

THE FLOWER MOUNTAIN MURDERS.

PART FOUR: THE HUASHAN MASSACRE.

TIMELINE: 1 AUGUST 1895—14 AUGUST 1895.

1895, AUGUST 1.

The Times, (London), 1 August 1895.

THE MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

SHANGHAI, AUG. 1. A commission under Consul Tratman, the composition of which cannot be regarded as adequate, has been ordered to go to Cheng-tu to inquire into the recent riots.—*Our Correspondent.*

PARIS, AUG. 1. A letter from M. Robert, head of the French missions at Shanghai, reports numerous further attacks on the missions in Szu-chuan. He adds:—

M. Gerard has received express assurances from the Chinese Ministers that tranquillity has been restored in Szu-chuan. It is possible that the restoration of order was sincerely desired in Peking, but the central Government seems impotent to enforce obedience from the provincial authorities. The bitter persecution raging against us has been very carefully planned and is being methodically executed. The lives of the missionaries are not aimed at. The desire is to make our residence in Szu-chuan impossible.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

1895, AUGUST 3.

Great Britain, Public Record Office: FO 228/1194

Mansfield Foochow to O'Conor Peking.

Confirmation of telegrams in letter dated August 7th 1895. Cypher. Despatched Foochow, 1.00 p.m. Aug 3, 1895.

Five ladies, British subjects, have been massacred in an outbreak which took place in the District of Ku T'ien.

Great Britain, Public Record Office: FO 228/1194

Mansfield Foochow to O'Conor Peking.

Confirmation of telegrams in letter dated August 7th 1895. Cypher. Despatched Foochow, 1.00 p.m. Aug 3, 1895.

The last day of July was that on which the massacre took place. Injuries were inflicted upon some children and two other ladies. It is alleged that the murderers belong to the society of vegetarians. Particulars not yet to hand. Telegraphic information has been sent to Foreign Office.

Great Britain, Public Record Office: FO 228/1194

O'Conor Peking to Mansfield Foochow.

(Receipt acknowledged by Mansfield in letter dated August 7, 1895.) Cypher. Despatched Peking, 6.00 p.m. Aug 3, 1895.

I am terribly distressed at deplorable news of massacre and anxiously await further news. O'Conor.

FRUS, Department of State, Washington. Telegram, August 3, 1895, Adee to Denby.

Jernigan reports riot Kutien; American lady wounded. Ask instant protection. ADEE, Acting.

FRUS, Legation of the United States. Peking, August 3, 1895, (Received Washington, Sept. 23), No. 2295, Denby to Olney.

SIR:— I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a dispatch addressed by me, this day, to the Tsung-li Yamen, with reference to the riots at Chengtu. I have, etc., Charles Denby.

(Inclosure in No. 2295)

FRUS, Legation of the United States. Peking, August 3, 1895, No. 20: Denby to the Tsung-Li Yamen.

Your Highness and Your Excellencies: I have the honor to call your attention to facts connected with the recent riots in Szechuan, which are completely established by proof made by persons who were present when the riots occurred.

First. There can be no doubt that the local officials are responsible for these disturbances.

This appears from the following written documents, among others: A proclamation issued by Li Taotai, general manager of foreign affairs, which repudiates the recent Berthemy convention;¹ a proclamation used by Chou Taotai, a Hunan man and chief of police for the two hsien of the capital in which he states the horrible falsehood that foreigners decoy and kidnap small children; he proclamation of the Viceroy Liu, May 29 last, that foreigners caused trouble at the "Yuan yang" feast; placards which were put up, and not removed by police, to the effect that foreign "barbarians" are hiring evil characters to kidnap small children, that they may extract oil from them for their use, and that the English, French and Americans did not drive out the Japanese, and therefore they must be driven out.

Second. All these things were done or suffered to be done by the authorities. They all tended to excite and encourage the rioters.

1 See Wikipedia article on Protection of Missions. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protectorate_of_missions.

Third. From proof in my possession, it also appears that the rioters assembled at the northeast corner of the city and had to go the entire length of the parade ground and past the soldier's camp to the first point of attack, the Canadian Methodist mission. No effort was made to stop them, and when the missionaries fled to the camp for protection they were driven out, and one lady was brutally kicked by a soldier.

Fourth. The Roman Catholic mission, only a stone's throw from the vice-regal yamen, was boldly looted and demolished.

Fifth. Until the above-mentioned proclamations issued, the attitude of the people was friendly.

Sixth. There were thousands of soldiers stationed in and about the city, and there were three camps, with several hundred foreign-drilled troops in each, and they did not attempt to protect the foreigners.

Seventh. The destruction and looting at Chengtu extended over thirty-six hours, and during all this time the officials did nothing; and this notwithstanding the fact that there was a cessation of rioting for five hours.

Eighth. The soldiers and yamen runners participated in the rioting.

Ninth. When at daylight the second day of the riots some missionaries went to the yamen of the Hwasyang Hsien magistrate they were told he was asleep.

Tenth. The telegraph operator at Chengtu was forbidden to transmit messages for the missionaries, while at the same time messages were being sent, it is said by the viceroy, that a mutilated child had been found. It was ten days before the fate of the missionaries was known in Shanghai. Imagine the horror of the suspense.

Eleventh. The local officials did nothing to restore order until orders reached them from Peking.

Twelfth. It is apparent from the immediate occurrence of riots at many other places in Szechuan that there was concerted action between the capital and outlying towns. There is no doubt that, with the knowledge of the officials, a general plan was organized to drive out of the province all foreigners.

Thirteenth. These riots swept away in a few days the fruit of years of toil and sacrifice, done and endured with no other object except to do good to the Chinese people. They made homeless and wonderers 24 adult American citizens, and they subjected to violence, insult, and injury many helpless women and innocent children.

These facts are indisputable. It remains to discuss the remedies, if there can be remedies for the wrongs and sufferings above detailed.

I demand of the Government of China:

The prompt, condign, and adequate punishment of the guilty officials, whatever their rank or station may be.

That by the imperial proclamation the foreigners be permitted immediately to return to Szechuan to take and occupy their property, and that, until they can rebuild their homes, they be furnished by the local officials with suitable abiding places.

That the viceroy of Szechuan be ordered to issue a proclamation that the foreigners have the right to reside and prosecute their work in that province

That an imperial proclamation issue rehearsing the right of missionaries to reside in and carry on their work in every part of China, and that copies of this proclamation be put up in every yamen by the orders of the viceroys themselves.

That when the demands for damages are presented, as they will be, they may be promptly paid, and if possible, that they be paid out of the local treasuries, so that the local authorities may suffer primarily for their crimes.

That the author of one of the placards mentioned, one Chou, who has been promoted to be acting Taotai at Yuchou, be immediately degraded and rendered incapable of ever holding office again.²

That a proper and suitable military force be kept, under stringent orders, at Chungking.

That Li Taotai be kept at Chungking.

It is still uncertain what combined action the Western Powers will take on the questions involved in the Chengtu riots. That something open, bold, and aggressive must be done is apparent. Riots in which peaceable foreigners are periodically burnt out of house and home and subjected to untold sufferings must cease. If these things can occur the treaties and Imperial proclamation are waste paper.

China at this time owes it to herself, if not to the foreign powers, that riots should be made impossible.

I submit that, unless the Imperial Government is willing to admit that it is unable to control the provinces

2 Part Ten—Anti-Christian Cartoons is a copy of the cartoons published originally by Chou Han.

that are remote from the capital, the Western Powers must look to it for protection. I should exceedingly regret to have to conclude that the Imperial Government is powerless in Szechuan, but if facts and results show that this conclusion is well founded, then the Western Powers will be compelled to devise other means to protect the foreigners, who under the treaties and with the open and avowed consent of the Imperial Government, are residents of China. Charles Denby.

***HIXSON REPORT, Consulate of the United States, Foochow, August 3, 1895
Telegram, Consul Hixson to Consul-General Jernigan, Shanghai.***

7.00 a.m. Jernigan, Shanghai. Trouble, riot and rebellion Kutien about ninety miles interior west Foochow Miss Hartford (picture) American badly wounded Doctor Gregory another American believed escaped injury Five English missionary ladies killed others wounded U S Marshall with launch gone to relief wounded parties at Shuikou particulars by later telegram. Hixson.

Mabel C. Hartford.



General Commission on Archives and History,
The United Methodist Church, Madison, NJ.

The Pall Mall Gazette, (London), 3 August 1895.

**REPORTED MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS IN CHINA
FIVE LADIES AMONG THE MURDERED**

SHANGHAI, Saturday.—A telegram from Foochow of to-day's date, published by the Shanghai Local Express, reports that a fearful massacre of Christians has occurred at Kucheng, and that five foreign ladies were among those murdered. No confirmation of this news has yet been received. *Reuter.*

The New Haven Register, (Connecticut), 3 August 1895.

NO AMERICANS KILLED.

A Frightful Massacre of Christians Reported in China.

Washington, Aug. 3.—A cable message received at the State Department to-day from Mr. Jernigan, the United States Consul General at Shanghai reports a massacre of Christians at Kucheng, China. No Americans were killed, but one was seriously wounded. The name of the place where the massacre occurred was not plain in the dispatch, but it is understood to be Kucheng where, according to a United Press cable message from Shanghai received this morning, a frightful massacre of Christians has occurred

The Evening Press, (Grand Rapids, Michigan), 3 August 1895.

MISSIONARIES KILLED.

Terrible Massacre of Christians in China.

FIVE WOMEN DEAD.

It is Believed the Victims are Methodists.

Government Will Take Immediate Steps to Investigate and Demand Reparation.

Shanghai, Aug. 3.—Advices from Foo Chow say that a fearful massacre of Christians has occurred at Ku Cheng. Five foreign ladies are among the murdered.

New York, Aug. 3.—The Associated Press telegram telling of the massacre of Christians, including five women, at Ku Cheng, has excited the gravest fears at headquarters of the foreign board of Methodist missions. The Methodists have a mission at Ku Cheng in charge of Miss Mabel Chartford (sic) and an assistant, Miss W [Willma]. H. Rouse. Besides these fears are entertained for the safety of Miss Mabel Allen and Sarah Peters, who are also in the vicinity of Ku Cheng.

Washington, Aug. 3.—The state department has received a cablegram from the United States consul Jernigan at Shanghai, stating that one American female missionary has been wounded and four British female missionaries killed at the mission of Kiuchang. No further details are given. The place described is believed to be in the province of Hupe, far up the Yangtse river banks beyond the reach of men of war and almost 400 miles north of Cheng Tu, where the last missionary riots occurred. The state department will act in the matter at once.

Under instructions of the state department, Minister Denby is now investigating the damages sustained by the American missions at Cheng Tu, China. The Chinese Government has given assurances that it will pay a suitable indemnity and has taken steps to ascertain for itself, through the commission, the extent of the losses.

The Minneapolis Journal, (Minnesota), 3 August 1895.

A MASSACRE FEARED.

Missionaries Said to Have Been Murdered in China.

ONE WAS FROM MINNESOTA.

Miss Rouse, of Lakefield, Reported to Be Among the Slain—

No Advice Received by the Board.

New York, Aug. 3.—An Associated Press cablegram, telling of a massacre of Christians, including five women, at Ku-Cheng, excited the gravest fears at the headquarters of the foreign board of Methodist missions in this city today. The Methodists have a mission at Ku-Cheng in charge of Miss Mabel Hartford, assisted by Miss W. H. Rouse.³ It is also feared that two other women, Miss Mabel Allen and Miss Sarah Peters, are also in the vicinity of Ku-Cheng.

Corresponding Secretary, A. B. Leonard, of the Methodist Board of missions, who has spent considerable time in China, said today: "In view of the fact that we have received no cablegram from China, we can only hope for the present that our people are safe and well. Had any of our people been massacred, I am sure that Rev. P. E. Lacy, our representative and treasurer at Foo-Chow, from which place the advices were received, would have cabled us without delay. We will not communicate with Mr. Lacy unless we receive information of the alleged massacre from him."

Miss Hartford is a resident of Dover, N. H., and has spent several years as a missionary in China. Miss Rouse, her assistant, came from Lakefield, Minn. Rev. Job Gillespie, secretary of the foreign board of missions of the Presbyterian church, said today that his church has not missionaries within 250 miles of Ku-Cheng. He expressed the opinion that the massacres affected most seriously the Church Missionary Society of England, which established a mission at Ku-Cheng in 1847. The mission is attached to the Church of England and has two mission houses there. The society maintains 22 schools in the province. Rev. E. E. Chivers, secretary of the Baptist board of foreign missions, said the Baptists have no missions near the scene

3 Miss Hartford was a trained schoolteacher in Dover, New Hampshire in 1882-1883. City of Dover, *Annual Report for the Municipal Year 1883*, online 1 September 2010 at <http://www.archive.org/details/receiptsexpendit1883dove> Miss Willma Rouse was a trained schoolteacher from Lakefield, Minnesota.

of the alleged massacre than Ke-Kiang, which is 200 miles distant.

Confirmed at Washington

Washington, Aug. 3.—The state department has received a cablegram from United States Consul, Jernigan, at Shanghai, stating that one American female missionary was wounded and four British female missionaries killed at the mission of Ku-Cheng. No further details are given in the dispatch and the place described is believed to be in the province of Hupe, far up on the banks of the Yang-Tze river beyond the reach of men-of-war, and about 400 miles north of Cheng-Tu, where the last missionary riots occurred. The state department will take steps in the matter at once.

United States Minister Denby is now engaged in investigating the damages sustained by the American missions at Cheng-Tu, China, during the rioting there. The Chinese government has already given assurance that it will pay a suitable indemnity and has taken steps to ascertain for itself through a commission the extent of the losses sustained by the foreigners.

1895, AUGUST 4.

Great Britain, Public Record Office: FO 228/1194

Mansfield Foochow to O'Conor Peking.

Cypher Despatched Foochow 8.35 p.m. August 4, 1895. Received Peking, 7.00 a.m. August 5. 1895. My telegram of yesterday inaccurate. Murdered eight women one man one child. Several seriously wounded one woman in the head one girl in the knee one baby in the eye survivors arrived today bodies expected tomorrow outrage committed August 1st by band of secret society men I have telegraphed to Foreign Office. (sd) Mansfield.

Great Britain, Public Record Office: FO 228/1194

Mansfield Foochow to O'Conor Peking.

CONFIRMATION OF TELEGRAMS IN LETTER DATED AUGUST 7TH, 1895

Cypher Despatched Foochow, Aug 4, 1895.

There was inaccuracy in my telegraphic communication of August 3rd. One child, one man and eight women were butchered, a girl was severely cut in the knee, a woman badly wounded in the head, and a baby's eye destroyed. Today the refugees came to this port. It was on the first day of the month that the massacre took place and perpetrators were members of a secret society and numbered a hundred. I have informed the Foreign Office by telegram.

Great Britain, Public Record Office: FO 228/1194

O'Conor Peking to Mansfield, Foochow.

Cypher Despatched Peking, 6. 30 p.m. Aug 4, 1895. (Receipt acknowledged by Mansfield in letter dated August 7, 1895.)

You should go as soon as possible without personal risk to place where murders occurred and hold enquiry. Yamen [Tsungli Yamen-Chinese equivalent of Foreign Office or State Department] are instructing local authorities to furnish Military Escort and full protection. What steps have you taken for safety missionaries in other places? O'Conor.

Hixson Report, Consulate of the United States, Foochow, August 4, 1895

Telegram, Consul Hixson to Consul-General Jernigan, Shanghai.

3.10 p.m. Jernigan Shanghai. Marshall returned bringing all survivors massacre Miss Hartford not wounded Every American missionary safe now in Foochow. Ten English killed instead of five as first reported Three very badly wounded. Hixson.

Hixson Report, Consulate of the United States, Foochow, August 4, 1895

Telegram, Consul Hixson to US Minister Denby, Peking.

3.30 p.m. Denby, Peking. Marshall with party returned with all survivors Positively every American uninjured Missionaries all now in Foochow vicinity except four very far in another part of interior. Ten English killed instead of five first reported and three survivors badly wounded. Hixson.

Hixson Report, Consulate of the United States, Foochow, August 4, 1895

Telegram, Consul Hixson to Consul-General Jernigan, Shanghai.

Jernigan Shanghai. Forward Peking following statement of Miss Mabel C Hartford American missionary eye-witness to massacre:

August one 7/30 Heard shouts and yells servants rushed in shouting for me to get up the vegetarians were coming that they were tearing down the houses on the hill (belonging to English mission) stop

Few minutes later my teacher came to my door and told me to run stop I put on my clothes rushed out to the door to be met by a man with a trident spear who yelled here's a foreign woman and pointed the spear at my chest stop

I twisted it to one side and it just grazed my ear and head beside the ear, comma He threw me to the ground the beat me with wooden end of spear comma A servant came and wrenched the spear away and told me to run comma I jumped down an embankment and ran along the road comma A servant came and pulled me along until I got up the side of the hill when I lay there to get more breath stop

After resting twice I reach a secluded spot and lay there stop

All the time the yells went on and the two houses were burning to the ground stop

After a while the yells stopped and we supposed the vegetarians had gone away so the servant went to see how matters were stop

He returned in half an hour telling me to come home that five ladies of English Mission had been killed and some wounded were at my house this was a rented native house and not troubled at all. I went home to find Miss Codrington much cut about head and beaten all over stop

Mildred Stewart (twelve years) cut on knee bleeding very hard stop

Herbert Stewart (six years) cut on head almost dead stop

Baby Stewart (one year old) one eye black and swollen stop

The second Stewart girl comma Kathleen (eleven years) and second boy comma Ewan (three years) were beaten and pierced with spear but not seriously injured comma The boy vomited all day comma at times but we thought from fright stop

Mr Phillips of English Mission lived in a native house at some distance and escaped all injury only arriving in time to see bodies of dead and hear the vegetarians say we have killed all the foreigners stop

At first we heard that some of the foreigners had escaped and were in hiding comma but as Mr. Stewart did not come we feared the worst comma Mr. Phillips went to ruins and found eight bodies comma Five not burned and three burned so as not to be recognizable stop

Doctor Gregory arrived at dark and dressed the patients stop

Coffins were made and bodies put in and bones of burned put in boxes. Another burned one was found making nine people massacred! Rev. W. Stewart and (2) his wife Mrs. Stewart (3) a nurse from Ireland called Lean (4) Miss Nellie Saunders (5) Miss Topsy Saunders both of Australia stop

They lived in upper house called Stewart house (6) Miss Hessie Newcombe of Ireland (7) Miss Elsie Marshall (8) Miss Lucy Stewart of England and (9) Miss Annie Gordon of Australia stop

The first four were burned beyond recognition stop

Miss Topsy Saunders ran out of the house and was killed outside stop

Miss Hessie Newcombe was thrown down embankment her head nearly severed from shoulders stop

Miss Gordon's head was also nearly cut off stop

The bodies were put in coffins and we left Hua Sang for Cui-kau about four o'clock Friday pm stop

August 2 Herbert (Stewart's son) died about three hours later just below Ca Iong comma We took body on in chair and had coffin made at Cui-kau stop

Reached Cui-kau at about 8 o'clock Saturday am and telegraphed to Foochow for steam launch stop

Left Cui-kau in two native boats at three pm and Sunday am met steam launch having the U stop S stop Marshall and two English missionaries on board stop

When I was thrown down my teacher's wife called on some Hua Sang men who stood around to save me There were four men there and only one Vegetarian but they would not help me stop

She (teacher's wife) came and tried to pull me away as he beat me and a Vegetarian kicked her stop

When this Vegetarian who beat me started down the hill to come to our house there were three others with him but they ran off after some Chinamen comma I escaped with only one persecutor stop

There were about fifty Vegetarians stop

I only saw the one man who attacked me who shouted here is a foreign woman stop

He had trident sear some of them had swords and there was at least one gun for it was fired off

comma Natives say there were several other guns stop

Uong Kucheng Magistrate came up to Hua Sang Friday pm August 1st with one hundred soldiers stop

He viewed the bodies hyphen saw the injured inquired the names of all and places of injuries and wrote out an account stop

He did what he could to help us get off to Cui Kau.

Hixson.

***Hixson Report, Consulate of the United States, Foochow, August 4, 1895
Telegram, Consul Hixson to Consul-General Jernigan, Shanghai.***

Jernigan Shanghai. Forward Peking following statement H. S. Phillips English missionary eye-witness to massacre.

About 8.30 am August 1st hearing shouting from the direction of Stewart house (I was sleeping in a house five minutes walk off, though spending most of the day with the Stewarts) I went out and at first thought it was a number of children playing, but soon I was convinced that the voices were those of excited men and started for the house, I was soon met by a native whom almost pulled me back shouting the Vegetarians had come.

I said I must go on and soon got in sight of the house and could see numbers of men say forty or fifty carrying off loads of plunder. One man seemed to be a leader carrying a small red flag. I could see nothing of any Europeans; as this was in full view of the rioters I crept up a hill in the brushwood and got behind two trees from twenty to thirty yards from the house, here I could see everything and appeared not to be seen at all.

As I could still see no foreigners I concluded they had escape off, and as to go down was certain death I thought better to wait where I was, after a minute or two the retreat horn sounded and the Vegetarians began to leave but before they did so they set fire to the houses; ten minutes after this every Vegetarian had gone.

I came down, looked along the front of the house but could see nothing of anyone, though I feared something dreadful had happened as I heard the Vegetarians as they left say repeatedly, "now all the foreigners are killed."

I then met one of the servants who told me that the children were in the house in which Miss Hartford, of the American Mission, was staying. I found Mr. Stewart's eldest daughter, Mildred, here with a serious wound in one knee and another severe cut. When I had washed these and put what calico we had to staunch the bleeding, I turned to Herbert, Mr. Stewart's son, who was fearfully hacked almost everywhere. Then Miss Codrington sent me a message that she too was in the house. I found her in a fearful condition, but by cold water and rags we managed to staunch the bleeding. She begged me not to wait, as she thought Miss Topsy Saunders was still alive.

I then rushed up to the back of the house and found the bodies of Misses T. Saunders, Stewart, Gordon, and Marshall. The latter was awfully cut, her head almost severed, but beyond wounds given in the struggle the bodies were not mutilated. Then later I found Miss H. Newcombe's body at the foot of a hill in front of the house, where it had evidently been thrown. As then I could see no traces of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Miss N. Saunders and Lena the nurse, we hoped some had escaped and I returned to the house where the four Stewart children and Miss Codrington were.

Presently Miss Hartford arrived. She had received a nasty cut under one ear, but had been saved from death by a native man. I learned later from Miss Codrington that the five ladies of the Zenana missionary society, who lived in the lower of the two houses which form the Kutien Sanitarium after a futile attempt to get out at the back and were immediately surrounded by Vegetarians. At first they said they intended to bind them and carry them away and they begged if that was the intention they might be allowed their umbrellas but this was instantly refused, some even of the Vegetarians touched with their pleading for life. An old Huasang man alone of the natives who did not take part begged that their lives might be saved; some of the Vegetarians were inclined to spare them but were ordered by their leader to carry out their orders; had they been able to escape into the brushwood round, there seems little doubt they might have been saved; the great misfortune was that only two were dressed.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart I learned from Kathleen Stewart were not dressed. Lena the nurse died protecting baby when Kathleen managed to carry her out of the house through not before her (baby's) eye had been injured. Miss Nelly Saunders Kathleen told me was also knocked down at the nursery door going to help the children and as we afterwards found the remains of a body burnt there we had little doubt it was hers. For a long time we thought that at least Mr. and Mrs. Stewart had escaped but later I found their bodies or rather ashes in what had been their bedroom. The Hua-sang people seemed to have as a whole no hand in the affair. Though doubtless four or five Vegetarian families were concerned.

The natives say a Vegetarian band came from the east road (of Kucheng city) many from Ang-iong and a Deng-bang within 30 or 40 li of Kucheng. The Kucheng former magistrate named Wang came up in the evening to examine into the case. (Sgd) H. S. Phillips. Above account verbatim. Hixson.

The New York Times, 4 August 1895.

CHINA'S VICTIMS AT K'UCHENG SAID TO INCLUDE AN AMERICAN.

MABEL C. HARTFORD GRAVELY HURT.

**Even the Machia, Smallest American Gunboat on the Asiatic Station,
May Not Reach the Massacre Scene.**

SHANGHAI, AUG. 3.—The Shanghai Express prints a telegram from Foo-Choo under date of Aug. 3, reporting a frightful massacre of Christians in Kucheng, in the Province of Kansu-Sinkiang. Among those murdered were five foreign women.

The Richmond Despatch, (Virginia), 4 August 1895.

CHRISTIANS KILLED.

Massacre of Christians in the Interior of China.

FIVE ENGLISHWOMEN VICTIMS.

**One American, Supposed to Be a Miss Hartford, Seriously Wounded, Information Meagre—Place
Beyond the Reach of a Warship.**

WASHINGTON, D.C., August 3.—A cable dispatch received at the State Department to-day from Mr. Jernigan, United States Consul-General at Shanghai, reports a massacre of Christians at Kucheng, China. No Americans were killed, but one was seriously wounded. The name of the place where the massacre occurred was not plain in the dispatch, but it is understood to be Kucheng, where according to a **United Press cable** message from Shanghai, received this morning, a frightful massacre of Christians has occurred.

The only place on the map of the State Department which resembles Kucheng in name is Kincheng. This is located in the middle of China, north of the Yangtse Kiang River. Navy Department officials say that no vessel can get within several hundred miles of the place.

The dispatch from Mr. Jernigan gave the name of the American lady who was seriously wounded as Miss Harlow, and said that five English ladies were killed.

What steps the State Department will take with reference to the massacre has not been determined, and probably will not be until fuller details are cabled by Minister Denby or Consul-General Jernigan.

PLACE OUT OF REACH.

Immediately upon the receipt of the dispatch from the latter, Acting-Secretary Adee of the State Department, informed the Navy Department of the affair, with a view to ascertaining if any naval vessel could reach the scene of the trouble. The dispatch from Mr. Jernigan gave the name of the place where the massacre occurred as Kuckeng, instead of Kucheng.

