agreement, and started down, under
led one of the Chinese forts. Here so that the others
and drew the
resistance. Every
city gate was closed and strongly
barred, but little dynamite could
soon do the work of opening them.

Wednesday morning the work of
bombarding the Imperial City began.
Each nationality was anxious to be
there first, of course. The Chinese
gate held by the Americans is in range
of the Imperial City, so from there
our men began to shell it; and the
Americans were the first to enter.

Major Cofer and some other man were
the first to walk through its gates.
Mr. Tewksbury, a little later, was the
first bicyclist to enter. Two gates
were opened and entered and there
the good work stopped. Some other
powers thought America had enough
and must step back and give others a
chance. The "Forbidden City" is
within the Imperial City, a box within
a box. They have agreed to leave
it alone saying that is the seat of the
government and if it is destroyed from
where can we expect to secure our in-
dependence. Those of us who have been
here through these outrages realize
they must destroy the "seat of govern-
ment," the very foundation of things;
else this very state of affairs will come
about again. China's pride must be
broken and now is the time to deal
the blow which will crush her if ever.

The Boxers rose up, not so much
against Christianity as against every-
thing foreign. I hear the Japanese
finished up the work of taking the
Imperial City today. They are plucky;
clever little fellows.

Aug. 22.—Here we are on the river
going down to Tientsin. We live on
Uncle Sam's coffee and hard tack. It
is so lovely to be out and free. Can
again. Everywhere is destruction and
desolation. Our wagons passed right
by our college place yesterday. The
place, every house and all the walls
were leveled to the ground. Two
cases exploded.

Aug. 24.—This morning we are really
at Tientsin. Had a good and saying
"Thank the Lord!"

Sept. 18.—Now we are in Kobe,
Japan in a comfortable, city of
house. Our hotel of our own at last.

Poor China, such suffering as this sum-
mer's affairs have cost her. But the
saddest part of it all is that it is the
innocent who have suffered most while
the cruel Dowager Empress and her
court, upon whom we believe the guilt
of it all lies, are still allowed to live in
peace and luxury.

Louisa A. W. Galt
The city of Cluny is surrounded by a wall which marks the outer limits of the ancient city. It is supposed to be at least 500 years old and has a population of from 50 to 7500. Rising in but 15 miles, they are away and at present connected with a railroad. But this railroad which has been such a boon to us foreigners, has practically killed the city's trade. For the time being, formerly all the tribute rice came up from Tintin in by river and was transported thus down along the railroad on the canal or over the old stone road. This stone road is a wonderful thing. It was originally smoothly paved with huge flat stone blocks of Cluny, but in now as worn by the continued trains.
to invite the missionaries into their homes. I have heard them say how it was their custom to go out for walks with the hope of in the cool of the day that people would be about their doors and then they would pleasant word or a smile at a cute naked baby gain an invitation to come home. It was often discouraging work to find the door closed on a second visit and then to learn perhaps that the mother believed the horrible stories that the foreigners read in the eyes of children for medical purposes. But the work grew and the seeds sown in those days of growing up and hair became wonderful fruit in many cases. In places it has taken and at long time for laid dormant for a long time. Even now some old woman will say when she hears the gospel story "Yes, yes, I heard that when I was a young woman." Now there are many Christian homes scattered about here.
and the flowers. The city seemed full of flowers.

The flowers were beautiful and they seemed to reflect the beauty of the place. I remember thinking how wonderful it was to be in such a place.

The flowers were also a reminder of the beauty of life. They seemed to shine in the sunshine, and I found myself thinking about the beauty of nature.

The flowers were not only beautiful, but they also seemed to bring a sense of peace to the city. I felt as though I was a part of something special.

The flowers were a symbol of the beauty of life, and I felt grateful to be able to see them. They were a reminder of the beauty of the world and the beauty of life.
Here and it was my privilege to see her once before she died. She lived to see her grandchildren.

I went to see her the first Sunday in December.

She was greatly interested in the services for she was too feeble to go out. She was greatly interested in me, at first;

It was a great deal of interest. It was my first visit in a Chinese home. It is very vivid in my mind today. She asked how old I was. Of course this is quite the polite according to Chinese custom. Then I told her quantity two, she said it was as young. long for me come away from home.

