	\$136.49

**NEVADA.**

Donations . . . . .	\$21.00
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**IDAHO.**

Donations . . . . .	\$192.02
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	2.95
Donations for Micronesian Navy . . . . .	7.00
Donations for Mission Work for Women . . . . .	10.00
	<hr/>
	\$211.97

**WYOMING.**

Donations . . . . .	\$71.02
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	20.00
Donations for Young Missionaries' Fund . . . . .	43.80
Donations for Mission Work for Women . . . . .	83.88
	<hr/>
	\$218.70

**UTAH.**

Donations . . . . .	\$103.59
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	7.00
	<hr/>
	\$110.59

**ARIZONA TERRITORY.**

Donations . . . . .	\$212.80
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	12.20
Donations for Mission Work for Women . . . . .	5.00
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	\$230.00

**ALASKA TERRITORY.**

Donations . . . . .	\$18.90
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**INDIAN TERRITORY.**

Donations . . . . .	\$7.65
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	1.86
	<hr/>
	\$9.51

**NEW MEXICO TERRITORY.**

Donations . . . . .	\$24.50
Donations for Mission Work for Women . . . . .	21.20
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	\$45.70

**OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.**

Donations . . . . .	\$35.27
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	37.91
Donations for Mission Work for Women . . . . .	1.25
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	\$74.43

**CANADA.**

Province of Quebec Donations . . . . .	\$32.00
Province of Ontario Donations . . . . .	4,495.72
Donations for Mission Work for Women . . . . .	1,033.21
	<hr/>
	\$5,560.93

**HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.**

Donations . . . . .	\$1,265.80
Legacies . . . . .	1,000.00
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	\$2,265.80

**MICRONESIA.**

Donations for Micronesian Navy . . . . .	\$35.00
Donations for Mission Work for Women . . . . .	25.00
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	\$60.00

**FOREIGN LANDS AND MISSIONARY STATIONS.**

Donations . . . . .	\$1,484.97
Donations for Micronesian Navy . . . . .	10.00
Donations for Mission Work for Women . . . . .	350.51
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	\$1,845.48

**FROM JAFFNA MEDICAL MISSION FUND.**

For current expenses of medical work in Jaffna . . . . .	\$3,396.30
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**WILLIAM WHITE SMITH FUND.**

Income for education of native preachers and teachers in Africa . . . . .	\$1,428.39
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**BENJAMIN SCHNEIDER FUND.**

Income for training preachers in Central Turkey, care Rev. A. Fuller, D.D. . . . .	\$40.00
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**NORTH CHINA COLLEGE ENDOWMENT.**

Income for current expenses . . . . .	\$250.00
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**ATTERBURY FUND.**

Income for education of students in Theological Seminary, Tung-cho . . . . .	\$300.00
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**WILLIAMS HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT.**

Income for current expenses . . . . .	\$75.00
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**GORDON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, TUNG-CHO, CHINA.**

Income of endowment . . . . .	\$352.50
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**INCOME ENDOWMENT ANATOLIA COLLEGE.**

Income in part for college expenses at Marsovan . . . . .	\$2,860.00
For scholarship from Blank Memorial Fund . . . . .	101.53
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	\$2,961.53

**C. F. GATES MARDIN HIGH SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIP.**

Income for scholarship in Mardin High School . . . . .	\$60.00
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**FROM INCOME MISSION SCHOLARSHIPS.**

As acknowledged in <i>Missionary Herald</i> . . . . .	\$413.40
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**TOTAL.**

Donations . . . . .	\$317,913.26
Legacies, for current expenses . . . . .	100,000.00
Legacies, applied for the debt . . . . .	54,883.69
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	10,951.20
Donations for Micronesian Navy . . . . .	1,974.32
Donations for Young Missionaries' Fund . . . . .	2,863.84
Donations for Debt of September 1, 1899 . . . . .	1,272.80
Donations for Mission Work for Women, as above, \$232,239.18 (of which \$42,921.69 are from legacies), the difference being explained on page 154 . . . . .	220,511.41
Income of funds, as above (10) . . . . .	9,277.12
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	\$719,647.64

RECEIPTS OF THE BOARD.

THE following table exhibits the income of the Board from all sources since its organization:—

For the year ending		For the year ending	
September, 1811	\$999.52	July 31, 1856	\$307,318.69
August 31, 1812	13,611.50	" 1857	388,932.69
" 1813	11,361.18	" 1858	334,018.48
" 1814	12,265.56	" 1859	350,915.45
" 1815	9,493.89	" 1860	429,799.08
" 1816	12,501.03	August 31, 1861	340,522.56
" 1817	29,948.63	" 1862	339,080.56
" 1818	34,727.72	" 1863	397,079.71
" 1819	37,520.63	" 1864	531,985.67
" 1820	39,949.45	" 1865	534,703.33
" 1821	46,354.95	" 1866	446,942.44
" 1822	60,087.87	" 1867	437,884.77
" 1823	55,758.94	" 1868	535,838.64
" 1824	47,483.58	" 1869	525,214.95
" 1825	55,716.18	" 1870	461,058.42
" 1826	61,616.25	" 1871	429,160.60
" 1827	88,341.89	" 1872	445,824.23
" 1828	102,009.64	" 1873	431,844.81
" 1829	106,928.26	" 1874	478,255.51
" 1830	83,019.37	" 1875	476,028.19
" 1831	100,934.00	" 1876	405,442.40
" 1832	130,574.12	" 1877	441,391.45
" 1833	145,847.77	" 1878	482,204.73
" 1834	152,386.10	" 1879	518,386.06
July 31, 1835	163,340.19	" 1880	613,539.51
" 1836	176,232.15	" 1881	691,245.16
" 1837	252,076.55	" 1882	651,976.84
" 1838	236,170.98	" 1883	590,995.67
" 1839	244,169.82	" 1884	588,353.51
" 1840	241,691.04	" 1885	625,832.54
" 1841	235,189.30	" 1886	658,754.42
" 1842	318,395.53	" 1887	679,573.79
" 1843	244,254.43	" 1888	665,712.21
" 1844	256,394.37	" 1889	685,111.33
" 1845	255,112.06	" 1890	762,585.03
" 1846	262,073.55	" 1891	824,325.50
" 1847	211,462.76	" 1892	840,804.72
" 1848	254,056.46	" 1893	679,285.04
" 1849	291,705.27	" 1894	705,132.70
" 1850	251,862.21	" 1895	716,837.17
" 1851	374,992.28	" 1896	743,104.59
" 1852	361,732.20	" 1897	642,781.07
" 1853	314,922.88	" 1898	687,208.98
" 1854	395,778.84	" 1899	644,208.89
" 1855	310,427.77	" 1900	737,957.30

PLACES OF MEETING AND PREACHERS.

Year.	Place of Meeting.	Preacher.	Text.
1810.	Farmington	No Sermon.	
1811.	Worcester	No Sermon.	
1812.	Hartford	No Sermon.	
1813.	Boston	* Timothy Dwight, D.D.	John x, 16.
1814.	New Haven	* James Richards, D.D.	Ephesians iii, 8.
1815.	Salem	* Calvin Chapin, D.D.	Psalms cxvi, 10.
1816.	Hartford	* Henry Davis, D.D.	Psalms cxix, 96.
1817.	Northampton	* Jesse Appleton, D.D.	1 Corinthians i, 21.
1818.	New Haven	* Samuel Spring, D.D.	Acts viii, 30, 31.
1819.	Boston	* Joseph Lyman, D.D.	Isaiah lviii, 12.
1820.	Hartford	* Eliphalet Nott, D.D.	Mark xvi, 15.
1821.	Springfield	* Jediah Morse, D.D.	Psalms ii, 8.
1822.	New Haven	* Alexander Proudfit, D.D.	Malachi i, 11.
1823.	Boston	* Jeremiah Day, D.D.	Nehemiah vi, 3.
1824.	Hartford	* Samuel Austin, D.D.	Galatians i, 15, 16.
1825.	Northampton	* Joshua Bates, D.D.	John viii, 32.
1826.	Middletown	* Edward D. Griffin, D.D.	Matthew xxviii, 18, 20.
1827.	New York	* Lyman Beecher, D.D.	Luke xi, 21; Rev., etc.
1828.	Philadelphia	* John H. Rice, D.D.	2 Corinthians x, 4.
1829.	Albany	* Archibald Alexander, D.D.	Acts xi, 18.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Place of Meeting.</i>	<i>Preacher.</i>	<i>Text.</i>
1830.	Boston	* Thomas De Witt, D.D.	Matthew ix, 37, 38.
1831.	New Haven	* Leonard Woods, D.D.	Isaiah lxii, 1, 2.
1832.	New York	* William Allen, D.D.	John viii, 36.
1833.	Philadelphia	* William Murray, D.D.	2 Corinthians x, 4.
1834.	Utica	* Gardner Spring, D.D.	Matthew x, 6.
1835.	Baltimore	* Samuel Miller, D.D.	Numbers xiv, 21.
1836.	Hartford	* John Codman, D.D.	Matthew x, 8.
1837.	Newark	* John McDowell, D.D.	Acts iv, 12.
1838.	Portland	* Heman Humphrey, D.D.	Psalms cii, 13-16.
1839.	Troy	* Thomas McAuley, D.D.	Isaiah xi, 9.
1840.	Providence	* Nathan S. S. Beman, D.D.	Psalms lxxii, 17.
1841.	Philadelphia	* Justin Edwards, D.D.	Zachariah iv, 9.
1842.	Norwich	* William R. De Witt, D.D.	2 Corinthians v, 14.
1843.	Rochester	* Thomas H. Skinner, D.D.	Philippians iii, 13.
1844.	Worcester	* Rev. Albert Barnes	Luke xiv, 28-32.
1845.	Brooklyn	* Mark Hopkins, D.D.	Psalms lv, 22.
1846.	New Haven	* Joel Hawes, D.D.	1 Samuel vii, 12.
1847.	Buffalo	* David Magie, D.D.	Isaiah xxxii, 15.
1848.	Boston	* Isaac Ferris, D.D.	Matthew vi, 10.
1849.	Pittsfield	* Samuel H. Cox, D.D.	Daniel vii, 27.
1850.	Oswego	* Richard S. Storrs, D.D.	1 Corinthians xv, 58.
1851.	Portland	* David H. Riddle, D.D.	Isaiah xli, 14, 15.
1852.	Troy	* Leonard Bacon, D.D.	2 Corinthians v, 7.
1853.	Cincinnati	* William Adams, D.D.	Matthew xlii, 38.
1854.	Hartford	* Charles White, D.D.	Matthew vi, 10.
1855.	Utica	* Nehemiah Adams, D.D.	Galatians ii, 20.
1856.	Newark	* George W. Bethune, D.D.	1 Timothy i, 15.
1857.	Providence	* M. La Rue P. Thompson, D.D.	Matthew xxviii, 20.
1858.	Detroit	* George Shepard, D.D.	Luke xi, 41.
1859.	Philadelphia	* Robert W. Patterson, D.D.	Matthew xiii, 33.
1860.	Boston	* Samuel W. Fisher, D.D.	Isaiah xiv, 1-6; xliii, 21.
1861.	Cleveland	* Richard S. Storrs, D.D.	1 Corinthians i, 28.
1862.	Springfield	* Henry Smith, D.D.	John xvii, 20, 21.
1863.	Rochester	* Elisha L. Cleveland, D.D.	Luke xxiv, 45-47.
1864.	Worcester	* Jonathan B. Condit, D.D.	Philippians ii, 15, 16.
1865.	Chicago	* Edward N. Kirk, D.D.	2 Corinthians v, 7.
1866.	Pittsfield	* Laurens P. Hickok, D.D.	Philippians ii, 10, 11.
1867.	Buffalo	* Joseph P. Thompson, D.D.	John i, 4.
1868.	Norwich	* Henry A. Nelson, D.D.	John xii, 32.
1869.	Pittsburgh	* John Todd, D.D.	Malachi i, 11.
1870.	Brooklyn	* Jonathan F. Stearns, D.D.	Matthew xxviii, 18-20.
1871.	Salem	* Truman M. Post, D.D.	Mark x, 45.
1872.	New Haven	* Samuel C. Bartlett, D.D.	1 Corinthians ii, 1-5.
1873.	Minneapolis	* Julius H. Seelye, D.D.	Romans iv, 25.
1874.	Rutland	* Henry M. Scudder, D.D.	Romans x, 14, 15.
1875.	Chicago	* Israel W. Andrews, D.D.	Romans i, 14.
1876.	Hartford	* William M. Taylor, D.D.	Ezekiel xvii, 9.
1877.	Providence	James H. Fairchild, D.D.	1 John iv, 20.
1878.	Milwaukee	Henry H. Jessup, D.D.	Address.
1879.	Syracuse	* George F. Magoun, D.D.	Matthew xxviii, 18, 19.
1880.	Lowell	* Jacob M. Manning, D.D.	Revelation xxi, 1.
1881.	St. Louis	* A. J. F. Behrends, D.D.	Luke xiv, 28, 30.
1882.	Portland	Edward P. Goodwin, D.D.	Acts xiii, 2.
1883.	Detroit	* William M. Barbour, D.D.	Mark xii, 31.
1884.	Columbus	* Aaron L. Chapin, D.D.	Acts xx, 24.
1885.	Boston	* George Leon Walker, D.D.	Hebrews xi, 13, 39, 40.
1886.	Des Moines	John L. Withrow, D.D.	Acts xxvi, 17, 18.
1887.	Springfield	Frederick A. Noble, D.D.	Luke xi, 2.
1888.	Cleveland	Henry Hopkins, D.D.	John xiv, 6; Eph. i, 23.
1889.	New York	Lewellyn Pratt, D.D.	John xx, 21-23.
1890.	Minneapolis	Arthur Little, D.D.	John xii, 24.
1891.	Pittsfield	Edwin B. Webb, D.D.	1 Corinthians iii, 9.
1892.	Chicago	Daniel March, D.D.	Matthew xxi, 5.
1893.	Worcester	Albert J. Lyman, D.D.	1 Corinthians ix, 19-23.
1894.	Madison	T. Eaton Clapp, D.D.	Acts xi, 18.
1895.	Brooklyn	George A. Gordon, D.D.	1 Corinthians ii, 2.
1896.	Toledo	Edward N. Packard, D.D.	Acts ii, 14-18.
1897.	New Haven	Nehemiah Roynton, D.D.	John xxi, 17.
1898.	Grand Rapids	R. R. Meredith, D.D.	Luke iv, 18.
1899.	Providence	George C. Adams, D.D.	John x, 10.
1900.	St. Louis	Edward C. Moore, D.D.	1 Kings xix, 7.

## MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD.

THE following list presents the names of Missionaries now in connection with the Board, in the field, or expecting to return, giving the year in which they went out, the missions and stations with which they are connected, but not in all cases their Postoffice Addresses. These Postoffice Addresses are given in the American Board Almanac.

## ZULU MISSION.

MISSIONARIES.	WENT OUT.
Rev. Stephen C. Pixley, Inanda,	1855
Mrs. Laura B. Bridgman, Amanzimtote,	1860
Mrs. Oriana R. Ireland, Amanzimtote,	1865
Mrs. Mary K. Edwards, Inanda,	1868
Miss Gertrude R. Hance, Esidumbini,	1870
Rev. Charles W. Kilbon, Amanzimtote,	1873
Mrs. Mary B. Kilbon,	1873
Miss Martha E. Price, Inanda,	1877
Rev. Herbert D. Goodenough, Johannesburg,	1881
Mrs. Caroline L. Goodenough,	1881
Rev. William C. Wilcox, Umvoti,	1881
Mrs. Ida B. Wilcox,	1881
Miss Fidelia Phelps, Inanda,	1884
Mrs. Euphemia S. Harris, Umzumbe,	1888
Miss Martha H. Pixley, Esidumbini,	1889
Rev. James C. Dorward, Amanzimtote,	1890
Mrs. Florence A. Dorward,	1890
Rev. Charles N. Ransom, Ifafa,	1890
Mrs. Susan H. C. Ransom,	1890
Rev. Fred R. Bunker, Amanzimtote,	1891
Mrs. Isabel H. Bunker,	1891
Miss Alice F. Stillson, Johannesburg,	1891
George B. Cowles, Jr., Amanzimtote,	1893
Mrs. Amy Bridgman Cowles,	1893
Miss Laura M. Mellen, Umzumbe,	1895
Frederick B. Bridgman, Durban,	1897
Mrs. Clara Davis Bridgman,	1897
Miss Hattie Clark, Amanzimtote,	1897
James B. McCord, M.D., Amanzimtote,	1899
Mrs. Margaret M. McCord,	1899
Rev. James D. Taylor, Esidumbini,	1899
Mrs. Katherine M. Taylor,	1899

## EAST CENTRAL AFRICAN MISSION.

Rev. George A. Wilder, Chikore,	1880
Mrs. Alice C. Wilder,	1880
Rev. Francis W. Bates, Mt. Silinda,	1888
Mrs. Laura H. Bates,	1888
William L. Thompson, M.D., Mt. Silinda,	1891
Mrs. Mary E. Thompson,	1888
Miss H. Juliette Gilson, Mt. Silinda,	1896
William T. Lawrence, M.D., Chikore,	1900
Mrs. Florence E. Lawrence,	1900

## WEST CENTRAL AFRICAN MISSION.

Rev. William H. Sanders, Kamundongo,	1880
Mrs. Sarah Bell Sanders,	1888
Rev. William E. Fay, Bailundu,	1882

Mrs. Annie M. Fay,	1886
Rev. Wesley M. Stover, Bailundu,	1882
Mrs. Bertha D. Stover,	1882
Rev. Walter T. Currie, Chisamba,	1886
Mrs. Amy J. Currie,	1893
Mrs. Marion M. Webster, Bailundu,	1887
Rev. Thomas W. Woodside, Sakanjimba,	1888
Mrs. Emma D. Woodside,	1888
Rev. Frank W. Read, Sakanjimba,	1892
Mrs. Annie W. Read,	1892
Miss Helen J. Melville, Chisamba,	1893
Miss Rose A. Bower, M.D., Sakanjimba,	1894
Miss Louise B. Fay, Bailundu,	1894
Miss Margaret W. Melville, Chisamba,	1895
Rev. Frederick C. Wellman, M.D., Kamundongo,	1896
Mrs. Lydia J. Wellman,	1896
Miss Sarah Stimpson, Kamundongo,	1898
A. Yale Massey, M.D., Chisamba,	1899
Miss Emma C. Redick, Kamundongo,	1900

## EUROPEAN TURKEY MISSION.

Rev. Elias Riggs, D.D., LL.D., Constantinople,	1832
Rev. James F. Clarke, D.D., Samokov,	1859
Rev. Henry C. Haskell, D.D., Samokov,	1862
Mrs. Margaret B. Haskell,	1862
Rev. Lewis Bond, Monastir,	1868
Mrs. Fannie G. Bond,	1868
Miss Esther T. Maltbie, Samokov,	1870
Rev. George D. Marsh, Philippopolis,	1872
Mrs. Ursula C. Marsh,	1875
Rev. John W. Baird, Salonica,	1872
Mrs. Ellen R. Baird,	1870
Rev. J. Henry House, D.D., Salonica,	1872
Mrs. Addie B. House,	1872
Miss Ellen M. Stone, Salonica,	1878
Rev. Frederick L. Kingsbury, M.D., Samokov,	1881
Mrs. Luella L. Kingsbury,	1881
Rev. Robert Thomson, Samokov,	1881
Mrs. Agnes C. Thomson,	1881
Miss Harriet L. Cole, Monastir,	1883
Miss Mary L. Matthews, Monastir,	1888
Miss Mary M. Haskell, Samokov,	1890
Rev. William P. Clarke, Samokov,	1891
Mrs. Martha G. Clarke,	1900
Rev. Edward B. Haskell, Salonica,	1891
Mrs. Martha H. Haskell,	1891
Miss Agnes M. Baird, Samokov,	1898

## WESTERN TURKEY MISSION.

Rev. Wilson A. Farnsworth, D.D., Cesarea,	1852
Mrs. Caroline E. Farnsworth,	1852



Rev. Clarence D. Ussher, M.D., Van,	1898
Mrs. Elizabeth B. Ussher,	1899
Miss Teresa L. Huntington, Harpoot,	1898
Miss Ruth M. Bushnell, Erzroom,	1898
Miss Grisell M. McLaren, Van,	1900

## MARATHI MISSION.

Mrs. Mary E. Bissell, Ahmednagar,	1851
Mrs. Elizabeth D. Harding, Sholapur,	1869
Rev. Henry J. Bruce, Satara,	1862
Mrs. Hepzibeth P. Bruce,	1862
Rev. Richard Winsor, Sirur,	1870
Mrs. Mary C. Winsor,	1870
Rev. Robert A. Hume, D.D., Ahmednagar,	1874
Mrs. Kate F. Hume,	1882
Rev. William O. Ballantine, M.D., Rahuri,	1875
Mrs. Josephine L. Ballantine,	1885
Rev. Edward S. Hume, Bombay,	1875
Mrs. Charlotte E. Hume,	1875
Rev. Lorin S. Gates, Sholapur,	1875
Mrs. Frances A. Gates,	1875
Rev. James Smith, Ahmednagar,	1879
Mrs. Maud Smith,	1879
Rev. Justin E. Abbott, D.D., Bombay,	1881
Rev. Henry Fairbank, Ahmednagar,	1886
Mrs. Ruby E. Fairbank,	1882
Mrs. Minnie C. Sibley, Wai,	1886
Miss Emily R. Bissell, Ahmednagar,	1886
Miss Anna L. Millard, Bombay,	1887
Miss Anstice Abbott, Bombay,	1888
Miss Harriet L. Bruce, Satara,	1889
Miss Jean P. Gordon, Wai,	1890
Miss Belle Nugent, Ahmednagar,	1890
Rev. Henry G. Bissell, Ahmednagar,	1892
Mrs. Alice T. Bissell,	1892
Rev. Edward Fairbank, Wadale,	1893
Mrs. Mary A. Fairbank,	1893
Miss Esther B. Fowler, Sholapur,	1893
Miss Mary E. Moulton, Bombay,	1894
Miss Julia E. Bissell, M.D., Ahmednagar,	1894
Miss Mary B. Harding, Sholapur,	1897
Miss Louise H. Grieve, M.D., Ahmednagar,	1900
George W. Harding, M.D., Miraj,	1900
Mrs. Emily D. Harding,	1900
Rev. William Hazen, Sholapur,	1900

