

THE
MISSIONARY HERALD.

VOL. XCII.—SEPTEMBER, 1896.—No. IX.

OUR missionaries at Foochow write of these as being harvest days in some districts. Rev. Mr. Goddard of Foochow City, who is hoping soon to remove to Ing-hok, which is southwest of Foochow, reports that in the **Harvest Time.** Ing-hok field there were last year about one hundred church

members. At the end of March last, eighteen more had been received, and since then seventy others have been welcomed into church fellowship. Mr. Goddard says: "The greatest interest has centred about Gák-liāng, where the only ordained pastor is located. This is only a small town of about 1,500 people, but it is at the foot of the rapids on the river and the centre for a beautiful valley in the mountains. At the last communion sixty-three adults were admitted into the church on confession of their faith. These were selected from over eighty learners who had been taught for over three months. There are to-day still at this place seventy-



three enrolled learners. This is, as far as I know, the largest number ever admitted in this mission at one communion. It took the morning and afternoon for the examination, and was a very impressive occasion." The accompanying photograph shows the pastor at Gák-liāng seated in the centre of the group, and three others who are preachers at other places in the Ing-hok field. At Foochow City the number of inquirers is constantly increasing, and many are presenting themselves for church membership.

bowl which seemed to constitute his sole household wealth. The departing Koords and Turks improved their chances for last acts of pillage. So ended this terrible week of suspense, terror, and suffering! Our gardens are a waste, our houses like pigsties, and our schoolrooms worse, while a gang of men constantly at work have not been able to keep the sanitary condition of the place half tolerable. Another week of this would have brought us an epidemic. Both births and deaths have taken place on the premises. But oh, how thankful we are to have been able to minister in some measure to the safety of this community!"

Dr. Reynolds speaks in warmest praise of the kindness and energy of Major Williams and of his Herculean efforts to preserve the city. A major in the British army, he had seen service in Uganda, Central Africa, and was sent to Van in view of the known delicacy of the situation, which required the presence of a man of unusual diplomatic skill and ability. For his wisdom, energy, and valor he deserves the heartiest thanks of men everywhere, especially of our missionaries and of those for whom they have labored.

This affair at Van differs from the massacres that have occurred in other places in that it was, doubtless, occasioned by the conduct of the revolutionary party, which, though small in numbers compared with the Armenian population, was sufficiently large to greatly excite the Turks and the officials. It was a foolish and wicked procedure on the part of these revolutionists, and they suffered severely for their folly, four hundred of them, it is said, having been killed near the Persian border. Some three weeks after the outbreak, Dr. Reynolds reports that comparative quiet had been restored, though on one day there had been a panic which was soon quieted. Dr. Kimball with her corps of assistants had cared for over one hundred wounded who had presented themselves for treatment. The loss of life at Van is estimated at 500 Armenians and about one half as many Moslems. About one third of the better class of Armenian houses were burned, and three of their six churches in the Gardens were also burned. Prior to July 8, one hundred or more persons had been killed at Avants, the port of Van, and some fifty houses, together with the church, had been burned. In the Haigatsore region, south of Van, the number of killed reached five hundred. Since that date the press telegrams have reported the destruction of many villages in the vicinity of Van and the slaughter of ten thousand people, but we have as yet no communications in reference to these occurrences. There are said to be 27,000 refugees in Van coming from these despoiled villages. The mission schools of Van were reopened on Monday, July 6, but ten days later it was decided that the missionary ladies should cross the Russian border to Tiflis, there to await developments. What the end will be, God only can tell. To Him alone can we look for protection for our brave missionaries and for success in their work.

MRS. HARRIET F. BALDWIN, OF FOOCHOW, CHINA.

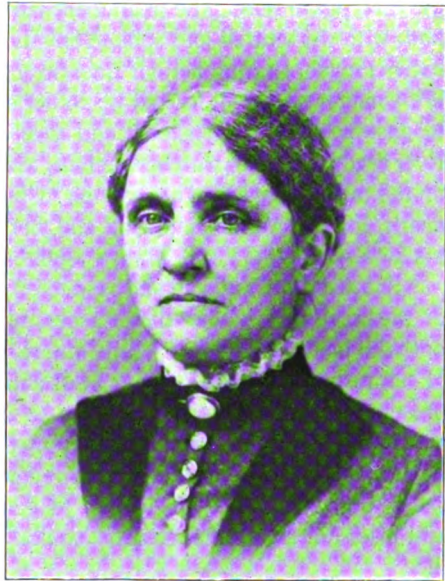
IN our last issue we recorded the death of one of the veteran laborers in the Foochow mission of the American Board, Rev. S. F. Woodin, and now another veteran of the same mission has been taken from the earthly service. Mrs. Harriet F. Baldwin, wife of Rev. Caleb C. Baldwin, D.D., after a missionary life

of forty-seven years, returned to the United States a little more than a year since in broken health, finding a home with her married daughter, Mrs. William Fairchild, at Summit, N. J. For many months she endured great suffering, her serious illness having begun in 1894. The blessed release was granted in God's own time, and she died July 29 of paralysis complicated by heart failure.