Neither Kucheng nor Kuckeng could be found on the maps at the State Department and Navy Department, but a place called Kiucheng was found, and this is believed to be the correct locality. It is situated on a small stream in the middle of China, north of the Yangtse Kiang river, and in a position that forbids even the Machias, the smallest United States gunboat on the Asiatic station, from getting within at least 90 miles.

MISS HARLOW.

The Miss Harlow named by Mr. Jernigan's dispatch as having been murdered, is supposed to **Miss Mabel C. Hartford**, of Dover, N.H., in charge of the Methodist Mission at Kiucheng. Her assistant is Miss

W. H. Rouse, and two other Methodist female missionaries, Miss Mabel Allen and Miss Sarah Peters, are located at places near by.

The Church Missionary Society has a large mission at Kiucheng, and the two English women who are killed are probably attached to that.

OUTBREAK OF FANATICISM.

At the State Department it is believed that the massacre is simply the result of another outbreak of fanaticism, such as was rampant during the Chinese-Japanese war. The greatest riot at that time occurred at Chiang-tu [Chengtú; Chengdu]. The American mission buildings were damaged, but no American was killed. Minister Denby protested against the treatment of the Americans at Chen-Tu, and the Chinese Government gave satisfactory assurances of its intention to punish the offenders and to prevent a repetition of the outrage.

The British missions at Chen-Tu were also damaged, and the British Government has just sent one of its consular officers to make inquiry into the affair, with a view to demanding damages.

HORRIBLE ATROCITIES.

LONDON, August 3.—A dispatch from Shanghai gives the details of the reported massacre of Christians at Kucheng. The ladies who are said to have been killed are believed to have been members of the Church of England [Church Missionary Society], the Senana [Church of England Zenana Missionary Society] and the American Methodist Episcopal missions. According to the dispatch they were butchered after suffering atrocious outrages. A number of other foreigners, including women and children, were seriously wounded.

The dispatch declares that the Chinese officials connived at, if they did not institute, the attack on the Christians. The revival of outrages is attributed to the apathy of the British and American ministers, despite the increasing anti-foreign feeling that is displayed.

Foreigners in Shanghai regard the commission sent to inquire into the recent outrages at Chengtu as a farce. Many of those who were charged with complicity in the riots are being promoted.

The New York Tribune, 4 August 1895.

The Birmingham Age, (Alabama), 4 August 1895.

The Daily Picayune, (New Orleans), 4 August 1895.

New Haven Evening Register (Connecticut), 4 August 1895.

Springfield Republican, (Massachusetts), 4 August 1895.

St. Louis Republic, (Missouri), 4 August 1895.

The sequence of items varies in the different newspapers but substance similar.

CHRISTIANS MASSACRED.

FRIGHTFUL SLAUGHTER REPORTED IN KUCHENG, CHINA.

FIVE ENGLISH WOMEN AMONG THOSE KILLED AND AN

AMERICAN MISSIONARY SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.—

THE STATE DEPARTMENT LEARNS OF THE OUTRAGE FROM

CONSUL-GENERAL JERNIGNAN—

THE SCENE NOT ACCESSIBLE TO WARSHIPS.

SHANGHAI, August 3.—“The Shanghai Express” prints a telegram from Foo-Chow dated to-day, reporting a frightful massacre of Christians at Kucheng in the Province of Kansu. Among those murdered were five foreign women.

London, Aug. 3,— A dispatch from Shanghai gives the details of the reported massacre of Christians at Kucheng. The women who are said to have been killed are believed to have been members of the Church of England [Church Missionary Society], the Zenana [Church of England Zenana Missionary Society] and the American Methodist Episcopal missions. According to the dispatch they were butchered after suffering atrocious outrages. A number of other foreigners, including women and children, were seriously wounded.

The dispatch declares that the Chinese officials connived at, if they did not institute, the attack on the Christians. The revival of outrages is attributed to the apathy of the British and American ministers, despite the increasing anti-foreign feeling that is displayed.

Foreigners in Shanghai regard the commission sent to inquire into the recent outrages at Chengtu as a farce. Many of those who were charged with complicity in the riots are being promoted.

Washington, Aug. 3.—A cable message received at the State Department to-day from Mr. Jernigan, the United States Consul-General at Shanghai, reports a massacre of Christians in China. No Americans were killed, but one was seriously wounded. The dispatch from Mr. Jernigan gave the name of the American woman who was seriously wounded as Miss Harlow, and said that five English women were killed.

What steps the State Department will take with reference to the massacre has not been determined, and probably will not be until fuller details are cabled by Minister Denby or Consul-General Jernigan. Immediately upon the receipt of the dispatch from the latter, Acting-Secretary Adee of the State Department, informed the Navy Department of the affair, with a view to ascertaining if any naval vessel could reach the scene of the trouble. The dispatch from Mr. Jernigan gave the name of the place where the massacre occurred as Kuckeng, instead of Kucheng.

Neither Kucheng nor Kuckeng could be found on the maps at the State Department and Navy Department, but a place called Kiucheng was found, and this is believed to be the correct locality. It is situated on a small stream in the middle of China, north of the Yangtse Kiang river, and in a position that forbids even the Machias, the smallest United States gunboat on the Asiatic station, from getting within at least four hundred miles.

THE AMERICAN WOMAN WOUNDED.

The Miss Harlow named by Mr. Jernigan's dispatch as having been murdered, is supposed to Miss Mabel C. Hartford, of Dover, N.H., in charge of the Methodist Mission at Kiucheng. Her assistant is Miss W. H. Rouse, and two other Methodist female missionaries, Miss Mabel Allen and Miss Sarah Peters, are located at places near by.

The Church Missionary Society has a large mission at Kiucheng, and the two English women who are killed are probably attached to that.

At the State Department it is believed that the massacre is simply the result of another outbreak of fanaticism, such as was rampant during the Chinese-Japanese war. The greatest riot at that time against Christians occurred at Chiang-tu [Chengtzu; Chengdu]. The American mission buildings were damaged, but no American was killed.

Minister Denby protested against the treatment of the Americans at Cheng-Tu, and the Chinese Government gave satisfactory assurances of its intention to punish the offenders and to prevent a repetition of the outrage. The British missions at Cheng-Tu were also damaged, and the British Government has just sent one of its consular officers to make inquiry into the affair, with a view to demanding damages.

A reporter of the Tribune called yesterday on the Rev. Dr. S. L. Baldwin, corresponding secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Fifth-ave and Twentieth-st., and was informed that no news of any massacre had been received at the office.

The Sun, (New York), 4 August 1895.

MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS.

CHINESE FANATICS KILL FIVE ENGLISH WOMEN.

Miss Mabel Hartford, an American Woman, Wounded—The Victims Terribly Maltreated Before They Were Slain—All belonged to the Missions at Kucheng in the Interior of the Empire—In Shanghai the American and British Ministers in Pekin are Blamed for the Outbreak.

NB. This report is almost identical in content to that above but the sequence is rearranged. This article adds significant new material that recurs in later reports in other American newspapers.

LOND, AUG. 3.—A despatch from Shanghai says the *Express* of that city reports to-day a massacre of Christians in Kucheng. Among those murdered were five foreign women.

All the women killed are said to have been English.⁴ They were members of the Church of England, the Zenana, and the American Methodist Episcopal missions. According to the despatch they were butchered after having suffered terrible abuse. Several other foreigners, including women and children, were hurt seriously.

The despatch declares that the Chinese officials connived at, if they did not instigate, the attack on the

4 In fact, only two were English. The others were of Irish or Australian origin. As all were British subjects traveling on British documents. It was common practice of the period to refer to European British subjects as 'English' irrespective of region of birth,

Christians. The revival of outrages is attributed to the apathy of the British and American Ministers, despite the increasing anti-foreign feeling that is displayed.

Foreigners in Shanghai regard the Commission sent to inquire into the recent riots at Chengtu as a farce. many officials who were charged with complicity in these riots are getting promotions.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—A cable message received at the State Department to-day from the Consul-General Jernigan, in Shanghai, reports a massacre of Christians at Kucheng, China. No Americans were killed but one, Miss Harlow, was wounded seriously. Five English women were killed.

What steps the State Department will take has not been determined, and probably will not be until more details are cabled by Minister Denby or Mr. Jernigan. Immediately upon receipt of the Consul-General's despatch, Acting Secretary Adeo of the State Department informed the Navy Department of the affair, with a view to ascertaining if any United States naval vessel could reach the scene of trouble.

The despatch from Mr. Jernigan gave the name of the place where the massacre occurred as Kuckeng, instead of Kucheng. Neither Kuckeng or Kucheng could be found on the maps at the State and Navy Departments, but a place called Kincheng was found, and this believed to be the one in question.

It is on a small stream in the middle of China, north of the Yangtse Kiang, and in a position that makes it impossible for even the Machias, the smallest United States gunboat on the Asiatic station, to get within 400 miles of it.

The Miss Harlow, named in Mr. Jernigan's despatch as among the wounded, is believed to be Miss Mabel C. Hartford, of Dover, N.H., in charge of the Methodist mission at Kincheng. Her assistant is Miss W. H. Rouse. Two other Methodist female missionaries, Miss Mabel Allen and Miss Sarah Peters, are at places near by. The Church Missionary Society has a large mission at Kucheng, and the five English women who were killed probably were attached to it.

At the State Department it is believed that the massacre is simply the result of another outbreak of fanaticism, such as was rampant during the Chinese-Japanese war. The greatest riot at the time against Christians occurred at Cheng-Tu. The American mission buildings there were damaged, but no American was killed.

Minister Denby protested against the treatment of Americans at Cheng-Tu, and the Chinese Government gave satisfactory assurances of its intention to punish the offenders and to prevent a repetition of the outrages. The British missions at Cheng-Tu were damaged, and the British Government has just sent one of its Consular officers to make inquiry into the affair with a view to demanding damages.

The report of the massacre of Christians at Kucheng, a city ninety miles southwest of Foo-Chow, in the Province of Fuh-Kien, one of the southern Chinese provinces, occasioned much alarm at the office of the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions, Twentieth street and Fifth avenue, yesterday.

The Board has had at Kucheng a flourishing mission, comprising a school of boys and girls and a hospital. Dr. Leonard, Secretary of the Board, at once cabled to Foo Chow to learn if the Americans were safe, as it was reported that five foreign women were killed in the massacre.

The Methodist missionaries stationed at Kucheng are Dr. Gregory of Dakota, who is in charge of the hospital, the Rev. Dr. Wilcox of Iowa, Miss Mabel Hartford of Dover, N.H., and Miss W. H. Rouse of Lakefield, Minn.

There is also an English church mission at this point, in charge of the Rev. Dr. Bannister [Banister] and the Rev. Mr. Stewart, both of whom have had their wives with them.

The Rev. Dr. C. C. Baldwin, who has been a missionary in China since 1847, and left there last April because of failing health, was seen at his home in Newark yesterday.

"It is likely," said Dr. Baldwin, "that the trouble which culminated in the massacre was occasioned by friction between two native elements—the vegetarians, who believed that they were unjustly discriminated against regarding taxes and the anti-foreign group, who through their secret societies are constantly striving to prejudice the Government against the missionaries.

"The vegetarians are more amenable to Christian influences, and are, generally speaking, more moral, but the anti-foreign group outnumber them.

"Before we left China the American Consul in Foo-Chow had ordered that all the women connected with interior missions should be brought to the treaty ports, where, if necessary, they could seek safety on the American men-of-war.

“The missionaries are in no way to blame for this outbreak, but if the report is true, have undoubtedly been at the mercy of a lawless anti-foreign mob, before the Government troops could be called in. There are several thousand native Christians at Kucheng and in the surrounding country.”

The Rev. Dr. S. L. Baldwin of Brooklyn, who was a missionary in China for years and is well acquainted with the city of Kucheng, said last night”

“If the despatch is true there is no doubt that the five foreign women mentioned belong to our mission or to the English Church mission.

“This is one of the most flourishing missions we have in China, and vast amount of good has been accomplished there. I think our hospital at Kucheng is the largest one connected with any foreign mission in China. Trouble has been feared between the native factions for months, and I hope later reports will show that our missionaries heeded the Consul’s warning and are safe in Chow.

“The anti-foreign element is very lawless under excitement, and, unless checked by Government troops, may have looted the mission stations completely.”

Idaho Daily Statesman, (Boise, Idaho), 4 August 1895.

Another story of missionary massacre comes from China, and people will again ask if the results attained in the missionary field there justify the cost incurred. Perhaps the Christian religion can be firmly planted in that country, but it looks as though it were essential that some unchristian cannon be sent ahead to some preliminary work in teaching the natives respect for the rights of others in a way they can understand while still in the darkness of paganism.

1895, AUGUST 5.

Great Britain, Public Record Office: FO 228/1194 Mansfield Foochow to O'Conor Peking.

Cypher Despatched Foochow, Aug 5th, 1895.

My conference with the Governor-General gave me satisfaction. The despatch of one thousand soldiers today brings the total sent up to fifteen hundred. I have told members of missions living in disturbed districts to return to the port. The bodies of the murdered have been brought here, and I have telegraphed for a gunboat which has left for this port.

Great Britain, Public Record Office: FO 228/1194 Mansfield Foochow to O'Conor Peking.

Cypher Despatched Foochow 6.20 p.m. August 5, 1895. Received Peking, 8.0 a.m. August 6. 1895.

Satisfactory interview with Viceroy urged troops sent today making fifteen hundred in all. I am recalling missionaries from disaffected districts. Remains of victims have arrived gunboat coming at my request. (sd) Mansfield.

FRUS, Legation of the United States. Peking, August 5, 1895, (Received Washington, Sept. 23), No. 2297, Denby to Olney.

SIR:— I have the honor to confirm your cipher telegram of the 3d instant, as follows:

Jernigan reports riots Kutien. American lady wounded. Ask instant protection.

And of my cipher telegram to you of this date, as follows:

I have received your cipher telegram of 3d. Ten English killed, three wounded in riots at Kutien.

No Americans injured. Have demanded protection Americans.⁵

Before receiving the Department's instruction above confirmed, I received telegraphic information of this riot and its fatal result. At first it was reported that one American lady was wounded, but subsequent advices indicated that the killed and wounded are all English and that the American residents of the locality of the riot, without exception, escaped uninjured to Foochow.

Kutien is a hsien city 90 miles northwest of Foochow in the Province of Fuhkien. In this city and vicinity there were several English and American mission stations. No details are yet at hand of the disastrous affair of which it has now been the scene, and we have no explanation of the origin thereof. It is known, however, that the murderers were a band of 100 Chinese of the vegetarian sect. The killed comprise eight women, one man, and one child; the wounded, one woman and two children.

I have expressed to the Yamen my horror at this outrage, and have demanded of them the protection of Americans. I have, etc. Charles Denby.

Hixson Report, Consulate of the United States, Foochow, August 5, 1895 Telegram, Consul Hixson to Consul-General Jernigan, Shanghai.

4.20 a.m. Jernigan, Shanghai. Forward following verbatim statement of Dr. Gregory American missionary

At 12.30 pm August first a native Christian rushed into my study saying that some of the foreign ladies at Huasang a mountain resort four puo from Kutien city had been killed that morning and our houses burned. Fifteen minutes later a note from Mr. Phillips confirmed the report for he said that five ladies were dead, four seriously wounded and the Stewarts missing! I at once went in to yamen where hundreds of people had already gathered. The district magistrate (Wang) said he would immediately go right up to Huasang taking some sixty soldiers with him. At three pm I left Kutien city under escort of thirteen soldiers and arrived at Huasang at eight pm to find that nine adults English subjects had

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A copy of Denby's telegram to Washington of 5 August advising of Huashan Massacre was forwarded to the U.S. Navy Department on 8 August and receipt acknowledged on 14 August.

been murdered and that all those alive at Hwasang (8) had been more or less severely wounded with the exception of Mr. Phillips who had arrived at Hwasang only two or three days before and was staying a native house some distance from English cottages. I at once set to work to make the injured as comfortable as possible and found that Miss Codrington (English) had received one sword cut extending from left angle of the mouth diagonally outward and downward seven inches in extent completely divided lower lip and exposing the jaw bone: one cut crown three inches inner table of skull exposed: cut across the nose: under the eye: cut three inches right side neck two wounds arm— Deep wound right thigh serious. Miss Hartford (American) received slight injury in chest beaten by assailant while down. While servant struggled with him she escaped to hills remain hidden until affair was over— worse injury shock. Mildred Stewart twelve wounded right knee joint exposed six inches two wounds left leg serious: Kathleen Stewart eleven slight bruises: Herbert Stewart six, deep wound right side neck four inches, compound communitated fracture skull; on back head wound through skull brain exposed wound left side head wound chest, stab back, died thirty hours after en route; Ewan Stewart thirteen months stabbed right eye wound in forehead fractured skull several bruises serious. Those killed: Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Miss Nelly Saunders and Lena Irish nurse killed burned with house. Miss Hessie Newcombe speared killed by being thrown from precipice Miss Marshall's throat cut head nearly severed; Miss Stewart's body showed no wounds comma death from shock probable stop.

Miss Gordon deep spear wounds face neck side head; Miss Topsy Saunders death caused by spear wound entering brain right orbit apparently no post mortem mutilations on bodies stop

Massacred by members secret society known as "Vegetarians" who have been troubling Christians and heathen alike in Kutien vicinity; Party estimated eighty men armed with spear swords strongly organized under one leader stop

No foreigner had even suspicion of attack which was sudden and terrible; the whole affair was over in thirty minutes stop

Miss Codrington says they begged for life and promised property and valuables; Some assailants inclined to yield but leader carried red flag waived this and shouted to his men "you know your orders kill outright" stop

In the evening we placed the bodies in coffins and after much effort succeeded in getting magistrate to order coffins carried to Suikau and secure chairs for survivors stop

Left Hwasang three pm August 2nd for Suikow travelled all night arriving at 8.20 the saddest most terrible procession ever formed in China stop.

Magistrate secured four boats at Suikau for party left for Foochow 3 pm third; Morning of fourth met steam launch taking sub-prefect to Suikau boarded and insisted upon launch taking our boats with wounded to Foochow stop

Shortly met another launch U S Marshall Hixson and Messrs Wolfe and Banister English missionaries on board with supplies stop

Arrived Foochow 12.30 fourth stop

As to cause of unheard of savage and cruel act cannot form opinion now but believe actors must have been hirelings. Hixson.

***Hixson Report, Consulate of the United States, Foochow, August 5, 1895
Telegram, Consul Hixson to Consul-General Jernigan, Shanghai.***

1.00 p.m. Jernigan, Shanghai. Repeated cipher burnt buildings Hwa sang foreign style summer cottages total value twelve hundred dollars Personal property valuables of victims all carried off by murderers Last accounts main mission buildings Kutien city unharmed.

***Hixson Report, Consulate of the United States, Foochow, August 5, 1895
Telegram, Consul Hixson to Consul-General Jernigan, Shanghai.***

2.20 pm Jernigan Shanghai. Launch returned bringing all corpses also two boxes containing charred bones of burnt victims. Brought no further news of trouble. Hixson.

***Hixson Report, Consulate of the United States, Foochow, August 5, 1895
Telegram, Consul Hixson to Consul-General Jernigan, Shanghai.***

5.25 p.m. Messenger arrived from Yungfuh City interior fifty miles south Foochow reports American mission chapel that place destroyed by mob Information from native sources. Details vague Hixson

***Hixson Report, Consulate of the United States, Foochow, August 5, 1895
Telegram, Consul Hixson to Consul-General Jernigan, Shanghai.***

5.30 pm Jernigan Shanghai. Just seen Viceroy second time English Consul with me this visit. Prefect several hundred

The Times, (London), 5 August 1895.

PERSECUTION OF MISSIONARIES IN CHINA

The Times, (London), 5 August 1895.

MASSACRE OF MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

Shanghai, AUG.3. The Missionary Sanatorium at Whasang [Huasang, Huashan] bear Ku-cheng, in the province of Fo-kien, has been attacked.

Five foreign ladies were killed.

Two foreign ladies and two children were wounded, and others are missing.

AUGUST 4. Ten British subjects were killed at Ku-cheng.

The Rev. R. W. Stewart, Mrs. Stewart, and one child were burnt in the house. Misses Yellow, Marshall, Saunders (two), Gordon (two), and Bessie Newcombe were murdered with spears and swords.⁶ Miss Codrington was seriously wounded on the head. Mr. Stewart's eldest child had a kneecap badly injured. The youngest child [baby Sylvia] had an eye gouged out.

The Rev. Mr. Phillips, Dr. Gregory, and Miss Hartford escaped and have arrived safely at Fu-chau-fu [Foochow, Fuzhou]. The last two, who are Americans, are wounded.

The Cheng-tu commission of inquiry includes the Prefect, who himself is seriously implicated. — *Our Correspondent.*

HONG-KONG, AUG. 4. News has reached here from Fu-chau-fu that there has been a massacre of English and American missions some 70 miles distant from that port. Five ladies were killed and others wounded, besides a number of children. — *Reuter.*

WASHINGTON, AUG. 3. The State Department has received a telegram from the United States Consul at Shanghai stating that among the victims of the massacre of Christians at Ku-cheng are four female British missionaries and one American. The Department will take action in the matter without delay. *Reuter.*

— —

The Church Missionary Society has a strong station at Ku-cheng and further news concerning the massacre of missionaries in the district is awaited with great anxiety. The Rev. R. W. Stewart and Mrs. Stewart reside at Ku-cheng city and superintend the work in the prefectures of Ku-cheng and Ping-nang. It would appear from the new annual report of the society, to which reference was made in *The Times* a week or two ago, that there was considerable disturbance at Ku-Cheng during the last months of 1894 owing to a certain measure of turbulence on the part of a sect known as "Vegetarians." Taking advantage of the fact that the Government was engaged with the war, this sect, which had previously had neither position or influence, sprang suddenly into vigorous life. In August they attacked the Christians at a village called A-Den-Bang, beating them and pillaging their property. A few weeks later they committed some other offence, not aimed against the Christians, and the magistrate seized some of their number. This was a signal for a rising against the Yamen, which secured its end; and the prisoners were sent home in state and the mandarin's secretary was publicly beaten.

The Rev. R. W. Stewart, who has now lost his life, wrote of this sect in February, 1895, as follows: —

6 A text search of the phrase "murdered with spears and swords" will indicate how widely the initial report was copied and republished.

Since last August their numbers have rapidly increased, and in December notices were posted up all through the city and country calling for a monster gathering at their new headquarters here. Very disquieting rumours reached us. The converts urged me to organise them and procure arms. Of course, I would not do this, and showed them how futile any such proceeding would be. The day arrived, an enormous meeting was held, but no injury was done. It was the 19th of the month; from early dawn that day a belt of prayer was encircling the earth for the Fo-kien Mission,—prayer uttered by the thousands, from New Zealand round to Canada. They little knew how thankful we were to them that day. I have just learned that up to the present 3,000 have been enlisted in the half-year, mostly of the lowest order, and at the present time the reins of government are practically in their hands.

The Times, (London), 5 August 1895.

EDITORIAL.

The painful story which reaches us from China of renewed outrages on European missionaries is, unfortunately, nothing new. Ever since Europe has come into contact with the Chinese the ingrained hatred of the “foreign devils” has broken out from time to time in savage acts of violence, falling indiscriminately on the subjects of all the Powers. These attacks are directed mainly against missionaries, who are practically the only Europeans not specially protected in China. Protestants and Catholics, English and Americans, French, Germans and Swedes, have suffered in turn. It is not against any particular nation or creed that these crimes are planned, **but against foreigners as a class.**⁷ In the present instance, the blow has been struck at a missionary station at Ku-cheng, in the province of Fo-kien, which lies opposite Formosa, and derives importance from its having at the centre of trade the great port of Fu-chau. The sanatorium at Ku-cheng was under the Church Missionary Society, and was included in the diocese of Hong-kong, and was included in the diocese of Hong-kong, which comprises not only the British colony but the greater part of the provinces of South China. The resident missionary, MR. STEWART, his wife, and the ladies who took part in the work of the mission were British subjects, but they seem to have had some American visitors with them, of whom two, together with another English missionary, escaped to Fu-chau. According to the dispatch we publish this morning from our Correspondent at Shanghai, MR. STEWART, his wife, and one of their children were burned to death in their house, which was apparently set fire to by the fanatical mob, while seven ladies were butchered, an eighth being seriously wounded, and two other children being badly injured. It is stated that in all ten British subjects have lost their lives. Information has also reached the State Department at Washington that one American lady has been killed. No doubt full particulars will be obtained in due time from the fugitives who have succeeded in escaping to the port.

This lamentable outbreak of fanaticism was not altogether unexpected. We print in another column a brief account of the agitation which, during the past year, has been going on in the neighbourhood of Ku-cheng. A melancholy interest attaches to the extract quoted from a letter from MR. STEWART himself, in which he describes the gathering forces and growing audacity of the fanatics by whom he and his little band of devoted workers were surrounded. In China, as in other parts of the East, quite insignificant sects have a strange capacity for the rapid development of energy and ferocity under favouring conditions. A body—probably a secret society—calling themselves “Vegetarians” took advantage of the outbreak of war with Japan, the embarrassments of the Government, and excitement of the populace, to play upon the deeply-rooted hatred of foreigners, and to assert a dangerous power. Twelve months ago the missionaries were insulted, threatened, and ultimately assailed and plundered. When the so-called “Vegetarians” began to attack the non-Christians the mandarins made a feeble attempt to suppress their lawlessness, and some of the ringleaders were arrested. But a popular rising followed, the prisoners were set free, the officials were maltreated, and, as MR. STEWART wrote in February last, the reins of government in the district practically passed into the hands of the sectaries, whose numbers were increasing and who were becoming constantly bolder in their denunciations of the “foreign devils.” Large gatherings of Chinese were collected to coerce the missionaries into flight, but the latter refused to quit what they held to be the post of duty and rejected the suggestions of the native converts that they should arm for their own defence. After simmering for several

7 This is a key issue. While many sources refer to attacks on missionaries as anti-Christian the point recognized by the sentence is that the issue was primarily one of anti-foreignism, with missionaries outside the Treaty Ports being the most accessible targets.

months this organized fanaticism has at last boiled over, with the disastrous results recorded in our dispatch from Shanghai.