## MADURA MISSION.

Rev. Edward Chester, M.D., Dindigul,	1858
Mrs. Susan R. Chester,	1896
Rev. Hervey C. Hazen, Arrupukottai,	1867
Mrs. Hattie A. Hazen,	1884
Rev. John S. Chandler, Madura,	1873
Mrs. Henrietta S. Chandler,	1877
Rev. James E. Tracy, D.D., Periakulam,	1877
Mrs. Fannie S. Tracy,	1877
Rev. John P. Jones, D.D., Pasumalai,	1878
Mrs. Sarah A. Jones,	1878
Miss Eva M. Swift, Madura,	1884
Rev. James C. Perkins, Tirumangalam,	1885
Miss Mary M. Root, Madura,	1837
Rev. Frank Van Allen, M.D., Madura,	1888
Mrs. Harriet D. Van Allen,	1888
Miss Bessie B. Noyes, Madura,	1890
Rev. Franklin E. Jeffery, Melur,	1890
Mrs. Capitola M. Jeffery,	1890
Rev. Edward P. Holton, Madura,	1891

Mrs. Gertrude M. Holton,	1894
Rev. Willis P. Elwood, Palani,	1891
Mrs. Agnes A. Elwood,	1891
Miss Mary T. Noyes, Madura,	1892
Rev. Charles S. Vaughan, Manamadura,	1893
Mrs. M. Ella Vaughan,	1893
Miss Lydia Gertrude Barker, Madura,	1893
Rev. William M. Zumbro, Pasumalai,	1894
Rev. David S. Herrick, Battalagundu,	1894
Mrs. Dency T. M. Herrick,	1887
Miss Harriet E. Parker, M.D., Madura,	1895
Rev. William W. Wallace, Madura,	1897
Mrs. Genevieve T. Wallace,	1897
Miss Mary R. Perkins, Tirumangalam,	1899
Miss Helen E. Chandler, Madura,	1899

## CEYLON MISSION.

Rev. Thomas S. Smith, Tillipally,	1871
Mrs. Emily M. Smith,	1871
Miss Susan R. Howland, Oodooville,	1873
Rev. Richard C. Hastings, Batticotta,	1879
Mrs. Minnie B. Hastings,	1882
Rev. Thomas B. Scott, M.D., Manepy,	1893
Mrs. Mary E. Scott, M.D.,	1893
Miss Isabella H. Curr, M.D., Inuvil,	1896
Miss Annie Young, M.D., Inuvil,	1899
Rev. Giles G. Brown, Uduppity,	1899
Mrs. Clara L. Brown,	1899
Miss Helen I. Root, Oodooville,	1899
Rev. James H. Dickson, Tillipally,	1900
Mrs. Frances A. Dickson,	1900

## FOOCHOW MISSION.

Rev. Charles Hartwell, Foochow,	1852
Mrs. Hannah L. Hartwell,	1858
Rev. Joseph E. Walker, Shao-wu,	1872
Henry T. Whitney, M.D., Pagoda Anchorage,	1877
Mrs. Lurie Ann Whitney,	1877
Miss Ella J. Newton, Foochow,	1878
Miss Elsie M. Garretson, Foochow,	1880
Rev. George H. Hubbard, Pagoda Anchorage,	1884
Mrs. Nellie L. Hubbard,	1884
Miss Kate C. Woodhull, M.D., Foochow,	1884
Miss Hannah C. Woodhull, Foochow,	1884
Rev. Lyman P. Peet, Foochow,	1888
Mrs. Caroline K. Peet,	1887
Rev. G. Milton Gardner, Shao-wu,	1889
Mrs. Mary J. Gardner,	1889
Hardman N. Kinnear, M.D., Foochow,	1889
Mrs. Ellen J. Kinnear,	1893
Edward L. Bliss, M.D., Shao-wu,	1892
Miss Caroline E. Chittenden, Foochow,	1892
Rev. Willard L. Beard, Foochow,	1894
Mrs. Ellen L. Beard,	1894
Miss Emily S. Hartwell, Foochow,	1896
Rev. George W. Hinman, Shao-wu,	1898
Mrs. Kate F. Hinman,	1898
Miss Minnie M. Borts, Pagoda Anchorage,	1898
Miss Lucy P. Bement, M.D., Shao-wu,	1898
Miss Frances K. Bement, Shao-wu,	1898
Miss Jean H. Brown, Foochow,	1899
Miss Minnie C. Stryker, M.D., Foochow,	1900
Miss Mildred E. Vance, Foochow,	1900
Miss Josephine C. Walker, Shao-wu,	1900
Miss Martha S. Wiley, Foochow,	1900

## SOUTH CHINA MISSION.

Rev. Charles R. Hager, M.D., Hong Kong,	1883
Mrs. Marie von Rausch Hager,	1897
Rev. Charles A. Nelson, Canton,	1892
Mrs. Jennie M. Nelson,	1892
Miss Nellie M. Cheney, Canton,	1894

## MISSION TO NORTH CHINA.

Rev. Charles A. Stanley, Tientsin,	1862
Mrs. Ursula Stanley,	1862
Rev. Chauncey Goodrich, D.D., Tung-cho,	1865
Mrs. Sarah B. Goodrich,	1879
Rev. Mark Williams, Kalgan,	1866
Miss Mary E. Andrews, Tung-cho,	1868
Miss Mary H. Porter, Pang-Chuang,	1868
Rev. Devello Z. Sheffield, D.D., Tung-cho,	1869
Mrs. Eleanor W. Sheffield,	1869
Miss Jane E. Chapin, Peking,	1871
Rev. Henry D. Porter, M.D., D.D., Pang-Chuang,	1872
Mrs. Elizabeth C. Porter,	1879
Rev. Arthur H. Smith, D.D., Pang-Chuang,	1872
Mrs. Emma D. Smith,	1872
Miss Jane G. Evans, Tung-cho,	1872
Rev. William P. Sprague, Kalgan,	1874
Mrs. Viette J. Sprague,	1893
Rev. William S. Ament, D.D., Peking,	1877
Mrs. Mary A. Ament,	1877
Rev. James H. Roberts, Kalgan,	1877
Mrs. Grace L. Roberts,	1877
Willis C. Noble, M.D., Pao-ting-fu,	1878
Mrs. Willa J. Noble,	1878
Rev. Franklin M. Chapin, Lin-Ching,	1880
Mrs. Flora M. Chapin,	1880
Albert P. Peck, M.D., Pang-Chuang,	1880
Mrs. Celia F. Peck,	1880
Miss Virginia C. Murdock, M.D., Peking,	1881
Rev. Henry P. Perkins, Lin-Ching,	1882
Mrs. Estella A. Perkins, M.D.,	1886
Rev. Edwin E. Aiken, Tientsin,	1885
James H. Ingram, M.D., Tung-cho,	1887
Mrs. Myrtle B. Ingram,	1895
Miss Luella Miner, Tung-cho,	1887
Miss H. Grace Wyckoff, Pang-Chuang,	1887
Miss E. Gertrude Wyckoff, Pang-Chuang,	1887
Edward R. Wagner, M.D., Lin-Ching,	1889
Mrs. Myrtle C. Wagner,	1889
Rev. Elwood G. Tewksbury, Tung-cho,	1890
Mrs. Grace H. Tewksbury,	1890
Miss Nellie N. Russell, Peking,	1890
Rev. George H. Ewing, Pao-ting-fu,	1893
Mrs. Sarah H. Ewing,	1893
Miss Abbie G. Chapin, Tung-cho,	1893
Mrs. Mary L. Mateer, Peking,	1894
Rev. Charles E. Ewing, Peking,	1894
Mrs. Bessie G. Ewing,	1894
Rev. George D. Wilder, Tung-cho,	1894
Mrs. Gertrude Stanley Wilder,	1893
Mrs. Letitia T. Pitkin, Pao-ting-fu,	1896
Miss Frances B. Patterson, Peking,	1898
Miss M. Elizabeth Sheffield, Peking,	1899
Rev. Howard S. Galt, Tung-cho,	1899
Mrs. Louise A. Galt,	899

## SHANSI MISSION.

Rev. Ireneus J. Atwood, M.D., Fen-cho-fu,	1882
Mrs. Annette W. Atwood,	1882

Mrs. Mary Alice Williams, Tai-ku,	1891
Mrs. Lydia C. Davis, Tai-ku,	1889

## JAPAN MISSION.

Rev. Daniel C. Greene, D.D., Tōkyō,	1869
Mrs. Mary J. Greene,	1869
Rev. Jerome D. Davis, D.D., Kyōtō,	1871
Mrs. Frances H. Davis,	1883
Mrs. Agnes H. Gordon, Kyōtō,	1872
Rev. John L. Atkinson, D.D., Kōbe,	1873
Mrs. Carrie E. Atkinson,	1873
Miss Eliza Talcott, Kyōtō,	1873
Miss Julia E. Dudley, Kōbe,	1873
Rev. Wallace Taylor, M.D., Osaka,	1873
Mrs. Mary F. Taylor,	1873
Miss Julia A. E. Gulick, Okayama,	1874
Rev. John H. DeForest, D.D., Sendai,	1874
Mrs. Sarah E. DeForest,	1874
Rev. Dwight W. Learned, D.D., Kyōtō,	1875
Mrs. Florence H. Learned,	1875
Miss Martha J. Barrows, Kōbe,	1876
Miss H. Frances Parmelee, Maebashi,	1877
Rev. Otis Cary, Kyōtō,	1878
Mrs. Ellen M. Cary,	1878
Rev. James H. Pettee, Okayama,	1878
Mrs. Belle W. Pettee,	1878
Miss Abbie M. Colby, Osaka,	1879
Rev. George Allchin, Osaka,	1882
Mrs. Nellie M. Allchin,	1882
Miss Emily M. Brown, Kōbe,	1882
Miss Adelaide Daughaday, Sapporo,	1883
Miss Susan A. Searle, Kōbe,	1883
Rev. George M. Rowland, Sapporo,	1886
Mrs. Helen A. Rowland,	1886
Rev. Arthur W. Stanford, Kōbe,	1886
Mrs. Jane H. Stanford,	1886
Miss Cornelia Judson, Matsuyama,	1886
Rev. Samuel C. Bartlett, Tottori,	1887
Mrs. Fannie C. Bartlett,	1894
Rev. Cyrus A. Clark, Miyazaki,	1887
Mrs. Harriet M. Clark,	1887
Rev. Sidney L. Gulick, Matsuyama,	1887
Mrs. Cara M. Gulick,	1887
Miss Mary E. Wainwright, Okayama,	1887
Rev. George E. Albrecht, D.D., Kyōtō,	1887
Mrs. Leonora B. Albrecht,	1887
Miss Annie L. Howe, Kōbe,	1887
Rev. Horatio B. Newell, Niigata,	1887
Mrs. Jane C. Newell,	1888
Miss Mary F. Denton, Tottori,	1888
Miss Gertrude Cozad, Kōbe,	1888
Miss Annie H. Bradshaw, Sendai,	1889
Rev. Hilton Pedley, Niigata,	1889
Mrs. Martha J. Pedley,	1887
Miss Mary B. Daniels, Osaka,	1889
Miss Fannie E. Griswold, Maebashi,	1889
Rev. Schuyler S. White, Okayama,	1890
Mrs. Ida McL. White,	1888
Rev. William L. Curtis, Kyōtō,	1890
Mrs. Gertrude A. Curtis,	1890
Miss Clara L. Brown, Niigata,	1890
Miss Elizabeth Torrey, Kōbe,	1890
Miss Alice P. Adams, Okayama,	1891
Miss Nina C. Stewart, Okayama,	1891
Miss Lucy E. Case, Osaka,	1892
Miss E. Pauline Swartz, Niigata,	1896

