

ON THE TRAIL OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY

By WILLIAM T. ELLIS

This Distinguished American Journalist is Traveling Around the World for the Purpose of Investigating the American Foreign Missionary from a Purely Disinterested, Secular and Non-Sectarian Standpoint. Illustrated with Drawings and from Photographs.

Notables from the West Who Do Things in Far East

Shanghai, China.—These articles engaged to tell of the American men and women who are investing their lives in heathen lands. It is in the nature of the case that these should be pronounced personalities, and full of interest; many of them will get volume biographies when they die. Let me recall, in a paragraph each, a few of those whom I have met in China, the reader remembering that there are many other hundreds in the interior of this immense empire whom I have not had the opportunity to meet.

As he is the acknowledged foremost writer upon Chinese subjects, so Rev. Dr. Arthur H. Smith, of the American board, is probably the most interesting personality among Americans in China. His books are not more brilliant than himself; he is a scintillating conversationalist, at a two-hour red-words-ambulate gait. Yet there is not a more inconspicuous or modest American in China. He has never been mistaken for a fashion plate, for he is as unconventional as he is learned and original. He probably understands the Chinese better than any other white man. If the legations and missionaries had listened to his urgings there would have been fewer massacres and no siege of Peking in 1900. At President Roosevelt's request, he has just written a book, "America and China."

Mrs. A. P. Lowrie, of the American Presbyterian mission, has been more than 50 years in China, yet the Chinese have not robbed her of her quaint and delightful Americanism. Her tongue is

Prof. Isaac T. Headland, of the Methodist Episcopal mission, Peking! This book brought Prof. Headland no little reputation in America; but his more serious hobby is not nursery rhymes, but Chinese art. He has the finest collection of Chinese paintings owned by any white man, and he is, doubtless, the world's leading authority on this subject. Incidentally, he is a connoisseur on Chinese rugs. These pursuits are merely avocations; his vocation is that of teacher in the Peking university, where several hundred young men are learning the best that the west has to give, including its Christianity.

Two rare men, who long-headedly have elected to be inconspicuously great in China, rather than to stand among the many strong men in America, are Robert B. Galley ("Bob" Galley, Princeton's greatest football player), and C. H. Robertson, who are associated in Y. M. C. A. work at Tien-Tsin. Both are statesmen, whose breadth of vision, altruism and nobility of character have won the confidence of the highest Chinese. Robertson, like Galley before him, lives in a Chinese house in the native city, and, considering it the biggest work open to an ambitious man, he has invested his personality as a foundation stone in the New China over which he is so enthusiastic. Both these men are truly leaders of a constituency of young Chinese.

China is full of Boxer stories, tragic and amusing. One of the latter concerns Dr. W. H. Park, of the Southern

tin, China's oldest missionary, is known wherever men read thoroughly about China. He was long head of the Imperial university; he is author of standard works in Chinese and upon China in English. His magazine contributions have been legion. Withal, at 86 years of age, he is as fresh and zealous and busy as ever, and still looked up to for the last word upon obscure Chinese subjects.

Another veteran, a type of New England at its best, is President D. Z. Sheffield, of the North China Union college, Tung Chow. To tell of his literary labors, ranging from his universal history through a long list of publications to his present work of Bible translation, would be to outline a great life work for any man. Yet, these have been a mere phase of his educational and direct missionary effort. At once a dry Yankee and a cultured gentleman and good companion, Dr. Sheffield is worth traveling a long way to know. In the same group with him must be classed the famous Timothy Richards, of the Christian Literature society, an overflowing Welshman; Drs. Wherry and Mateer, of the Presbyterian board; Dr. Simmons, of the Southern Baptist board.