The outrages at Ku-cheng must, of course, form the subject of strong representations to the Chinese Government from this country, and probably from the United States also. But, as a Correspondent points out, in an article on the conduct of the Chinese in dealing with missionaries and other foreigners, **European diplomacy is almost always baffled by arts of evasion that have been perfected by long practice.**⁸ The outrages to which our Correspondent refers are, of course, of an earlier date than those at Ku-cheng. The most recent before these last were perpetrated at Ching-Tu [Chengdu] and other places in the province of Szuchuan [Sichuan], whence it was reported a couple of months ago that all the English, French and American missions had been destroyed. But, though the missionaries in this case were insulted, robbed, and burnt out, actual murder does not seem to have been committed. According the correspondent whose letter we publish, these proceedings are not due so much to any ineradicable hostility on the part of the people as to the ingenious arts by which some of the official class foster and inflame the popular antipathy to the “foreign devils.” Placards of the most atrocious character, designed to incite the mob to attacks on the foreigners, are allowed to appear.⁹ The missionaries are charged with mutilating Chinese children and with the sacrilegious destruction of idols, but experience has proved that it is practically impossible to obtain any redress for these incitements and their consequences. No doubt the habitual laxity of government in China has been increased by the disasters of the war, the loss of credit by the central power, and the demoralizing result of the disbanding of a semi-barbarous soldiery humiliated by defeat and irritated by the loss of their arrears of pay. But it is possible that, as our Correspondent argues, there is something more behind. The workings of the Chinese mind are not easily followed by Europeans, and it may be that the calamities of the war with Japan have only strengthened the hostility of China to foreigners and their ways.¹⁰ The mandarin class possibly believe that a blow must be struck at foreign influence “now or never.” The restrictions on the residence of foreigners in the interior have already been relaxed, and further progress in the same direction, under the stipulations of the treaty with Japan. **But, if the Chinese officials can inspire the European Powers with the belief that it is not possible for them to protect missionaries or other foreigners except under special conditions, they will go far to nullify in practice the concessions they have been forced to grant in principle. Whether this be so or not, the outrages at Ku-cheng must not be passed over as a trifle. Impunity accorded to the murder of British subjects settled, with the full and formal sanction of the authorities, in a Chinese province near one of the Treaty Ports would be a standing menace to the life and property of the whole European community in China.**

The Argus, (Melbourne), 5 August 1895.

**MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.
TERRIBLE MASSACRE AT KUCHENG.**

LONDON, AUG. 4.—A telegram from Shanghai reports that a great massacre of Christians has taken place at Kucheng, in China.

Later accounts state that four British female missionaries and one American missionary have been murdered.

LATER DETAILS.

LONDON, AUG. 4.—Besides the missionaries who were killed at Kucheng many persons were wounded, including a number of children.

8 A key issue. See discussion elsewhere centering on the persistent anti-foreignism pursued by the Chinese Government in which anti-foreign rioting was used to maintain tension with the foreign communities and their home governments.

9 The sentence highlights two important points. Not all Chinese officials actively engaged in anti-foreign activities, and it was possible for anti-foreign placards (a generic term) to be suppressed if the officials chose to do so. See Parts Ten and Eleven. Part Ten provides key examples of the type of anti-foreign and anti-Christian (mainly anti-Catholic) cartoons circulated. Part Eleven provides an intellectual justification for anti-foreign actions.

10 Paine, Sarah, *The Sino-Japanese War of 1894-1895: Perceptions, Power and Primacy*, (Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2003).

The Age, (Melbourne), 5 August 1895.

**OUTRAGES ON CHINESE MISSIONARIES
FIVEWOMEN VIOLATED AND MURDERED
CONNIVANCE OF CHINESE OFFICIALS**

LONDON, 4th August.— Telegrams from Foo-Chow report that many Christians have been massacred by the Chinese in the Kucheng district, among the victims being five female missionaries, who were brutally outraged before they were murdered. The United States Consul at Shanghai confirms the reports of the Kucheng outrages, and states that the local Chinese authorities connived at the attacks on the missionary stations.

The Sydney Morning Herald, 5 August 1895.

MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS IN CHINA

LONDON, Aug 4.— Advices from Shanghai report that a great massacre of Christians has taken place at Kucheng, China.

Aug 4. Further particulars state that four female British missionaries and an American missionary were massacred at Kucheng.

The Sydney Morning Herald, 5 August 1895. (2nd edn).

THE MASSACRE IN CHINA

London, Aug 4.— Further particulars with regard to the massacre of missionaries at Kucheng, in China, state that, in addition to the British and American missionaries killed, many persons were wounded, including children.

The Mercury, (Hobart), 5 August 1895.

EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS

CHRISTIANS MASSACRED IN CHINA.

A message received from Shanghai reports a great massacre of Christians at Kucheng.

Brisbane Courier, 5 August 1895.

Reports have been received at Shanghai of a great massacre of Christians at Kucheng, in China. Among those murdered were four female British missionaries and one American.

The West Australian, (Perth), 5 August 1895.

**MASSACRE OF MISSIONARIES.
BRITISH SUBJECTS MURDERED IN CHINA.**

London, August 3.—A report has been received from Shanghai stating that a great massacre of Christians has taken place at Kucheng.

London, August 4.—It is now stated that four British lady missionaries and one American missionary have been murdered by the Chinese at Kucheng. No details have come to hand.

New Zealand Herald, 5 August 1895.

CHRISTIANS MASSACRED

Press Association-Electric Telegraph-Copyright

SHANGHAI, August 3. —REPORTS have reached here of a great massacre of Christians at Kucheng.

LONDON, August 4. Foochow reports that among the Christians massacred in Kucheng were five female missionaries, who were first outraged. The United States Consul in Shanghai confirms this report, and alleges that the Chinese officials connived at the outrage.

The Aberdeen Weekly Journal, (Scotland), 5 August 1895.

**MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.
HORRIBLE MASSACRE AND OUTRAGE
FIVE ENGLISH LADIES MURDERED.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Shanghai, Saturday.—A telegram from Foochow of to-day's date published at Shanghai reports that a fearful

massacre of Christians has occurred at Koo-ching, and that five foreign ladies were among those murdered. Washington, Saturday.—The State Department has received a telegram from the United States Consul at Shanghai stating that among the victims of the massacre of Christians at Ku-Cheng are female British missionaries and one American.

(DALZIEL'S TELEGRAMS)¹¹

A seminal report with text repeated frequently in later reports, not always with attribution. See footnote.

Shanghai, Saturday.—A horrible massacre of five lady missionaries, of English and American nationality, has taken place at Koo-ching, the prefectural capital in the province of Honan, situated a hundred miles east of Foochow, on the Yellow River. The ladies were attached and butchered by the natives after unspeakable atrocities committed upon them. Other foreigners, amongst whom were several women and children were more or less seriously wounded. The identity of the killed is uncertain, but it is believed that they were members of the Church of England, the Zenana and the American Methodist Episcopal Missions. This is the worst massacre that has happened since the Tientsin outrages in 1870. The Chinese officials again connived at if they did not instigate the outrage. The revival of the attacks on Christians is attributed to the inexplicable apathy of the British and American Ministers in face of the manifest anti-foreign feeling which is rapidly spreading throughout China. The foreign community here look upon the commission sent to Cheng-Tu to inquire into recent riots there as a farce, the more so as several officials, who were openly charged with complicity, have been promoted instead of receiving punishment or censure.

New York, Sunday,—The massacre of lady missionaries at Koo-ching on Wednesday last was known to Chinese officials almost immediately, but all information regarding the outrage was suppressed by them for three days. It is reported that four other ladies have been wounded by the mob. Mr. J. C. Hixson, United States Consul at Foochow, Province Fu-Kien, accompanied by a number of volunteers, left that place in a steam launch for the scene of the outrages. There is a sanatorium at Whashang, and it is hoped some of the missing ladies and children may have gone, in consequence of the heat, which is now overpowering, and concealed themselves. The names of those known to be killed are as follows:—Miss Elsie Marshall, Miss Annie Gordon, Miss Bessie Newcombe, Miss Flora Stewart, all of whom belong to the Zenana Society of the Church Missionary Society; Miss Nellie Saunders, Miss Topsy Saunders, Rev. Dr. Stewart and Mrs. Stewart, of the same society. Five of the rev. gentleman's children are also killed. The saved include Miss Hartwell of the Press Branch of the American Missions; Rev. H. S. Phillips, English Church Missionary Society.

Shanghai, Sunday, (later),—It is now known that ten persons have been massacred, including Miss Lena Stewart and whole family of the Rev. Dr. Stewart, with the exception of two children, who have been maimed. Mr. Hixson returned to Foochow with the wounded Americans. The experiences of the survivors were terrible. Death was the least part of the sufferings of the butchered women. The scenes enacted defy comparison, and even the atrocities of the Black Hole of Calcutta do not equal them. The indignation here is intense. Yet many warships in the harbour are lying idle. A mass meeting is to be held tomorrow to protest against the lack of energy shown, and to urge that reparation be demanded from those guilty of conniving at the outrages, and that those perpetrating them be punished. The mandarins, with characteristic duplicity, endeavoured to throw all the blame for the outrages on the secret societies. This is nonsense, as it is known

11 Storey, Graham, *Reuters' Century, 1851-1951*, (London, Parrish, 1951.), pp 107-110. Under an agreement made October 7th 1890 with *The Times*; —“It operated under the name Dalziel—a highly reputable one in British journalism—and it had a respectable London address...Its main backing came from America, its methods were American, and it was from America that most of its news came. It skillfully set out to give the London daily press the sort of news, presented in the sort of way, which was making the new weeklies a success over all the country... Its agreement with *The Times* was a major victory. At one swoop, it had reached the heart of traditional British journalism... It marked the beginnings of an ominous concession to the new forces of sensationalism...Dalziel's telegrams were supplanting Reuters' in London papers outside *the Times*. Both the Press Association and Reuters's London subscribers now demanded the same sort of “human interest” stories...” By 1893 almost every message from Dalziel was...pure invention. “James McCormick; Dalzell was a newspaperman in New England and possibly because of the similarity of names I have found the Dalziel Telegram also referred to as the “Dalzell Telegram.” At any rate, Dalziel united around 1890 with the Dunlap Service to furnish American news to English newspapers. Neef to W. H. Smith, Oct. 27, 1880 W. H. Smith Papers,” p. 39, Footnote 41 in Smart, James G., “Information Control, Thought Control: Whitelaw Reid and the Nation's News Services, *The Public Historian*, Vol 3 No 2, Spring 1981, pp 23-42.

that the populace was encouraged by responsible officials. The Chinese are repeating their old tactics of shutting off telegraphic communication.¹²

Another telegram received from Foochow says all the murdered bodies belonged to the Church of England Zenana Mission, Miss Hartford and Dr. Gregory, both of whom belong to the American missions, succeeded in making their escape. The former is fearfully injured, and bears evidence of dreadful treatment and cruelty she received at the hands of the mob. Several English and American children have been killed.

Liverpool Mercury, (England), 5 August 1895.

**REPORTED MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS IN ASIA.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY)**

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY.—A telegram from Foochow of to-day's date, published by the "Shanghai Local Express," reports that a fearful massacre of Christians has occurred at Kucheng, and that five foreign ladies were among those murdered. No confirmation of this news has yet been received.

HONG KONG, SUNDAY.—News has reached here that five English and American lady missionaries have been massacred 70 miles from Foochow.

WASHINGTON, SATURDAY.—The State Department has received a telegram from the United States Consul at Shanghai stating that among the victims of the massacre of Christians at Ku-Cheng are four female British missionaries and one American. The department will take action in the matter without delay.

The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, (Brooklyn, New York), 5 August 1895.

THE MASSACRED MISSIONARIES

NO FURTHER NEWS HAS BEEN RECEIVED IN NEW YORK

At the offices of the Methodist board of foreign missions, 150 Fifth Avenue, it was said this morning that no further news had been received about their missionaries in China since the cablegram of the Rev. G B Smyth, in which it was stated that the American missionaries and their property were all right. It is believed at the offices here that their missionaries in Kucheng were not the victims of the reported massacres there. It was stated this morning that a cablegram is hourly expected from the Rev. W. H. Lacy, the Methodist treasurer in Foochow, which will throw more light on the cruelties of the Chinese. At the offices of the other missionary societies it was said that while no direct news had been received from their representatives in China, little fear was entertained for their safety.

Shanghai, August 5.—At a crowded meeting today of the European residents of this city speeches condemning the action of the Chinese authorities in the case of the massacre of missionaries at Whai-Han [*Huashan*], near Ku Cheng, on Thursday last were made and a resolution was adopted to appeal directly to the European governments against the outrage. The resolution also referred to the inadequate manner in which China has dealt with the perpetrators of former outrages.

The New York Times, 5 August 1895.

VICTIMS WERE TORTURED.

Gross Cruelties Inflicted on the Kucheng Missionaries.

DR STUART AND HIS WIFE BURNED.

Miss Hartford and Other Americans Escape, Though Severely Wounded—Several Children Killed.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The Telegraph will print tomorrow a dispatch from Shanghai, stating that the massacres at Kucheng occurred July 31. The officials suppressed the news for three days.

THE DEAD.

The names of the killed are:

GORDON, Miss Annie, English Zenana Mission.

MARSHALL, Miss Elsie, English Zenana Mission.

NEWCORBE, Miss Bessie, English Zenana Mission.

SAUNDERS, Miss Nellie, Church Missionary Society.

12 A reference to the closure of the Chengtu-Shanghai and other telegraphic connections from Sichuan for more than a week following the Chengtu riots of June 1895. See other reports following.

SAUNDERS, Miss Topsy, Church Missionary Society.
STEWART, Miss Flora, English Zenana Mission.
STEWART, Mrs. wife of the Rev. Dr. Stewart, Church Missionary Society.
STEWART, The Rev. Dr., Church Missionary Society.
STEWART, five children of Dr. and Mrs. Stewart.

Miss Flora Codrington
CEZMS.

Two of Dr. Stewart's children survive. One had a knee broken, and the other, a baby, lost an eye. The following were also saved: Miss Hartwell [sic—Hartford] of the American Mission; Miss Codrington of the English Zenana Mission (picture), and the Rev. H. S. Phillips of the English Church Missionary Society.

United States Consul Hixson, who is stationed at Foo-Chow, with a party of volunteers, upon receipt of the news of the massacre, started on a steam launch for the scene, and has returned, bringing with him the wounded Americans.

The experiences of the survivors were terrible. They say that death was the least part of the sufferings of the butchered women.

The Times will print a dispatch from Shanghai saying that the Rev. Dr. Stewart and his wife and one child were burned to death in their house. The Misses Yellow [Yellop] and Marshall, the two Misses Saunders, the two Misses Gordon, and Miss Newcombe were murdered with spears and swords. Miss Codrington was seriously wounded about the head. This dispatch confirms the report that the Rev. H. S. Phillips and Dr. Gregory of Hartford escaped. Both of them were wounded. The list of killed given by The Times does not correspond with that in The Standard's dispatch.

The indignation in Shanghai is intense. Nevertheless, the many warships in the harbor are idle. A mass meeting has been arranged for to-morrow (see entry North China Herald Supplement, Shanghai, 9 August 1895.) to protest against the lack of energy on the part of the authorities and to urge that reparation be made, and that the guilty persons be punished. The Mandarins endeavor to blame certain secret societies for the outrage. Europeans, however, regard this as nonsense. The officials are renewing their old tactics of stopping telegrams. The reports of the outrage are rather mixed. The latest says the American missionaries, Miss Hartford and Dr. Gregory escaped, but the former was fearfully injured. Several English and American children were killed.

The Standard will tomorrow demand that the murderers be visited with condign punishment, and that a stern example be made of the officials, who virtually connived at the commission of the crime. The paper will say:

If the Emperor cannot or will not protect British residents, we must give him assistance of a kind he will not welcome.

The Chronicle will say it trusts that Great Britain and the United States will combine to teach the Chinese a lesson that will cause foreigners to be respected forever, but, in view of the conditions existing in the country, the bodies sending missionaries there especially women, incur the gravest responsibility. The whole question, The Chronicle adds, ought to be reconsidered.

The Times will say the outrage must, of course, form the subject of strong representation to China from England, and probably from the United States also. It must not be passed over as a trifle. Immunity of the murderers would cause a standing menace to the lives and property of the whole European community in China.

MISS HARTFORD SAVED.

She, with the Other Americans, Was Wounded.

The Rev. Dr. Stephen L. Baldwin, Secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society, yesterday afternoon received the following **cable message** from the Rev. George B. Smythe, at Kucheng, China: Ten English killed: Miss Hartford safe: our missionaries safe.

The Rev. Dr. Baldwin said that their missionaries consisted of M. C. Wilcox, Dr. Gregory, Miss Mabel Hartford of Dover, N.H., and Miss W. H. Rouse of Minnesota.

The first dispatch from Dr. Smythe, received Saturday, was to the effect that Miss Hartford had been wounded, but Dr. Smythe's dispatch yesterday shows that she has not been injured.

The Rev. Dr. Baldwin said Kucheng, where the massacre took place, is ninety miles from Foo Chow, in

the same province, and has a population of about 50,000 people.

“I do not know the cause of the riot,” he said, “It is only a matter of conjecture. It was a local affair, and of no general significance, and was occasioned by some evil-disposed persons. Another element that entered into it is the disturbed feeling in the country owing to the Japanese victories. There is a general feeling of unrest.”

The wife of the Rev. Dr. Baldwin was the first white woman to visit Kucheng. She was there in 1867. WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The State Department received the following cablegram from Consul Jernigan, at Shanghai, to-day, in reference to the reported massacre near Kucheng: “Americans safe; none hurt; ten British killed.”

The Sun, (New York), 5 August 1895.

Contains a report very similar to the above. A closing section adds:

The Rev. Dr. Stephen L Baldwin, Secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society, said last night, at his home, 1,218 Pacific street, Brooklyn:

“When I heard of the massacre I at once cabled to the Rev. George B. Smyth, the Secretary of our mission at Foo Chow, which is about ninety miles from Kucheng. Now we have four of our missionaries at the Kucheng station.

They are M. C. Wilcox, Dr. Gregory, Miss Hartford of Dover, N>H>, and Miss Rouse of Minnesota. We naturally feared for their safety.

The first answer I received from Secretary Smyth was “Miss H. wounded.’ I got this second message to-night.

‘Ten English killed, Miss H. safe. All our missionaries safe.’ The English missionaries included the Rev. Mr. Stewart and wife, and the Rev. Mr. Banister¹³ and wife, but they may not be among the killed.”

New York Tribune, 5 August 1895.

AWFUL SCENES AT KUCHENG. BUTCHERY OF MISSIONARIES.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE MASSACRE LEARNED.

NAMES OF THE KILLED AND THE SAVED—DEATH THE LEAST OF THE SUFFERINGS OF THE WOMEN—WOUNDED AMERICANS BROUGHT TO FOO-CHOW BY CONSUL HIXSON—SEVERAL ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CHILDREN SLAIN—MANDARINS ENDEAVOURING TO SHIFT THE RESPONSIBILITY.

London, Aug. 4.—“the Telegraph” to-morrow will print a dispatch from Shanghai, saying that the massacre at Kucheng occurred on July 31. The officials suppressed the news for three days.

The names of the killed are Miss Elsie Marshall, Miss Annie Gordon, Miss Bessie Newcombe and Miss Flora Stewart, all of the English Zenana Mission; Miss Nellie Saunders, Miss Topsy Saunders, the Rev. Dr. Stewart and Mrs. Stewart, of the Church Missionary Society.

Five of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart’s children were killed and two survive. One had a knee broken and the other, a baby, lost an eye.

The following were saved: Miss Hartwell, of the American Mission; Miss Codrington, of the English Zenana Mission, and the Rev. H. S. Phillips, of the English Church Missionary Society.

United States Consul Hixson, who is stationed at Foo-Chow, on receipt of the news of the massacre, started on a steam launch with a party of volunteers for the scene, and has returned, bringing with him the wounded Americans.

The experiences of the survivors were terrible. They say that death was the least part of the sufferings of the butchered women.

The indignation in Shanghai is intense. Nevertheless, the many warships in the harbor are idle. A mass meeting has been arranged for to-morrow to protest against the lack of energy on the part of the authorities

13 Rev. and Mrs. William Banister had left Kucheng for Foochow where he was principal of the Anglican Theological school in Fuzhou that became Trinity Theological College training Chinese for the Anglican ministry. The College later became part of Fukien Union University and is now part of Fudan Normal University.

and to urge that reparation be made and that the guilty persons be punished.

The mandarins endeavor to blame certain secret societies for the outrage. Europeans, however, regard this as nonsense. The officials are renewing their old tactics of stopping telegrams.

The reports of the outrage are rather mixed. The latest says it is not known that ten persons were killed, including Miss Len Stewart and Dr. Stewart's whole family except two. The American missionaries, Miss Hartford and Dr. Gregory escaped, but the former was fearfully injured. Several English and American children were killed.

"The Standard" to-morrow will demand that the murderers be visited with condign punishment, and that a stern example be made of the officials who virtually connived at the commission of the crime. The paper will say: "If the Emperor cannot or will not protect British residents, we must give him assistance of a kind he will not welcome."

"The Chronicle" will say it trusts that Great Britain and the United States will combine to teach the Chinese a lesson that will cause foreigners to be respected forever, but, in view of the conditions existing in the country, the bodies sending missionaries there, especially women, incur the gravest responsibility. "The whole question," "The Chronicle" adds, ought to be reconsidered.

Omaha Daily Bee, (Nebraska), 5 August 1895.

TEN BRITISH WERE KILLED.

Rioting at Kucheng, China, Causing Very Serious Results.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The State Department today received a letter of intelligence of the killing of the missionaries in Kueneng, China. The dispatch, like the one received yesterday, was from Consul-General Jernigan and shows that no Americans suffered, but that the massacre of British subjects was greater than at first reported. The consul-general's dispatch is as follows"

Americans all safe; none hurt; ten British killed.

Although Mr. Jernigan does not use the word in his dispatch, there is no doubt felt by the officials of the State department that he refers to them, and that his dispatch is intended as supplementary to that of yesterday.

The cablegram was at once forwarded to Secretary Olney at his summer-home in Massachusetts for his information. Up to this time, so far as ascertained, no steps have been taken by the Navy department toward sending any naval force to the district where the reported massacre has occurred. When word came of the trouble yesterday the customary instructions were sent to Minister Denby at Peking to see that American interests are protected. A message arrived last night from the minister saying that small boats could reach the places quicker than marines. Admiral Carpenter, in command of the Chinese station, has authority to use his vessels and men to assist in affording any protection that may be regarded as necessary. The lack of ships of light draught that can penetrate the shallow waters of the Chinese rivers is a serious embarrassment to the authorities.

London, Aug. 4.—A Shanghai dispatch to The Times says: The mission and sanitarium at Whasang, near Kucheng, province of Fukein, has been attacked and ten British subjects killed. Rev. Mr. Stewart, wife and child, were burned in their house. The Misses Yellow and Marshall, two sisters named Saunders, two sisters named Gordon, and Steetie Newcomb were murdered with spears and swords. Miss Codrington was seriously wounded about the head and Stewart's eldest child had a knee-cap badly injured, while the youngest had an eye gouged out.

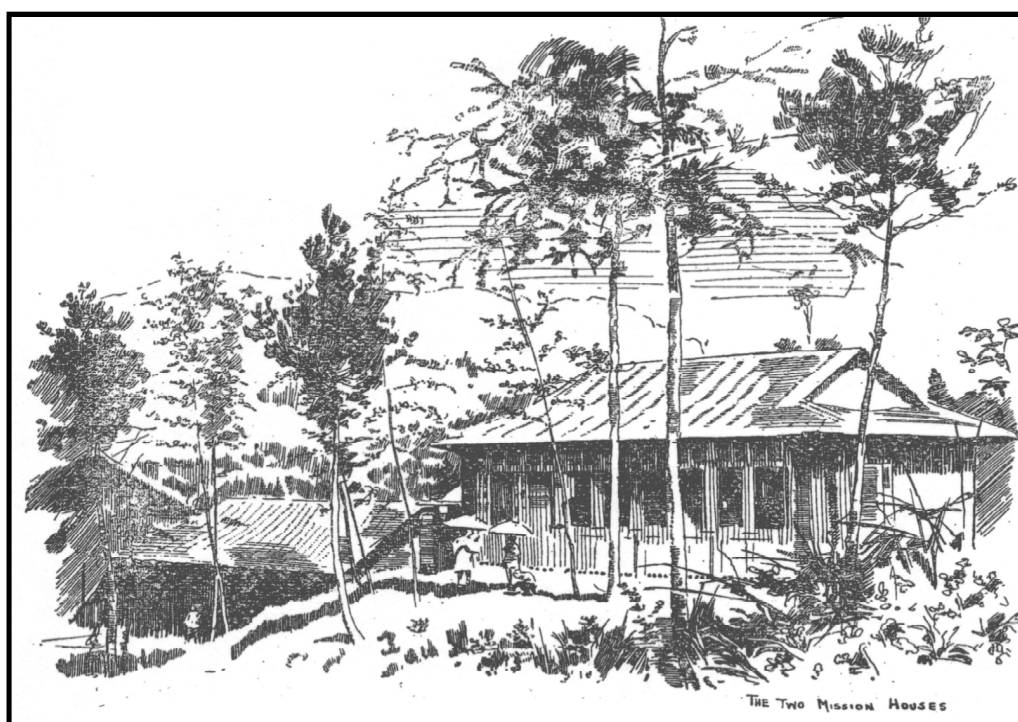
The Rev. Mr. Phillips, with two Americans, Dr. Gregory and Miss Hartford, were both wounded, but arrived safely at Fuchaufu. The prefect of Chengtu, who was on the inquiry commission, is seriously implicated in the outrages.