Miss Cora McCandlish, Miyazaki, 1897  
 Miss Cora F. Keith, Maebashi, 1899

## MICRONESIAN MISSION.

Rev. Hiram Bingham, D.D., at Honolulu, 1856  
 Mrs. Clara B. Bingham, 1856  
 Rev. Edmund M. Pease, M.D., Kusaie, 1877  
 Mrs. Harriet A. Pease, 1877  
 Rev. Alfred C. Walkup, Kusaie, 1880  
 Miss Annette A. Palmer, Kusaie, 1884  
 Rev. Irving M. Channon, Kusaie, 1890  
 Mrs. Mary L. Channon, 1890  
 Miss Ida C. Foss, Ponape, 1890  
 Miss Jessie R. Hoppin, Kusaie, 1890  
 Miss Annie E. Abell, Ruk, 1892  
 Miss Louise E. Wilson, Kusaie, 1893  
 Rev. Clinton F. Rife, M.D., Kusaie, 1894  
 Mrs. Isadora Rife, 1894  
 Rev. Francis M. Price, Guam, 1894  
 Mrs. Sarah J. Price, 1894  
 Miss Jennie Olin, Kusaie, 1897  
 Miss Elizabeth Baldwin, Ruk, 1898  
 Miss Jane D. Baldwin, Ruk, 1898  
 Rev. Martin L. Stimson, Ruk, 1898  
 Mrs. Emily B. Stimson, 1898  
 Rev. Thomas Gray, Ponape, 1900  
 Mrs. Leta D. Gray, 1900  
 Rev. E. E. Hyde, M.D., Ruk, 1900  
 Mrs. Mary S. Hyde, 1900  
 Miss Mary A. Channell, Guam, 1900

## HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Rev. O. H. Gulick, Honolulu, 1870  
 Mrs. Ann E. Gulick, 1870  
 Mrs. Mary Knight Hyde, Honolulu, 1877  
 Rev. John Leadingham, Honolulu, 1894  
 Mrs. Anna R. Leadingham, 1894

## MISSION TO MEXICO.

Rev. John Howland, Guadalajara, 1882  
 Mrs. Sarah B. Howland, 1882  
 Miss Belle M. Haskins, Guadalajara, 1882  
 Rev. James D. Eaton, D.D., Chihuahua, 1882  
 Mrs. Gertrude C. Eaton, 1882  
 Rev. Alfred C. Wright, El Paso, 1886  
 Mrs. Annie C. Wright, 1886  
 Miss Ellen O. Prescott, Parral, 1888  
 Miss Mary Dunning, Chihuahua, 1889  
 Rev. Otis C. Olds, Parral, 1890  
 Mrs. Helen C. Olds, 1897  
 Rev. Horace T. Wagner, Hermosillo, 1894  
 Mrs. Della McC. Wagner, 1895  
 Miss Augusta J. Burris, Hermosillo, 1894  
 Miss M. Lizzie Hammond, Chihuahua, 1894  
 Miss Mary F. Long, Guadalajara, 1897

## MISSION TO SPAIN.

[The mission is temporarily located at Biarritz, France.]  
 Rev. William H. Gulick, San Sebastian, 1871  
 Mrs. Alice Gordon Gulick, 1871  
 Miss Catherine H. Harbour, San Sebastian, 1887  
 Miss Alice H. Bushee, San Sebastian, 1892  
 Miss Mary L. Page, San Sebastian, 1892  
 Miss Anna F. Webb, San Sebastian, 1892

## MISSION TO AUSTRIA.

Rev. Albert W. Clark, D.D., Prague, 1872  
 Mrs. Ruth E. Clark, 1884  
 Rev. John S. Porter, Prague, 1891  
 Mrs. Lizzie L. Porter, 1893



## CORPORATE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

[The names under each state are arranged according to date of election.]

**Maine.**

1880. Hon. James W. Bradbury, Augusta.  
 1883. William H. Fenn, D.D., Portland.  
 1884. Rev. William P. Fisher, Brunswick.  
 1887. Jonathan L. Jenkins, D.D., Portland.  
 1890. Galen C. Moses, Bath.  
 1891. Smith Baker, D.D., Portland.  
 1892. George H. Eaton, Calais.  
 1894. Ciarence A. Beckwith, D.D., Bangor.  
 1895. Hon. Egerton R. Burpee, Bangor.

**New Hampshire.**

1881. Franklin D. Ayer, D.D., Concord.  
 1890. E. P. Kimball, Portsmouth.  
 1893. William J. Tucker, D.D., Hanover.  
 1894. Elisha R. Brown, Dover.  
 1894. Rev. George E. Lovejoy, Pittsfield.  
 1896. Cyrus Richardson, D.D., Nashua.  
 1897. George E. Hall, D.D., Dover.  
 1897. George E. Street, D.D., Exeter.

**Vermont.**

1869. Charles F. Thompson, Brattleborough.  
 1871. General Oliver O. Howard, Burlington.  
 1877. Matthew H. Buckham, D.D., Burlington.  
 1877. Rev. Henry Fairbanks, PH.D., St. Johnsbury.  
 1880. William S. Smart, D.D., Brandon.  
 1886. George W. Phillips, D.D., Rutland.  
 1890. Charles W. Osgood, Bellows Falls.  
 1894. Gilbert M. Sykes, Dorset.

**Massachusetts.**

1849. Augustus C. Thompson, D.D., Boston.  
 1867. Joshua W. Wellman, D.D., Malden.  
 1871. Edwin B. Webb, D.D., Wellesley.  
 1874. Richard H. Stearns, Boston.  
 1875. Egbert C. Smyth, D.D., Andover.  
 1875. A. Lyman Williston, Northampton.  
 1876. Elbridge Torrey, Boston.  
 1877. William H. Willcox, D.D., Malden.  
 1877. Sewall G. Mack, Lowell.  
 1877. Thomas J. Borden, Fall River.  
 1879. Elnathan E. Strong, D.D., Auburndale.  
 1881. Albert H. Plumb, D.D., Boston Highlands.  
 1882. Judson Smith, D.D., Boston.  
 1882. Franklin Carter, LL.D., Williamstown.  
 1883. Samuel B. Capen, LL.D., Boston.  
 1883. Hon. William P. Ellison, Newton.  
 1884. Hon. William H. Haile, Springfield.  
 1885. John Lincoln Barry, Dorchester.  
 1886. Charles A. Dickinson, D.D., Boston.  
 1886. G. Henry Whitcomb, Worcester.  
 1887. Edward A. Studley, Boston.

1887. Arthur Little, D.D., Dorchester.  
 1887. Rev. George A. Tewksbury, Concord.  
 1887. Alexander McKenzie, D.D., Cambridge.  
 1888. Francis E. Clark, D.D., Auburndale.  
 1888. Rev. Payson W. Lyman, Fall River.  
 1889. Albert E. Dunning, D.D., Jamaica Plain.  
 1889. Lyman S. Rowland, D.D., Lee.  
 1889. A. G. Cumnock, Lowell.  
 1889. Hon. J. M. W. Hall, Cambridge.  
 1890. Rev. John R. Thurston, Whitinsville.  
 1890. John D. Kingsbury, D.D., Bradford.  
 1890. Thomas Weston, Newton.  
 1890. Ezra A. Stevens, Malden.  
 1890. Samuel H. Virgin, D.D., Worcester.  
 1890. Rev. William W. Jordan, Clinton.  
 1891. Samuel E. Herrick, D.D., Boston.  
 1891. Charles H. Daniels, D.D., Newton.  
 1891. William G. Ballantine, D.D., Springfield.  
 1892. William H. Davis, D.D., Newton.  
 1892. Henry M. Moore, Somerville.  
 1892. John E. Tuttle, D.D., Worcester.  
 1893. Elijah Horr, D.D., Malden.  
 1894. James L. Barton, D.D., Newton Centre.  
 1894. DeWitt S. Clark, D.D., Salem.  
 1894. Charles A. Hopkins, Brookline.  
 1894. Rev. John H. Lockwood, Westfield.  
 1894. Edward F. Morris, Monson.  
 1895. Hon. Edward W. Chapin, Holyoke.  
 1895. Hon. W. Murray Crane, Dalton.  
 1895. Arthur M. Stone, Worcester.  
 1895. William F. Whittemore, Boston.  
 1895. Frank H. Wiggin, Boston.  
 1895. Rev. Charles M. Southgate, Auburndale.  
 1895. Hon. Henry E. Cobb, Newton.  
 1895. Rev. Frank L. Goodspeed, PH.D., Springfield.  
 1895. Thomas Todd, Concord.  
 1895. George A. Gordon, D.D., Boston.  
 1895. Hon. Frederick Fosdick, Fitchburg.  
 1895. Willard Scott, D.D., Worcester.  
 1896. Arcturus Z. Conrad, D.D., Worcester.  
 1896. Edward A. Reed, D.D., Holyoke.  
 1896. Samuel Usher, Cambridge.  
 1896. Charles J. Holmes, Fall River.  
 1896. Samuel B. Shapleigh, Allston.  
 1896. Philip W. Moen, Worcester.  
 1896. Rev. Edward C. Ewing, Roxbury.  
 1896. Hon. William B. Plunkett, Adams.  
 1896. Rev. William E. Wolcott, Lawrence.  
 1896. Rev. John A. MacColl, New Bedford.  
 1896. Charles N. Prouty, Spencer.  
 1896. Samuel V. Cole, D.D., Norton.  
 1896. George E. Tucker, Ware.  
 1896. Charles E. Swett, Winchester.  
 1896. Thomas Y. Crowell, Boston.

1897. Reuen Thomas, D.D., Brookline.  
 1897. James G. Buttrick, Lowell.  
 1897. Hon. Samuel C. Darling, Somerville.  
 1897. W. V. W. Davis, D.D., Pittsfield.  
 1897. Edward Whitin, Whitinsville.  
 1897. Rev. F. S. Hatch, Monson.  
 1897. John C. Berry, M.D., Worcester.  
 1897. Rev. Albert F. Pierce, Campello.  
 1897. Hon. Arthur H. Wellman, Malden.  
 1898. G. R. W. Scott, D.D., Newton.  
 1898. H. H. Proctor, Boston.  
 1898. Henry S. Lee, Springfield.  
 1899. George Harris, D.D., Amherst.  
 1899. Rev. Doremus Scudder, Woburn.  
 1899. Mortimer B. Mason, Boston.  
 1899. Miss Abbie B. Child, Boston.  
 1899. Miss Caroline Hazard, Wellesley.  
 1899. Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, Cambridge.  
 1900. Rev. William R. Campbell, Roxbury.  
 1900. Rev. Franke A. Warfield, Lowell.  
 1900. Rev. Robert M. Woods, Hatfield.  
 1900. Rev. Edward S. Tead, Somerville.  
 1900. Hon. Eleazar Boynton, Medford.  
 1900. George E. Keith, Medford.

#### Rhode Island.

1877. James G. Vose, D.D., Providence.  
 1894. Rev. James H. Lyon, Central Falls.  
 1897. Herbert J. Wells, Kingston.  
 1898. Rowland G. Hazard, Peacedale.  
 1898. Wallace Nutting, D.D., Providence.  
 1899. Edward C. Moore, D.D., Providence.