The romantic story of Bishop Scherschewsky, the famous Chinese scholar who died a few months ago in Tokio, demands a page, and not a paragraph. When I saw him recently, although paralyzed and scarcely able to speak intelligibly, he was working on a complete set of references for his Chinese Bible. He was 74 years old, when he died in the chair where he sat for the 25 years of his paralysis; during which time he had translated the whole Bible into easy Weall, or Mandarin, which is the written language of three-fourths of all the people in China. His Old Testament Mandarin is issued by both the Bible societies. For seven years he worked eight hours a day, seven days in the week, on the translation and revision of this classical version. He called it his "two-fingered Bible," because he had laboriously written it on a typewriter with only two fingers on his paralyzed hands that he could use at all. Not alone for his splendid battle against affliction was Bishop Scherschewsky famous; his ability as a Chinese scholar, and as a linguist generally, was almost uncanny. He was a Lithuanian Jew, and when past his majority he went to America, where he became a Christian and a clergyman in the Protestant Episcopal church. Even before he was accepted as a missionary he had determined to translate the Bible into Chinese. During the six months' voyage out he learned enough Chinese to be able to write it acceptably when he arrived at Shanghai. Twice he declined the bishopric, which he was finally obliged to accept. When I saw him he said, after outlining some translation projects which he had hoped to undertake: "But I am weary. I want to go home, and I hope the good Lord will send for me soon." Not many days later I was shocked to learn that he had quietly passed away while at his labors.

American Churchmen Abroad.

Just now the west seems to be flooding the east with missionary authorities and religious leaders. The tour of President Charles Cuthbert Hall, of Union Theological seminary, New York, through India and China, has been a notable triumph. Dr. Hall seems to possess a rare genius for impressing his personality upon people. Mr. Charles Alexander, the famous singer of the Torrey-Alexander evangelistic combination, has been in the east for his wife's health. During a visit to missionary relatives at Pakhoi he demonstrated the power of a winsome personality over even people of an alien tongue. At Hongkong he held the largest religious meeting in the city's history, and at Manila he spoke in both the Methodist and Presbyterian churches. A week later, as my ship was entering Hongkong harbor by night a launch passed, full of men singing lustily, "The glory song." Considering that this was Hongkong, the incident was a notable echo of the Alexander meeting. Nor were the singers Y. M. C. A. men; the working force of that organization has gone to Canton, to attend the marriage of Secretary C. C. Rutledge, of Philadelphia, to Miss Edmunds, of Baltimore.

There are three special reasons for the presence of so many American churchmen in the orient at this time; the Methodist Missionary Jubilee in India, at the end of last year, the World's Student federation convention in Tokio in May and the centennial celebration of Chinese missions in April-May. I have had chance to meet personally, or to strike the trail of, Bishop Cyrus D. Foss, of Philadelphia; Secretary Lloyd, of the Protestant Episcopal mission board; Secretary Barton, of the American board; Secretary Fox of the American Bible society; Secretary MacKay of the Canadian Presbyterian board; John R. Mott, of the International Y. M. C. A.; President Goucher, of the Woman's university, Baltimore; two Methodist editors, Dr. Parkhurst, of Zion's Herald, Boston, and Dr. Rader, of the Western Christian Advocate; John B. Steman, of the Washington Y. M. C. A., and dozens of other friends of foreign missions, clerical and lay.

The missionaries are now having a foretaste of the visitation they expect when that committee of 50 American business men, arranged for in connection with the recent celebration of the American board, comes out to make an independent study of foreign missions. This is one of several signs, apparent out here, of a remarkable increase of interest in foreign missions on the part of the churches of America and Canada.

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RECIPE FOR CHILI SAUCE.

Better Than Any Variety to Be Found in the Stores.

A chili sauce is made by a western housekeeper, which will be found much better than any ready-made variety to be had in the shops.

Chop fine six large green peppers, from which the seeds and white pulp have been removed, and four large onions. Cut into small pieces 24 large ripe tomatoes. Put them together in a kettle, mix thoroughly, and add three tablespoonfuls of salt, eight tablespoonfuls of brown sugar, six cups of vinegar, two teaspoons of cinnamon and one of cloves. Boil it gently one hour, then seal in pint cans.

Following is a cucumber pickle recipe: Pare and slice two dozen cucumbers and one dozen small onions. Sprinkle them with salt, and allow them to drain well in a colander. Then place them in a bowl, adding one quart of vinegar, one cup of olive oil, one-quarter of a cup each of black and white mustard seed, one teaspoonful of celery seed and one-quarter teaspoonful of powdered alum. Mix thoroughly and seal in pint cans.

GOOD PICKLE OF TOMATOES.

Can Be Made of the Green or Ripe Variety, as Desired.

While tomatoes are procurable, a very good pickle may be made from the recipe of an old New England housekeeper.