The Times says of the above: Rev. Mr. Stewart resides at Kucheng and superintends the work of the prefectures of Kucheng and Pingnang. Rev. Mr. Stewart, writing under date of February 1895, described how a set known as "Vegetarians," taking advantage of the war, sprang into vigorous life and committed numerous outrages and became so formidable that the converts wanted him to organize and arm. He concluded his letter as follows: "I have just learned that 10,000 of these have enlisted in the last six months. They are mostly of the lowest orders and at the present time the reins of government are practically in their hands."

The Times comments editorially on the massacre as follows: The Kucheng outrages will justly form the subject of strong representations to China by England and probably by America also. It is quite possible that the outrages are due to the embittered feeling against foreigners engendered by the calamities of the war, and that the mandarins believe that a blow must be struck now or never to frighten foreigners against availing themselves of the concessions granted under the recent Chinese-Japanese treaty.¹⁴

A two-column letter from Hankau on the Caos zu Chen mission outrages, published by the Times this morning, declares that officials are at the bottom of all the anti-foreign feeling, and that the Chinese people themselves are quite friendly. The letter suggests that if the powers tried a little benevolent retaliation it would prove an infallible cure.

The CMS/CEZMS British Mission Houses at Huashan



Left lower is the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society house.
Right upper is the Church Missionary Society residence occupied by the Stewart family,
the nurse Helena Yellow and the Saunders Sisters
Photo: Church Missionary Society.

14 A concession made by China in a treaty to one foreign country was subsequently claimed by all the powers.

The Site of the CMS/CEZMS Mission Houses, Huashan in 2010.



Photo courtesy Dr. Willa McDonald, Macquarie University, Sydney.

Foundation Stones of former mission houses.



Photo courtesy Dr. Willa McDonald, Macquarie University, Sydney.

The Standard, in its editorial on the Kucheng outrages, says: "We must speak to China in a manner which cannot be misunderstood. Not only must murderers be punished, but a thorough example must be made of the officials whose neglect permits such outrages."

The Standard's special from Shanghai says that the news was suppressed for three days by the Chinese officials. J. McCourtney (sic) Hixson, the American consul at Fuchau, with several volunteers, went to the scene in a steam launch and brought back the wounded Americans.

"Their experiences," the dispatch continues, "were terrible and death was the least part of the sufferings of the butchered women. The indignation here is intense. A mass meeting will be convened tomorrow. The mandarins will endeavor to throw all the blame upon the secret societies, but it is known they were encouraged by responsible officials. The Chinese are reviving their old tactics of cutting telegraph communication."

Another Fuchau telegram received here says that all the murdered women belong to the Church of England Zenana mission. Miss Hartwell (Hartford) was fearfully wounded and bears evidence of the fearful treatment she received at the hands of the mob. Several English and American children were killed. The massacre commenced early on Thursday, at Whai Han, near Kucheng. The houses were fired and eight ladies and a man and child were killed and several wounded, two probably fatally. The bodies are expected to arrive at Fuchau tomorrow. The Chinese troops have been dispatched to the scene. The British and American consuls will have an interview with the viceroy tomorrow.

HONGKONG, Aug. 4.—All those killed are British. All the Americans escaped. There was no provocation for the outrages. The perpetrators were the Vegetarian society.

St. Paul Daily Globe, (Minnesota), 5 August 1895.

FAR FROM FRIENDS.

MISS ROUSE, A MISSIONARY, SAID TO HAVE BEEN KILLED.

LIVED AT LAKEVILLE, MINN.

THOUGHT TO HAVE MET DEATH IN THE RIOTS AT KU CHENG, CHINA.

Washington and New York dispatches yesterday morning reported the death of four English and one American missionary in the riots at Ku-Cheng, China. Nothing was learned of the names by cablegram, but by inquiry at the foreign mission headquarters in New York it was learned that the only American mission at Ku-Cheng was a Methodist station in charge of Miss Mabel Hartford, assisted by Miss Wilma H. Rouse, of Lakefield, Minn.

Miss Rouse's father is a prominent farmer of Jackson county, living near Lakefield, and Miss Rouse was a school teacher in that town until two years ago, when she was sent to China by the Minneapolis branch of the Ladies' Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. Church. The news created quite a little excitement in Lakefield yesterday, though word received there about three months ago gave her friends strong hopes of her safety.

The Globe correspondent at Lakefield made inquiries yesterday, and through him was learned the following:

Miss Rouse landed at the port of Foochow early in January 1894. She was assigned to work at Ku-Cheng, 100 miles inland up the Yang-tse-kiang. About three months ago she, with the other missionaries at that place, were driven out by a religious sect very adverse to the foreign missionaries, and too refuge at Sharp's Peak, a station on the coast. From there her last letter was written. Owing to the length of time required for letters, nothing has been heard of her fortunes for over a month past.

Corresponding Secretary A. B. Leonard of the Methodist board of missions, says that in event of a massacre, Rev. F. E. Lacy, their missionary at Foo-Chow, would have cabled them immediately, and in the absence of advices he is inclined to believe the American ladies safe.

1895, AUGUST 6.

The Dublin University Missionary Magazine, (Memorial Edition), 17 October 1897.

THE FUNERAL

p. 6.

The funeral was at 5 a. m. on August 6th. An eye-witness, writes:—“We were up very early. “Daily Light”¹⁵ spoke to our hearts. We went in chairs to the mortuary chapel of the English cemetery. I should think that all the foreign gentlemen¹⁶ in Fuh-Chow were assembled there. In the centre was a black draped box smaller than a coffin, and on it the names of Robert and Louisa Stewart and the words “Lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their death they were not divided.” Beautiful flower wreaths and crosses covered the box. The last part of the service was read around the open grave, where were the long rows of coffins and boxes bearing those ten names which we knew would live in our hearts for ever. As I raised my eyes from these quiet sleepers, my glance fell on the haggard face of Mr. Phillips just above. How much easier their part had been than his! They had just to die and go home; my thoughts followed them into that home, and I was strong again.

***Great Britain, Public Record Office: FO 228/1194
O’Conor Peking to Mansfield Foochow.***

Cypher Despatched Peking, 11.45 a.m. Aug 6, 1895.

Are you proceeding scene of outrage with missionary. I want minute enquiry conduct local officials and report. O’Conor.

***Great Britain, Public Record Office: FO 228/1194
Mansfield Foochow to O’Conor Peking.***

Cypher Despatched Foochow 10,40 a.m. August 6, 1895. Received Peking, 4.30 p.m. August 6. 1895.

Kucheng outrage undoubtedly work of vegetarian secret society a very strong organisation.

Members of society reported 10,000 at least, in possible contingency provoked by present proceedings general rising and defeat of provincial troops not be (improbable?) situation renders advisable cooperation of Hongkong troops. In my view situation is more grave politically than the Viceroy, a new arrival, will believe. I think it is my duty to report contingency however remote as reliable information is not obtainable from a population terrorised by society. Mansfield.

***Great Britain, Public Record Office: FO 228/1194
Mansfield Foochow to O’Conor Peking.***

Cypher Despatched Foochow, Aug 6th, 1895.

There is no room for doubt that the secret ‘Society of Vegetarians’ a powerful aggregate is responsible for the Kutien massacre. It is commonly asserted that this organization numbers not less than ten thousand. If recent events should lead to a rebellion and the soldiers sent by the Viceroy be beaten, it is submitted that the assistance of a body of British soldiery from Hongkong would not be out of keeping with the serious aspect of affairs.

I am of opinion that from a political point of view matters are in a worse state than the recently arrived governor-General thinks.

Though such an upshot as that above suggested may be far removed yet I cannot but bring the possibility to your notice seeing that evidence of a trustworthy kind cannot be procured when the people of the District are in constant fear of the Vegetarians.

15 A very popular book of selected Bible readings for each day of the year. Still in print in 2010.

16 It was not the custom in British cultures, for most of the 19th and 20th centuries, for women to attend burial services.

***Hixson Report, Consulate of the United States, Foochow, August 6, 1895
Telegram, Consul Hixson to Consul-General Jernigan, Shanghai.***

8.30 a.m. Jernigan Shanghai. Cholera Natives dying in hundreds mostly city proper but some Nantai [foreign island settlement opposite Foochow City] and dozens at Pagoda Anchorage Two foreign seamen dead and one now in hospital No foreign cases Foochow Tell Peking stop natives dumping and burying dead Nantai foreign settlement. Hixson

***Hixson Report, Consulate of the United States, Foochow, August 6, 1895
Telegram, Consul Hixson to Minister Denby, Peking.***

4.25 p.m. Denby, Peking. Very desirable and necessary [Chinese] government launch at my command also escort. Hixson.

***Hixson Report, Consulate of the United States, Foochow, August 6, 1895
Telegram, Consul Hixson to Consul-General Jernigan, Shanghai.***

10 p.m. Jernigan, Shanghai. Mass meeting Unanimous resolve American English Governments use severe measures and never accept dollars for lives introduced by missionaries. Hixson.

***Rt. Rev. J. J. Burdon, Bishop of Victoria, Hong Kong, to Sir William Robinson,
Governor of Hong Kong, 6 August 1895.***

To His Excellency Sir Wm Robinson, K.C.M.G.,¹⁷

Sir.—In reply to Your Excellency's request I lay before you the following statement for transmission to the Secretary of State.

As Bishop of Victoria, I have by arrangement of the Archbishop of Canterbury jurisdiction over the Church of England mission in the Province of Fukien. In course of duty, therefore I have for the past 20 years been in the habit of visiting the main Mission Districts in that Province where Church of England missionaries are working. Kucheng (or Kut'ien according to the most general pronunciation) is one of the oldest Districts connected with the Mission. My first visit to it for confirmation was in 1878 when I found a large number of active Christians. I have visited the District many times since and I do not remember ever hearing of ... evil intent to either missionaries or native Christians until my visit in the autumn of last year (1894). The Rev. R. W. Stewart, M.A. of Trinity College, Dublin, is the missionary in charge of the whole District... He has been in charge after his return from a long absence from China made necessary by serious illness. He had been resident for a year or more. On that occasion he expressed to me his great concern at certain rumours and hostile acts that had been directed against some of the native Christians by a Society of men calling themselves Vegetarians. It is a society that seems to have ramifications all over China, and is said to be hostile to the presence of foreigners in China. I know very little of its constitution or aims or mode of working. It is probably one of the many secret societies with which China is honeycombed.

The first real acts of hostility to the Native Christians in Kucheng took place just about the time of my arrival there last autumn. These consisted of sending a body of men to reap the fields of some of the native Christians and appropriate the produce. Mr. Stewart was much troubled by the accounts brought to him by those who had been robbed of their property and appealed to the Chief Magistrate of the County. He sent a couple of men from his Yamen to stop the depredations while engaged in their work but the latter made sport of them and told them to go and mind their own business. Another appeal was made by Mr. Stewart, but the only reply was that the Magistrate had no troops, and was therefore powerless. I think that Mr. Stewart then appealed to the British Consul at Foochow in which case a despatch must be sent on the subject to the Viceroy of Fukien. There is no time now for me to verify this but it can easily be ascertained. How many fields of the native Christians were reaped and stolen or what other methods of molesting the native Christians were adopted. I did not hear, but the uneasy feeling of trouble ahead filled Mr. Stewart's mind. I do not think, however, that he considered the movement to be directed against the Foreign Missionaries. E

17 Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, a British order of chivalry that recognizes distinguished public service.

believed the native Christians to be in danger, and he therefore continued at his post with his family in order to do his utmost to protect them. Had he imagined that the Foreigners were the point of attack I cannot think he would have allowed his family, consisting of wife, 2 daughters (about 8 & 10 years respectively) and son (about 3 or 4 years) and nurse to continue exposed to danger. He surely would not have allowed the Sisters to live or to itinerate in lonely country villages in the county. Still he felt troubled but anxious and confessed to me that he had never known so dark a time during his stay in China since 1876. He continued faithfully at his post during those nine anxious months of rumors and threats and was absent only for a few days on two occasions when he was compelled to go to Foochow on business. During his absence he left his family in Kucheng in the charge of native Christians.

When the blow fell last Thursday (1st Aug) it was the Foreigners on whom it fell. There is no tidings of any native Christians having been either killed or wounded. The many telegrams we have received would certainly have mentioned it had it occurred. Ten persons were murdered, three more badly wounded. Four of the murdered were Mr. Stewart, his wife and little son with the nurse. The remainder were missionary sisters, who in different parts of the County were giving themselves to teach and in many ways to help numbers of poor women who gladly came to them, some for a longer, some for a shorter time supporting themselves meanwhile. There is an Orphanage where a large number of cast away female children were received and in another place a flourishing and well conducted girls school. I had the pleasure of seeing ... of these simple, happy homes but autumn came ...

The three wounded were Miss Codrington, one of the sisters (the only one apparently left alive) and Mr. Stewart's two little daughters who were evidently on a visit to Miss Codrington at the time so assured were they all of no danger.

I need hardly say that not one of these missionaries had done anything to provoke ill-feeling. They lived and moved among the poor people as their friends and were on the happiest terms with them. It was new experience in the dull monotonous lives of these Chinese women to find themselves the objects of the love and kindness of highly educated English Christian ladies.

I think, Sir, I have now mentioned all that is most important to enable the Secretary of State to realise the circumstances with which these fearful outrages took place. Your Excellency may not suppose that it falls within the scope of your request for a Statement that I should enter on the subject of a possible remedy for the present state of things. Still I cannot close without a word on that subject which must be taken simply for what it is worth.

There has been a long procession of outrages in China on Foreign Missionaries since the Tientsin Massacre and there appeared to be little likelihood of its stopping unless some strong measures are taken. China, if left to herself, will make believe to examine and punish. They may put to death a few coolies or offer a money indemnity, but they are not likely to do more unless compelled. They have again and again in such matters made us a laughing stock in the sight of the nation by such miserable compensation. This was notoriously the case in the so-called expiation of the Tientsin massacre.

The Chinese themselves make the Heads of the Government and the Princes and Departments personally responsible for risings in their jurisdictions.¹⁸ Why should not our Government compel the Chinese Government to carry out this principle with reference to such a rising as that in Kucheng? It was long in brewing, mutterings of the plans had emerged for foreigners to hear continued during the greater part of a year. These mutterings were heard and understood far more ... by the Chinese officials in the Province of Fukien. The Viceroy could not but have heard them whether the despatches mentioned above were sent or not. He and his magistrates of the County where the rising took place and the murders were committed are in Chinese law responsible. If a Viceroy and some leading officials were really brought to account and made to suffer, these horrors would soon cease.

We have been deceiving ourselves for years in respect of China. She never entered, nor indeed understands what is meant by the "Comity of Nations." She has not taken in our meaning of the work, Civilization. She hates foreigners just as much today as she did when Lord Elgin conducted his first Treaty with her. The Government therefore have no idea of educating their leading men or the mass of the population as to their duties towards Foreigners.

18 Morse, H.B., *International Relations with the Chinese Empire*, p 114, cited in Denby, Charles, "Extraterritoriality in China," *The American Journal of International Law*, Vol 18 No 4, October 1924, p 669.

Let it be remembered that I speak of the Chinese Government only. China is a splendid land and the people have many excellent qualities. They welcome us among them but the official class, as a class, is bitterly opposed to us, and till we find out some way of restraining that class, will continue to stir up strife.

I have the honour to be, Your obedient servant, (sgd) J. J. Victoria.¹⁹

The Times, (London), 6 August 1895.

THE MASSACRE OF MISSIONARIES.

SHANGHAI, 6 AUG. 1895. The missionaries at Whasang were murdered by an organized band of 80 so-called ‘Vegetarians.’ The ladies begged for life, promising to give up their property and their valuables, but the leader of the band shouted orders to kill them outright.

The following is a corrected list of the victims, all of whom were English;—

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Miss Nellie Saunders, and Miss Lena Irish²⁰ were burnt in the house. Miss Hessie Newcombe was speared and thrown down a precipice. Miss Marshall’s throat was cut. Miss Gordon was speared in the head. Miss Topsy Saunders was speared in the brain. Master Herbert Stewart sustained a compound fracture of the skull, the brain being exposed. Miss Lena (sic) Stewart died from shock. Four other Stewart children and Miss Codrington were seriously wounded.

A great public meeting was held here to-day, at which it was resolved to appeal directly to the various Governments for protection and against the inadequate punishment of former and present outrage-monger.—
Our Correspondent.

HONG-KONG, AUG. 5. The massacre at the missionary station at Whasang, near Ku-cheng, began early on Tuesday. The houses of the station were set on fire, and eight ladies, the husband of one of them, and one child were killed, while several others were wounded. The injuries of two of the latter will, it is feared, proved fatal. The bodies of the killed are expected to arrive at Fu-chau to-morrow.

Chinese troops have been despatched to the scene of the massacre, and the British and United States Consuls will have an interview with the Viceroy on the subject to-morrow.

All the American missionaries at Whasang at the time have escaped. The perpetrators of the attack, which was made without any provocation whatever, belonged to a Chinese sect known as the Vegetarian Society.

(List of killed and wounded—as above—followed)

* * *

The following telegrams from Sir W. Robinson, Governor of Hong-kong, have been received at the Colonial Office:—

August 4. The Bishop informs me that riots broken out in Ku-cheng, 100 miles to the north-west of Fu-chau. Five sisters murdered, five wounded. Family of Stewart, five or six in number, reported missing.

August 5. Referring to my telegram of August 4, Stewart, wife, son, seven others murdered.

A representative of the press Association had an interview with Sir Halliday Macartney at the Chinese Embassy yesterday with reference to the massacre at Whasang. Sir Halliday Macartney stated that the only information yet received on the subject at the Embassy was in the form of a somewhat meagre telegram which arrived yesterday, announcing that a very regrettable incident had taken place at the missionary station at Whasang, in the province, of Fo-kien, but which five persons were killed and wounded; but the message was not explicit as to whether the whole of the five mentioned were killed and others wounded. He could not suggest any explanation as to the cause of the massacre, but was able to state that the most imperative instructions had been issued by the Central Government of China to the provincial authorities to search out the guilty parties and bring them to condign punishment. Sir Halliday Macartney went on to say that the

19 It is the practice of Anglican bishops to sign formal documents with their initials or first name and then the name of their diocese, so the Archbishop of Canterbury in 2010 signs Rowan Cantuar (the Latin form for Canterbury or the Archbishop of Melbourne signs Phillip Melbourne.)

20 Actually Helena Yellop, “an Irish nurse,” in the telegram from the US Consul in Foochow to his superior in Shanghai. This error suggests that the despatches from US Consul Hixson to US Consul-General Jernigan in Shanghai were made public in China. See Hixson Report, Consulate of the United States, Foochow, August 5, 1895 Telegram, Consul Hixson to Consul-General Jernigan, Shanghai.

event was a most unfortunate one for China, and was deplored by the Government of that country. He felt assured that the Emperor's Government would not only do everything that was required or was possible to bring the offenders to justice, but would also take prompt measures to prevent any extension of the lawlessness and violence that had apparently occurred. The outbreak seemed to have suddenly arisen without previous threats or warning to the sufferers. The names of the persons killed were not included in the telegraphic message received at the Embassy, probably because, owing to the absence of any alphabet in the Chinese language, it would be extremely difficult to telegraph accurately by means of ideographs the Chinese equivalent of unfamiliar foreign names. The telegram in question, like others from the Celestial Empire, consisted of a series of numbers corresponding in a prearranged code with certain words, into which it was translated by interpreters before being converted into English. Sir Halliday Macartney added, that, on behalf of the Chinese Minister, he would at once communicate to the British Foreign Office both the telegram which had arrived and any further information which might be received on the subject.

The Church Missionary Society and its daughter organization, the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society, both of which have sustained severe losses in the murder of missionaries at Ku-cheng, have received telegrams confirming the sad news, but at present no details have been received other than those already published in *The Times*.

The Rev. Robert Warren Stewart who, with his wife and child, has lost his life in the outbreak, joined the Church Missionary Society's staff of missionaries in 1876. He was a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, where he took his degree in 1871. Before going to the mission field he entered upon a course of training at the Church Missionary Society's College at Islington. He was ordained in 1876 by the then Bishop of London for work abroad. In the same year he was married to Miss Louisa K. Smyly, who ever shared his labours and has now perished with him. He was appointed principal of the Church Missionary Society's Theological College at Fu-chau. He remained there for 12 years and was deeply attached to his work and to the people. He used often to speak of China as "my dear homeland." In 1889, however, he was invalided home, and he was afterwards chosen by the committee of the church Missionary Society to accompany Mr. Eugene Stock (one of the society's secretaries) on a tour of the Australian colonies with a view of stirring up interest in Australia and New Zealand in the cause of foreign missions. The deputation were exceedingly well received by the Australian Bishops, and their tour was a great success. Mr. Stewart on his return to England was in great request as a missionary deputation, and he visited many of the principal towns in the provinces. In 1893 he left England for China with his wife, visiting Canada *en route* at the request of the society's committee on a similar mission to that in which he had been engaged in Australia. He reached Ku-cheng in December of that year and at once succeeded to his charge. The work under him progressed very favourably, particularly among the young. There were no fewer than 56 village day schools in his district. Most of the children were from heathen homes, but the teachers were all baptized converts, and Mr. Stewart wrote very encouragingly of the work being done. "My pleasantest and, I think, most profitable itinerations," he said,

were spent in hunting up these little schools, often miles away from any chapel; indeed, in the great majority of cases they stand isolated from all Christian help as little sparks of light in dense darkness. Crowds thronged the room while for two or three hours I catechized the scholars on our simple Christian books and the great fundamental facts of our religion, making it as practical as I possibly could. My thoughts were as much for those standing round as for the bright little faces eager to answer.

The work in Ku-cheng and its district seemed most hopeful, and the news of the disaster which has overtaken the mission has been received very general regret.

The Rev. Hugh Stowell Phillips, Mr. Stewart's near neighbour, who has apparently made good his escape, joined the mission in 1888 and was stationed at Kien-yang. For a long time he was forbidden to reside in or near the city, but he at last succeeded in obtaining a house on an excellent site just outside the north gate of Kien-yang.

Two of the ladies who have been murdered—Miss H. E. Saunders and Miss e. M. Saunders—were new to the mission, having joined it as recently as 1893. They were sent out and supported by the Australian Association, and were stationed at Ku-cheng while studying the language.

The other ladies who have lost their lives in the outbreak belonged to the Church of England Zenana

Missionary Society, and one of them, Miss Hessie Newcombe, was home on furlough last year. She spoke on behalf of the society at the annual meeting in May, and greatly interested her hearers by the simplicity and gentleness of her manner. She spoke of the advance that had been made in missionary work, and mentioned several instances of it. She was evidently devoted to her work, and she pleaded assiduously with other ladies to go back to China with her. The Church of England Zenana Missionary Society has a large staff of lady missionaries in the province of Fo-kien, which includes Ku-cheng, and at least three others have been accepted by the committee and were proposing to sail in the coming autumn. How the news of the massacre will affect the action of the society in this matter, must, however, remain to be seen. It may be added that Trinity College, Dublin, is greatly interested in missionary work in Fo-kien, and its missionary association supports three clergymen as well as some lady workers there.

The history of missionary work in the province of Fo-kien has been a remarkable one. It began in 1850, six years after the Treaty of Nanking, which closed the first Chinese war, gave England the possession of Hong-kong, and opened five leading ports to European residents. Fu-chau was the first city occupied by European missionaries, but the first 11 years passed without a single convert appearing. Two out of the five missionaries died during this interval and two retired. The fifth died soon after the baptism of the first convert in 1861, and Archdeacon Wolfe, who had been recently appointed to the mission, was left in charge. Up till 1864 the work was confined to Fu-chau, but in that and the following year other large cities were occupied by native Evangelists. In 1866 the first two or three converts from these were baptized. Fu-ning was occupied by European missionaries in 1882 and Ku-cheng, the scene of the massacre, in 1887. The mission is in the diocese of Victoria, Hong-kong, over which Bishop Burdon has presided for 21 years. His forthcoming resignation has, however, been already announced in *The Times*.

The Press Association states that Miss Elsie Marshall, one of the victims, is the daughter of the vicar of St. John the Evangelist, Blackheath, the Rev. J. W. Marshall. Miss Stewart is believed to be a native of Watford.

A deputation of the Church Zenana Missionary Society, which attended at the Foreign Office yesterday, had a long consultation with the officials, the result being that several recommendations made by the deputation as to the protection of missionaries in the neighbourhood of Ku-cheng. The proceedings were of a private character.

During the day a communication expressing a desire to be made fully acquainted with the society's movements in connexion with the massacre was received from the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Times, (London), 6 August 1895.

The fuller particulars received of the murder of the British missionaries in China do not, unhappily, in the least degree diminish the gravity of the news which we published yesterday. It is undoubtedly too true that the sanatorium at Ku-cheng was attacked by an organized mob of eighty desperadoes belonging to the so-called "Vegetarian" sect, that MR. STEWART, the chief of the missionary station, his family, and the ladies who devoted themselves to mission work, were killed or left for dead, and that **a heavy blow has been thus struck at the presence of any Europeans whatever in the interior of the Chinese Empire.** MR. STEWART and his wife and some of those who laboured with him and shared his fate were well known to many in England and Ireland. It is not open to question that their work was most self-sacrificing, though it is possible that it may have been so conducted as to jar upon the rooted opinions of the Chinese. Doubtless the teachings of Christianity are not easily reconcilable with many of the practices of ordinary life in China. It is impossible, however, to admit the doctrine that, because Chinamen dislike Europeans, and are glad to avail themselves of the pretence that missionaries are specially objectionable, murder, rapine, and outrage of the most brutal kind should be allowed to go unpunished. The excuses put forward on behalf of the Peking Government by Sir Halliday Macartney²¹ might carry more conviction if they were not so familiar to people in this country and in other parts of Europe. **It has long been urged by Chinese officialdom that no**

21 Born 1833, qualified as Doctor of Medicine, Edinburgh 1858. Medical officer of 99th Regiment. Involved with Gordon in crushing Taiping Rebellion. Joined Chinese Government Service and later served for nearly 30 years at British Secretary and Counsellor at the Chinese Legation in London. Married A Chinese lady and after her death married a Frenchwoman. See *British Medical Journal*, 16 June 1906. See also Boulger, Demetrius C., *the Life of Sir Halliday Macartney, K.C.M.G.*, (London, John Lane The Bodley Head, 1906).