#### Connecticut.

1870. Hon. Joseph S. Ropes, Norwich.  
 1870. Edward Hawes, D.D., Hartford.  
 1871. Charles R. Palmer, D.D., New Haven.  
 1876. Burdett Hart, D.D., New Haven.  
 1877. Hon. Nathaniel Shipman, Hartford.  
 1877. James G. Johnson, D.D., Farmington.  
 1880. Hon. Robert Coit, New London.  
 1881. Lewis A. Hyde, Norwich.  
 1882. Azel W. Hazen, D.D., Middletown.  
 1882. Frank Russell, D.D., Bridgeport.  
 1884. James W. Cooper, D.D., New Britain.  
 1885. George P. Fisher, D.D., New Haven.  
 1887. Rowland Swift, Hartford.  
 1889. Lewellyn Pratt, D.D., Norwich.  
 1889. Chester D. Hartranft, D.D., Hartford.  
 1889. William A. Slater, Norwich.  
 1889. Edwin H. Baker, Greenwich.  
 1890. S. LeRoy Blake, D.D., New London.  
 1890. Hon. N. D. Sperry, New Haven.  
 1890. Samuel H. Howe, D.D., Norwich.  
 1891. Rev. Joseph H. Twichell, Hartford.  
 1892. Waterman R. Burnham, Norwich.  
 1893. John H. Perry, Southport.  
 1894. Hon. Simeon E. Baldwin, New Haven.  
 1894. Hon. O. V. Coffin, Middletown.  
 1894. John G. Davenport, D.D., Waterbury.  
 1894. Rev. William W. McLane, New Haven.  
 1895. Rev. Asher Anderson, Meriden.  
 1895. Watson L. Phillips, D.D., New Haven.  
 1895. Russell T. Hall, D.D., New Britain.  
 1895. Edward W. Marsh, Bridgeport.  
 1895. Joseph H. Selden, D.D., Greenwich.  
 1896. Joseph Anderson, D.D., Waterbury.

1896. James B. Williams, Glastonbury.  
 1896. George M. Woodruff, Litchfield.  
 1896. Lucian D. Warner, Naugatuck.  
 1896. Rev. John DePeu, Bridgeport.  
 1896. George B. Stevens, D.D., New Haven.  
 1897. Newman Smyth, D.D., New Haven.  
 1897. Prof. Arthur L. Gillett, Hartford.  
 1897. Rev. James W. Bixler, New London.  
 1899. Rev. Everett E. Lewis, Haddam.  
 1899. Hon. L. A. Cooke, Winsted.  
 1899. George B. Burrall, Lakeville.  
 1900. Rev. Frank S. Child, Fairfield.

#### New York.

1863. Zebulon S. Ely, New York City.  
 1869. George N. Boardman, D.D., New York City.  
 1871. D. Willis James, New York City.  
 1872. L. Henry Cobb, D.D., New York City.  
 1876. Edward N. Packard, D.D., Syracuse.  
 1876. Henry A. Stimson, D.D., New York City.  
 1887. Thomas B. McLeod, D.D., Brooklyn.  
 1887. John F. Anderson, Jr., Brooklyn.  
 1887. John H. Washburn, New York City.  
 1887. William E. Park, D.D., Gloversville.  
 1887. George F. Pentecost, D.D., Yonkers.  
 1888. Hon. Chester H. Holcombe, New York City.  
 1888. William H. Thomson, M.D., New York City.  
 1889. John D. Cutter, Brooklyn.  
 1889. Charles C. Creegan, D.D., New York City.  
 1890. William A. Robinson, D.D., Middletown.  
 1890. T. Eaton Clapp, D.D., Albany.  
 1891. Joseph E. Brown, Brooklyn.  
 1894. John Dunn, Jr., Syracuse.  
 1894. Franklin S. Fitch, D.D., Buffalo.  
 1894. Charles A. Hull, Brooklyn.  
 1894. Albert J. Lyman, D.D., Brooklyn.  
 1894. Edward P. Ingersoll, D.D., Brooklyn.  
 1894. John W. Simpson, D.D., Buffalo.  
 1895. Lucien C. Warner, M.D., New York City.  
 1895. David A. Thompson, Albany.  
 1895. Robert R. Meredith, D.D., Brooklyn.  
 1895. J. J. McWilliams, Buffalo.  
 1896. William E. Griggs, D.D., Ithaca.  
 1896. Lyman Abbott, D.D., Brooklyn.  
 1896. Rev. Charles H. Dickinson, Canandaigua.  
 1896. Guilford Dudley, Poughkeepsie.  
 1896. Charles E. Jefferson, D.D., New York City.  
 1896. C. Delano Wood, Brooklyn.  
 1897. Robert J. Kent, D.D., Brooklyn.  
 1897. Albro J. Newton, Brooklyn.  
 1897. Rev. William H. Pound, Cortland.  
 1897. W. H. Nichols, Brooklyn.  
 1897. Charles P. Peirce, New York City.  
 1897. Rev. F. B. Makepeace, New York City.  
 1898. Dyer D. Holmes, New York City.  
 1899. Eliot C. Hall, Jamestown.  
 1899. Grace N. Kimball, M.D., Poughkeepsie.  
 1900. Newell D. Hillis, D.D., Brooklyn.  
 1900. Mrs. Joseph Cook, Ticonderoga.

#### New Jersey.

1888. Frank P. Woodbury, D.D., Montclair.  
 1891. Amory H. Bradford, D.D., Montclair.  
 1894. William Hayes Ward, D.D., Newark.  
 1895. Fritz W. Baldwin, D.D., East Orange.  
 1897. Rev. Harlan P. Beach, Montclair.  
 1897. Rev. Howard S. Bliss, Upper Montclair.

**Pennsylvania.**

1873. George L. Weed, Philadelphia.  
 1894. Charles H. Richards, D.D., Philadelphia.  
 1898. William H. Lambert, Philadelphia.  
 1899. Thomas C. Edwards, D.D., Kingston.

**District of Columbia.**

1877. Eliphalet Whittlesey, D.D., Washington.  
 1891. Merrill E. Gates, LL.D., Washington.  
 1895. Rev. William H. Woodwell, Washington.  
 1896. David J. Brewer, LL.D., Washington.

**Tennessee.**

1897. James G. Merrill, D.D., Nashville.

**Louisiana.**

1883. Henry L. Hubbell, D.D., Lake Charles.

**Ohio.**

1870. James H. Fairchild, D.D., Oberlin.  
 1878. Robert G. Hutchins, D.D., Fostoria.  
 1884. Charles F. Thwing, D.D., Cleveland.  
 1888. Washington Gladden, D.D., Columbus.  
 1890. Walter A. Mahony, Columbus.  
 1895. Casper W. Hiatt, D.D., Cleveland.  
 1896. Henry M. Tenney, D.D., Oberlin.  
 1896. Joseph C. Noyes, Cincinnati.  
 1897. Rev. Charles S. Mills, Cleveland.  
 1897. Lucius F. Mellen, Cleveland.  
 1898. William W. Mills, Marietta.  
 1899. John Henry Barrows, D.D., Oberlin.

**Indiana.**

1874. Nathaniel A. Hyde, D.D., Indianapolis.  
 1889. William A. Waterman, D.D., Terre Haute.

**Illinois.**

1871. Edward P. Goodwin, D.D., Chicago.  
 1871. Eliphalet W. Blatchford, Chicago.  
 1871. Ralph Emerson, Rockford.  
 1871. Simeon J. Humphrey, D.D., Oak Park.  
 1875. Charles H. Bull, Quincy.  
 1876. Frederick A. Noble, D.D., Chicago.  
 1876. Moses Smith, D.D., Chicago.  
 1877. Charles H. Case, Chicago.  
 1878. Franklin W. Fisk, D.D., Chicago.  
 1878. Joel K. Scarborough, Payson.  
 1883. William H. Rice, Evanston.  
 1886. Rev. Edward M. Williams, Chicago.  
 1888. G. S. F. Savage, D.D., Chicago.  
 1889. Alexander R. Thain, D.D., Chicago.  
 1889. E. F. Williams, D.D., Chicago.  
 1890. Thomas D. Robertson, Rockford.  
 1891. Julian M. Sturtevant, D.D., Evanston.  
 1891. Edward H. Pitkin, Oak Park.  
 1892. Rev. A. N. Hitchcock, Ph.D., Chicago.  
 1893. Rev. Frederick S. Hayden, Jacksonville.  
 1893. Charles H. Hulburd, Chicago.  
 1894. John E. Bradley, LL.D., Jacksonville.  
 1894. H. T. Lay, Kewanee.  
 1895. Jean F. Loba, D.D., Evanston.  
 1895. Charles A. Webster, Galesburg.  
 1895. David Fales, Lake Forest.  
 1897. Rev. Willard B. Thorp, Chicago.  
 1897. Thomas McClelland, D.D., Galesburg.  
 1899. Mrs. Mary P. H. Leake, Chicago.  
 1899. Rev. Frederick E. Hopkins, Chicago.

**Michigan.**

1882. James B. Angell, LL.D., Ann Arbor.  
 1886. Hon. Byron M. Cutcheon, Grand Rapids.  
 1889. William H. Warren, D.D., Lansing.  
 1892. George Parsons, Watervliet.  
 1893. Frank D. Taylor, Detroit.  
 1894. Nehemiah Boynton, D.D., Detroit.  
 1894. C. A. Gower, Lansing.  
 1894. Willard G. Sperry, D.D., Olivet.  
 1895. E. F. Grabill, Greenville.  
 1895. Dan F. Bradley, D.D., Grand Rapids.

**Wisconsin.**

1876. Edward H. Merrill, D.D., Ripon.  
 1887. George R. Leavitt, D.D., Beloit.  
 1887. Elijah Swift, Eau Claire.  
 1889. Edward D. Eaton, D.D., Beloit.  
 1890. George H. Ide, D.D., Milwaukee.  
 1894. John M. Whitehead, Janesville.  
 1895. Rev. Elihu C. Barnard, Whitewater.  
 1896. Eugene G. Updyke, D.D., Madison.  
 1899. Orrin H. Ingram, Eau Claire.

**Minnesota.**

1871. James W. Strong, D.D., Northfield.  
 1889. David C. Bell, Minneapolis.  
 1890. George H. Rust, Minneapolis.  
 1894. Leavitt H. Hallock, D.D., Minneapolis.  
 1895. George R. Merrill, D.D., Minneapolis.  
 1896. Rev. William H. Laird, Winona.  
 1897. Prof. Arthur H. Pearson, Northfield.  
 1898. Rev. Calvin B. Moody, Minneapolis.  
 1898. Miss Margaret J. Evans, Northfield.  
 1900. Cyrus Northrop, LL.D., Minneapolis.

**Iowa.**

1890. Rev. Hiram D. Wiard, Ft. Dodge.  
 1891. Nathan P. Dodge, Council Bluffs.  
 1895. Alvah L. Frisbie, D.D., Des Moines.  
 1896. Edwin S. Hill, D.D., Atlantic.  
 1896. Hon. S. F. Smith, Davenport.  
 1896. William W. Gist, D.D., Marion.  
 1896. Rev. William A. Hobbs, Traer.  
 1897. Rev. E. M. Vittum, Grinnell.  
 1897. E. S. Miller, Des Moines.  
 1897. Rev. Frank N. White, Sioux City.  
 1898. Rev. J. E. Snowden, Cedar Falls.

**Missouri.**

1885. Michael Burnham, D.D., St. Louis.  
 1888. Henry Hopkins, D.D., Kansas City.  
 1892. Augustus W. Benedict, St. Louis.  
 1896. President Homer T. Fuller, Springfield.  
 1900. Cornelius H. Patton, D.D., St. Louis.