Chop one peck of green tomatoes and arrange them in layers in a stone crock, sprinkling each layer with salt, using in all not more than a cup of salt; let them stand over night, and in the morning strain away the liquor and add to them about two quarts of vinegar, to which has been added a tablespoonful each of cloves, cinnamon, ginger, and allspice, and six chopped green peppers, the seeds and white pulp having been removed. Bring the whole pulp to a boil, then simmer slowly for four or five hours, adding, a few minutes before it is done, two and a half pounds of brown sugar.

Quite a different result may be obtained by substituting ripe tomatoes for the green. In consistency, it will be a little thicker and a little rougher than the ordinary tomato catsup.

To Clean Furs.

Ermine, white fox and all other light furs that have been packed away during the summer months should be cleaned before putting them on to wear. Sawdust and plaster of paris should be mixed half and half, heated until blood warm, and then rubbed into the skins several times. Then put the fur out of doors to air. With darker furs use bran. Divide a pound of bran into two portions and place one in the oven to heat. Spread the fur on a paper on the table and rub it well over with the cold bran. Shake out the bran and brush the fur with a soft hat brush. Then rub the hot bran in the fur evenly. Then shake it and brush it until the fur is free from both dust and bran.

Salted Almonds.

First put the almonds after they have been shelled into boiling water until the skins can readily be removed. Dry carefully. Put a piece of butter in a pan and while melting stir in the almonds glaze. Then place the pan in the oven. Be careful and stir often so as to color the nuts without scorching. When slightly brown take them out, spread on white paper and sprinkle with table salt. They should be eaten cold. A plain salad of lettuce with French dressing may be served before the dessert.

Care of House Plants.

Don't be afraid to scrub the plants brought in for the winter. With a brush, water, soap and an infusion of tobacco every leaf and stem should be scrubbed to remove insects. The bathroom spray is excellent to use in rinsing, which should be thorough. A frequent drenching and occasional meals of flower food will make up to the plants for the loss of outdoor life and they will repay with vigorous growth and bloom during the winter months.

Crumpets.

Take one quart of dough from the bread in the early morning, break three eggs, separating whites from yolks, whip both to a light froth, mix into the dough and gradually add lukewarm water till the consistency of griddle cakes. Beat well and let rise till breakfast time, then have the griddle hot and well greased, pour on the batter in small cakes and bake brown.

A Good Way to Rip.

I found in ripping the worn facing from the bottom of a dress skirt that had several rows of stitching that I accomplished the task with greater ease and speed and less danger of cutting the goods when I pinned the skirt to my knee and held the facing firmly with my left hand, and with a sharp knife ripped from instead of toward me.

Neat Gathers.

In gathering a sleeve or any other portion of a garment an inconceivable amount of time can be saved by running two threads, knotted at each end. Draw in opposite directions. The material will fall into perfect folds and can be straightened by drawing firmly from top to bottom when it is ready to put into garment.

Pineapple and Peach Cocktail.

This is a sweet course for the beginning of a dinner. The fruit is cut into small pieces, maroons are added, and sherry or lemon juice poured over. Add a little powdered sugar, mix, make very cold and serve in cocktail glasses.

Dressing on Dimes

More Holiday Frocks for Little Girls

(Copyright, 1907, by the Delineator, N. Y.)



Eccu embroidered swiss was used for the model frock of ten-year size illustrated in figure 1. These swiss materials are really smart despite their low cost, and are practical also, since they stand laundering very well.

Handwork or lace, or motifs of lingerie constructed of stary bits of lace and scraps of tucked lawn, cut in crescent or lozenge shape may be used on the deep bertha. These motifs represent practically no outlay, and used singly, or joined in a set design, they are very effective. Equally inexpensive trimming, and quite as appropriate in frocks of this order, are motifs and narrow strips made of white or ecru mull, swiss, or brussels net, pin-tucked in ladder effect, and used like rows of lace insertion. Brier-stitched borders along the edges where it joins the material give a dainty finish well worth the trouble of working them.

A positive gain in individuality, as well as in dimes is made by substituting bits of home-made trimming (such as drawn and crochet work, darned net, etc.) for some of the lace used to trim the models reproduced here.