Europeans are, or can be, safe in China outside the limits of the treaty ports. The acceptance of this assertion as a fact would simplify the dealings of the Chinese with foreigners, and would render it unnecessary to institute any inquiry into such crimes as that perpetrated at Ku-cheng.²²

Sir Halliday Macartney



The fact remains that ten British subjects, quietly settled in China, under a nominally civilized Government, and guilty of no offence against the law of China, have been cruelly butchered by an organized mob, whose brutality the authorities seem to have made not the slightest effort to restrain. Is it possible to defend or palliate this on the ground that the missionaries have placed themselves in conflict with the religious or social feeling of the people among whom they have established themselves? If they had been guilty of insulting the public worship or the ethical beliefs of the Chinese we should long ago have heard of it. But all that is charged against them by their most unfriendly critics is that they preach a doctrine which is not in harmony with the opinions of the official class or with the superstitions of the populace. If this is recognized as a sufficient reason for driving them out of the country or putting them to death, there is no more to be said. But, in that case, no missionary whatever, Protestant or Catholic, has any claim to protection. The excitement caused by the advent of a Roman Catholic friar among the Orangemen of Belfast would be out of all comparison greater than the effect produced on popular feeling in China by European missionaries of any creed; yet we should treat as a crime demanding exemplary punishment the murder of a Romanist preacher in Sandy Row or of a vehement Anti-Catholic in Clare. MR. CURZON, who is by no means biased in favour of the missionaries, bears testimony to the fact that the English, as compared with the French Catholics on the one hand and the American Protestants on the other, “appear on the whole to be more carefully selected and to belong to a superior type.”

The victims of the organized outrage at Ku-cheng belong to this class. It is not true, as the apologists of the Chinese insinuate, that their murder was due to a sudden and unforeseen outburst of mob fury. As we mentioned yesterday, MR. STEWART wrote several months ago describing the precarious position in which the mission was placed owing to the threats of the so-called “Vegetarians.” The news of the atrocities aroused, as was natural, much indignation among the European community both at Shanghai and at Hong-kong. A great public meeting was at once convened at Shanghai, and resolutions were carried calling on the Powers to afford substantial protection to Europeans residing in China, and protesting against the inadequate punishment meted out in the past to those responsible for outrages such as those perpetrated near Ku-cheng. This appeal cannot remain unanswered, unless the Powers—and Great Britain in particular—are prepared to withdraw from the position that was taken up many years ago, when the right of Europeans to live and work in China, provided that they did not violate any of the laws of the country, was acknowledged in principle and accepted in fact.

CMS East Asia Archives.

A meeting was held at Foochow on 6th August 1895. Present:

Ven. Archdeacon, Wolfe,

Rev. W, Banister,

Rev. H. M. Eyton-Jones,

Rev. H. S. Phillips,

Rev. W. Light,

Rev. L. H. Star,

Rev. T. McClelland.

It was unanimously agreed as follows:

22 In the years after the Kucheng Massacre and subsequent Commission of Enquiry, the Chinese Government sought to remove “Missionary Cases” from the international sphere involving foreign governments and diplomats to the status of local issues to be resolved at provincial level by Chinese officials. Not surprisingly, this was rejected by the foreign powers.

That Mr. Banister be appointed to take charge of the Ku Cheng and Ping Nang Districts, and that Mr. Light be associated with him in his work there, Mr. Banister feeling unable to accept the charge without a fellow-worker.²³

That Mr. McClelland be appointed to take charge of the College and School in Mr. Banister's place. (sgd) John R. Wolfe, Chairman.²⁴

The Hongkong Telegraph, 6 August 1895.

THE MASSACRE OF MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

WHAT ENGLAND SHOULD DO.

When a boat's crew is massacred by savages on the coast of New Guinea, or a trading schooner is plundered and burnt, a gunboat goes along, shells the villages concerned in the outrage, lands a few 'blue-jackets,' burns down the houses, destroys the growing crops and sails away after doing as much mischief as possible. There are no outcries about this either from foreign nations or even from our own foolish philanthropists. All the world recognizes the fact that justice—rough-and-ready justice if you will—has been meted out to the culprits and that in no other way is it possible to deal with savages. Probably the actual offenders escaped all personal chastisement—were safely out of the way in the depths of the jungle—but their friends and relatives have been made to feel the lash and will think twice before they themselves attack, or allow or encourage others to attack unoffending Englishmen again. The Chinese savages who burn unoffending women and children in their beds must be dealt with in the same way, and, wherever possible, the village or town or city where English subjects have been attacked or their property injured must be seized and taken possession of and, if need be, levelled to the ground. The justification for such a proceeding in New Guinea is that there is no settled government in the country to whom an appeal can be made for compensation for the injuries inflicted, or, for the punishment of offenders, or for both. In some cases compensation, if obtainable, would be sufficient redress. In other cases, especially where the offences have been frequent, punishment is the only adequate amend. There is in China no government worthy of the name. There is something in the shape of an organisation from which it has been possible in the past to obtain compensation, but the time for any settlement of that kind is past. Outrages have been, of late, too frequent and, too frequently, premeditated. The prompt and efficient punishment of all persons, officials or others, implicated in these massacres is now the only acceptable answer to our demands. The Chinese Government is utterly unable, even if it were willing, which is more than doubtful, to punish the murderers. All its sympathies are with them. All its officials are implicated either actively or by connivance. There exists nowhere in China any machinery for the administration of impartial justice. Under these circumstances the Chinese must, in spite of their boasted civilization, be treated as we treat the savages of New Guinea, and for the same reasons and with the same justification. Chengtu ought to be occupied at any cost; the mandarins taken prisoner and held in custody by us until thorough investigation and punishment is effected. What is the use of a Commission, with the Chinese authorities in full power in Chengtu? What evidence will be available except that of the unfortunate survivors? What use the Commission's report? Its proceedings will be dragged on until all interest in the affair has been lost sight of. Its report will become the subject of a voluminous correspondence here and in Washington and in London, and before any conclusion has been arrived at or any results attained a dozen other missionary stations will have been plundered and burnt and the helpless residents murdered. Half a battalion of the Hongkong Regiment with a few gunners and sappers, a gunboat or two with half a dozen steam launches in the river will do more to check future outrages than all the Protests, and Commissions and Despatches. It Chengtu is not accessible occupy Foochow and hold it until the Commission has reported and

23 This decision made under the emotional pressure of the massacre, became a major source of disagreement between Archdeacon Wolfe and Mr. Banister.

24 Wolfe was born in Skibbereen, Co Cork. He was the longest serving CMS missionary in Fukien but was not the official leader of the CMS mission other than by courtesy, as CMS missionaries were, at least in theory, all equals with decisions made by the Fukien Sub-Conference which in turn reported to the East Asia Conference in Hong Kong. Wolfe had no authority in relation to the CEZMS women who were supervised by the local CMS male clergyman with oversight on behalf of CEZMS London by the Rev. Robert Stewart. Wolfe's appointment as Archdeacon of Foochow, within the Diocese of Victoria (Hong Kong) made him the senior Anglican clergyman in Fukien Province, a position which he developed into an important role as principal religious adviser to successive British Consuls in Fuzhou.

until every person implicated by that report has been adequately punished. Nothing short of this will suffice. The Chinese Government is rotten to the core and powerless for any good. The people of Chengtu are guilty, some more guilty than others, because their hands are imbrued with blood or stained with pitch from the torch of the incendiary; but all are guilty and all should be punished in the only way in which they can be punished, namely, by the occupation and destruction of their property. Some innocent people may suffer, but if there is no machinery in the land to sift out the innocent from the guilty and bring the latter to justice then all must suffer. If Germans had suffered as our English folks have been made to suffer we think it more than probable that Foochow would have been occupied before now. One gunboat could do it. China is helpless. American may step into the field and do what it is clear some one must do, if there is to be any safety in China for white men. Will England not bestir herself and behave in China as she too often is taunted with being too ready to do in Central Africa and in the Pacific—administer summary justice, wreak summary vengeance on those who have slain her subjects causelessly and out of pure malice!

The Straits Times, (Singapore), 6 August 1895.

MASSACRE OF MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

LONDON, 6th August.—The massacre at Kuching, in China, of a missionary, his wife and child, and seven other ladies—all British subjects—have aroused the deepest horror and anger in England.

(This outrage with its probable consequences, was fully discussed in our issue of yesterday; and the feeling of England seems to be what was anticipated. The news came by special telegram from our Hongkong correspondent and was more detailed than in Reuter's message.)

The Argus, (Melbourne), 6 August 1895.

MASSACRE OF MISSIONARIES.

A MISSION-HOUSE SET ON FIRE.

THE MINISTER AND HIS WIFE BURNT TO DEATH.

SEVERAL LADIES BUTCHERED.

TWO OF THE VICTIMS MELBOURNE NATIVES.

LONDON, AUG. 5.—Further details are to hand regarding the terrible massacre of missionaries at Ku Cheng.

It seems that the infuriated mob fired the residence of the Rev. R. W. Stewart, and the unfortunate missionary, as well as his wife and child, were burnt alive in the flaming house.

Seven lady missionaries in all were savagely butchered with spears and swords, succumbing quickly to their terrible wounds. An eighth, Miss Codrington, was severely injured, but managed to escape alive.

Several children were badly injured, the atrocities inflicted on them being terrible.

It has transpired that the rising against the Christians was incited by the local mandarins.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

LONDON, Aug. 5, 1.5 P.M. The authors of the massacre at Ku Cheng are stated to be members of a newly-formed Vegetarians Society comprised of the lowest rabble.

Revolted cruelties were inflicted on all the women who were massacred.

LIST OF THE VICTIMS.

The victims, beside the Rev. R. W. Stewart and his wife, who were connected with the Church Missionary Society, were the following, Viz.:—

Miss Elsie Marshall

Misses Gordon (two)

Miss Bessie Newcombe

Miss Flora Stewart

Miss Harriet Eleanor Saunders

Miss Elizabeth Maud Saunders.

The last two ladies left Melbourne in 1893.

HISTORY OF THE MISSION.

The cable message published in *The Argus* of yesterday, announcing that a massacre of Christians had taken place at Ku Cheng, in China, has been confirmed by further messages, and, unfortunately, the horrible details

briefly touched upon yesterday have a peculiar interest to Victorians, because two at least of the missionaries were Melbourne ladies, a third was trained here, and two of the others were well known, having passed through the colony about three years ago. The first confirmation our cable message came from Rev. K. J. Barnett, M.A., hon. secretary of the Church Missionary Association, who yesterday morning received the following telegram from the secretary of the New South Wales Missionary Association:—
Just received cable from Archdeacon Wolfe. Rising Ku Cheng. Gordon, two Saunders, Stewart, wife, son, four others murdered. Inform relatives the terrible news. Deepest sympathy with relatives. God comfort them. (Signed) C. R. WALSH.

As already intimated, several of the principals were well known in Melbourne. The “two Saunders” referred to are Miss Nellie Saunders and Miss Lizzie (“Topsy”) Saunders, daughters of Mrs. Saunders, of Normandy-road, Kew. Miss Nellie Saunders was 24 years of age and her sister about 22. In their youth they were seized with a desire to devote themselves to missionary work, and as their aspirations were encouraged and shared by their mother their education was specially directed to the essentials of missionary enterprise. The Zenana Missionary Society, with its special work for women and for women first attracted the attention of the Misses Saunders, and Mrs. Saunders proposed to devote her private means to the life-work of her daughters, and sharing their Christian zeal she proposed to accompany them in their journeying to India or China, whichever land was selected as the field for their missionary work. But meantime the failure of the banks and the financial stress of the period involved the fortune of Mrs. Saunders, and she was compelled to abandon her long-cherished purpose of spending her money in the service of the advancement of Christianity in the heathen East. She was above the age at which missionaries were sent out by any of the societies, and at last, with much pain, she had to consent to a separation from her daughters, for whom the newly organised local branch of the Church Missionary Association had found openings in the Chinese mission. Just about two years ago the young ladies, after a preliminary training in the Melbourne Hospital, departed for their new sphere of labour, burning with Christian zeal and strong in the hope of years of useful life amongst the Chinese. They were given an enthusiastic send-off by their friends and the members of the Christian Missionary Association in Melbourne, and in course of time they reached their new house in Ku-Cheng. There they applied themselves with much diligence to the study of the Chinese language that they made wonderful progress, and in six months Miss Nellie Saunders had outstripped all the other pupils in the school, and had obtained a proficiency not usually gained by less than 12 months of hard study. Her sister, though not so apt, made rapid strides in the acquisition of the language, also promised to rapidly become fully qualified. On May 30, 1894, Mr. Wilcox, missionary M.E.M., certified that he had thoroughly examined Miss Eleanor Saunders in the required course of Chinese studies of the second year, and had found her work entirely satisfactory. This meant that Miss Saunders was then declared competent for responsible work, and ready for the duty of an itinerant missionary. Both the young ladies maintained a constant correspondence with the Victorian Church Missionary Association and with their relatives, and as will be seen from extracts of their letters published below, they were well established in their new house, thoroughly inured to all its hardships, and had not lost any of the enthusiasm which had induced them to renounce friends of their childhood and their native land with its ease and comfort.

Miss Mary Gordon, another of the unfortunate ladies referred to in the telegram as amongst the victims of the massacre, is almost 27 years of age, and came from Ipswich, Queensland. She was trained for missionary work by the Rev. H. B. Macartney, at St. Mary’s Caulfield, and was sent to China by the Zenana Missionary Society about five or six years ago. She had accomplished much good in her new sphere, and was a valued worker of the society which sent her abroad.

The Rev. R.W. Stewart and his wife, who, with one of their children, have also fallen before the ferocity of the Chinese, went to China in 1876. Mr. Stewart was a graduate of Dublin, and he was accompanied to Foo Chow by the Rev. Llewellyn Lloyd of the Church Missionary Colleges at Islington. Mr. Stewart’s chief work was the training of native agents, and Mrs. Stewart devoted herself to the Bible-women’s class. They laboured assiduously and without remission²⁵ until about four years ago, when, with Mr. Eugene Stock, editorial secretary of the Church Missionary Society, they²⁶ visited the colonies among other places, with the

25 Some of the details are incorrect. Stewart arrived in China in 1868, served for several years but ill-health forced the family to return to Europe where they remained for eight years.

26 Mrs. Stewart did not visit Australia or New Zealand with her husband.

view of obtaining further funds for their missionary work and enlisting volunteers.²⁷ In Melbourne, which they visited about three years ago, their meetings were attended by large numbers of people, and their description of their life and work in China led to a quickening of the missionary spirit. The local branch of the church Missionary Society, as at present constituted on an independent basis, was the outcome of the visit, and when a year later the society sent out the Misses Saunders as their first two missionaries the work of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart and of Mr. Stock was considered to be crowned with success. On the occasion of their visit Mr. and Mrs. Stock endeared themselves to all with whom they were brought into contact, and though not Australians, as the others are, their sad deaths will be deeply deplored.

THE FUH-KIEN MISSION

The Fuh-Kien Mission, to which Miss Gordon and the Misses Saunders were attached, dates back to 1850, when the Revs. W. Welton and R. D. Jackson arrived at Foo Chow. It has had an interesting history since, and in 1889 it was able to show the following statistics—Number of native clergy, 8; native lay agents, 209; native Christians, 7,562 (4,007 baptised and 3,555 catechumens); native communicants, 2,142; baptisms during the year, 491; 79 schools, 1,052 scholars, 236 voluntary exhorters; European ordained missionaries, 11; European lay missionaries, 2; European female teachers, 3. The province of Fuh-Kien is one of the eighteen into which China is divided, but it contains a population of about twenty millions. The River Min, on which the capital stands, divides into two unequal parts. The smaller half to the north is the district mainly occupied by the Church Missionary Society. On the south side of the Min the American Episcopal Methodists and Congregationalists²⁸ are at work, and further south, around Amoy, there are stations belonging to other English and American societies.

Mr. Eugene Stock, in describing the mission and the work, wrote:—

“The Chinese of Fuh-Kien are in character like their country, more rough and vigorous than the people of the more level provinces in the north. Those more inland, where the ridges and peaks are highest, partake of that energetic and daring disposition which the unavoidable struggles with the difficulties and dangers of a rugged region usually impart to its inhabitants. In those nearer the coast, the qualities of the mountaineer and the mariner are combined. It is from Amoy and other south-eastern ports of the empire that the wonderful tide of emigration has been pouring for several years past which is giving a large Chinese population to Australia²⁹ and California, and has now become a great difficulty in American politics.³⁰ In the Chinese war of 1856-57 our naval surgeons were struck with the calm unflinching courage with which the men of these provinces who, as wounded prisoners, came into their hands underwent the most painful operations. The country presents a strange mixture of civilisation and barbarians, and the people a perplexing combination of prosperity and degradation, of industry and squalor.³¹

THE CAUSE OF THE MASSACRE.

A BLOOD-THIRSTY VEGETARIAN SOCIETY.³²

The Rev. Mr. Stewart and his lady missionaries have not been without warnings of serious trouble, and only six weeks ago news was obtained in Melbourne of an attempt to murder them which had been made by a

27 This version of the Stock/Stewart visit to Australia and New Zealand is at variance with some other outlines of their objectives in other parts of the collection.

28 American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions-ABCFM. A Congregational Church mission.

29 Welch, Ian (1980), *Pariahs and Outcasts, Christian Missions to the Chinese in Australia*, MA, Monash University.

30 Stock was not quite accurate. The majority of Chinese emigrants to Australia and America (overwhelmingly short-stay men) were Cantonese, and the majority of these were from the Siyi (See Ya or See Yup-Four Districts) districts southwest of Guangdong (Canton City). Immigrants from Taishan District were by far the largest group. Men from the southern districts of Fujian Province were a significant but minor group of Chinese in America or Australia.

31 The Australian Chinese leader, Cheok Hong CHEONG, made the same observations about contemporary Britain that Stock made about China. See Lowe Kong Meng, Cheok Hong Cheong, Louis Ah Mouy: *The Chinese Question in Australia, 1879* and Cheok Hong Cheong, *Chinese Civilisation and Attainments, 1888*. Appendices 1 and 5 in Welch, Ian, Alien Son. *The Life and Times of Cheok Hong CHEONG, (Zhang Zhuoxiong). 1851- 1928*, PhD thesis, Australian National University, 2003, online at: <http://dspace.anu.edu.au/bitstream/1885/49261/1/01front.pdf>

32 See opening article in this section. The Vegetarians are identified as a local body, vaguely linked to a wider organisation. Their actions are seen as both a local uprising against local authorities and also as a possible precursor to a provincial and possibly national ethnic Chinese rebellion.

society known as the ‘vegetarians.’³³ The ladies made their escape at night by clambering over fences and hurrying thence to seaside under the protection of the British Consul. Of this peculiarly blood-thirsty vegetarian sect, Mr. Stewart wrote recently” —

Owing doubtless to the Government being fully engaged with the war, a sect known as the Vegetarians, but hitherto without influence or position, has suddenly sprung into vigorous life in this part of the country. They first came into prominence in August [1894], a month after the declaration of the war, and at a village called A-Deng-Bang, where an unusually large number of men were joining the church. They attacked the converts, beating some, pillaging the shops of others, and finally cut down and carried off 100 dollars’ worth of rice crops belonging to a leading convert of the place. I at once visited our chief mandarin [District Magistrate], who promised to take the matter up without delay. ON sending out officers to investigate they were met by an armed mob, and since there were no soldiers nearer than Foochow nothing could be done. A month or so later, the vegetarians, with whom is allied one of the most dangerous of the secret societies, committed some offence (but not in any way connected with our church) so heinous that the magistrate was compelled to seize three or four and imprison them. This was a signal for a rising. Messages quickly were despatched in all directions, and a mob assembled around the Yamen. On their way thither they passed outside our city church. Some were for rushing in and demolishing it, others advised to move on to the Yamen, and if they proved unsuccessful there, they could return and take it next. ... At last, as evening was drawing on and the mob showed their determination to have their way, Mr. Lang, one of the best known men in the city, came out with a message that all they had asked for would be granted; the prisoners would be liberated and sent home in state, and the mandarin would acknowledge himself defeated by allowing his secretary to be publicly beaten before the people. Poor wretch, he got 300 blows with the bamboo, and was dismissed next morning from his office. From that day, when they learned their power, recruits have crowded in. All in trouble with their neighbours, through debt or lawsuit, flock to their standard. ... I have just learned that up to the present 3,000 have enlisted in the last half-year, mostly of the lowest orders, and at the present time the reins of government are practically in their hands. ... Men’s minds are in an unsettled state; and an extraordinary letter that purports to come from Peking, and that last week was posted on the city walls, runs something like, this, professing to come from the Emperor himself:—“When I came to the throne, I determined on a progressive policy, but I have had the reins of Government now but a few years in my hands, and time has been too short to carry out my designs. The Japanese have come upon me, and my generals have failed me. It was all through my own sins. I chose them badly. I have failed. Now I purpose leaving Peking, and seeking quiet in a Western city: and o you, my people, now select some other man to take my place who will do better than I have done.”

A VEGETARIAN PLACARD.³⁴

The ways of the ‘vegetarians’ are strange, though in some sort they imitators in civilized countries where missionaries are esteemed to be little needed. The Rev. H. M. Eyton-Jones, of Fuh-Ning, South China, wrote recently in the *Church Missionary Gleaner*:—

Although the war between China and Japan is happily ended, the position of the missionaries and native Christians in China is still a cause of anxiety, those best acquainted with that country anticipating internal troubles and practical anarchy amongst her three hundred millions of people. Some idea of the way in which the people are being incited against the Christian religion may be gathered from the translation of a placard, numbers of which have been affixed to the walls of Fuh-Ting, city (near Fuh-Ning), where a few of god’s little children are making a stand:—“in Fuh Ning all say ‘in former days, before this doctrine came, all was peaceful. Its origin is unknown. Christ’s teaching was evil. His followers were unwilling to confess how evil it was. Confucius’s teaching, unlike Jesus’, was good. Followers of Jesus became akin to the beasts, their conscience is dead, their lives become injured, their end is certain. Even in death their bodies are maltreated. Their eyes are torn from their sockets, their hearts from their bodies, and their kneecaps wrenched off. The foreigners who do this hide their evil deeds. Their goodness they blaze abroad. There is neither rest in life, nor peace in death. Children are taught to be unfilial, subjects disloyal, and men to treat

33 An exaggeration. The initial anger of the Vegetarians was not directed at either the British or the American missionaries but at the District Magistrate over attempts to repress the Vegetarian movement in Gutian District. By the time of the massacre the focus was on the British.

34 See Part Ten.

their relatives as strangers. Our maidens are led astray by the foreign clergy. Their vices forbid enumeration. Our forefathers will not protect such bestial ones, who destroy the worshipping of our ancestors and idols, sever husband and wife, and prevent maidens from marrying, and alter our customs. They are the laughing stock of all. Thus we are all on the high road to evil. Christ was a wicked man. Be firm. Burn down his church and his books when he (Mr. Eyton-Jones) comes again. Woe to the landlord who rented him a house. Townsmen, fight to the bitter end. We heap insults and abuse on Jesus's head. I call heaven to witness. Let him avenge himself and punish us if he can. Let Fuh-ting city witness. We stand to our words. We hate with bitterest hatred. Let all take knowledge of this.

**Rev. H. M. EYTON-JONES AND FAMILY,
MIN RIVER, FUJIAN PROVINCE, C 1895.**



The flag in the background reads: — British Missionary.

Photo. Mr. Rob Eyton-Jones, great, great, grandson, Edinburgh, Scotland.

LETTERS FROM MISS SAUNDERS.

The following is an extract from a letter which was recently received from Miss E [Topsy] Saunders, and was published in *The Victorian Church Missionary Gleaner*:—

I think you would be interested to have some account of the issues we have lately been passing through. I know you are all upholding us here in prayer—there is stronger power, and it would take something powerful to move the hearts of the wicked men who have been plotting evil against Christ's followers—and we cannot help thinking that the way all trouble seems to have been stopped is just due to that power of prayer.

Early in March the new women's school was opened in Ku Cheng with such a nice set of women—most of them real inquirers, and they were getting on so beautifully, and all the work was in full swing, when there came a sudden stop to everything in the shape of mission work up there. I think I told you some time before of the 'Vegetarians,' which is a very harmless name given to set of lawless creatures whose great idea is to upset the government by Mandarins, whom they hate utterly! They use vegetarianism as a cloak for their real motives, which are to try and get all that they can into their own hands. They talk a great deal about 'power,' and I have heard it said that there are hundreds of Chinese who would join their ranks if they could prove in any way that their 'power' is greater than that of the Mandarins, or of the Jesus doctrine people. They have pretty successfully proved their superiority to the Ku Cheng Mandarin, who was obliged to give in to them last November in a way that gave them courage to try again. And this they proceeded to do in March—greatly to our inconvenience! A rumour came to the ears of the Mandarin late on the evening of the 27th of March that the vegetarians, numbering some 3,000, were collecting in a place not far from Ku Cheng, intending to make a raid next day on the city for the purpose of plundering all the houses with anything in them to plunder. Of course, the Yamen and our houses would stand first on this list; and, moreover, as ever since last August they have been threatening at intervals to come and burn them down, they would probably take advantage of this occasion to fulfil their threats.

The Mandarin was in a great state of alarm on hearing that they were coming again. he had about enough of them last year! Orders were immediately given that the city gates should be blocked up, and a watch set on the walls, These walls have been in a very dilapidated condition till within the last few months, when thousands of dollars have been spent on renewing them. They would not now stand a besieging army of any force.

