

about began to use it for clothes. Foreign needles were imported, all agree that they excel ours; but the foreign doctrine came, and *nobody* wants it. It is very singular."—*Dansk Missions-Blad*.

—"It appears that it is the sex of the adult victims of the tragedy of Kucheng, who, except Dr. Stewart, were all women, that has particularly provoked criticisms in certain circles of the United Kingdom. It was also a genuine consolation to learn by testimony of Dr. Gregory, that they died inviolate; but the predominance of the feminine element in many of the English and American missions is none the less an abnormal thing. The woman ought to remain the helper of the man in missions in heathen countries as well as elsewhere; it matters little whether as wife or transient inmate of a family; but to confide to young women quite alone, whatever their number, an evangelizing post in a heathen city, appears to us decidedly opposed to the part which Providence has assigned to the weaker sex. On the other hand, the good which ladies, placed in these circumstances, accomplish, is undeniable, and it would be hard to refuse their services for the simple reason that there are too many of them compared with the numbers of the stronger sex in the work. We see then only one way of meeting the difficulty, it is that the men go abroad in sufficient numbers to re-establish the equilibrium. God grant that this may come to pass soon!"—*Revue des Missions Contemporaines*.

—"To me it seems impossible that China should flourish again unless the palace can be delivered from the government of women and eunuchs, and unless polygamy among the mandarins and men of rank can be abolished. Moreover, idolatry and ancestor-worship are cancers that consume the marrow of the land. This is true, notwithstanding the opposing assertions of the antagonists of missions, who endeavor to veil their malignity under sentiment-

tal phrases."—Dr. FAERER, in *Zeitschrift für Missionskunde*.

—"The Western powers are greatly indebted to Japan for having destroyed so many illusions as to China, illusions kept up for years back by interested foreigners, and which unhappily have not been seen through by their excellencies, the foreign ministers. Facts now speak a distinct and very serious language, for such ears as can hear. The missionary work"—this was written before the outrages in Fuh-kien and Sze-chuen—"has thus far not been hindered by the war. Since the murder of Mr. Wylie in Manchuria at the beginning, we have nothing of similar occurrences. There are even indications that the missionaries are beginning to be regarded by the mandarins with more intelligence and therefore with more respect than formerly. The French patronage of the Roman Catholic missions may appear to involve some danger to China, but Protestant missions cannot appear so, divided as they are among several treaty powers. The representatives of English and American diplomacy have foresight and tact enough to recognize and also to acknowledge the great political significance of some 1500 Protestant missionaries, whose sphere of influence embraces the whole empire. A transformation of China is only possible with help of the energetic cooperation of Christian missions, for nothing else will ensure a speedy and extended influence on the masses of the people. May God direct all to the salvation of the millions."—*Ibid*.

—In a later letter Dr. FAERER remarks: "Meanwhile, peace has been concluded, but on neither side do the armed preparations which are going on seem to indicate any hearty confidence in its continuance. Perhaps these preparations are in view of the possibility that Li Hung Chang may be overthrown and the old conservative party come to the helm. At this distance we can get no trustworthy accounts of