Then she asked about my parents, brothers and sisters, if they were all living yet. And when she said she knew it was hard for my mother to come so far away from home. I could scarcely keep back the tears so keep from hugging the dear old lady. She did not look very clean or attractive to me then. Then she asked me to send her greetings to my parents.

She was a dear old saint. Before the winter
I am not sure if the information is correct or if the experiment was done correctly. The results show a significant difference in temperature between the two groups. The data from group A shows a decrease in temperature of 5 degrees Celsius, while group B shows an increase of 3 degrees Celsius. This suggests that the treatment used in group A was effective in reducing temperature, while the treatment in group B had the opposite effect. Further investigation is needed to understand the underlying mechanism.
cosmodious college buildings also outside the city where the boys have plenty of room for athletics and keep well and strong for the most part. Some of our men have gone out from the seminary and are now very efficient pastors in the various fields of work in the mission.

Dimouchou station has four outstations.
A chief superintendent at each place.
In three of these places there are keepers and timber men living and the fourth will be occupied this fall I suppose. They have a change of this country work now, since Mr. Wilder's home going. You will be interested in a little map of the surrounding country perhaps. Mr. Gold
work many his bicycle altogether for making his country trips. At each place he keeps a small supply of bedding and depends entirely upon Chinese food. "Mutton Flying" when March or April arrives describing a short country tour. Might like to refer to it.
All our work is so very encouraging now. People everywhere are very content and eager to listen and learn. We workers of today have a fine foundation upon which to work. Those of the former generation were brave heroes.
Dept. of Peking
Committees X

Comm. in Chief
Chief Staff
Adjutant Gen.

Officers Commanding Foreign Attachments.

Ordnance Officers Brit. Legation
Office in Command of Wang Fun

Certification Staff.

Medical Staff

Doctors in Charge Various Legations


Medical Assistant

Nursing Staff

Monsignor Edwards

On Charge Hospital Kitchen

Ceremonial Help

Civilians

General Comm. Public Comfort

Sub-Committees

Baking
Carrying & Blacksmithing
Confectionary Goods

Fin. Dept.

Food Supply

Military

Hospital

Medical Supply

Gate Watchmen

Kitchen (Chinese)

Labor (Chinese)

Foreign

Laundry

Market

Passenger Service

Pilots

Registration

Legation

Water Supply

Waste Disposal
Why I study English.

Once I was walking in a garden for amusement. I was seeing a Christian and a non-Christian student who was going to the same school. And the Christian asked to the non-Christian student: Why do you study English? He answered I shall have finished my lessons five years hence. I will be a translator for money, and the Christian also asked so do you wish to be wealthier than you are now? He answered yes, I wish to be much more wealthy. For a rich man can do great things. Then the non-Christian student asked to the Christian student: Why do you study English? He answered there have great-man fresh stories and profound learning in English books which not in Chinese. If I do not study English, I cannot learn these fresh stories and profound learning. So I study English for get these stories and profound learning. Perhaps then I can get a suitable opportunity and I wish to learn the system of medicines in Union Medical College of Peking. Just
When suddenly the teacher rings the bell
and all students came in to the Rehool.
Then I think why study English. Shall I
Wish to be a translator in future? No, I shall not. Wish to be a translator
for get money in future. So why I study
English. The inclination of my will about

like the Christian student.

by C. C. L.
My Dear Home People:

Looking back over the past weeks I find it hard indeed to realize all that has happened. It is hard to believe that our pleasant happy homes are things, which we have learned in these few months to love, live in, theme and cherish, and that our very cozy rooms, which we had only just arranged, with the things which were packed at home last fall, and are now, now.

All homes of human beings are but a step to our present. It is hard to realize that the only home we have in a tiny corner of a church where we spread our mattresses to sleep at night, and all our worldly possessions are contained in a small straw trunk and a couple of handbags. But little indeed have we lost beside the people who have seen the homes of years destroyed. Little do our hearts ache when compared with those who have seen their work among these people gone from
In fact what one hopes to consider all
over these facts have been crowded with direct
leading of the verse here above, so full of
bleakness have the views that we cannot
look back on these days with tears or
heaviness, but with haste to the reality
within that God has as loved us as to effort
and the to share we, sorely our wife have
been over flowing with messages and the
our ears are we in spirit and it may
be possible to take us out of this world to
himself the future days can hold nothing
of distress, surely we will dwell in the long
of the Lord forever. But we believe and
trust that both are going to deliver us
now and in some ways for what else has
he so quickly had need to feel quite a
perilously determined as again and again
this has seemed that he has been a
while say with David, had found of
had not believed in the goodness of the
God in the land of the living.