The Yamen people went about the city to see what they could get to block the gates with, and finally resorted to wooden coffins—great tree trunks cut in lengths and big stones. They robbed the poor coffin-man's shop in order to carry His Excellency's orders, and I don't know if they ever returned him his coffins.

It must have been about 3 o'clock in the morning when Ling Sing-Mi, the clergyman at the city church, and Li Daik-ing, the itinerant gospel preacher, two of the leading Christians, came over the river (which flows along outside the city wall) and up the hill, to our compound to rouse us up, and consult with Mr. Stewart as to what would be the best thing to do. There were so many people to think of—the women in the school, and the 50 girls and 25 boys, and eight or 10 foundlings, in the house where Miss Nisbit used to live with them and the women who look after them; all those must be got out of the way of any danger, if danger there was, and these two men declared that there was. By 9 o'clock all except ourselves and a few men were over in the city chapel, inside the walls to remain at least for the present. We thought of going to Hua Sang, a mountain village four hours ride from Ku Cheng, but delayed starting as the rain was pouring in torrents, and as we could not get no chairs, it meant walking all the way, which would not have been good for any of us, but specially the children. About an hour later a messenger came from the Mandarin, with his card, and an invitation to go into the city till the excitement was over. This invitation was accepted, and we decided to go and take possession of the empty house belonging to one of the American missionaries [Wilcox] who had not been in Ku Cheng for some time. Another thing that made it impossible to go to Hua sang was that the vegetarians were also up there, and would probably have come to wherever we were to see if we had anything worth taking. So we all went over into the city—quite an imposing procession—and we took up our residence in the big house, which we quite filled.

NELLIE SAUNDER'S LAST LETTER.

By last night's post the Rev. Mr. Barnett received a letter from Miss [Nellie] Saunders, at his residence, the Caulfield Grammar School. Coming as it does after the news of her murder the contents of the letter will have a melancholy interest for her friends. The text is as follows:—

Ku Cheng, June 24, 1895. Dear Mr. Barnett,—It is now close on the beginning of our summer resting time, and with the few weeks since our return from banishment, in consequence of the vegetarian troubles lying behind us, I would like the committee to know something of what has been going on in that time.

Our hearts were just full of praise to God for His wonderful goodness, as we returned to Ku Cheng to find all quiet once more. Nothing but praise. for has not He guarded us and answered our prayers about the Christians in His own loving way, giving us, as ever, far more than we deserve.

About a week after we came back I had my second language examination, and since then have been free to do what I so much wanted to—namely, to be able to visit more in the villages near here. The people are so friendly and so glad to see one that it is a pleasure to be in their houses, especially in any village where there is a Christian house. There is one specially nice woman in a village about three miles from here who was in the women's school that was only opened about a fortnight before we all had to go. She is always so glad to see one, and she has such a bright happy ace, and talks about the Lord with such evident joy that one just praises God for her. Her son goes to the boys' day school in that village. Every quarter the schools are examined in a three months' course, and I examined this particular school the other day, the boys, some sixteen of them, all sitting on two long forms, and the rest of the space in the room crowded with people who came in to hear and occasionally make observations. It is a really good chance of preaching the Gospel to them.

Last Thursday I went into the country with one of the teachers from the girls' school to a place about 10 miles from here. It is called Dong Liang (long flight of steps) and is the home of one of the most earnest Gospel preachers in the mission. He is an itinerant preacher, and goes round from place to place with a young doctor, and holds services in the different chapels.

His wife, I am sorry to say, is not at all calculated to assist him in his work. Till quite lately she was entirely opposed to Christianity, and refuse to be taught anything, owing chiefly to the influence of her old mother-in-law, who is very bitter against the Christians and their God.

I made the acquaintance of the wife in the city chapel, where she was living while her husband was itinerating. She had been baptised at the last Cie Huoi Church Council in February, and though very ignorant was willing to be taught. I am afraid her brain has got a trifle rusty; she did not learn very fast.

But, as since our return she has been away in her own home at Dong Liang, I felt I should like very much to see her, and the only way to do that was to go up there. There is another woman there who was possessed with a devil some time ago, but who now is all right again. I was interested in her, and had been once before to see her.

The chair ride was a very hot one; the temperature all day for the last fortnight has not been under 90 deg.; but we got to Dong Liang by dinner-time.

Li Daik Ing Sing Sang happened to be at home himself just then, and he was very glad to see us coming to his place. They ad made preparations for us, and gave up their rooms in the lower part of the house to us, as they said they were much cooler.

We were entertained in the front hall by the wife of his youngest brother, who used to be in the girls' school.

It is very sad that none of the three younger brothers have followed their father and elder brother's good example, and two of the wives are quite untaught, but they are very nice women. They got ready a feast for us in the back room, and brought us in to partake of it with their usual politeness, making us sit down to do all the eating, while they all stand about pressing things on us. You need a good deal of pressing to eat Chinese dainties on a hot day, but they are so pleased if you will eat their things that you do not mind doing it so very much. I had a very nice time all the afternoon, first in the house, just talking to these four women, and specially to one of them who had not been talked to before, and seemed specially bright and interesting, and then in the village, where we had a large number of women in the house of the girl who was once demon possessed. That evening Daik Ing Sing Sang told

me about the villages near there, and among them he mentioned one about a mile from where we were, straight up a very high mountain, to which no foreigner had ever gone, and he himself only about twice. It is just these little out-of-the-way places that don't get reached because of the great amount of other work to be got through, so I at once thought I should like to go there if possible. He said at first he thought we could not do it and be back in Ku Cheng by the next evening but we were up very early the next morning, and had time to go and see two women in a little group of houses about 10 minutes walk away before starting at 10 o'clock for Sa Kang. It was a most dreadful climb in the baking sun for a mile straight up the side of this mountain. The poor Biblewoman was very hot, and out of breath by the time we got up, so we sat on some stones in the shade of a big tree for a few minutes before going into the village.

The men, who travel about a good deal, had seen foreigners before, and had heard the Jesus doctrine, but the women had not, so were very shy at first. Our guide sat on the other side of the guest-hall fanning himself vigorously, and answering all sorts of questions about me, asked by three or four men who were standing about. By degrees a crowd of women gathered to look at us, and presently asked us to go on to another house to talk to them. I was struck by the friendliness of these women to me, when they had never seen a foreigner before—asking me into their houses like that. I was so glad they did; for I knew we would never get them to come and listen with the men standing there. We had a good time with them. They listened very well, but, of course, it is difficult to tell, the first time like that, whether they were really impressed or not. They asked us eagerly to come again, and did their best to get us to stay for dinner, but this we could not do. They gave us what I liked much better than hot day than a Chinese dinner, and that was a bowl of beautiful clear cold water from a little mountain stream up there.

May God grant that before long in some hearts there the living waters may be springing up into everlasting life. On our way home to Ku Cheng we spoke to a crowd of women in another village for about an hour. So many, many of them there are—and the labourers are few.

Besides the second class of boys in the school here, which I have taught ever since last August, I now have the first class. I have been teaching it for about three weeks, and on Saturday afternoon have the Ku Cheng city day school, about 16 boys, up to the house, and teach them a little more. They sing hymns, too, but that is not very charming to listen to; however, I am sure they will improve in time. The little boys that one meets everywhere are so bright, so quick, to easy to teach and so eager to learn that one just longs to be able to give them the chance of being Christians by having schools in as many villages as possible. Thank God for the way the prayers about the day schools have been answered, and to Him be all the glory.

On Sundays the house is full of women from morning till night. I have just had a note from my sister in which she says she had 24 women yesterday morning and 30 in the afternoon. She wanted very much to go to a village about three miles from Sek Chek Du, but was deterred from doing so by Christians there on account of some fresh vegetarians troubles at the very place she wanted to go to. this time the trouble has nothing to do with us. And we know, and have proved—even if it should come to us—that God is a strong hold in the day of trouble.

We do not forget to pray for God's richest blessing on the C.M.A, and believe for the answer. Please go on praying for us. When one is tired and worn out by the heat and the often hard work it is rest and strength unspeakable to remember that friends are praying for you.

I must now conclude, and with our united kind regards, Believe me, ours in the King's service.

The Age, (Melbourne), 6 August 1895.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT]

**AWFUL MASSACRE OF MISSIONARIES IN CHINA
TEN PERSONS BUTCHERED
LADIES INCLUDED
SOME NATIVES OF MELBOURNE
ATROCIOUS CRUELITIES PRACTISED
A CLERGYMAN BURNED ALIVE
CHILDREN'S EYES GOUGED OUT**

LONDON, 5th August.— Details of a terrible character have been received from Shanghai concerning the massacre of Christians by Chinese at Kucheng.

The murders were accompanied by the grossest outrage and cruelties. Incited, it is said, by Chinese officials, the mob of fanatics which attacked the mission station, having once reached the inmates, behaved with unsurpassable barbarity.

Men and women, young ladies belonging to the Zenana and other missions, were butchered in the most atrocious fashion, and in some cases with most savage cruelty.

Ten persons belonging to the British mission station were massacred.

Among the lady missionaries who were killed were the following, belonging to the Zenana Mission, namely:—

Miss Marshall

Miss Gordon

Miss Newcombe, and

Miss Stewart.

The Rev Mr. Stewart, his wife and one of their children were deliberately burned alive. The eyes of the children who did not share their parents' fate were gouged out by the murderers.

The Age, (Melbourne), 6 August 1895.

ESCAPE OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARIES

LONDON, 5TH AUGUST.—The American missionaries in the district managed to escape with their lives, and only the British missionaries were murdered.

The Age, (Melbourne), 6 August 1895.

ACTION BY THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT

A COMMISSION OF INQUIRY [Chengtu riots]

LONDON, 5TH AUGUST.—The Chinese Government has appointed a commission to inquire into the massacres. One of the members of the commission is the Chinese prefect of the district in which the outrages were perpetrated, a man who is himself charged with instigating or conniving at the outrages.

The Age, (Melbourne), 6 August 1895.

MESSAGE TO THE CHURCH MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION

NAMES OF FURTHER VICTIMS

The hon. Secretary of the Church Missionary Association received yesterday a cable message from Archdeacon Wolfe, Foo-Chow with the sad intelligence that among the ladies concerned in the massacres of missionaries in Ku-Cheng some were well known in Victoria. Miss Gordon (C.E.Z.) [*Zenana Mission Association*], Miss [Nellie] Saunders and Miss Lizzie Saunders, (C.M.A. [*Church Missionary Association*]) have all given their lives for China. Keen sympathy is felt for Mrs. Saunders under this severe trial. The Rev. R. W. Stewart, who three years ago visited this colony in the interests of foreign missions, his wife, son and four others have also fallen victim to the fury of a fierce mob. For a year past the populace has been from time to time incited to acts of cruelty by placards fastened to the city walls, and since the conclusion of peace with Japan numbers of placards have been affixed to the walls of Fuh-Ting city, also in Fuh-Kien Province, of one of which the following is a translation:— (See also [The Argus, \(Melbourne\), 6 August 1895.](#))

“In Fuh-Ting all say, In former days before the [*Christian*] doctrine came all was peaceful. Its origin is unknown. Christ’s teaching was evil. His followers were unwilling to confess how evil it was. Confucius’s teaching, unlike Jesus’, was good. Followers of Jesus became akin to the beasts. Their conscience is dead; their lives become injured; their evil is certain. Even in death their bodies are maltreated; their eyes are torn from sockets, their hearts from their bodies and their kneecaps wrenched off. The foreigners who do this hide their evil deeds. Their goodness they blaze abroad. There is neither rest in life, nor peace in death. Children are taught to be unfilial, subjects disloyal and men to treat their relatives as strangers. Their vices forbid enumeration. Our forefathers will not protect such bestial ones, who destroy the worshipping of our ancestors and idols, sever husband and wife, and prevent maidens from marrying and alter customs. They are the laughing stock of all. Thus we are all on the high road to evil. Christ was a wicked man. Be firm. Burn down his church and his books when he (Rev. Eyton Jones) comes again. Woe to the landlord who rented him a house. Townsmen, fight to the bitter end. We heap insults and abuse on Jesus’ head. I call heaven to witness. Let Him avenge himself and punish us, if he can. Let Fuh-Ting city witness. We stand to our words. We hate with bitterest hatred. Let all take knowledge.”

The Age, (Melbourne), 6 August 1895.

**A LONG THREATENED OUTBREAK
LETTERS FROM THE VICTIMS**

Mr. C. R. Walsh, secretary of the N.S.W. Church Missionary Association, has received from Archdeacon Wolfe, at Foo Chow, the following cablegram: “Gordon, two Saunders, Stewart, wife, son and four others murdered. Inform relatives.”

“This means,” said Mr. Walsh in explaining the message, ‘that the rebels, who go under the name of Vegetarians, who two or three times lately have threatened Ku-Cheng, have come down in force. The Vegetarians are a secret society in China. They draw into their ranks men who band themselves against the Government and are joined by all the worthless creatures in the province. For some time they have caused great uneasiness both to missionaries and to the governing authorities. In consequence of their threats a few months ago, all the women and children were withdrawn from Ku-Cheng and sent to the larger city of Foo Chow. Apparently things became quieter, and they returned to Ku-Cheng and were massacred. Ku Cheng is a city of considerable size, situated about 90 miles from Foo Chow, quite away from the district disturbed by the late war. As to the people mentioned in cablegram, the ‘Gordon’ is Miss [Annie] Gordon, from Melbourne. Curiously enough, I received a paper from her this afternoon, containing a letter from her. It is as follows:—

Dong Geo, Fuh-Kien, China, 14th February, 1895.

In God I put my trust. I will not be afraid what man can do unto me Psalms. LVI, 2. I am still itinerating in this vast Ping nang district, and have also the oversight of foundlings during Miss Nesbit’s³⁵ absence. I visited a great many villages last year, but there are hundreds that have not yet been touched and alas there is no one to send. In this one district alone we can truly say the harvest is plenteous, but the laborers are few. Do pray that the Lord of Harvests will send both natives and foreigners, men and women after his own heart. This territory is over 100 miles in extent. It abounds with large densely populated villages, and yet I am the only foreign worker for it all. The work here in Dong Geo is most encouraging. On Sundays some 60 or 70 women come to church, and before service we have Sunday school. One woman, a widow, ever since she gave up her idols, has been very much persecuted by her heathen relations and they have tried to force her to marry a heathen, and now that she is baptized I am sure they will persecute her still more.

During the last few months trouble has been threatening all around. Satan has tried hard to drive us from our stations but praise the Lord he has not succeeded yet, and I don’t think he will so long as we have God on our side. A number of people called Vegetarians have banded themselves together to defy the Mandarin. One day when he caught four of them he put them in prison, and the others surrounded his house, and said they would pull it down if he did not let their comrades out. So he had to release them, and to send his secretary to be beaten by their own hands. This happened in Ku Cheng

35 Ada Nesbit was the daughter of the minister of the New Town (Hobart, Tasmania) Congregational Church and was financed by the Missionary Committee of the Hobart branch of the Young Women’s Christian Association.

city, quite close to us. They have persecuted Christians, and have threatened more than once to pull down the chapels but the missionaries as yet have not been threatened at all, although they have expressed their hatred.

It is so lovely and comforting to know that they can do nothing to us or our native Christians. Yes, it is the will of God, and we are safe in his keeping and have only to "Trust and not be afraid." We scarcely know what fear is. In these inland places we hear very little about the war. You hear far more than we do, but of one thing we feel sure that it will ultimately prove a blessing to China."

'I don't know Miss Gordon personally,' continued Mr. Walsh, 'but I know the others intimately. Miss E M Saunders and Miss H E Saunders are both from Melbourne, where their mother still lives. Mrs. Saunders was to have gone out with her daughters, to keep house for them and the other missionaries. She was a woman of means, but the crisis in Victoria prevented her from disposing of her property in Melbourne, and consequently she had to remain behind. Robert Warren Stewart is well known in New South Wales. He is a clergyman, who came out three or four years ago in connection with Mr. Eugene Stock, editorial secretary of the Church Missionary Society, as a deputation to the Australasian colonies. They held a series of meetings in New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, and New Zealand. Church Missionary Associations were formed. Mr. Stewart was a very devoted, whole-hearted and humble minded Christian, one of the finest men I have ever met. He made a very great impression on all the people he met in this country. Mrs. Stewart, by the way, remained in England. She is very well known, however, to many people in Australia through her husband. Mention is also made in the cablegram of their son that would be their youngest child. The other children—they have three or four boys—would be in England at one of the leading public schools. Mr. Stewart was a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and eighteen years ago he went out to the Fuhkien province. He was a man, I should say, of about 45 years of age. The others mentioned are some missionaries belonging to the same society. I know that a number of ladies were stationed there.

Barely an hour or two had elapsed from the receipt of the cable when a letter from Mr. Stewart was put in my hands. He makes no mention of possible trouble. In previous communications, however, he speaks of the Christians having been beaten, and of the European women having been sent to Foo Chow for safety. He was also conscious of the danger that surrounded him and his associate. In a previous letter he said:—

'Owing doubtless to the Government being fully engaged with the war, a sect known as the Vegetarians, but hitherto without influence or position, has suddenly sprung into vigorous life in this part of the country. They first came into prominence in August a month after the declaration of war, and at a village called A-Dong-Bang, where an unusually large number of men joined our church. They attacked the converts, beating some, pillaging the shops of others, and finally cut down and carried off \$100 worth of the crop belonging to a leading convert of the place. I at once visited our chief mandarin, who promised to take the matter up without delay. On sending out officers to investigate they were met by an armed mob, and there being no soldiers nearer than Foo Chow there was nothing that could be done. I ought to say perhaps that on paper we have 100 soldiers attached to Ku-Cheng but the mandarins do without them and pocket the money. A month or so later, in another part of the district, these Vegetarians, with whom are allied one of the most dangerous of the secret societies, committed some offence but not in any way connected with our church, but so heinous the magistrate was forced to seize three of four and imprison them. This was a signal for a rising. Messages were quickly despatched in all directions and a mob assembled outside the Yamen. All that day they beat around the house shouting threats of vengeance. On their way to Yamen they paused outside our city church. Some were for rushing in and demolishing it, others advised to move on to the Yamen and if they proved unsuccessful there they could return and take it next. The poor women and others in the church building were terrified knowing by past experience there was every chance of the threats being carried out. As the mob crowded around the Yamen, ever increasing in numbers, one leading citizen after another, who had been closeted with the Mandarin, came forth with offers of concessions. The first, holding up his hand for silence, cried, 'Go home go home, the mandarin will allow you to build your headquarters in the city', which before he had refused, 'and will give \$200 himself'. After a moment's pause this was greeted with shouts of disapproval and so for hours it went on. As our little children listened to it you may imagine their feelings. The fall of the Yamen would possibly have meant the attack on us. At last, as evening was drawing on and the mob showed their determination to have their way, a Mr. Kang [Lang], one of the best known men of the city, came out with a message that all they asked for would be

granted, the prisoners would be liberated and sent home safe, etc., and the Mandarin would acknowledge himself defeated by allowing his secretary to be publicly beaten before the people. The poor man got 300 blows with the bamboo and was dismissed the next morning from his post. This to Chinese minds means that the mandarin himself was beaten and brought to his knees in disgrace. From that day, when they learned their power, recruits have crowded in: all in trouble with the neighbours through debt or law suit, flock to their standard. I have been interrupted writing this letter by a poor convert coming to report to me fresh wrongs done to him in broad daylight. 'What can I do for you?' I said, 'You see the authorities are powerless and what can I do?' 'Yes, I know that, but you can pray.' A couple of days before that another had come from a distant village with a similar sad story. He had come a long way this man. I asked him too, 'What can I do for you,' and he too said, 'Teacher, I have come to tell you about it, only you may pray.' And we did to Him to whom was given all power on earth. We talked of olden days, when God's faithful people had so often suffered and that it was for a moment, working for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory. Things which are seen are temporal, but things which are not seen are eternal. Since last August their murmurs have rapidly increased and in December notices were placed all through the city and country, calling a monster gathering at their new head quarters here. Very disquieting rumours reached us. The converts urged me to organize them and to procure arms. Of course, I would not do this, and showed them how futile any such proceedings would be. The day arrived, an enormous meeting was held, but no injury done. It was the 19th of the month; from early dawn to-day a belt of prayer was encircling the earth for the Fu-kien mission. Prayer uttered by thousands, from New Zealand round to Canada, who used the Church Missionary Society cycle of prayer. They little knew how thankful we were to them that day. I have just learned that up to the present 2000 have enlisted, mostly of the lowest orders. At present the reins of Government are practically in their hands. What the immediate future will unfold it is hard to say. One most significant fact is that the better classes have subscribed some thousands of dollars to re-build their city walls and put all in order to resist attack. I asked some men why this expense was being incurred, and they said openly for fear of the rebellion of the Vegetarians. Our house being quite outside the city, the rebuilding will not make any difference to us: but we have far better protection than that. 'He that keepeth Israel shall neither slumber nor sleep.'

The Rev. RW Stewart wrote on 10th April:—

'The Vegetarian rebels mustered strong at Sek Chek Du and Sek Baik Du, and were about to march on the city when the mandarins had the gateway blocked. Mr. Sing Mi, with others, came across the river to see me at 4 in the morning. At daylight all the women and children got to the other side of the river and over the wall. For three days we were shut in, and then for some reason the Vegetarians separated and went to their homes.'

The Sydney Morning Herald, 6 August 1895.

**THE MASSACRE IN CHINA
CHRISTIANS BURNED TO DEATH
LADY MISSIONARIES BUTCHERED
TERRIBLE ATROCITIES**

LONDON, Aug 5.—A mob of natives set fire to the residence of Dr Stewart, at Kucheng, and he, his wife, and one child were burned.

Seven lady missionaries were butchered with spears and swords.

Miss Codrington was seriously wounded, and several children were badly injured.

During the massacre, terrible atrocities were committed.

The Mandarins incited the populace to this rising against the Christian missionaries.

The Sydney Morning Herald, 6 August 1895. (Second Edition.)

**THE MASSACRE IN CHINA.
FURTHER VICTIMS.
AUSTRALIAN LADIES INCLUDED.
REVOLTING CRUELITIES TO WOMEN.**

LONDON, AUG. 5.—Further particulars received concerning the massacre of Christian missionaries at

Kucheng in China show that the originators of the atrocities were members of a newly formed vegetarian society, and comprised the rabble of the town. They subjected the female victims to revolting cruelties.

All the victims were connected with the Church Missionary Society. Beside Dr. Stewart, his wife, and child, there were Miss Elsie Marshall, the Misses Gordon (2), Miss Cissie Newcombe, Miss Flora Stewart, Eleanor Saunders, and Miss Elizabeth Maud Saunders. The last two named ladies left Melbourne in 1893.

Brisbane Courier, 6 August 1895.

**MASSACRES IN CHINA
SLAUGHTER OF MISSIONARIES
TERRIBLE ATROCITIES**

(BY CABLE MESSAGES.)

LONDON, AUGUST 5.— Further particulars have been received of the massacre of European missionaries at Kucheng, in China, from which it appears that the mob set fire to the residence of Dr. Stewart, and he and his wife and one child were burned to death. Seven lady missionaries were set upon by the mob with spears and swords, and were all butchered. Miss Codrington was also attacked, and seriously wounded, and several children were badly injured. The atrocities committed are stated to have been of a terrible nature, and it is further alleged that the Chinese mandarins incited the mob to commit the outrages.

LATER.

Later details of the massacres at Kucheng show that the authors of the outrages were members of a newly formed Vegetarian society, which is composed of the rabble of the place. The women were subjected to the most revolting cruelties, and all the victims of the outrages were connected with the Church Missionary Society. These include, besides Dr. Stewart and his family, Miss Elsie Marshall, two Misses Gordon, Misses Bessie Newcombe, Flora Stewart, Harriet Eleanor Saunders and Elizabeth Maud Saunders. The two last named ladies left Melbourne for China in 1893.

The Mercury, (Hobart), 6 August 1895.

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**THE MASSACRES IN CHINA.
SLAUGHTER OF LADY MISSIONARIES AND CHILDREN.**

LONDON, August 4.— Later reports state that besides the massacre of Christian missionaries the excited natives at Kucheng wounded many Europeans, including children.

The insensate mob fired the residence of Dr. Stewart at Kucheng, burning him and his wife and one child.

Seven lady missionaries have been butchered with spears and swords. Miss Codrington was seriously wounded, and several children have been badly injured.

The atrocities were terrible, and mandarins incited the rising.

New Zealand Herald, 6 August 1895.

**CHINESE ATROCITIES
MASSACRE OF WOMEN MISSIONARIES
THE FANATICAL OUTBREAK AT KUCHENG
ATTACK ON THE ENGLISH MISSION STATION
FEARFUL BUTCHERY
DR. AND MRS. STEWART AND CHILD BURNT TO DEATH
SEVEN LADIES HACKED WITH SWORDS
MELBOURNE VICTIMS
THE EYES OF CHILDREN GOUGED OUT**

Press Association—Electric Telegraph—Copyright

SHANGHAI, August 4.— FOUR female English missionaries, and one American, were massacred at Kucheng. Besides these many other foreigners, including children, were killed or wounded.

SHANGHAI, August 5.— Fearful atrocities were committed on the unfortunate missionaries at Kucheng.

The mob set fire to the residence of Dr. Stewart, who with his wife and one child perished in the burning building.

Seven lady missionaries were butchered with spears and swords. Miss Codrington was seriously wounded, and several children badly hurt.

The rising was incited by the Mandarins.

LATER

The American missionaries escaped massacre.

Ten English were killed, including Misses Marshall, Gordon, and Stewart of the Zenana Society.

Some of the children had their eyes gouged out.

The Chinese have appointed a commission of enquiry, but as the Commissioner is the Prefect, who is himself implicated, the thing is a mockery.