**Kansas.**

1874. Richard Cordley, D.D., Lawrence.  
 1900. M. V. B. Parker, Olathe.

**Nebraska.**

1894. Col. S. Storrs Cotton, Norfolk.  
 1894. Motier A. Bullock, D.D., Lincoln.  
 1895. Lewis Gregory, D.D., Lincoln.

**North Dakota.**

1890. Rev. George B. Barnes, Wahpeton.

**South Dakota.**

1892. E. P. Wilcox, Yankton.

**Colorado.**

1889. David N. Beach, D.D., Denver.  
 1894. James B. Gregg, D.D., Colorado Springs.  
 1895. Rev. Frank T. Bayley, Denver.

**Idaho.**

1897. Augustus G. Upton, D.D., Weiser.

**Oregon.**

1900. Rev. Arthur W. Ackerman, Portland.

**Washington.**

1896. President S. B. L. Penrose, Walla Walla.

**California.**

1871. John K. McLean, D.D., Oakland.  
 1873. John E. Todd, D.D., Riverside.  
 1876. Edward F. Flint, Oakland.  
 1882. George Mooar, D.D., Oakland.  
 1890. Rev. Herbert W. Lathie, Pasadena.  
 1895. Warren F. Day, D.D., Los Angeles.  
 1895. Rev. Walter Frear, San Francisco.  
 1896. Rev. Charles R. Brown, Oakland.  
 1897. George C. Adams, D.D., San Francisco.

**Hawaiian Islands.**

1899. Peter C. Jones, Honolulu.

**Canada.**

1899. J. H. George, D.D., Montreal.

**North China.**

1895. Henry Blodget, D.D., Peking.

**CORPORATE MEMBERS DECEASED OR RESIGNED.**

SINCE JANUARY 1, 1896.

[The names of Corporate Members deceased or resigned prior to January 1, 1896, will be found in the Annual Report for 1895.]

<i>Election.</i>	<i>Death or Resignation.</i>	<i>Election.</i>	<i>Death or Resignation.</i>
<b>Maine.</b>		<b>Rhode Island.</b>	
1896. Hon. Nelson Dingley.	1899	1885. Royal C. Taft, r.,	1896
<b>New Hampshire.</b>		1875. Thomas Laurie, D.D.,	1897
1864. Hon. John W. Noyes, r.,	1897	1894. Nathan F. Dixon,	1897
1867. Alonzo H. Quint, D.D.,	1896	1871. Rowland Hazard,	1898
1897. Dexter Richards,	1898	1888. Francis W. Carpenter, r.,	1898
1860. Samuel C. Bartlett, D.D., LL.D.,	1898	1897. Alexander McGregor,	1899
<b>Vermont.</b>		<b>Connecticut.</b>	
1892. Albert H. Heath, D.D.,	1899	1877. Jonathan N. Harris, Esq.,	1896
1897. Hon. W. J. Van Patten, r.,	1899	1892. Charles E. Mitchell, Esq., r.,	1896
<b>Massachusetts.</b>		1889. Charles A. Jewell, Esq., r.,	1897
1865. Nathaniel George Clark, D.D., LL.D.,	1896	1895. Charles M. Lamson, D.D.,	1899
1869. Edmund Kimball Alden, D.D.,	1896	1897. Henry D. Smith,	1899
1871. Hon. Charles Theodore Russell,	1896	1897. Frank A. Ferris, r.,	1899
1875. Rev. John W. Harding,	1896	1877. George Leon Walker, D.D.,	1900
1867. Daniel T. Fiske, D.D., r.,	1897	<b>New York.</b>	
1889. Daniel March, D.D., r.,	1897	1875. Malcolm McG. Dana, D.D.,	1897
1890. Henry D. Hyde, Esq.,	1897	1884. James P. Wallace, Esq.,	1897
1871. Samuel G. Buckingham, D.D.,	1898	1846. Hon. Calvin T. Hulburd,	1897
1871. John N. Denison,	1899	1885. M. E. Strieby, D.D.,	1899
1874. Daniel L. Furber, D.D.,	1899	1863. Richard Salter Storrs, D.D., LL.D.,	1900
1874. A. E. P. Perkins, D.D.,	1899	1851. Adolphus J. F. Behrends, D.D.,	1900
1874. Samuel Johnson,	1899	<b>New Jersey.</b>	
1892. William F. Day,	1899	1870. Samuel Holmes,	1897
1880. William M. Barbour, r.,	1899	<b>Maryland.</b>	
1882. Hon. Robert R. Bishop, r.,	1899	1873. Howard Z. Culver, r.,	1896
1863. Edwards A. Park, D.D.,	1900	<b>District of Columbia.</b>	
1876. Charles C. Burr, Esq.,	1900	1890. J. E. Rankin, D.D., r.,	1896
1879. Cyrus Hamlin, D.D.,	1900		
1892. Justin E. Twitshell, D.D.,	1900		
1892. Rev. Edward G. Porter,	1900		

<i>Election.</i>		<i>Death or Resignation.</i>	<i>Election.</i>		<i>Death or Resignation.</i>
	<b>Alabama.</b>			<b>Minnesota.</b>	
1877.	Henry S. DeForest, D.D.,	1896	1894.	George H. Wells, D.D.,	1897
			1895.	Rev. Cassius E. Wright, r.,	1898
	<b>Ohio.</b>		1890.	Aaron Kimball,	1899
1884.	James Brand, D.D.,	1898		<b>Iowa.</b>	
1891.	David O. Mears, D.D., r.,	1899	1867.	Hon. John G. Foote,	1896
1894.	Walter Crafts, Esq.,	1896	1870.	George F. Magoun, D.D.,	1896
1894.	James W. Hubbell, D.D.,	1896	1867.	Alden B. Robbins, D.D.,	1897
1895.	Thomas E. Monroe, D.D., r.,	1898	1895.	Charles Beardsley,	1897
	<b>Illinois.</b>		1882.	Rev. George H. White,	1898
1877.	Martin K. Whittlesey, D.D.,	1896		<b>Kansas.</b>	
1884.	William E. Hale,	1898	1894.	Alfred W. Benson, r.,	1900
1881.	Samuel W. Eaton, D.D., r.,	1899		<b>Missouri.</b>	
1894.	F. G. Logan, r.,	1899	1860.	John B. Johnson, M.D., r.,	1900
	<b>Michigan.</b>			<b>California.</b>	
1872.	Philo Parsons, Esq.,	1896	1871.	Hon. Samuel Merrill, r.,	1897
	<b>Wisconsin.</b>		1851.	John C. Holbrook, D.D.,	1900
1892.	Elisha D. Smith,	1898			

## OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

## Presidents.

<i>Elected.</i>		<i>Service ended.</i>
1810.	John Treadwell, LL. D.	1820
1823.	Joseph Lyman, D. D.	1826
1826.	John Cotton Smith, LL. D.	1841
1841.	Theo. Frelinghuysen, LL. D.	1857
1857.	Mark Hopkins, D. D., LL. D.	1887
1887.	Richard S. Storrs, D. D., LL. D.	1897
1897.	Charles M. Lamson, D. D.	1899
1899.	† Samuel B. Capen, LL. D.	

## Vice-Presidents.

1810.	Samuel Spring, D. D.	1819
1819.	Joseph Lyman, D. D.	1823
1823.	John Cotton Smith, LL. D.	1826
1826.	Stephen Van Rensselaer, LL. D.	1839
1839.	Theo. Freylinghuysen, LL. D.	1841
1841.	Thomas S. Williams, LL. D.	1857
1857.	William Jessup, LL. D.	1864
1864.	Hon. William E. Dodge,	1883
1883.	Eliphalet W. Blatchford, Esq.	1897
1897.	D. Willis James, Esq.	1900
1900.	† Henry Hopkins, D. D.	

## Prudential Committee.

1810.	William Bartlett, Esq.	1814
1810.	Samuel Spring, D. D.	1819
1810.	Samuel Worcester, D. D.	1821
1812.	Jeremiah Everts, Esq.	1830
1815.	Jedediah Morse, D. D.	1821
1818.	Hon. William Reed,	1834
1819.	Leonard Woods, D. D.	1844
1821.	Samuel Hubbard, LL. D.	1843
1821.	Warren Fay, D. D.	1839
1828.	Benjamin B. Wisner, D. D.	1835
1831.	Elias Cornelius, D. D.	1832
1832.	Hon. Samuel T. Armstrong,	1850
1832.	Charles Stoddard, Esq.	1873
1834.	John Tappan, Esq.	1864
1835.	Daniel Noyes, Esq.	1846
1837.	Nehemiah Adams, D. D.	1869
1839.	Silas Aiken, D. D.	1849
1843.	William W. Stone, Esq.	1850
1845.	Hon. William J. Hubbard,	1859
1849.	Augustus C. Thompson, D. D.	1893
1850.	Hon. William T. Eustis,	1868
1850.	Hon. John Aiken,	1865
1851.	Hon. Daniel Safford,	1856
1854.	Henry Hill, Esq.	1865
1856.	Isaac Ferris, D. D.	1857
1856.	Asa D. Smith, D. D.	1863
1856.	Walter S. Griffith, Esq.	1870

*Elected.*

1857.	Hon. Alpheus Hardy,	1886
1859.	Hon. Linus Child,	1870
1860.	William S. Southworth, Esq.	1865
1863.	Rev. Albert Barnes,	1870
1863.	Robert R. Booth, D. D.	1870
1865.	Abner Kingman, Esq.	1877
1865.	Andrew L. Stone, D. D.	1866
1865.	James M. Gordon, Esq.	1876
1866.	Rufus Anderson, D. D.	1875
1868.	Ezra Farnsworth, Esq.	1889
1869.	Edmund K. Alden, D. D.	1876
1870.	J. Russell Bradford, Esq.	1883
1870.	Hon. Joseph S. Ropes,	1894
1875.	Egbert C. Smyth, D. D.	1886
1876.	Edwin B. Webb, D. D.	1900
1876.	Charles C. Burr, Esq.	1900
1876.	Elbridge Torrey, Esq.	1893
1878.	Rev. Isaac R. Worcester,	1882
1882.	Albert H. Plumb, D. D.	
1883.	Hon. William P. Ellison,	
1884.	Charles F. Thwing, D. D.	1886
1886.	Edward S. Atwood, D. D.	1888
1886.	Charles A. Dickinson, D. D.	1892
1888.	Francis E. Clark, D. D.	1892
1889.	G. Henry Whitcomb, Esq.	
1893.	A. Lyman Williston, Esq.	1894
1893.	James G. Vose, D. D.	1899
1893.	Hon. Henry D. Hyde,	1897
1893.	Hon. James M. W. Hall,	
1893.	John E. Tuttle, D. D.	1894
1893.	Rev. William W. Jordan,	
1893.	Elijah Horr, D. D.	
1894.	Charles A. Hopkins,	
1894.	Nehemiah Boynton, D. D.	1896
1896.	William H. Davis, D. D.	
1897.	Hon. Samuel C. Darling,	
1899.	Edward C. Moore, D. D.	
1900.	Francis E. Clark, D. D.	
1900.	Edward Whitin, Esq.	

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1832.	Rufus Anderson, D. D.	1866
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1835.	William J. Armstrong, D. D.	1847
1847.	Rev. Selah B. Treat,	1877
1848.	Swan L. Pomroy, D. D.	1859
1852.	George W. Wood, D. D.	1871

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1880.	John O. Means, D.D.
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1893.	Charles H. Daniels, D.D.
1894.	James L. Barton, D.D.