This is indeed to privileges to be here in
the midst of these times! How shall we
are making history these weeks! What
right to see the death of this ancient,
nation great China committing suicide?
the I must dearly would be quite ac-
cepted on one another to trust it from a
distance. But committing suicide is
rarely what China has done, for one.
nation China will be no more after this. The nations of the earth with which she so patriotically declares herself to be at war a few weeks ago will exchange in for their small slice of the grand division comes. No one can tell what Germany will demand for her cold-blooded murder of their minister on the streets of Peking, or what England will consider her right for the death of three missionaries, or what all of the other foreign powers will consider a just indemnity for this foreign flag days and nights on their ministers and citizens. Russia will be happy with a small lot of the territory which gives her splendid little Japan will exact her share in South. As it is feared things may progress until this would become a battle-field of all the nations. Our annual mission the last day in May passed off most pleasantly with its usual happy reunions, banquets and place for the coming year's work at the various stations. Outside in the city and out stations there were troubles and gathering dangers, reports of which came to us and to be disbelieved. Not one of us that that before our people
could get away from the meeting the troubles and serious dangers would be at
our very gate. But such was the case, on
the morning of the 7th of June. Some of our
missionaries went to visit the highest off-
ficial of things to once more ask him
for the protection of Chinese soldiers which
he had been promising for days. The official
owned the fact that he could do nothing
for our protection that we, our friends and
well wishers, he advised us to leave as soon
as possible. At the gates of his residence
official residence were much of a very
serious time. A meeting from a mob had
been heard and we were glad to
have it. We were glad. After this of course
our immediate business was to collect all
our most necessary and important
belongings, preparing to coming to Peking.
The day was spent in the business, in
acquiring provisions. There was little
time for regrets, or on the essential,
durable articles of clothing and left the petty
daily things behind because we believed
the lack of our baggage must be
limited. It was hard indeed to leave even
the most secure and treasure to fall into the
hands of robbers and destroyers. But what
are things compared with life? Rep one
thing. The next morning all were stirring
for fear lest to speak of peace or
happiness.
... the foreigners and the good many Christians and the few Chinese Christians were packed into flat cars which came the night before for us from Peiping. Times with fearful hearts we started out only depending upon the Father Almighty to bring us through safely, for no one knew what might happen. But the great flood of prayers which arose from those hearts as we wound our way along the railroad tracks and reached the Mission compound in Peiping about seven o'clock that same day but in the grateful hearts, that day came reports to us of the murder of many of our Christian people in the rebellions and the destruction of their homes and sometimes entire villages.

Before evening of the day we arrived from Tungshe affairs all over the city of Peiping had reached such a condition that all the missionaries from the various Mission compounds of the city had gathered with us at the M.C. Mission. That was chosen because it was larger and more easily fortified. Fortifying with brick...
I and stone walls and even so much
barbed wire and receiving refugees who
came flocking in from the out stations
of the various denominations and from
their homes in the city occupied as for
the last few days. So many refugees had
poor places to live in the ways in
which the Lord had delivered them and
served them from the very face of the
most cruel death. Some were left in by
friends with burns and wounds and with
bleeding in the hospital to be nursed back to
health, and the sad stories which some
told of the loss of friends and dear ones,
murdered before their very eyes.