SYDNEY, August 5.— Mr. March, secretary of the Church of England Missionary Society, has received a cable from Archdeacon Wolfe, at Foochow, saying that Miss Gordon and the two Misses Saunders, of Melbourne, Dr. Stewart, his wife and son, and four other ladies were slaughtered at Kucheng.

Dr. Stewart, who was a fellow of Trinity College, visited Australia and New Zealand some time ago in the interests of the mission, and founded a number of missionary societies.

The Pall Mall Gazette, (London), 6 August 1895.

The Rev. Robert Warren Stewart, M. A., who, with his wife and family, is among the victims of the massacre at Kucheng was the superintendent of the Church Missionary Society's mission at Kucheng, and Ping Nang, in the Fuh Kien province of South China. he went out in 1876, in which year he married Miss Louisa K. Smyly. the Misses Harriette Einor and Elizabeth Maud Saunders, who were also killed, were connected with Melbourne, and went out two years ago. Miss Annie Gordon, another victim, was also of Melbourne origin, and went to Ping Nag last year. Of the remainder, Miss Hessie Newcombe had already spent nearly ten years in China, while Miss Elsie Marshall and Miss Flora Stewart commenced work in 1892.

Lord Salisbury's prompt action in communicating with the British representative in China has given great satisfaction both in this country and abroad. The trouble appears to have been brewing for some time past, for not so long ago an alarm was raised at Kucheng that the Vegetarian Sect was about to storm the city. At that time it was felt wise that the six ladies then in Kucheng should quietly withdraw with Mrs. Stewart to Foh-Chow, where there is a theological college and other missionary institutions. Matters were subsequently so peaceably arranged that the ladies returned to Kucheng, and what followed is now well known.

The Pall Mall Gazette, (London), 6 August 1895.

DONE BY THE KO LAI.³⁶

Massacre of Christians the Plot of a Secret Society.

ENEMIES OF A DYNASTY.

Tenets Inimical to the Interests of All the Incoming Foreigners.

DASTARDLY WORK IN THE DARK.

While the Missionaries Slept the Mob Commenced the Diabolical Attack.

LONDON, Eng., Aug. 6.—Dr. [Birdwood van Sommeren] Taylor³⁷, a missionary who has just returned to London from the district in China in which the outrages were committed, said to-day in an interview that all the trouble had been caused by the secret society "Ko Lai," which has increased in strength enormously since the war.

The society, Dr. Taylor states, was established with the object of overthrowing the dynasty. It threatens and maltreats Chinamen who are not included in its membership, but is especially inimical for foreigners. The Government has been informed of its practices, but has done nothing, partly, perhaps, because the Viceroy of Foo Chow hates foreigners.

36 Ko Lai, abbreviation of Ko Lai Hui, or in modern usage, Gelaohui. In English usually referred to as the "Elder Brothers Society" a shadowy organization. See discussion in Part One, para 1.12.

37 Dr J Van Sommeren Taylor, of Belfast, Northern Island, a long-serving medical doctor with the Church Missionary Society in Fujian Province and later principal of the medical school in Fukien Christian University.

FOO CHOW, CHINA, Aug. 6.—The survivors of the massacre at Whasang, in the course of an interview to-day, say that the work of the mob had evidently been carefully planned, and all the arrangements for the destruction of the mission stations and the killing or driving out of the foreigners were carried out with diabolical cruelty.

The first attack was made while the missionaries were asleep, and the charred bodies of some of the victims were found in the ruins of their burned homes.

A rumor was current in the city at midnight that further riots had occurred nearer to Foo Chow than Kucheng. The foreign colony at Foo Chow will hold an indignation meeting and prepare a protest against the commission of the outrages upon foreigners and demand protection by the authorities. A similar meeting will be held to-morrow in Hongkong.

LONDON, ENG., Aug. 6.—Intelligence has been received here from China stating that the Government has agreed to demands made by Lord Salisbury through Mr. O'Connor, the British Minister at Peking, and that an imperial proclamation has been issued ordering the capital punishment of the murderers.

SHANGHAI, CHINA, Aug. 6.—The Foo Chow correspondent of the Shanghai Mercury telegraphs to-day that the position of the Europeans there is critical owing to the openly expressed hostile feeling of the natives toward them. The Chinese officials declare that in the event of an outbreak directed against foreigners they will not be able to cope with the mob. The province of Fo-Kien, in which are situated Kucheng and Foo Chow, is in a state of rebellion. The American mission-house at Fung Foo has been burned and gunboats have been telegraphed for the protection of the foreign settlement there.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6.—No detailed information about the massacre of missionaries in China has reached the State Department, except through the press, but the several messages from Consul-General Jernigan have contained sufficient to warrant the State Department sending directions by cable to Mr. Denby, our Minister at Peking, to secure protection from the Chinese Government for the American missionaries and their property in the places where trouble has occurred or is imminent. The United States naval forces in China can do nothing to protect American citizens, because Kucheng and the other mission towns where outrages occurred are far from navigation. It cannot be ascertained that Minister Denby has demanded indemnity for the injuries inflicted on American citizens and property, but this has probably been done.

The Bristol Mercury and Daily Post, (England), 6 August 1895.

The Belfast News-Letter, (Ireland), 6 August 1895.

Freeman's Journal and Daily Commercial Advertiser, (Dublin, Ireland), 6 August 1895.

The Northern Echo, (Darlington, England), 6 August 1895.

THE MASSACRE OF MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

TWELVE PERSONS MURDERED.

LATEST DETAILS.

INTERVIEW WITH SIR H. MACARTNEY.

LONDON, MONDAY.—The Press Association states that, owing to the conflicting nature of the reports received from the East regarding the massacre of British missionaries in China, and to the fact that the offices of the Church Missionary Society in Salisbury Square are closed, and the absence of the secretaries from Long, it has been almost impossible to arrive at a complete list of the victims and their names, but, as far as can be ascertained, the death-roll will be greater than at present states. The following telegram was received at the Church Missionary Society on Sunday:—

Foochow, August 4, Kucheng. Ten murdered. Stewart, wire, son, two Saunders, Hussy Newcombe, Gordon, Marshal, Stewart, ... wounded, Codrington, two children Stewart's.

The telegram is signed, "Wolfe." It is thought that the word 'wire' should read 'wife' and that 'Hessie' should be Bessie. The above telegram, which is signed by Archdeacon Wolfe, was on receipt at once wired to Mr. F. E. Wigram, one of the secretaries, to his private residence at Hampstead. A representative of the Press Association proceeded there this evening, but found that the reverend gentleman was on the Continent but gleaned the following news from his brother, Rev. Henry Wigram. Whasang, near Kucheng, where the

outrage is alleged to have taken place, is the sanatorium of the Church Missionary Society, and resorted to by missionaries in search of health. Mr. Wigram could not throw any additional light on the telegram, but stated that Rev. R. W. Stewart was a Dublin man, and was an M.A. of Trinity College, Dublin. He went out to China in 1876, having previous to his departure married Miss Louisa K. Smyly, sister to Dr. Smyly, a well-known Dublin medical man. He was not certain what number of children Mr. Stewart had with him, as some of them were now in England. Rev. Mr. Stewart is described as having been one of the most valuable members of the Church Missionary Society, and to have accomplished an immense amount of good work while in China. In an interview with Miss Boileau, a lady missionary, who has spent a number of years in missionary work in China, in conjunction with the Rev. Mr. Stewart, and who returned to England from the East within the last twelve months, the Press Association learns that, in their opinion, according to the telegrams received, the number of victims is twelve, namely—Rev. Mr. Stewart, Mrs. Stewart, Miss Millie and Miss Kathleen Stewart (daughters), and a son of Mr. Stewart's; Lena, the governess, (whose surname Miss Boileau cannot remember); Miss Hussy Newcombe, Miss Saunders (two); Miss Marshall, and a Miss Stewart, who is no relative of the Rev. Mr. Stewart. Rev. Mr. Stewart's family consisted of his wife and five children (two girls and three boys, one of the latter being a baby). Miss Boileau this morning received letters from friends in China, dated June 11th, but they contain nothing to shed any light on the present massacre.

She had received news in previous letters of rioting in the district some months ago, but that all was now past, and that they were proceeding with the ordinary work. Miss Elsie Marshall, one of the victims, is the daughter of the vicar of St. John's the Evangelist, Blackheath (Rev. J. W. Marshall). The reverend gentleman is at present at Aix-les-Baines, where he went to act as locum tenens for a brother clergyman. Since his arrival at Aix-les-Baines he has been very ill; and it is feared that when he receives the sad news of his daughter's death it will have a very serious effect upon his health. Mrs. Marshall, the mother of the young lady is quite prostrated by the news. She had a letter from her this morning, dated June 11th, from which she appeared in the best of health and spirits. It was not until some time after reading the letter that Mrs. Marshall took up the newspaper and saw the announcement of the massacre, her daughter's name being included in the victims. Miss Marshall went out to China some three years ago, and has been a regular correspondent home by each mail. In a letter received from her some two months ago she spoke of serious rioting among the vegetarian sect, and that all missionaries in the outlying districts had been ordered to return to Kucheng, from whence the ladies had been despatched down by the river to Foochow. Rev. Mr. Stewart, however, remained behind. In the letter received this morning, and which is dated Kucheng, June 11, Miss Marshall stated that in consequence of the rioting having ceased, and peace being restored, they had been summoned back from Foochow, and that at the time of writing all was quiet, and that they were going about their usual vocations, sometimes followed by a friendly crowd. She is a member of the Zenana Mission, stationed at Kucheng. Miss Jordan [Gordon] and the two Miss Saunders come from Australia, and Miss Stewart is believed to be a native of Watford. All these ladies have been engaged for some years in China on missionary work. Rev. Mr. Stewart and his family last year visited England, He is spoken of highly among his friends, and when going away he spoke most hopefully of his work and the progress they were making in missionary work in China.

A representative has interviewed Sir Halliday Macartney at the Chinese Embassy, with reference to the reported massacre of missionaries in China. Sir Halliday states that the only information yet received on the subject at the Embassy is in the form of a meagre telegram, which arrived to-day, announcing that a very regrettable incident had taken place at the missionary station at Whasang, in the province of Fo Kien, by which five persons were killed and wounded, but the message is not explicit as to whether the whole of the five mentioned were killed and others wounded. He cannot suggest any explanation as to the cause of the reported massacre, but was able to state that the most imperative instructions have been issued by the Central Government of China to the provincial authorities to search out the guilty persons and bring them to condign punishment. The event is, he says, a most unfortunate one for China, and deplored by the Government of that country. He feels assured that the Emperor's Government will not only do everything that is required or is possible to bring the offenders to justice, but will also take prompt measures to prevent any extension of the lawlessness and violence that have apparently occurred. The outbreak seems to have suddenly arisen without previous threats or warning to the reported sufferers. The names of the persons killed are not included in the telegraphic message received at Embassy, probably because owing to the absence of any alphabet in the

Chinese language it would be extremely difficult to wire accurately by means of ideographs, the Chinese equivalent of unfamiliar foreign names. The telegram in question, like others from the Celestial Empire, consisted a series of numbers corresponding in a prearranged code with certain words into which it is translated before being converted into English. Sir Halliday Macartney will at once communicate on behalf of the Chinese Minister to the British Foreign Office both the telegram which arrived to-day and any further information received on the subject.

The following official telegram has been received at the Colonial Office from Sir. Wm. Robinson [Governor of Hong Kong] dated 4th August.

The bishop informs me that riots have broken out at Kucheng, one hundred miles to the north-west of Foochow. Five sisters murdered; five wounded. The family of Stewart, five or six in number, reported missing.

The following telegram was received at the Colonial Office from Sir William Robinson, dated to-day;— Referring to my telegram of August 4th, Stewart, wife, son, and seven others murdered.

Freeman's Journal and Daily Commercial Advertiser, (Dublin, Ireland), 6 August 1895.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

Massacres of missionaries in China are of periodical occurrence, and the outrages just recorded at Washang are precisely similar in the cause and manner of their perpetration to many others than have gone before. The most harrowing feature of them is the barbarity with which the women appear to have been treated. After a similar attack on a number of women missionaries in China last year I was speaking to Mr. Littledale, the well-known traveler, who has seen as much of the life of the interior of China as any European. He spoke of seeing some bands of these bodies without any protection in remote cities of the interior, and he said he could not imagine what useful purpose was served by sending women missionaries to China at all. He said they could do and did do no good, but went all the time in imminent danger of outrage or death. When they appeared in the streets they were laughed at and insulted, and even where they had laboured most bravely and determinedly he could see the slightest trace of any beneficial results, much less of any conversion to Christianity. The English Church Missionary Society and a kindred organisation in America keep sending parties of women among these savages, and then when the inevitable outrage or murder comes they hold up their hands in horror.³⁸ A letter in the *Times* yesterday from one of the agents of the English body with reference to an outbreak of violence in June certainly seems to testify to the existence of a very curious spirit of Christianity among some of these teachers of the Gospel. The writer of that letter scoffs at the notion of getting satisfaction from the Chinese by diplomatic methods as no one is ever punished, and the heathen Chinee (sic) puts his finger in the eye of the British Foreign Minister very effectually. He recommends, therefore, that retaliatory measures should be adopted, presumably that the lives and property of the inhabitants of some Chinese coast towns should be destroyed for the crime of their fellow-countrymen three or four, or a thousand miles away, of which crime, perhaps, they had not even heard. It is very hard, indeed, to get rid of the suspicion that English missionaries excite ill-feeling by their overbearing manner of dealing with the natives, and threats of what their Government will do if they are molested.

The Glasgow Herald, (Scotland), 6 August 1895.

The reported massacre of Christian missionaries in China has been confirmed. No fewer than nine persons have been murdered. The station was attacked by a band of fanatics belonging to the sect known as the "Vegetarians." The houses were fired, and the Rev. Mr. Stewart, Mrs. Stewart, and one child perished in the flames; the others were butchered. All the killed were British subjects, the Americans who were there at the

38 This is the first of a number of items that criticize the employment of single women missionaries in China. For the views of some of the women of the Kucheng Mission, (CMS and CEZMS) see Welch, Ian, (2006), *Women's Work for Women: (Experiences of single women missionaries in Fujian Province, China, 1890s)*. Online 1 June 1010 at: <http://anglicanhistory.org/women/> and at <http://anglicanhistory.org/asia/china/index.html>

time succeeded in escaping. Chinese troops have been despatched to the scene of the massacre, and immediate action on the part of the British and United States Governments is probable.

The Glasgow Herald, (Scotland), 6 August 1895.

(EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH COMPANY TELEGRAM.)

London, August 5.—Negotiations are taking place between the Foreign Office and the British Envoy Extraordinary and the Minister Plenipotentiary of China calling for immediate State interference with regard to the massacre of the English missionaries at Ku-Cheng.

In an interview with the Rev. H. G. Grubb, assistant secretary of the Home Organisation Department of the Church Missionary Society, a representative of the Exchange Telegraph Company ascertained that the Rev. R. W. Stewart, M.A., who was one of the massacred, was superintendent of the society's mission at Ku-Cheng and Ping-Nang in the Fuh-Kien Province of South China, and was sent out as long ago as 1876. The reverend gentleman was very well known in England, and more particularly in Dublin, and was intensely popular among the promoters of missionary work in China. He resided at Ku-Cheng city with Mrs. Stewart, to whom he was married in 1876. Miss Harriette Elinor Saunders and Miss Elizabeth Maud Saunders, who have also been killed, were Melbourne ladies, and went out to Ku-Cheng in 1892, Miss Gordon to Ping Nang in 1894, Miss Newcombe to Ku-Cheng in 1896, while Miss Flora Stewart was born there (?). They all belonged to the Zenana Mission of the Church Missionary Society.

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FOREIGN politics have to-day largely ousted domestic questions from their usual place in popular conversation. The murder of the British missionaries at Kucheng has aroused the greatest indignation on all hands, and Lord Salisbury has already innumerable self-constituted advisers, who are pointing out to him with equal positiveness and confidence very different lines of action, each as the one and only path to be pursued. Perhaps the most curious of these counsels is a suggestion that missionaries in China should either be confined to the treaty ports, or permitted to establish themselves only where the Chinese authorities can extend to them adequate protection. If this is meant a permanent and not merely a temporary and provisional arrangement, Lord Salisbury is as little likely to propose it as the missionaries would be to accept it if he did. In diplomatic circles it is expected that there will be immediate joint action by this country and the United States in demanding the severe punishment of all who have had a hand in the outrage, including the Chinese authorities on the spot, and effective guarantees against the repetition of similar deeds of violence. The Kucheng massacre derives a melancholy interest from the fact that the Church Missionary Society had private warning some times ago that an anti-foreign feeling was rising in the district in question; but the latest advices received here were of a more favourable character, and hopes were beginning to be entertained that the danger had passed over.

Western Mail, (Cardiff, Wales), 6 August 1895.

MISSIONARIES BUTCHERED IN CHINA.

A TERRIBLE TALE OF HORROR.

THE VICTIMS BURNED ALIVE.

CHINESE AUTHORITIES CULPABLE.

(DALZIEL'S TELEGRAM)

SHANGHAI, Monday,—Full telegraphic statements by survivors of the massacre at Kucheng have been received, and the recital of the outrages to which the missionaries were subjected has only increased the first feeling of horror. The murders were committed by a body of about 50 men who form a society called Vegetarians, and who belonged to Kucheng and other cities. These men were armed with swords and spears, with which they cut and hacked ladies and impaled children. The Rev. Dr. Stewart, of the Church Missionary Society; Mrs. Stewart, and others were burnt alive. The Rev. H. S. Phillips, of the Church Missionary Society, who is among the saved, witnessed the frightful operations from a distance, but was powerless, as all the missionaries had been murdered or fled before he appeared on the scene. There are about 1000 soldiers in Kucheng, and it is absurd to say that the authorities, if they had chosen, could not have stopped the rioters, who numbered only 50. The latter were led by a man bearing a red flag, and it seems certain that the massacre was carefully and secretly organized. The missionaries received no warning of what was going

to happen. No reason can be assigned for the outrages. The American mission at Shashi, near Hankow, on the Yangtse River, has been destroyed, and members of the mission are fugitives. In consequence of these outrages, the American Consul advised the missionaries at other parts in the adjacent provinces to retire. (See text in *The Belfast News-Letter, Ireland, 6 August 1895.*)

The Daily News, (London), 6 August 1895.

The Leeds Mercury, (England), 6 August 1895.

Liverpool Mercury, (England), 6 August 1895.

The Belfast News-Letter, Ireland, 6 August 1895.)

THE MASSACRE OF ENGLISH MISSIONARIES.

NAMES OF THE KILLED.

DETAILS OF THE OCCURRENCE.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

HONG KONG, MONDAY,—The massacre at the missionary station at Whaihan, near Ku Cheng, commenced early on Thursday. The houses of the station were set on fire. Eight ladies and the husband of one of them and one child were killed, several others being wounded. The injuries of two of the latter will, it is feared, prove fatal. The bodies of the killed are expected to arrive at Foochow to-morrow. The Chinese troops have been despatched to the scene of the massacre, and the British and United States Consuls will have an interview with the Viceroy on the subject to-morrow. All the foreigners killed were British. All the Americans there at the time escaped. The perpetrators of the attack, which was made without any provocation whatever, belonged to a Chinese sect known as the Vegetarian Society. The list of the killed is as follows:—The Rev. R. W. Stewart, Mrs. Stewart, one of their children, their children's governess, and the Misses Stewart, Saunders (two), Newcombe, Gordon, and Marshall. Miss Codrington and two of Miss Stewart's children were seriously injured. The massacre has aroused the greatest indignation, and there is a strong feeling that prompt and energetic action is imperative.

SHANGHAI, MONDAY,—A crowded meeting of European residents to-day resolved to appeal direct to their respective European Governments for protection against outrage, and protected against the inadequate manner in which the Chinese authorities have dealt with persons guilty of former outrages.

The Leeds Mercury, (England), 6 August 1895.

Further details are given regarding the massacre of missionaries at Whaihan, near Kucheng, in Southern China. It is believed that ten persons in all were murdered, and three wounded. Negotiations are place between the Foreign Office and the British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister-Plenipotentiary in China calling for immediate State interference, the whole of those massacred having been British subjects.

A feeling of intensive indignation, not unmixed with anxiety, will be aroused throughout the country by the news, now fully confirmed, of the atrocious massacre in China of an English missionary, his family, and household. The history of Christian missions in China contains the records of very nasty outbreaks of the fanatical Chinese populace against the "foreign devils" in their midst, too feebly protected against violence and outrage. But the massacre of which Mr. Stewart, his wife, family, and friends, to the number of ten or twelve persons, have been the victims has evidently been one of the most diabolical of its class. It has been perpetrated at the Church Missionary Society's Sanatorium at Whaihan, in the province of Fo-Kien, which lies opposite the island of Formosa and contains the important point of Foo-chow. The experience of similar outbursts of fanatical hatred on the part of an ignorant mob incited to the commission of deeds of violence has made us only too familiar with the fact that defenceless women, and still more defenceless children, appeal in vain for protection against the most barbarous cruelty. It has been so in this instance. The majority of the victims have apparently have been women and children. In all probability the more zealous and devoted had been the labours in the mission field of Mr. Stewart and his companions, the more fierce and bloodthirsty had been the attack upon them. The latest letters just received from more than one member of the party, dated in the early das of June, indicate that whilst there had been a threatening movement among a section of the native population known as "the Vegetarians," which had made it advisable for the female members of the mission to remove for a time to Foo-chow, the agitation had since disappeared, and all was

peaceful. Mr. Stewart had himself sent word early in the year of the agitation fomented by this sect of ‘Vegetarians,’ and of the powerlessness or unwillingness of the official Mandarins to hold them in check. The mission workers and their converts, however, must have been lulled in to a sense of false security, and assailed under circumstances that made escape almost impossible. The period of the war between China and Japan, when some such rising as that against the Mission at Whaihan was dreaded, was safely passed. But the disastrous issue of that great struggle, so far as the Chinese are concerned, must have left its influence upon the population in the shape of an intensified hatred of the foreigner, and a greater contempt for the ruling authority. The safety of every missionary and of every European in China, renders prompt and decisive action necessary on the part of the British Government. When such a measure can be perpetrated within easy reach of a port like Foo-chow, it is obvious that only the forbearance of the populace rather than the fear of the officials must be the sole protection of foreigners in more remote districts. Such reparation as money can make for the terrible results of this murderous outburst will doubtless be exacted, and the condign punishment of the responsible officials may ultimately be secured. But even so, we shall have gained no better guarantee that the Chinese Government will prove itself in any degree less capable of giving adequate protection to the foreigners who seem to be at the absolute mercy of every fanatical outburst of an ignorant and over-credulous populace.

The Northern Echo, (Darlington, England), 6 August 1895.

THE MURDERS OF MISSIONARIES.

INCREASED DEATH TOLL.

PROTEST FROM EUROPEAN RESIDENTS.

HONG KONG, Monday.—The massacre at the missionary station at Ku Chen began on Thursday evening, houses being set on fire. The bodies of the persons murdered are expected at Foochow to-morrow. It is believed two of the injured cannot survive. Chinese troops have been despatched to the scene, and the British and American consuls will have an interview with the viceroy to-morrow. The list of killed is as follows:— Rev. W. Stewart, Mrs. Stewart, one of their children, the children’s governess and the nurses: Stewart, Sanders (2), Newcombe, Gordon and Marshall. Miss Codrington, and two of Mrs. Stewart’s children were seriously wounded.

The New York Times, 6 August 1895

MASSACRED AT WHASANG.

Eight Women, One Child, and Man Have Been Murdered.

SEVERAL PERSONS SERIOUSLY HURT.

American Missionaries Escaped Injury—

Vegetarian Society Made the Attack, Which was Unprovoked.

LONDON, Aug.6.—The Globe publishes a dispatch from Hongkong saying that the massacre at Whasang, near Ku-cheng, commenced early on Thursday. The mob set fire to the house of the missionaries and killed eight women, one child, and the husband of one of the women.

Several Christians were wounded, two of them probably fatally. The bodies of those who were killed are expected to arrive at Foo-Chow to-morrow. Chinese troops have been dispatched to the scene.

The British and American Consuls will interview the Viceroy of the province in regard to the outrage. All the foreigners who were killed were British, the Americans escaping.

The members of the attacking party belonged to a Chinese sect called the Vegetarian Society. The outrage was entirely unprovoked.

The New York Times, 6 August 1895.

KU-CHENG USUALLY FRIENDLY.

An Uprising Inexplicable Except by Incitement of the Literati.

BUFFALSO, Aug.5.—Samuel L Gracey of this city, formerly United States Consul at Foo-Chow, China, was interviewed to-day on the reported massacre at Ku-cheng.

Mr. Gracey said: “Ku-Cheng, the place mentioned in the press dispatches as the scene of the latest anti-foreign riots in China, is in the Fohkien Province, about ninety miles above Foo-Chow. It is fully

100 miles from Pagoda anchorage, the highest point of navigation for steamers in the Min River, hence is entirely beyond the protection of American or other foreign gunboats.

The literati have been stirring up trouble against the foreign residents there for many months, and the danger to life and property became so great that about two months ago all American residents there were recalled to Foo-Chow. These were the Rev. and Mrs. W. C. Wilcox and three children, Miss Mabel C. Hartford, and Miss Rouse, the latter two representing the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and all of the Methodist Church.

The other foreigners there were three or four members of the English Church Mission, who may have been recalled during recent troubles. It is probable matters may have quieted down there after the foreigners came away, as above indicated, and some may have been encouraged to return. The common people do not distinguish between Japanese, American, English and German nationalities, but all are alike "foreign devils" and obnoxious. We cannot but fear that outrages such as have just recently occurred at Chengtu, in the northwest interior, will occur in other localities where foreign missionaries are residing far away from the treaty ports and hence beyond the protection of foreign gunboats.

The people are extremely ignorant, excitingly superstitious, and easily imposed upon. The fact that the recent outrages in the Szechuan Province were connived at by the highest authorities in the district at the time gives cause for much anxiety concerning all foreign missionaries living in the interior.