*Service ended.*

1894
1893
1883

*Elected.*

1854.	James M. Gordon, Esq.
1865.	Langdon S. Ward, Esq.
1896.	Frank H. Wiggin, Esq.

*Service ended.*

1865
1895

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1847.	Samuel M. Worcester, D.D.	1866
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1892.	Richard H. Stearns, Esq.	1896
1892.	Edwin H. Baker, Esq.	
1896.	Elisha R. Brown, Esq.	
1897.	Hon. Henry E. Cobb.	

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FROM OCTOBER 1, 1895, TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1900.<sup>1</sup>

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 Cutler, Rev. Charles H.  
 Cutler, Mrs. Sarah Ripley  
 Dana, Dr. Israel T.  
 Davidson, Mrs. Elizabeth I.  
 Ellis, Mrs. Mary Angelia  
 Fogg, Dea. Rufus C.  
 Garland, Samuel  
 Geer, Rev. Curtis M.  
 Harbutt, Rev. Charles  
 Harbutt, Rev. Robert G.  
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 Jones, Miss S. F.  
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 Mank, Mrs. Georgianna W.  
 Mank, Rev. Herbert G.  
 Mann, Rev. William G.  
 Marr, Sylvester  
 McKinnon, Rev. Norman  
 Noyes, Rev. H. H.  
 Noyes, H. M.  
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 Cale, Albert Prescott  
 Cameron, Miss Minnie J.  
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 Dana, Miss Mary F.  
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 Freeman, George Bradford  
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 Gerould, Samuel A.  
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 Kendall, Kendrick  
 Lane, Mrs. Olivia E.  
 Little, Samuel Noyes  
 Lund, Mrs. N. F.  
 McQuilken, Mrs. John G.  
 Murdock, Mrs. C. M.  
 Plumer, Henry M.  
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 Thompson, George P.  
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 Whitney, Deacon Charles H.  
 Wilton, Rev. Richard T.

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 Brownell, Henry Chase  
 Chickering, Prof. J. K.  
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 Robbins, Henry  
 Robbins, Ralph R.  
 Rockwood, Mrs. Walter E.  
 Scott, Mrs. E. H.  
 Shaw, Mrs. Laura E.  
 Smart, Rev. George T.  
 Vater, Rev. William  
 White, Mrs. Margie L.  
 Williamson, Dea. Milo B.

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 Abell, Nellie B.  
 Addie, John  
 Allen, Mrs. Bernard M.  
 Allen, Rev. F. H.  
 Ames, Maria E.  
 Anderson, Miss Elizabeth J.  
 Andrews, Rev. Stephen M.  
 Arakelyan, Jacob  
 Arnold, Miss Eliza S.  
 Arnold, Mrs. Eunice Collins  
 Atkins, Rev. G. Glenn  
 Bacon, Rev. William A.  
 Barker, Miss Felecia H.  
 Barker, Miss Maria  
 Barnard, Miss Helen P.  
 Barnes, Mrs. Harriet A.  
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 Barrett, Miss Sarah E.  
 Batchelder, Mrs. Nellie C.  
 Beals, Mrs. Hattie M.  
 Benton, Mrs. Ella E. R.

Bergman, Charles W.  
 Berry, Miss Dora S.  
 Berry, James M.  
 Berry, John C., m. d.  
 Bigelow, Edwin A.  
 Bigelow, Walter K.  
 Bill, Miss Caroline F.  
 Bird, Miss Emma T.  
 Blain, Charles H.  
 Blaisdell, Mrs. Mary A.  
 Blake, Miss Susan M.  
 Blanchard, Ferdinand Q.  
 Boise, Rebecca D.  
 Bradford, Mrs. George H.  
 Bradley, Rev. Edward E.  
 Breed, Rev. Merle A.  
 Bridgman, Frank E.  
 Broughton, John G.  
 Bryant, Dea. Oliver F.  
 Burt, Charles G.  
 Burnham, W. W.  
 Burrill, Mrs. Katie  
 Burt, Jairus F.  
 Bush, Marion S.  
 Buttrick, Martha M.  
 Cameron, George Laird  
 Cameron, James W.  
 Campbell, Rev. Andrew  
 Campbell, Rev. W. R.  
 Carleton, Miss Clara Louise  
 Carleton, Mrs. Louisa Stickney  
 Carleton, Miss Ruth Ingersoll  
 Carpenter, Miss Jane Brodie  
 Carpenter, Ruth Mildred  
 Carrington, Gen. Henry B.  
 Carter, Miss Emily  
 Case, William P.  
 Chamberlain, G. Arthur  
 Chamberlain, Frank W.  
 Chamberlain, Walter B.  
 Chapman, Mrs. Amelia H.  
 Childs, Irving Hobart  
 Clark, Alden Hyde  
 Clark, Horace L.  
 Clark, Hubert L.  
 Clark, James C.  
 Clark, Mrs. W. B.  
 Clark, Mrs. Wendell P.  
 Cleveland, Mrs. Alvah K.  
 Cleveland, Mrs. Frank H.  
 Colby, Alfred H.  
 Colton, George S.  
 Converse, Mrs. George W.  
 Converse, Mrs. Pamela S.  
 Coomes, Miss Helena C.  
 Cooper, Rev. Samuel B.  
 Craig, Miss Alice L.  
 Craig, Mrs. David R.  
 Craig, Miss Mary E.  
 Crain, R. D.  
 Crawford, Dea. William M.  
 Cressey, Pemberton Hale  
 Crossett, Miss Mary L.  
 Crossett, Miss Ruth L.  
 Crowell, Lincoln F.  
 Currier, Clement W.

<sup>1</sup> The names of all Honorary Members constituted such from the beginning up to 1870 may be found in the Annual Report for that year; those constituted from 1870 to 1875, in the Report for 1875; those from 1875 to 1880, in the Report for 1880; those from 1880 to 1885, in the Report for 1885; those from 1885 to 1890, in the Report for 1890; and those from 1890 to 1895, in the Report for 1895. The full list is omitted here to save expense.



Daniels, James R.  
 Darling, Irving O.  
 Davison, Mrs. Minnie E.  
 Day, Chester S.  
 Day, Nathan B.  
 Day, Miss Sarah Louise  
 Derby, Mrs. Ellen B.  
 Derby, Dr. P. H.  
 Dillingham, Miss Esther Jane  
 Dodge, Rev. John E.  
 Dorman, Henry E.  
 Dougherty, Rev. M. Angelo  
 Douglas, Mary  
 Drinkwater, Mrs. Arthur F.  
 Eeles, Charles J.  
 Evans, Rev. J. C. C.  
 Ewing, William C.  
 Fate, Rev. Francis R.  
 Fate, Mrs. Lottie B.  
 Fessenden, William P.  
 Fisher, Frederick L.  
 Fiske, George I.  
 Fiske, John W.  
 Folts, Sarah E. M.  
 Forbes, Miss Louise  
 Fowle, George W.  
 Fowle, Luke Warren  
 French, C. Jay  
 French, Edgar Benjamin  
 Frost, Mrs. Elizabeth H.  
 Fuller, Frank L.  
 Fuller, J. W.  
 Fuller, Mrs. J. W.  
 Fuller, Miss Mary C.  
 Fuller, Simeon H.  
 Gage, Jesse T.  
 Gahan, Knowles D.  
 Geer, Mary G.  
 Gerrish, Rev. George Mayo  
 Gilbert, Miss Mary M.  
 Gleason, Dea. Frank E.  
 Gleason, Mrs. Jennie E.  
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 Goddard, Mrs. Frances E.  
 Goddard, Mrs. J. H.  
 Goodnow, Mrs. Lyman  
 Goodrich, Rev. Joseph A.  
 Greenwood, Mrs. Sarah T.  
 Gregory, George W.  
 Guild, Mrs. Margaret J.  
 Guilford, Mrs. Elbridge H.  
 Gulick, Mrs. Alice Gordon  
 Hall, Lydia A.  
 Hanscom, Dea. H. H.  
 Harris, Rev. Charles E., Jr.  
 Harrub, Henry W.  
 Hartwell, Rev. H. L.  
 Hartwell, Mrs. I. N.  
 Hartwell, Jonas  
 Hartwell, Samuel  
 Hatch, Fred L.  
 Havens, Rev. Charles E.  
 Hawes, Miss Marion A.  
 Hayward, Albert F.  
 Herrick, Miss Margaret Foster  
 Hilton, Joseph F.  
 Hill, Dea. H. W.  
 Hill, Herbert Wight  
 Hitchcock, Rev. Milan H.  
 Holden, Mrs. Octavia  
 Holland, Charles P.  
 Hollis, Mrs. Mary A.  
 Holmes, Samuel K.  
 Holton, Rev. Charles S.  
 Hosley, Dea. W. D.  
 Howard, Henry B.  
 Hubbard, Charles  
 Hubbard, Miss Ethel D.  
 Hubbard, Lew Crescens,  
 Huckel, Rev. Oliver  
 Huckin, Mrs. Emily  
 Hutchinson, Rev. Walter P.  
 Hyde, James F. C.  
 Jackson, Miss Sara Knowles  
 Johnson, Rev. Frederick P.  
 Johnson, James L.  
 Johnson, Mrs. Sarah H.  
 Jones, Seward  
 Judson, Rev. George W.  
 Keith, Mary Helen

Kendall, H. I.  
 Kendal, I. Holmes  
 Kennedy, Rev. R. H.  
 Kennott, Rev. George F.  
 Kilbon, Caroline E.  
 Kittredge, William R.  
 Knapp, Mrs. George P.  
 Laird, Emma E.  
 Lamb, Dea. Amos S.  
 Lamont, H. A.  
 Lamson, Miss Kate G.  
 Lee, Theodore Storrs  
 Loud, Oliver B.  
 Low, Carrie Gertrude  
 Lowe, John  
 Lyall, Arthur Vinton  
 MacDuffee, Charles Brown  
 MacFadden, Robert A.  
 Main, Charles T.  
 Makepeace, Frank B., Jr.  
 Marsh, Mrs. Cornelia H.  
 Mattson, Rev. Barnard G.  
 May, George  
 McCloud, Agnes  
 McElveen, Rev. William T.  
 Meadowcroft, William  
 Merrick, Rev. Frank W.  
 Merrill, Hamilton Griswold  
 Morgan, Rev. Charles L.  
 Morgan, Paul P.  
 Morse, Lewis K.  
 Morris, Etta M.  
 Moulton, Mrs. Emma V.  
 Moulton, Mrs. Grace R.  
 Newton, Mrs. Ida Elizabeth  
 Nye, Theodore F.  
 Oakes, Miss Charlotte  
 Oakes, Miss Esther  
 Ordway, Henry C.  
 Packard, Frank L.  
 Pallard, George  
 Parke, Franklin W.  
 Parker, Mrs. Grace S.  
 Parshley, Frederic A.  
 Parsons, Mrs. Harriet  
 Partridge, Harvey W.  
 Peabody, G. M.  
 Penniman, Louise  
 Perkins, Hamilton N.  
 Perry, Dr. Martha  
 Perry, Mary F.  
 Perry, Miss Serena F.  
 Pettee, Bennett G.  
 Pettee, Mrs. Rose L.  
 Phillips, Rev. E. W.  
 Pierce, Mrs. Jennie E.  
 Pierce, Reuben C.  
 Pierport, Rev. John  
 Pitkin, Edith  
 Pitkin, Helen  
 Pitkin, Mabel W.  
 Pitkin, Margaret  
 Pitkin, William  
 Pollard, Dea. Joseph G.  
 Pope, Flora Belle  
 Porter, Mrs. Elizabeth S.  
 Porter, Mrs. J. F.  
 Porter, Mrs. Sarah J.  
 Porteus, John  
 Price, Rev. Francis M.  
 Price, Mrs. Sarah J.  
 Proctor, William P.  
 Putnam, Frank C.  
 Ramsdell, Rev. Frank E.  
 Randall, Andrew E.  
 Reed, Dea. Henry  
 Richardson, Mrs. Henry J.  
 Roberts, Reuben  
 Roberts, Richard Grout  
 Robbins, Mrs. Rebecca A.  
 Rogers, Edward H.  
 Rowe, Marie  
 Rowe, Miriam Bertha  
 Rice, Rev. A. M.  
 Russell, John M.  
 Sargent, Wingate Payne  
 Sawyer, Ralph  
 Scott, Mrs. Emma J.  
 Scudder, Mrs. C. B.  
 Searle, Miss Martha E.