The day following our departure from
our homes, churches and colleges
building were all desolated and burned
by Chinese soldiers, who took what they
wished with them of the stores and street
debts who finally burned and took them down
to the ground. It is reported that hundreds
came to carry away fine things and loads
and loads of books which had been within
buildings and well. The hands and all of the
way they treated this official who had been
so friendly to me. The Boers entered his
rooms again at night, locked him into a room
without food, took change of his house and seal
and ran the government of the city as they
chose.
9. Many Chinese Christians lost their lives and were hunted down all over the city like animals. Mr. Murray's blind school was afterward attacked and those poor blind children driven here and there. The night following a little before midnight, we were awakened by the most dreadful yells and cries which came from the Southern city, the High city wall being very close to us. It was an immense mob crying, "Climb the wall, kill the foreign devils, kill kill!" The city gate was locked and they could not enter and after yelling about three hours, succeeded. Not only Christian Chinese and foreigners have suffered, but many Beside. About the 16th a fire was started in the Southern city in a shop where foreign drugs were sold. But not only that shop was burned, but building after building was burned until the very heart of this very wealthy portion of the city was destroyed by the flames. He watched the great smoke for hours.
June 7, 1900 - At Tungche, Dr. Smith, Mr. Deboe and Dr. Ingram visited the Taotie in the forenoon. For days he had promised a guard of Chinese soldiers, but this morning he owned he was unable to control his soldiers and his inability to protect us in any way. As a friend his advice was for foreigners to leave. Just before noon the report was given and every one began to rush to pack precious belongings and clothing for charity to leaving. We were able to get together the majority of our things into three hundred hand baggage - buried a large box of books. Others did not fare as well and even left trunks behind. There was very little sleeping in the compound that night for every one was up by half past two. At half past three fourteen cars from Peking filled with bedding baggage + people both foreigners and Chinese rolled out of the Fun Te-fung & just six months to a day since Howard and I arrived in Tungche we left it. At seven-thirty the Tungche refugees arrived in Peking at "Hiao Wan Thu Fun", Mr. mission compound and took up our abode in the various empty houses, most of their mission being away. All day long refugees from the various Chinese villages + towns where they had been driven out came filing in here, also foreigners from all the mission compounds of the city. Tales of most horrible persecutions against Christians outside come to us. Homes burned, people killed, others fleeing anywhere, here and there, finally reaching me almost dead with fatigue. Of our helpers received a very serious aper cure wound, his wife and one friend lost their lives in trying to defend him. He crawled some miles to Tungche where some one hired a cart for him & the thus came on to Peking. The American marines are sent by minister to guard this compound where Am. are congregated. Blue uniform look very encouraging.
June 9. - Preparations are made for an attack. Ten more marines come into compound. It is decided that the church which is large and contains shall be the fortified post. Provisions and water are carried into it and word given that at some pistol shot all shall run for church. Many people do not understand, but wait for signal all night. London mission people wish to send their refugees here for protection. Permission is granted if Eng. marines are sent to help guard. This is refused by Eng. minister much to disgust of all Eng. and Major Conger. Compromise is made by Eng.腿 sending some arms and some of the box Miss. Staying here. Up to this time Major Conger has been greatly under the influence of Sir Claude MacDonald - this severs their friendship and Eng. minister stands on his own feet much to delight of everyone.

June 10. - Sun. Hard to realize it is Sun, no Sabbath quiet in compound. Preparations for defense continue. Chinese and many missionaries kept busy all day. Miss. Zehl rises early, with soldiers day and night. Probers not entered city, greatest fear from Chinese soldiers, a special regiment under an anti-foreign general, Woodward comes that 500 have left city. Maj. Conger visits compound, says several encouraging things, one that raid road is not quite as badly injured as that, 500 foreign troops leave Beijing for Peking today. In the evening big temple where Chinese officials are wont to go to pray for rain is burned, this carelessness about incense. Reports come from Hsiangtsa that buildings in both compounds are burned. A poor woman from Yung Lu dies, no husband here, supposed she was killed, compound so full that it is questioned whether she can be admitted.
June 10 - British legation houses at Tientsin Hills burned.
A.R.C.T.E.M. people held meeting to talk over plans for other stations.
Kalpa. Pasting fur, gloves etc. Troops delayed in coming from
Tientsin because they are repairing railroad as they come. This
means that in a few days women and children can leave here.
May Conger thinks this may be best. Also reported that our
houses at hills have been burned. Women busy making clothes
for marines - cooler coats + trousers. Last night saw Chinese
school girls go in to chapel for prayers - over a hundred of them.
Japanese injured by Chinese soldiers, caused a good deal of
scam among Chinese officials. Kalpa people heard from in
the evening; they had to keep refugees in a yammeu.

