

able mischief in the Christian Church in Japan, but we trust the Canadian Methodist Mission is only very slightly affected by it, and that this first case requiring to be dealt with may be the last. Here, as elsewhere, one aberration after another occurs. But in time each cures itself. All comes right in the end. In theology and religion, as in every other line, very real and substantial progress is being made.

Apart from the case of Mr. Iizuka, the district meeting was marked by nothing special. The second day found all the elected lay representatives promptly in their places at 8.00 a.m. Again the meeting opened with public services. First, the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and then an address by the chairman on "What shall we Preach?" It was timely, and much to the point. In the business meeting, many valuable suggestions were made for the advancement of the work. It is strongly felt that a missionary should be settled in Kanazawa, where we have an excellent mission house, formerly occupied by the Rev. J. W. Saunby.

Very well attended and highly interesting public meetings were held in the evenings in various parts of the city. May heaven's showers fall richly on the seed sown.

Since the above was written, the adjourned district meeting passed the following resolution: "As Mr. Iizuka is in doubt regarding some of the fundamental doctrines of the Methodist Church, and has made a request to be relieved from the work for the present in order to make a special study of the doctrines concerned, we recommend that the Conference comply with this request, and leave Mr. Iizuka without appointment for the ensuing year." This may not be in absolute accord with the Discipline, but may save to the Church a promising young man, whose education and training has engaged our efforts in no small degree.

TOKYO DISTRICT.

Some progress has been made in this district during the year. The reports show an increase of nineteen in the membership. The Azabu church, which was so badly shattered by the earthquake a year ago, has been rebuilt. A new work has been opened out at Koishikawa in connection with the Komagome circuit, of which the Rev. M. S. Kobayashi is pastor. Also, on the same circuit, through the energetic labors of the pastor, a charity school has been opened, of which about eighty poor children are enrolled as students. In connection with the school a Sunday-school service is held for the children, and an evangelistic service for their parents and others who may desire to hear the Gospel.

The closing exercises of the Toyo Eiwa Gakko were held on June 26th, when nine students were graduated, one from the theological department, and eight from the academical department. A slight change has been made in the course of study, bringing it more into harmony with that of the Government schools. This has resulted in augmenting the number of students, which is at present eighty-two, being an increase of thirty over the number reported last year.

China.

Letter from O. L. KILBORN, M.D., dated SHANGHAI, July 27th, 1895.

I HAVE just returned from the tender which carries Dr. and Mrs. Stevenson and three children aboard the *Empress of Japan* for Vancouver. Miss Ford goes with them down to Woosung, twelve miles, and sees them safely and comfortably settled in their stateroom. She is rendering them invaluable aid. Mrs. Stevenson is still very weak, but hopes that the sea air will brace her up. Mr. and Mrs. Hartwell left here for Japan a week ago. Mrs. Hartwell and two children go on to Canada as soon as possible. Mr. Hartwell spends a short time in Japan, then returns to Shanghai to wait until we can all return to Sz-Chuan. Drs. Hart and Hare are in Peking. Dr. Hart went at the request of the missionaries of Sz-Chuan, to press for a satisfactory settlement of the riot affair. There remain of our mission yet in Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Endicott, Misses Brackbill and Ford, Mrs. Kilborn and myself. Of these Miss Brackbill expects to leave for Japan to-morrow.

We all feel that in the settlement of the Sz-Chuan difficulty, that which is of the first importance is the punishment of the guilty officials who probably instigated the riots,—they certainly permitted them to go on, when they might by a word have stopped the whole thing;—then the rights of missionaries in the interior of China must be put in very clear and emphatic terms in a treaty, and published widely throughout the Empire by Imperial proclamation. Of third or fourth rate importance is the *money indemnity*, and for this we all agree not to press until objects one and two are attained. If the British Government will manage the affair energetically and with firmness, China will yield at once. But if the Government in London is content to dilly-dally and finally accept simply a money compensation for losses entailed, then our mission may have to look for a field in some other province than Sz-Chuan.

By next mail I shall send you a pamphlet giving a collected account of all the riots at different stations in the province, and also an account of some meetings held in Chung-King, Hankow and Shanghai, dealing with the question.

Surely no one need despair or even be discouraged. We here are strong in faith that God will use all these things to His great glory and to the advancement of His kingdom.

Letter from REV. GEO. E. HARTWELL, B.A., dated TOKYO, July 31, 1895.

DEAR DR. SUTHERLAND,—I drop you a note to say Mrs. Hartwell left Yokohama for Kingston, July 28th, on the S. S. *Victoria*, via the Northern Pacific railway. It was not settled whether she would stop over at Toronto, but I expect not.

Last evening I spent with Dr. Macdonald. This morning I go to Karanizawa and join some members of our mission. I expect to remain here the balance of the summer, and study, as I have my books along. In the fall the way may be opened to return to Sz-Chuan. Just as soon as the way opens, I want to go. I am full of hope that the future of our mission will be brighter than ever, that God will make the wrath of man to praise Him.

If it is definitely settled that the English must enjoy the same privileges as are now granted to the French, then our position in West China will be far more satisfactory, and it will be quite easy to open up missions in all the surrounding cities. I trust the Canadian Government will be aroused to take an interest in their subjects in China, and exert their influence upon the English Government.

The following brief letter from REV. V. C. HART, D.D., will be read with interest:

CHUNG-KING, June 18th, 1895.

MY DEAR BROTHER,—Our party all here. Mrs. Stevenson not at all well. Mrs. Hartwell has had a hard time; the others not much the worse. They leave to-morrow in two boats for down river with M.E. folks, and one family China Inland Mission. The Baptists have gone down. It is thought advisable for Dr. Stevenson to go home with his wife and children and Mrs. Hartwell, and Dr. and Mrs. Kilborn will go to Shanghai and remain until indemnity is paid and affairs in condition to return. Rioting and looting still continues in the province. The officials are deeply implicated. Regular proclamations have been put up of such character as to stir up troubles. The Consul here is working hard, but can't do much. The settlement must come from Peking, unless a commission is appointed to visit Chen-tu and investigate and bring the officials and rioters to time, this province will not be in a fit condition for work for a long time. About fifteen cities have been the scenes of rioting and destruction. It is rumored to day that a Roman Catholic place is being looted twenty miles from this city, on the road to Chen-tu. The official here has sent a body of soldiers to quell the trouble.

The examinations come on here in about a month, and it is feared this place will not be spared. It looks as though there had been an organized plot to get rid of all missionaries from the province. Pray for us.