

appealed to as citizens in the cause of liberty. But the word liberty makes me think of the fact that this country is the land of liberty for men of all nations except the Chinese. I consider it as an insult to us Chinese to call on us to contribute toward building in this land a pedestal for a statue of Liberty. That statue represents Liberty holding a torch which lights the passage of those of all nations who come into this country. But are the Chinese allowed to come? As for the Chinese who are here, are they allowed to enjoy liberty as men of all other nationalities enjoy it? Are they allowed to go about everywhere free from the insults, abuse, assaults, wrongs and injuries from which men of other nationalities are free?

If there be a Chinaman who came to this country when a lad, who has passed through an American institution of learning of the highest grade, who has so fallen in love with American manners and ideas that he desires to make his home in this land, and who, seeing that his countrymen demand one of their own number to be their legal adviser, representative, advocate, and protector, desires to study law, can he be a lawyer? By the law of this nation, he, being a Chinaman, cannot become a citizen, and consequently cannot be a lawyer.

And this Statue of Liberty is a gift to a people from another people who do not love or value liberty for the Chinese. Are not the Annamese and Tonquinese Chinese, to whom liberty is as dear as to French? What right have the French to deprive them of their liberty?

Whether this *statute* against the Chinese or the *Statue* to Liberty will be the more lasting monument to tell future ages of the liberty and greatness of this country, will be known only to future generations.

Liberty, we Chinese do love and adore thee; but let not those who deny thee to us, make of thee a graven image and invite us to bow down to it.—*Saum Song Bo, in New York Sun.*

### MEDICAL MISSIONS:

BY A. P. HAPPER, M.D., D.D.

(Concluded from p. 92).

THE testimony of missionaries in China, Korea, Siam, India, Persia, Turkey, and Africa, is uniform and abundant as to the widespread and urgent need of medical treatment in all these lands; so that this point may be considered as sufficiently established. But one such testimony may be quoted. In *The National Baptist*, of Philadelphia, the following paragraph appears: "Two or three years ago, when our gifted sister, Miss Adele M. Fields, was describing, at Chautauqua, the feet-binding of the female children of China, many ladies had to leave the room; they could not endure the hearing of it. And yet, what women in this land cannot bear to hear, millions of women in heathendom have to endure. One can scarcely endure to hear the accounts of the unutterable anguish inflicted, especially upon women, in the course of what is called medical treatment in Burmah and Japan."

The great advantage which the healing of the sick is in helping to make known the gospel, is presented in scriptural narratives. It was by reason of the

healing of the man who was lame from his birth, as related in the third chapter of Acts, that so large a multitude gathered together in Solomon's Porch, and gave Peter and John such a favorable opportunity to preach to them, with the result that five thousand believed.

It is impossible to compile a complete enumeration of the very many instances in the experience of missionaries where special facilities for propagating the gospel have come through the healing of the sick by medical missionaries. In some cases the liberty to remain in the country to preach the gospel has been obtained through the healing of the sick. The most remarkable as well as the most recent instance happened some two years ago last December, in Korea. During a riot in the capital city, a number of officers of the Government were wounded, as well as many soldiers. Among the wounded officers was a nephew of the king. In consequence of healing these wounded men and officers, Dr. Allen has obtained special facilities in that exclusive and seclusive land. The king has established, and he supports, a hospital, which is under Dr. Allen's charge.

In China, the healing of the wife of the prime-minister of China by Miss Dr. Howard and Dr. Mackenzie led the prime-minister to establish two hospitals—one for Chinese men, which has been under the care of Dr. Mackenzie; and the other for women, which has been under the care of Miss Dr. Howard. Every medical missionary may not expect to meet with such exceptional results. But it may be stated as a very general rule, almost without an exception, that the healing of the sick by missionaries greatly facilitates the dissemination of the gospel. This work is carried on in various ways and under different circumstances. Some missionaries carry a supply of the most common medicines with them when they go out through the villages, and prescribe for such sick persons as they meet with. Some have a supply of medicines on hand in the preaching halls or dispensaries, and prescribe for those who come to them; or they go to the houses of the diseased and suffering ones when they are sent for. Where the missions have been long established, and in large cities, well-appointed hospitals have been provided. Here provision is made to accommodate indoor patients, whether surgical or diseased patients. Provision is also made to prescribe for all outdoor applicants. In all these different ways this medical work not only gives much relief from physical suffering and distress, but it always and very efficiently helps in the making known of the gospel, not only to the patients themselves, but to others. In the large hospitals at Canton and Swatow there have been patients in the hospitals from several hundred different villages and towns, in the course of a year. Many of them, during their stay in the hospital, have learned the way of salvation; and when they return to their villages, where perhaps no missionary has ever been, they have told "the old, old story of redeeming love." In many cases they have written for the missionary to come to the villages. And in not a few instances it has led to the commencement of Christian work in these villages.

But perhaps the most remarkable outcome of medical missions, after so short an experience of the work,