June 12 - Very hot day. Mr. Hildreth writes from Tientsin that
it is no place there for the women and children, much danger,
much excitement, and no room; suggests the best place is Japan.
Surely there will be sickness here if we stay. Two old women
came in from Tungchao and report the utter destruction of all
our property, of the post office, and Mr. Heinrich's house, said
not a church member left in Tungchao, either fled or killed.

June 13 - This morning Boxers were forcing German
legation, flourishing spears etc. German minister jumped into his
covered carriage and with soldiers captured a Boxer and had him
searched. Then Heinrich comes in from Tungchao, has a very nar-
row escape, his mule and carten both being killed. He reports that the
June 14 — The worst of any thing yet has occurred. About seven o'clock, boxers burn outside chapel belonging to M. S., only at the end of this alley. Chinese soldiers from Hatf. Men fire into them and kill several. Cافت, Hall from here with five of his men go up to end of alley yell and charge boxers and frighten them away, but do not shoot when see that Chinese soldiers do so. Before long fires may be seen all over the city. Presb., A. B., Lion Miss., and Cath. cathedral are all burned. Everyone here go to the church to sleep, but as boxers do not really come many go back to homes where there is more air. Boxers try all night to fire this place, but men and marines are thick about walls watching which prevents it. A tungcho school boy, the little fellow who sings so well in Hatf. Chinese follows boxers about city all night as a spy and yells "kill, kill" as loud as the rest, comes in this morning and reports. Savages also some things he has heard boxers say, one is that they will take some nights to clear city. It is reported that soldiers are in with boxers, if this is true makes things much more serious. We are close to city wall, if Chinese put cannon up here, we are gone, not enough men here to put a guard there, fear that they Congo will think best to have us leave here and take marines. That is to become of the 550 Chinese Christians gathered here. We can only pray for the speedy arrival of troops now on the way from Tientsin. Com. just now sent to talk over matters with minister. Yesterday one of our people, a man whom Mr. Hewshbury has been sending on the street to spy, was out drinking from a well, men came to him and said "he smells foreign." The fellow had been in hospital with a serious lung. The odors from the medicine he smelled, he was quick enough to turn it off by saying "yes, look at my leg, to the medicine, they half cured it.
then closed up and sent me away". He raided as against the fort that they left him alone. A woman was making her way here to us and was met by Boxers, she had a baby. The Boxers said "I've heard her husband preach, she has a baby and is only a woman," and they beat her up. Such remarkable cases of deliverance. The Lord is with this people just as He promised to be. — More bombs from legation with word from Major Conquer that he considers this the safest place in the city. The street in front of us kept clean all day. When Boxers are heard at city chapel alone there several men reach out and shoot at them, none killed. Heard that large number of Cossacks, mounted, are coming from Tientsin.

June 15 — Last night a little while before midnight all who were about were aroused by the cries and yells of an immense mob outside the city wall. Caused much alarm among both Chinese and foreigners for the noise is certainly horrible. They shout "climb over the wall, kill the foreign devil, kill, kill." Early in evening German soldiers who are on guard on the city wall overlook legation street killed eight or ten. Boxers letter last evening from Capt. Mr. Cellar, yesterday morning he was a little more than half way, one fight with "Boxers" in which no soldiers were killed. Letter sent to him this morning telling of our situation here.

June 16 — Yesterday a number of Coss. marines went to Cathedraled, rescued a number of Christians and killed nearly a hundred Boxers. In several places in city Boxers were killed and Christians rescued. Fires still continue last night, it was said many dead bodies of Christians could be seen on the
Street yesterday. Last evening four of our missionaries went to the gate near by to get the key from the gatekeeper and bring it home after locking the gate. The gatekeeper was given a ticket of admission to our compound so that he could come this morning and get his key. More fortifications are being built all day yesterday. People appear a bit more cheerful and confident this morning since so many Boxers were killed yesterday which of course frightens Boxers. About noon today alarm was given for going to church; this time, was fear of Chinese soldiers who were seen marching in the direction, proved to be false however. For some six hours or more a great fire has been burning in the southern city, which is rapidly spreading. Five U.S. men of war are at Zahn. More Boxers have been killed today. Soldiers supposed to be huge in Hiei have been coming into city all day. No more foreigners are coming up to Tientsin unless called to take passengers.