The skirt, as seen in the model, with its double ruffle, is particularly practical for growing girls, since it permits the placing of a "growing" tuck above the lower ruffle. There is little need to suggest to sensible mothers the value of this device. I would, however, advise them to put it in by hand, or with a single-thread machine, in order to facilitate the ripping which later will be necessary. The frock closes in the back with rust-proof hooks sewed to a fly and metal loops. Better, however, than loops, are eyelets worked directly into the under-lapped back. Punched with a stiletto just large enough to admit the point of the hook, each hole, if firmly buttonholed all round, will serve its purpose admirably until the end of the chapter.

For dressy purposes the short puffed sleeve is prettiest, finished with lace, and tied with ribbon. The frock can, however, be made sleeveless and worn with an elbow-estimate for this little sleeved guimpe. The frock, as copied from our work-room accounts as follows:

8 yards of swiss at 12 1/2 cents	\$1.00
2 1/2 yards of val. edging at 6 cents	.25
5 yards of val. insertion at 6 cents	.30
Hooks and eyes	.02
Sewing cotton (2-3 of a spool)	.04
Pattern (9913)	.15
Total	\$1.76

The estimate as given may be further reduced by substituting for the lace insertion tiny motifs and curved traceries of crochet-work of the simplest sort, consisting of rows of chain-stitched loops of thread, each loop being caught in the usual fashion into the loop below it on the preceding row.

A frock for the nominally built girl of fourteen must avoid long lines as far as possible, since the little lady's figure is apt to possess these in abundance. It must convey the impression of youthfulness, and should be soft and graceful rather than crisp and fluffy, characteristics more befitting the dresses of very little girls.

If the wearer be tall the skirt should end half-way between the knee and shoe top. Otherwise it may be a bit shorter, but under no circumstances should it be allowed to reveal the bend of the knee. The belt should occupy its natural position. The girl of fourteen is too old for the long, French-waist effect, and a bit young for the short-waisted Empire.

Seeking material in low-priced goods which should be at once soft, refined-looking, and dressy, our buyer found a lot of flowered mulls being closed out at reduced price to make room for winter goods. They were

fine and sheer, printed in artistic colorings, and mercerized; indeed, one had to look closely to be sure they were not silk mousseline.

Figure 2 shows, as far as camera limitations permit, how prettily this goods made up. Its white ground was strewn with beautiful blue flowers softened by stems of a pale and tender green.

In planning the waist decorations, features likely to please the taste of the wearer are considered. At fourteen one has one's own ideas, and so long as they are simple and wholesome why not gratify them?

First of all, it was concluded, the square-necked yoke was to be transparent; but it must not have the monotonous bands of insertion used to fill in every other square neck. Lace edging was therefore used instead, sewed in perfectly flat and neatly mitered at the corners. This was, in turn, finished with the prettiest little frills, projecting from under the lace of blue ribbon, half an inch wide and matching the flowers in the mull perfectly. It was sewed beneath the outer edge of the lace, and followed the line of the latter exactly around the neck opening, and also along the lower edge of the yoke. The graceful bertha and the sleeves were trimmed to correspond, and a shaped belt edged with the frilled ribbon completed the scheme. The cost:

9 yards of mercerized mull at 11c	\$.99
4 yards of lace edging at 6 cents	.24
18 yards of ribbon at 5 cents	.90
Hooks and eyes	.02
Pattern (No. 1287)	.12
Thread	.05
Total	\$2.32



Paris says hats should contrast.

The double skirt is with us once more.

Black kid gloves, lined with purple, are new.

Stunning are the velvet hats, heaped with orchids.

A new feature of evening gowns is the long tulle sleeve, close fitting all the way.

Emerald green appears in the newest ties, in hose and in glove linings to match.

Some of the glittering evening gowns look as if my lady were about to set off to war in shining armor.

So far feathers have been most seen in boas, ostrich naturally standing first.

The evening scarf is more popular than ever. It has come out in perforated chamois, beautifully embroidered.

Big and bold are the cut out designs for the jumper waist. Silk pieces outlined with final braid compose most of the designs.

Panel of very deep tucks are inserted at the bottom of evening gowns. The plain portion between the tucks shows embroidery designs.

Two blues are combined in perhaps the most popular style of millinery. Dark blue chirked up with some lighter, brighter shade of blue is nearly the most ubiquitous hat one sees.