Sewall, Rev. John L.  
 Shaw, William  
 Sheldon, Dea. Abiel W.  
 Sherman, George  
 Shipman, Rev. Frank R.  
 Shumway, Franklin P.  
 Sigsworth, Frank M.  
 Simms, Rev. Thomas, D. D.  
 Smith, Arthur F.  
 Smith, Edward A.  
 Smith, Mrs. Egbert C.  
 Smith, Mrs. Harriet K.  
 Smith, Miss May  
 Snell, Laird Wingate  
 Snow, Mrs. Russell L.  
 Stanton, Miss A. Ellen  
 Stanwood, Miss E. Harriet  
 Stearns, J. M.  
 Sterling, Rev. George  
 Stevens, Wilmot Eddy  
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 Stone, William A.  
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 Stork, Maria H.  
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 Tolman, Mrs. Mary F.  
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 Tyler, Miss Mabel E.  
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 Walker, Chester E.  
 Walker, Henry Hammersley  
 Walker, Mrs. Jennie L.  
 Wallon, Lewis A.  
 Warren, Mrs. Delia H.  
 Warren, Mrs. Edward M.  
 Warren, Mrs. Fred L.  
 Washburn, Rev. Charles H.  
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 Way, Helen M.  
 Weaver, Brenton B.  
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 Wellington, William H.  
 Wellman, Frank C.  
 Wentworth, Charles E.  
 Wheelock, Rev. Albert H.  
 Whipple, Dea. Joseph K.  
 White, C. Frank  
 Whittlesey, William A.  
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 Wight, Mrs. Pernelle E.  
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 Williams, Rev. C. H.  
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 Wood, Miss Florence A.  
 Wood, Mrs. Margaret O.  
 Woodbridge, Rev. Richard G.  
 Wright, Louise S.  
 Wyman, Charles F.  
 Young, Miss Bertha K.

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 Nash, Rev. Frank J.  
 Smith, Miss Bertha H.  
 Youtz, Mrs. Herbert A.  
 Youtz, Rev. Herbert A.

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 Ammerman, Mrs. J. P.  
 Andrew, George W.  
 Andrews, Cornelius

Andrews, Julia A.  
Austin, Mrs. E. M.  
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Bancroft, Miss Bertha  
Barber, Miss Maria  
Bavter, Miss Sarah Isabel  
Beers, Eleanor L.  
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Booth, H. W.  
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Bushee, Rev. George A.  
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Butler, Joseph Henry  
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Campbell, Rev. Hollis A.  
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Case, Rev. B. F.  
Chamberlain, Anna I.  
Chandler, Dea. F. J.  
Chapman, Robert W.  
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Clark, H. M.  
Clark, Linnie E.  
Clark, Olin Howard  
Coburn, Mrs. J. M.  
Coit, Miss Fannie L.  
Coleman, Thaddeus S.  
Crane, Charles W.  
Damon, George L.  
Dean, Rev. John  
DeVoor, Mrs. Anna H.  
De Wolfe, Arthur  
Dickey, Aaron W.  
Donald, George  
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Gilbert, Hattie E.  
Goddard, Louis Allen  
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Goodenough, E. W., M.D.  
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Harrison, James R.  
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Herring, James  
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Kenney, Rev. C. H.

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Linn, Edward C.  
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Marsh, Edward  
Marshall, Charles W.  
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Mather, William Arnot  
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Merriam, A. H.  
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Moody, Ray Willard  
Moon, Rev. Charles J.  
Morgan, Mrs. Elias  
Morris, Miss Sadie  
Morrow, Rev. Cornelius W.  
Morse, Rev. H. H.  
Morse, Rev. Warren  
Norris, Rev. A. H.  
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Northrop, Mrs. J. E.  
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Osborn, Mrs. Edward  
Osborne, David S.  
Osborne, Harriet S.  
Page, Rev. Wesley E.  
Park, Miss Harriet S.  
Pease, Arthur C.  
Peck, Frederick W.  
Perry, Mrs. Burr  
Phillips, William E.  
Pickett, Mrs. E. W. S.  
Pierce, Mrs. E. W.  
Platt, Miss Eliza G.  
Porter, George L.  
Prentice, Edmund A.  
Rand, Rev. Frank E.  
Redgrave, Rev. Charles C.  
Richardson, Miss Mary A.  
Rogers, David Camp  
Rogers, Miss Sarah P.  
Rogers, Mrs. Woodbury O.  
Sanborn, Edward S.  
Searle, Walter A.  
Sherwood, Edwin Earle  
Shurtz, P. Hall  
Shurtz, Mrs. P. Hall  
Silliman, Lewis B.  
Sistare, Lycurgus M.  
Smith, Sara D.  
Smith, Rev. Stephen  
Smith, Wilbur A.  
Snow, Grace Edith  
Stanley, Charlotte H.  
Stead, Mrs. George O.  
Stevens, Rev. Charles H.  
Stewart, Rev. Wilson R.  
Stimpson, Rev. Cyrus F.  
Strong, Frederic C.  
Stoughton, Edward C.  
Sugden, Robert  
Swinnerton, Rev. William T.  
Tre Fethren, Eugene Byron  
Thrall, Lillian  
Wakeman, Mrs. Esther M.  
Wakeman, P.  
Wakeman, Robert P.  
Waterman, W. A.  
Wells, Mrs. Myra C.  
Whaples, Henry N.  
Whitlsey, Miss Mary S.  
Williams, Rev. H. DeWitt  
Wilson, Miss Elizabeth  
Wood, Spencer H.  
Wooton, Frank M.  
Yale, Levi B.  
Yerrington, Mrs. Henry M.

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Adams, Rev. Dr. S. H.  
Anderson, Susie K.  
Anderson, Virginia B.

Andrus, Rev. J. Cowles  
Arrowsmith, Miss Georgiana  
Atkins, Mrs. C. F.  
Barton, Mrs. W. J.  
Bell, Rev. Thomas  
Bell, Mrs. Thomas  
Benedict, Alice Eliza  
Billings, Mrs. Edward K.  
Bingham, Mrs. A. E.  
Blauvelt, John N. K.  
Blehdon, Mrs. Della C.  
Blessing, William T.  
Boardman, Mrs. Charles  
Bond, Rev. John J.  
Bourne, Rev. S.  
Bowen, Mrs. E. N.  
Brinkerhoff, Henry W.  
Britton, Alfred T.  
Broadhead, Wright D.  
Brown, Mrs. Erastus F.  
Brown, Rev. H. M.  
Buchanan, Mrs. Maggie C.  
Bull, Rev. David W.  
Burnham, H. D., M.D.  
Byington, Rev. E. H.  
Chase, A. B.  
Comfort, Mrs. George S.  
Conring, Edward  
Crosby, William H.  
Davis, Mrs. C. D.  
Davis, Rev. Edward  
Davis, Mrs. Maria E.  
Davis, Mrs. Theo. R.  
Davidson, Mrs. George W.  
Dayton, Miss Cora A.  
Dempster, William  
Dewes, Mrs. J. H.  
Dowie, Zella  
Dube, Rev. John L.  
Dube, Mrs. Nokutela  
Edgerton, Oliver P.  
Fernie, B. J.  
Field, Stuart L. W.  
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## CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
<b>MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING . . . . .</b>	iii		
Corporate Members Present . . . . .	iii		
Male Honorary Members Reported as Present . . . . .	iv		
Missionaries Present . . . . .	iv		
Organization . . . . .	v		
Committees Appointed . . . . .	v		
Annual Sermon . . . . .	v		
Resolutions . . . . .	viii, x		
New Members . . . . .	x		
Election of Officers . . . . .	x		
Letters of Excuse . . . . .	x		
Place and Preacher for Next Meeting . . . . .	vi		
Reports of Committees at the Annual Meeting . . . . .	xii		
On the Treasurer's Report . . . . .	xii		
Report on the Home Department . . . . .	xiii		
On the Missions in Africa, Western and Central Turkey, China and Pacific Islands . . . . .	xvii		
On the Missions in European and Eastern Turkey, India and Ceylon, Japan, and Papal Lands . . . . .	xix		
<b>REPORT OF THE PRUDENTIAL COMMITTEE.</b>			
<i>Home Department</i>			
Necrology . . . . .	3		
Movements of Missionaries . . . . .	4		
Agencies . . . . .	7		
Our Publications . . . . .	8		
The Middle District (Dr. Creegan's Report) . . . . .	9		
The Interior District (Dr. Hitchcock's Report) . . . . .	12		
Pacific Coast Agency . . . . .	16		
Coöperating Societies . . . . .	18		
Financial . . . . .	19		
Receipts . . . . .	21		
Expenditures . . . . .	22		
The "Forward Movement" . . . . .	24		
		<i>The Missions.</i>	
		West Central African Mission . . . . .	25
		East Central African Mission . . . . .	30
		Zulu Mission . . . . .	32
		European Turkey Mission . . . . .	38
		Western Turkey Mission . . . . .	43
		Central Turkey Mission . . . . .	51
		Eastern Turkey Mission . . . . .	59
		Marathi Mission . . . . .	68
		Madura Mission . . . . .	78
		Ceylon Mission . . . . .	88
		Foochow Mission . . . . .	91
		South China Mission . . . . .	101
		North China Mission . . . . .	104
		Shansi Mission . . . . .	107
		Japan Mission . . . . .	111
		The Hawaiian Islands . . . . .	126
		Micronesian Mission . . . . .	129
		Missions in Papal Lands . . . . .	135
		Mexican Mission . . . . .	135
		Spanish Mission . . . . .	140
		Austrian Mission . . . . .	144
		<i>Tabular View of the Missions of the A. B. C.</i>	
		<i>F. M. for the Year 1899-1900 . . . . .</i>	147
		<i>Pecuniary Accounts . . . . .</i>	148
		<i>Summary of Donations . . . . .</i>	154
		<i>Receipts of the Board . . . . .</i>	157
		<i>Places of Meeting and Preachers . . . . .</i>	157
		<i>Missionaries of the Board . . . . .</i>	159
		<i>Corporate Members of the Board . . . . .</i>	164
		<i>Corporate Members Deceased or Resigned . . . . .</i>	167
		<i>Officers of the Board . . . . .</i>	169
		<i>Honorary Members . . . . .</i>	171