June 19 - Sunday. Our soldiers captured two Boxers last night - this morning they are chained up in front of the burned chapel. Their Boxers badges are on exhibition, a little red bag filled with black beans, and a bit of yellow cloth with a character written upon it in red. Our soldiers with Capt. Mc. Callie only 50 ft away.

Left Tientsin, June 8 — remained Hsiao Hsin Hu Lung until June 20, when we came to the Eng. Legation compound.
Am. M. E. Miss. Compound.

Peking, June 15, 1900

Capt. R. McCulla, Dear Sir:

The numerous Am. congregated here heard and read your letter of yesterday addressed to one of our number with great satisfaction at the certainty that you are so well on your way here, but also with apprehension at the knowledge that it will be some time yet before you can reach here. We do not know what communications you are receiving from Peking, as traveling is dangerous and uncertain, but lest the events of the past 36 hrs. should not be known to you, we are making every effort to get the knowledge of them to you at the earliest possible moment. In the afternoon of the 13th it was evident that something unusual was going on in the city, but none of us had any idea that that was the day selected for a general attack upon the foreign premises scattered all over this northern city. The first we heard of it was the word that a mob of Boxers was tearing down the street close to only a few rods distant from this spot. A squad of the bravey marines who are guarding us went out to the main street and charged the mob for a short time, but the building had been set on fire and was immediately after looked and is now in ruins. Soon after lurid fires began to be seen in different parts of the city and the following morning it was known that six different
and in many cases widely separated foreign premises had been attacked, burned and pillaged. Besides these, the Chinese bank was attacked and the Austrian legation threatened, which was defended by their machine gun on their street. The premises of the London Miss, the Ann Board Miss, two separated compounds of the Pres. Miss., two of the large Roman Catholic cathedrals and other places are more or less destroyed, many of them absolutely. Many Chinese have been killed at these places, and it is reported that the French priest is missing. We have heard lately of much other work of the same kind the details of which it is superfluous to recapitulate. This compound is distant from the American legation a full half mile, and is separated from it by one of the great north and south streets of the city. We are very close to the Ta Ta gate of the northern city entering into the southern city, thru which armies of Boxers have been pouring into the city for many days, dressed in their costumes bent on killing every foreigner. We have been shut up here in a state of semi-seige for a week, and we number 70 men of whom all but 20 or 21 are ladies and children. We have also about 500 Chinese, Christians who have no other refuge left them of whom about 110 are school girls. Capt. Hall has employed the
few days he has been here in fortifying the place in various ways but the mere handful of men is wholly inadequate for this purpose. Arrangements have been made to use the large chapel as a fort in case of extremity but it could not withstand a long attack, nor an attack at all if the assailants were equipped with rifles in any number. We are cut off from the legation by the wide intervals mentioned above and it has not been practical to accommodate so large a number within the legation yards which are under manned and really insecure. Since the destruction of so much foreign property in Peking, the bloodthirstiness of the immense mob about us hourly increases. Every moment numbers gather in our immediate neighborhood and the air is full of the maddest yells of those who cry in tones to be heard half a mile, kill the foreign devils, kill, kill, kill. The conscious ness of our almost complete impotence to withstand this tidal wave of ruin is our reason for sending you this urgent appeal for immediate help before it is too late. We should send this to the leg, to be seen by Maj. Long, but the streets are barricaded and communications is allowed at night and we dare not waste a minute. We have conferred with Capt. Hall who regards the situation as of the utmost gravity. We know that it is only necessary to make it known to you to secure your early adequate action. We have not forgotten the Marble Head! In the hope that the largest available number of men may be sent at once we remain anxiously yours, J. H. Butler, J. A. Smith, W. H. Rees.
From a letter written in Tientsin, June 12, in regard to Capt. McCalla. "There was a meeting of consuls and officers last Sat. even. The Russian officer did not want to start for Peking yet and would have been afraid to take the lead. At last Capt. McCalla said—Gentleman, my minister says he is in danger and am going to Peking; anyone who wants to go can go. He was on top of the coal car of the first train with his gun (400 shells a minute) mounted before him. A flat car was loaded with 7 big guns. The British commander was refused the train but he told his men to clear the station and the jet of the bayonets. To the natives..."