Black broadcloth suits with smart Louis coats finished with big side pockets and waistcoats of colored brocade are in high favor for afternoon visiting toilettes.

Hats with wreaths of white or shaded purple and mauve velvet and taffeta convolvuli are much to the fore. White hats loosely draped with chiffon or plaited gauze scarfs are very prominent.



Palace Gate at Peking.

as quick as ever at coling keen, searching and, at times, satirical, aphorisms.

Bishop Rootz, of the Protestant Episcopal missionary district of Hankow, seems more like an alert, aggressive professional or business man than an ecclesiastic. His personality (almost to as great a degree as that of his wife, who was Miss McCook, of New Haven) would be characterized as delightful by any company of men anywhere. He is rich in that quality colloquially called "horse sense," and there is no better administered mission than his. In his activity for the Chinese he does not overlook the white community at Hankow, and half of the time of his clergy is given to the latter.

I have met several missionaries who hold decorations from the emperor, a prize which, I understand, the commercial community in China covets in vain. A missionary doctor who has been so honored is Dr. R. C. Beebe, of the Methodist Episcopal mission, Nanking. His steady, beneficent and self-sacrificing work for the Chinese came to the attention of the palace. An interesting sidelight on missionary influence is related concerning Dr. Beebe. He had been invited to an official feast at the viceroys' yamen one Sunday, and in sending his regrets he explained somewhat the Christian attitude toward Sunday. For some reason the letter did not reach the viceroys until the feast was in progress. The latter read it aloud, and declared that he, too, was going to keep the first day of the week free from official cares; and since then the yamen has been closed to business Sunday.

One of China's great women is Dr. Mary Fulton, the head of the Presbyterian Woman's hospital and the Woman's Medical college, Canton; the latter is the only one of its kind in the empire and it can never begin to receive all the students who apply for admission. What is thought of it by the Chinese is apparent from the fact that at the recent commencement three gold watches were awarded as prizes to the students by the viceroys. The most eminent and discriminating natives do honor to Dr. Fulton, for she is a physician, an executive and a woman of unusual ability. Her hospital is maintained on the plane of first-class hospitals at home; just to have trained her staff of native doctors would be a great life work for any woman.

"The Chinese Mother Goose" is—

Methodist mission, whose long service in and for Soochow has made him one of the city's prominent and honored citizens. He was riding in a closed sedan chair one day during the turbulent times of 1900, when the cry was raised: "Here comes a foreigner! Kill him! Kill him!" The mob took up the refrain, rushed the chair, opened it, and then fell back foiled, for, as the leader said: "It's not a foreigner; it's only Dr. Park."

It is rather something unusual to have a whole warship or two in love with you, when you already possess a husband. But that is the unique experience of Mrs. C. A. Nelson, of the American board mission, Canton, and Mrs. W. H. Boyd, of the Presbyterian mission. In case of trouble, the United States government keeps a warship up at Canton, which is hard lines for officers and men. These two young matrons open their homes weekly to officers and men, and both are the belles that their gifts and graces entitle them to be. Incidentally, the lonely American has a jolly time, and is kept from the power of the lure of the east. The government has given medals for less worthy work than that which is done by these two ladies. Mrs. Nelson, by the way, conducts a girls' school which is so superlative that Wu Ting Fang, after inspecting it, promptly asked to be permitted to send his daughter to it.

Canada probably knows little of one of her noblest daughters, Miss Annie H. Gowans, of the Presbyterian mission, Pao Ting Fu, who went through the Boxer troubles heroically, and who is still, undaunted in spirit, spending her life beautifully for a people whom, she clearly realizes, may demand her life any day. Miss Gowans' labors under the delusion as to the possibilities which the future holds, but serenely, sweetly, sunnily, she moves ministering among the Chinese, gazing at life all unafraid, through clear gray eyes that have seen deeply into great things of existence.

Two associates and friends of Miss McGowans are Miss Grace Newton, of the Presbyterian board, and Miss Lucella Miner, of the American board. Both are survivors of the Peking siege, the latter having written a book upon that great experience. Both are engaged in female education, with results that would rank them in the class of the foremost women educators in America.

The fame of Rev. Dr. W. A. P. Mar-