Mrs. Baldwin's maiden name was Harriet Fairchild. She was born in Bloomfield, N. J., November 5, 1826, her mother being a very devoted Christian woman. The daughter received her education in the Seminary of her native place, which was under the superintendence of Mrs. Harriet B. Cooke and her son, the former noted in parts of New England and New Jersey as an able teacher and administrator. To the devotion and careful training of "Mother Cooke" the loved pupil owed much of her fitness for her future work on heathen ground. She graduated from the Seminary in 1847, having while a pupil occupied for a few years the position of assistant teacher. In the autumn of the same year (September 28) she was married to Rev. C. C. Baldwin, and together they sailed from Philadelphia, November 11, 1847, by way of the Cape of Good Hope, to the newly opened field in Foochow, reaching that city May 7, 1848.

Aside from her excellent care of her home, Mrs. Baldwin was unusually efficient in various branches of mission work. Of her many labors her husband writes appreciatively as follows:—

"For about seven years she superintended the first regularly organized girls' boarding school. Her peculiar gifts and fitness for educational work also found full scope, almost from the beginning of the mission, in organizing and managing numerous common schools. She worked courageously and persistently, believing that such schools, under wise and improved methods, would prove a success even among heathen people, despite their inveterate prejudices. In a like spirit she visited women in their homes, trusting that they could be raised from their degradation by the love and truth of Christ.



"She had very strong literary tastes, working with a keen relish over geographies and maps, in the Foochow colloquial style, written in Chinese character, and now used in the three missions in schools, and sold among the people. Much more serious was the task of preparing and publishing the Foochow Manual and revising proof-sheets of a dictionary of 1100 pages in English and Chinese. This she did in concert with her husband, assisting him also efficiently in settling the text of *his share* of work in the translation and revision of the

whole Scriptures in the Foochow dialect, her judicious suggestions helping him over the 'hard places.'

"One other qualification for missionary work should be mentioned. She had rich poetic and musical talents. She dearly loved sacred song, and was herself a sweet singer till her voice failed in strength. She loved to write humorous rhymes, as well as more serious pieces, to please the little ones, while the love-light in her eyes was enough in itself to draw them close to her side. Scattered among her promiscuous pieces and hastily penciled jottings we find precious gems of thought to remind us of the departed one."

Mrs. Woodin, who for thirty-six years labored side by side with Mrs. Baldwin, has kindly sent us a brief expression of her affection and high regard of her co-laborer, which we are permitted to use here :—

"Our dear sister, Mrs. Baldwin, possessed rare qualifications for usefulness as a missionary. She was a fine Chinese scholar. I think we unanimously gave her the first place among the missionary ladies at Foochow for thorough familiarity both with the written and spoken language. She was a laborious student of the native tongue, sparing neither time nor effort that she might perfect herself in it. We younger sisters all looked up to her as our teacher, and she was often called to answer difficult questions, and give us the benefit of her own experience. Ever ready to help us with her patient, loving words, many of the unmarried ladies of the missions claimed her as their 'Chinese mother.' The missionary children dearly loved 'Auntie Baldwin,' and her efforts to make them happy and give them 'a good time' were always appreciated.

"She was no less loved and respected by the Chinese. Her fluent command of the language gave her direct access to the people, and a great influence over both the heathen and Christian Chinese. She impressed herself upon her pupils of both sexes, and some of our most active Christian women owe much of their present strong, consistent characters to her wise teachings and example. Her gentle and patient manner especially met the tastes of the Chinese and won their confidence and affection. She was remarkably careful of her words, and I think she will have very few idle words to give account for. To do her whole duty, and bless and help others as she could, seemed to be the ruling motive of her life."

Mrs. H. W. Osgood, who, during the life of her husband, Dr. Osgood, was associated with Mrs. Baldwin in the Foochow mission, writes of her as follows :—

"Her active, useful life has been a blessing to others, and now she rests from her labors and her works will follow her both in China and America. How many Chinese women there are who will receive the tidings of her death with sad hearts and a feeling of personal loss. She will live for years to come in the hearts and homes of the Foochow people. The girls whom she trained in school are making better wives and mothers to-day than they could have been had they not been blessed by Mrs. Baldwin's labors and influence."