

THE JESUITS IN PEKIN.

Thus, when the English went to China they found the Jesuit missionaries in full sway. The history of the labors of the Jesuits and other Orders of the Church would fill volumes. In the see of Pekin there are now no less than ninety-six Jesuit priests, under the guidance of Bishop Pechihli, who also bears the title of Vicar Apostolic of North China. At Pekin a magnificent fane, dedicated to St. Ignatius Loyola, covers the site of the original church erected by the Emperor over the remains of Ricci. Its proximity to the palace, built as it is immediately under the walls, is a bitter thorn in the Chinese side. Attached to the cathedral is a long range of low-built houses, the major portion of which is used as a repository for the exhibition of electrical apparatus, air-pumps, models of steam-engines and various instruments; the second division is arranged for holding the collection made by Pere David, a naturalist of no mean attainments. His valuable contributions to the flora and fauna of Northern China won for him the gold medal of the French Academy of Sciences. There is also a school for children, and in the block in immediate proximity to the museum ten Sisters of Charity exercise their vocation receiving both female adults and children, tending to their wants if sick, and also to their religious instruction. Scattered all over Pekin are a number of small chapels in which the converts assemble. Indeed, the capital boasts of a large number of natives professing Christianity. At Niuchang the mission is also that of the Society of Jesus, but the church is at present only a small building with three Fathers in charge. At Tien-tsin is the Lazarist Order. The original cathedral built in 1861, on the junction of the grand canal with the river Seiho, was destroyed by the Chine-