Mr. Gracey gave to the reporter the following clipping from an article published in *The North China Herald* on July 5.

"At Chengtu the officials, who have more than an adequate force at their disposal, made no serious attempt to stop the destruction of the Protestant and Catholic property, though appealed to from the first, although, when the destruction was complete, they protected the life of the missionaries; for the word seems to have been: "Drive out, but do not kill." The Chief of Police at Chengtu, a Hunan man, a Taotai in rank, issued the following proclamation on the second day of the riots.

At the present time we have ample evidence that foreigners deceive and kidnap small children.

You, soldiers and people, must not be disturbed and flurried. When the cases are brought before us, we certainly shall not be lenient with them.

Another placard which appeared a day or two before the riots said:

It is hereby notified that at the present time foreign barbarians are hiring bad characters to steal small children, that they may extract oil from them for their use. I have a female servant who has personally seen this done. I therefore exhort you, good people, not to allow your children to go out. I hope you will act in accordance with this.

Another placard put out the day after the riots, and evidently intended as a sort of justification, read:

At the present time, when Japan has usurped Chinese territory you, English, French and Americans, have looked on with your hands in your sleeve. If in the future you wish to preach your doctrines in China, you must drive back the Japanese to their own country; then you will be allowed to preach your Holy Gospel throughout the country without hindrance.

There was also, we learn, a proclamation put out by the Viceroy, attributing the outbreak of the riot to the presence of foreigners on the parade ground during the fruit throwing that accompanied the feast of the fifth day of the fifth moon, but, as a matter of fact, there was no foreigner on the parade ground during the whole day.

"The people and the officials of the Fohkien Province, in which Ku-Cheng is situated," continued Mr. Gracey, "have been among the most friendly of all in the empire towards foreigners, and this massacre will be most surprising to all familiar with the country. It can only be accounted for by supposing that the literati have excited the people by false stories, such as have been referred to above."

The Sun, (Fort Covington, New York), August 1895.

**MISSIONARIES MASSACRED
SHOCKING OUTRAGES UPON AMERICAN AND ENGLISH
WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN CHINA.**

A despatch from Shanghai on August 3, gives the details of the reported massacre of Christians at Ku

Cheng. The ladies who are supposed to have been killed are believed to have been members of the Church of England, the Zenana, and the American Methodist Episcopal missions. According to the despatch they were butchered after suffering atrocious outrages. A number of other missionaries including women and children, were seriously wounded. The despatch declares that the Chinese Officials connived at, if they did not instigate, the attack on the Christians. The revival of outrages is attributed to the apathy of the American and British Ministers, despite the increasing anti-foreign feeling that is displayed. Foreigners in Shanghai regard the commission sent to enquire into the recent riots at Chengtu as a farce. Many officials who were charged with complicity in these riots are being promoted.

A cable message received at the State Department, Washington, on Saturday from Mr. Jernigan, the United States consul-general at Shanghai, reports a massacre of Christians at Ku Cheng, China. No Americans were killed, but one was seriously wounded. The name of the place where the massacre occurred was not plain in the despatch, but it is understood to be Ku Cheng, where according to a United Press cable message from Shanghai received that evening, a frightful massacre of Christians has occurred. The despatch gave the name of a young lady who was seriously wounded as Miss Harlow [Hartford], and stated that five English ladies were killed.

On Sunday the State Department received the following cablegram from Consul Jernigan at Shanghai in reference to the reported massacre near Ku Cheng: "American safe; none hurt. Ten British killed."

THE KILLED AND SAVED

Sunday the "Telegraph" published a despatch from Shanghai stating that the massacre at Ku Cheng occurred on July 31. The [Chinese] officials suppressed the news for three days. The names of the killed are :—Miss Elsie Marshall, Miss Annie Gordon, Miss Bessie Newcombe and Miss Flora Stewart, all of the English Zenana Mission; Miss Nellie Saunders, Miss Topsy Stewart [i.e., Topsy Saunders], The Rev. Dr. Stewart and Mrs. Stewart, of the Church Missionary Society. Five of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart's children were killed and two survive. One had a knee broken and the other, a baby, lost an eye. The following were saved;— Miss Hartwell [i.e. Hartford] of the American Mission; Miss Codrington, of the English Zenana Mission, and the Rev. H. S. Phillips, of the English Church Missionary Society.

United States Consul Hixson, who is stationed at Foo Chow, with a party of volunteers, upon receipt of the news of the massacre, started on a steam launch for the scene and has returned bringing with him the wounded Americans. The experiences of the survivors were terrible. They say that death was the least part of the sufferings of the butchered women. The indignation here is intense. Nevertheless the man warships in the harbor are idle. A mass meeting was held on Monday to protest against the lack of energy on the part of the authorities and to urge that reparation be made and that the guilty persons be punished. The Mandarins endeavor to blame certain secret societies for the outrage. Europeans, however, regard this as nonsense. The officials are renewing their old tactics of stopping telegrams.

The reports of the outrage are rather mixed. The latest news says it is now known that ten persons were killed, including Miss Lena Stewart [i.e. Yellop] and Dr. Stewart's whole family except two. The American missionaries, Miss Hartford and Dr Gregory, escaped.

The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, (Brooklyn, New York), 6 August 1895.

Shanghai, August 6.—According to a dispatch to the Mercury of this city Fu-Kien province is in a state of rebellion and the American mission at Fung-Fuk, in that province, has been burned. The Europeans and Americans have telegraphed for gunboats to protect the foreign settlement.

Hong Kong, August 6.—In an interview today with some of the survivors of the Ku Cheng massacre, they declared that the outrage was carried out in the most diabolical manner and that it was evidently a premeditated and carefully arranged attack, entirely unprovoked, made upon the occupants of the missionary station while they were asleep. The bodies of the victims were buried at Fu-Chow.

There are rumours of further riots at places nearer to Fu-Chow than Ku-Cheng. This district includes the stations of the church of England at Zenana, the American Methodists' stations at Fuhkien, Fuhning, Layong, Ningtaik, Heckchiang and Hinghwa.

Shanghai, August 6.—The British minister at Peking, Mr. O'Connor, has made a demand on the foreign office for a military escort from the British consulate at Foo Chow in order to enable him to visit the scene of the Ku Cheng massacre and hold the enquiry demanded. Mr. O'Connor has also positively requested

that the Chinese government issue a decree offering the capital punishment of the offenders and that stringent orders be issued for the protection of all missionaries throughout China. The Chinese government has assented without demur to the demands of the British minister.

London, August 6.—The last letter, dated April 8, from the murdered English missionary, the Rev. Mr. Stewart, has been received in London and describes the critical situation of affairs at Ku-Cheng. Mr. Stewart wrote:

Ten days ago we were awakened at 4 o'clock in the morning by a native clergyman who crossed the river in order to bring us the startling news that the Vegetarian rebels were expected at daylight to storm Ku-Cheng. The gateways of the city were being blocked with timber and stone in order to prevent their entry. We had 100 men, women and children in our compound outside the town. We passed a terrible time of suspense until daybreak, when torrents of rain fell, and the Vegetarians, not liking the rain, postponed the attack. All the mission party started to get inside of Ku-Cheng. The male and female staffs, in the early morning, after crossing the river in small parties in a tiny boat, reached Kucheng wall, which was blocked and had to be scaled with ladders. During the three following days bodies of citizens guarded the walls, armed with prongs and rusty swords. On the fourth day the gates were opened and the mandarin in command conferred with the Vegetarian leaders. What occurred during this interview we do not know. But nobody believes we have seen the end of this matter. Such a serious affair cannot be so easily patched up and is probably only begun.

Mr. Stewart's letter concludes:

All the women and children on the advice of the American and British consuls, will be sent to the coast. The opinion prevails that if the Japo-Chinese treaty is arranged soldiers will be sent from Fu-Chow to arrest the leaders of the rebels. But, if it is not arranged, then the Vegetarians will increase sufficiently to make the rising a success.

The officials of the {British} foreign office have cabled instructions to the British minister at Peking, Mr. N. R. O'Connor, to demand the safety of all British subjects in the disturbed districts and to insist upon a full inquiry into the massacre. In addition, Mr. O'Connor has been ordered to see that the culprits are punished and that an independent inquiry be made into the Ku-Cheng massacre by a British consular court.

Washington, D.C., Aug. 6.—The State department has received the following cablegram from U. S. Consul Jernigan [Shanghai]

Shanghai, August 6—Hixson, United States consul at Foo Chow wires: "American mission property at Yun Fuh burned. Details of Ku Cheng massacre horrible. Houses stealthily surrounded and sleeping ladies and children speared to death. Situation unsettled.

At the headquarters of the Methodist board of foreign missions in New York, Dr. Leonard said this morning that no further news had been received from China about the reported massacre of the missionaries there. Dr. Leonard said that he thought the missionaries of his church were some distance from the scene of the reported massacre. He said, as well, that the conduct of many Englishmen, of whom there are a great many in China, had much to do with all the trouble met with by missionaries there.

The Rev. Dr. A B Leonard, corresponding secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Missionary society when seen by a reporter said:

Two years ago I visited the places mentioned in the cablegram which you have shown me, and the principal centre of our work in South China is at Hinghua. We have a very large and extensive work radiating from there, and it is the only place of those mentioned where foreign [i.e., American] missionaries reside. They are the Rev. Dr. W R Brewster, Mrs. Brewster and three children, all of Cincinatti. Miss Julia M Donahue, M.D., also of Cincinatti, and Miss Minnie A Wilson of the North-western branch of the Methodist Episcopal Foreign Missionary Society. All the other places, Fukhien, Fuhning, Layong, Ningtaik and Hochiang the missions are conducted by native preachers. 'Our people have orders to cable us immediately if any disaster overtakes them, Dr. Leonard continued, 'and I feel sure we would have heard something from Hinghua if anything has happened. Our latest dispatches from Kucheng are very reassuring and that they go to show that all at that mission are safe.

Omaha Daily Bee, (Nebraska), 6 August 1895.

MAKE AN APPEAL TO EUROPE.

Condition of Foreigners in the Celestial Empire Demands Immediate Attention.

CHINA MUST ANSWER FOR OUTRAGES.

**Foreign Residents of Shanghai Hold a Mass Meeting and
Denounce the Inhuman Murder of British Missionaries.**

SHANGHAI, Aug.5.—At a crowded meeting today³⁹ of the European residents of this city speeches condemning the action of the Chinese authorities in the case of the massacre of missionaries at What Han [Wah Sang- Huasang] near Ku-Cheng on Thursday last, was made and a resolution adopted to appeal directly to the European governments against the outrage. The resolutions also referred to the inadequate manner in which China had dealt with the perpetrators of former outrages.

The Chinese minister at Ku-Cheng, waited for the completion of the massacre before appearing on the scene. There are 1,000 soldiers at Ku-Cheng. It is therefore absurd to say the authorities could not have stopped the massacre, which was evidently carefully and secretly organized. The American mission at Shanghai, near Hankow, has been destroyed, and the missionaries are fugitives. The American consul has advised the missionaries in adjacent provinces to retire. Some of the speakers at today's meeting declared that they have lost confidence in the diplomats at Peking.⁴⁰ United States Minister Denby and British Minister O'Conor are being especially denounced. The Americans desire a special commissioner under United States Consul Jernigan to inquire into the outrages in Sze-Chuen.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—At the Chinese Legation here it is stated that no information has been received regarding the massacre of missionaries near Ku-Cheng beyond the meager statement that the killed or wounded are at Wha-Sang.

The correspondent of the Times at Shanghai says that the missionaries killed at Ku-Cheng were murdered by an organized band of eight vegetarians. The correspondent says: The women begged for their lives, promising to yield their property and valuables, but the leaders of the band shouted out orders to kill them outright. A corrected list of the victims is as follows:

REV. AND MRS. STEWART.

MISS NELLIE SAUNDERS.

MISS LENA IRISH, burned in the head.

MISS STELLIE NEWCOMBE, was speared and thrown down a precipice.

MISS MARSHALL, had her throat cut.

MISS GORDON, speared in the brain.

MASTER HERBERT STEWART, skull fractured and brained.

LENA STEWART, died from shock.⁴¹

A similar report appears in ***St. Paul Daily Globe, Minnesota, 6 August 1895.***

39 See *North China Herald Supplement*, Shanghai, 9 August 1895. THE KUCHENG MASSACRE. GREAT PUBLIC MEETING.

40 See *North China Daily News*, 23 August 1895.

41 The remainder of this report is given in *The New York Times*, 6 August 1895.

1895, AUGUST 7.

Great Britain, Public Record Office: FO 228/1194 Mansfield Foochow to O'Conor Peking.

Cypher Despatched Foochow 9.12 a.m. 7 August 1895. Received Peking, 3.00 p.m. 7 August. 1895. Missionaries assure me that it would be dangerous to proceed to scene of outrage without strong foreign escort. General outbreak imminent. No complaints against local authorities as regards actual outrage but only for allowing secret society to attain dangerous proportion in spite of previous warnings. Mansfield.

Great Britain, Public Record Office: FO 228/1194 Mansfield Foochow to O'Conor Peking.

Cypher Despatched Foochow, August 7, 1895. Unless accompanied by a strong guard of foreign soldiers there would be, as the missionaries tell me, danger in my going to Kucheng. A rising of a general character on the point of occurring. With respect to the massacre itself there is nothing to be said against the authorities of the place, but their fault lies in not taking measures to stamp out the secret society though warned some time ago. Mansfield.

Great Britain, Public Record Office: FO 228/1194 Mansfield Foochow to O'Conor Peking.

Letter. Despatched Foochow August 7, 1895.

No. 19. Sir, In reference to my telegrams of the 3rd and 4th instant I have now the honour to submit the following account of the chief facts concerning the massacre in the Kut'ien district as furnished by the narrative of one of the survivors, the Revd. H. S. Phillips, and other sources. The scene of the outrage was close to a small village called Hua Shan, distant ten miles from the city of Kut'ien. Two bungalows, close together, have been built there as summer resorts by the Church Mission Society and the Church of England Zenana Society, while an American lady missionary, Miss Hartford, has a Chinese house some 200 yards away from them.

At the end of July the two bungalows were occupied by 15 Europeans, all of whom, with the exception of the Revd. R. W. Stewart, were ladies and young children; while Miss Hartford occupied her own house 200 yards away, and Mr. Phillips another Chinese house some 300 yards from the bungalows.

It appears that the assassins, to the number of between 50 and 100 men, had arrived very early in the morning of the 1st August. The attack appears to have begun at about 6.30 a.m., on the house occupied by the Rev. R. W. and Mrs. Stewart (C.M.S.), their five children, aged from 1 to 13, a European nurse, Lena Yellop, and Miss Saunders (C.M.S.) The children, who were gathering flowers outside, came running in with the news that the house was surrounded and Mrs. Stewart came out, and was wounded by one of the rioters. Her husband pulled her into the bed-room and locked the door, and there it is supposed they remained till they were burnt to death. Meanwhile, in the nursery, Miss Saunders was attacked and killed. The nurse snatched up the baby girl, who received a wound with a pointed instrument in the eye and on the skull. The nurse was killed, still holding the baby and the eldest girl received a terrible gash across the knee, severing all the tendons. A little boy of 6 was so terribly cut about that he died later on. A little girl of 11, who got under the bed, escaped by a miracle and succeeded in dragging her wounded brother and sisters into the bushes, where all five children remained concealed until the rioters had left, when they got to Miss Hartford's house.

In the second house were Miss H. Newcombe, Miss T. Saunders, Miss E. Marshall, Miss A. Gordon, Miss L. Stewart and Miss F. Codrington. These ladies appear to have run out of the house when the Stewart house was attacked. Four of them were found dead at the back of the house, while Miss H. Newcombe's body was found with a spear thrust in it having been apparently killed by being thrown down a steep declivity in the front of the house. After the massacre, both these houses were burnt to the ground and the murderers left, their work of destruction having only lasted about half an hour.

Miss Hartford's house seems to have escaped the notice of all the rioters except one, who met her as she was trying to escape, and tried to wound her with a trident which only cut her ear. A native servant came to her assistance and she was able to conceal herself in the brushwood until the murderers had left, when she returned to her house.

Miss Codrington, who had been left for dead with the other ladies, afterwards succeeded in getting to Miss Hartford's.

The Revd. H. S. Phillips, who watched the latter part of the proceedings of the rioters from a place of concealment in the bushes, his dwelling not having been attacked, now arrived and rendered assistance to the wounded, and in the evening an American, Dr. Gregory, and the District Magistrate came out from the city of Kut'ien. The wounded were cared for, the dead bodies inspected and placed in coffins, and, on the following day, the survivors of the tragedy started for Shui Kow, a distance of thirty miles. A little boy, Herbert Stewart, aged 6, died of his wounds on the way. At Shui Kow the whole party took boat for Foochow where they arrived at 1.30 p.m. on the 3rd August. Eight coffins and two boxes containing the bodies and charred remains of the victims arrived at Foochow on the following day.

The above are the bare facts of this terrible atrocity, as far as can be at present ascertained from those who witnessed it. Further details will doubtless be forthcoming from the wounded survivors later on.

Appended is a list of the dead with information kindly furnished by Doctor Gregory as to the state in which each body was found. Also a report from Dr. Rennie on the wounded now under his care.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant. R. W. Mansfield

P.S. I am sending a copy of this despatch and its enclosure to the Foreign Office. R.W.M per G. D. P.

**LIST OF PERSONS KILLED AND WOUNDED IN KUT' IEN MASSACRE ENCLOSED IN
CONSUL MANSFIELD'S No. 19 of AUGUST 7TH, 1895.**

**LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED AT THE HUA-SHAN (KUT' IEN) MASSACRE
OF THE 1ST AUGUST 1895, BEING AN ABSTRACT
FROM THE REPORTS OF DRS. GREGORY AND RENNIE.**

KILLED

Revd. Robert W. Stewart. (Church Missionary.) Charred remains only found in ruins of house.

Mrs. Robert W. Stewart. (Wife of above.)

Miss Lena Yellop. (an English nurse.)

Miss Nellie Saunders. (Church Mission.)

Miss HESSIE Newcombe. (Church Mission.) Cut on left cheek and left hand probably with a spear. Had been thrown down a steep embankment where body was found.

Miss Elsie Marshall. (Zenana Mission.) Head frightfully cut and a deep wound on left wrist.

Miss Lucy Stewart. (Zenana Mission.) No serious wounds on body. Probable cause of death occurs as shock.

Miss Annie Gordon. (Zenana Mission.) Deep spear wound in the face, another in the neck and a third on the side of the head.

Miss Topsy Saunders. (Church Mission.) Spear wound in orbit of right eye, the weapon entering the brain.

Herbert Stewart. (Aged six, son of Revd. R. W. Stewart.) Deep wound four inches long on right side of neck. Another on the crown of the head which chipped up the external table of the skull. Another on the back of the head four inches long cleaving the skull and exposing the brain. Another circular scalp wound on the left side of the head two and a half inches in diameter. Also a small punctured wound on the anterior part of the chest and a stab in the back... [Died on road to Suikou.]

Wounded

Miss Florence Codrington. (Zenana Mission.) A wound extending from left corner of mouth seven inches downward and outward. The blow broke left lateral incisor short off and laid bare lower maxillary bone.

Wound three inches long parallel to right inferior maxillary bone cutting through the true skin.

A wound a little behind margin of hair on forehead four inches long and cutting down through the outer table of the skull.

Cut under the eye about two inches long and two more across the bridge of the nose.

Punctured wounds on left forearm and wrist.

Skin of scalp covered with contusions

Prognosis. Probable recovery with much disfigurement.

Mildred Stewart. (Age twelve.) A wound four inches long laying bare the knee-joint and running downward and outward along right side of right patella. Also superficial punctured wounds on scalp and lower part of left leg. Contusions all over scalp.

Prognosis. Danger to life. In case of recovery in all probability a stiff knee.

Louisa Stewart [Hilda]. (Aged one year.) Punctured wound on upper part of right frontal bone extending into brain. Mixed wound of right eye causing laceration of conjunctive and destroying the eye. Severe contused wound above and behind right ear. Severe contusion extending diagonally across chest.

Prognosis. Danger to life and loss of eye. [Died in hospital, Foochow.]

Kathleen Stewart. (Aged 11.) Four shallow punctured wounds in right and one in left buttock.

Prognosis. No danger.

Evan Stewart. (Aged about 4.) Cut running parallel with fold of right buttock. Punctured wound at outer part of left leg. Contusions all over scalp. Nervous shock.

Prognosis. No danger.

Great Britain, Public Record Office: FO 228/1194 Mansfield Foochow to O'Connor Peking.

Letter. Despatched Foochow August 7, 1895.

Sir, Referring to my telegram of this date with regard to the political situation, I have the honour to state that a conviction has been gradually growing in my mind that the Secret Society known as the Vegetarian—shih s'ai jen— or Tsai hui—is assuming proportions in this province which threaten very grave disorder. owing to reports from the Rev. R. W. Stewart, one of the victims in the late massacre, on the 1st April last I sent a despatch copy and translation of which I now enclose (Consul to Viceroy 1st April 1895) to the late Viceroy Tan, urging the immediate despatch of troops to the Ku T'ien Hsien. The Viceroy's reply was that he had sent a telegram and that order was restored. He also stated that he had caused the Magistrate to be removed. I found later that the so-called restoration of order simply meant that the Magistrate had given in unconditionally to the demands of the Vegetarians who had therefore subsided. This is clear proof that even at that time the organization of the Society was a formidable one, and on several occasions I pointed out the fact to the Taotai.

There can be no question that the late massacre at Hwa San was the work of members of this Society, under the leadership of one who was acting under instructions from his chiefs. This view is borne out by the statement of Miss Codrington one of the survivors, who was left for dead, and who says that the men who attacked her and three other ladies was at first inclined to listen to their prayers for mercy, and were turning away when the leader came up and exclaimed, "The orders are to kill everybody." The butchery was then completed. Since the massacre I instituted enquiries among the converts, and learn that, at a meeting held by the Vegetarians to decide on subsequent action, it was agreed to offer resistance to the troops that might be sent. The Viceroy is fully aware of the existence of this Society formerly a harmless Buddhistic sect, but now a desperate and formidable political body. It is always a difficult matter to estimate even approximately the numbers and organization of a Society of this kind, whose very existence depends on the secrecy in which its operations are shrouded; and nowhere more so than in China, where the offence of belonging to a secret society is punishable by death. I do not think however that I am over-estimating in stating that there are at least 10,000 vegetarians in the Ku t'ien city and the villages of the district. Other parts of the province and even Foochow itself are said to be honey-combed with them, an active propaganda having been carried on during the past two years.

As regards the conduct of the local officials on the occasion of the late massacre, I have the honour to state that the whole arrangements had been made and carried out with such secrecy that no inkling of what was to occur had reached the missionaries or the local authorities. Directly the Magistrate had received information from the Rev. H. S. Phillips he hastened to the spot with soldiers and gave what assistance he was able. The murderers however who came from a distance had then long disappeared, their bloody work having been begun and finished in less than an hour. After the completion they at once departed. The real blame for the occurrence lies with the Provincial authorities who have allowed the Vegetarian Society to reach the present formidable proportions in spite of warnings.

The present Viceroy Pien has only been here three months, during the greater part of which time he has

been ill. At an interview with him on the 5th instant, his attitude was all that could be desired. He expressed his determination to root out the Vegetarian Society, and to execute every person who had been concerned in planning and carrying out the massacre. He had already sent the Prefect with soldiers to Ku t'ien immediately on receiving the news and has since despatched 1000 more soldiers and is holding a further body in readiness. These troops are composed of Hunan and Anhui braves and it is quite possible that among them are members of other secret societies affiliated with the Vegetarians. The missionaries here state that from information received from their numerous converts in the Ku t'ien district, it is certain that on the first attempt to make arrests armed resistance will be offered to the soldiers. As I am telegraphing today the Missionaries think it dangerous for me at present to proceed to the spot without a strong English escort, and as the object of my visit would be to enquire into the murders, and this object would be defeated by a general outbreak, I think it best to await the result of the arrival of the troops at Ku t'ien. If I feel they are able to overawe the Vegetarians and can proceed with the arrests, I will then lose no time in leaving here under Chinese escort. I have furnished the Chinese authorities with a list of more or less important vegetarians, several of whom we suspected of having been actually concerned in the murders.

Up to this the Vegetarian Society has not shown any special animosity to missionaries. According to the converts, the immediate cause of the present catastrophe was as follows:—A murder had been committed by a Vegetarian in a village near Ku t'ien and his arrest by the Magistrate was resisted. This being reported to the Viceroy three or four hundred soldiers were ...

FRUS. Department of State, Washington, August 7, 1895, Telegram, Adee to Denby.

Hixson reports American property Yung-fu burned. Ask instant protection and repression. ADEE, Acting.

Hixson Report, Consulate of the United States, Foochow, August 7, 1895 Telegram, Consul Hixson to Consul-General Jernigan, Shanghai.

3.00 p.m. Jernigan, Shanghai. Just finished deposition important witness from Kutien. Cumulative testimony showing vegetarians movements were known to many native villagers in vicinity massacre some days before and puts blame on officials for laxity.

Hixson Report, Consulate of the United States, Foochow, August 7, 1895 Telegram, Consul Hixson to Consul-General Jernigan, Shanghai.

12.35 p.m. Jernigan, Shanghai. New York World wants full statement American victims. Shall I send.

Hixson Report, Consulate of the United States, Foochow, August 7, 1895 Telegram, Consul Hixson to Consul-General Jernigan, Shanghai.

7.00 p.m. Jernigan, Shanghai. Have just had report from viceroy who pretends great anger at inaction of officers at Kutien. Sending 500 more soldiers. Claims he sent just now orders to at once chop off heads of murderers as soon as caught but no foreigner there to know possible execution deception Some unconfirmed reports that soldiers looting Stewart main house in Kutien. Hixson.

Deposition of Li Daik Ing, Anglican Native Preacher, Kutien City.

Deposition of Li Daik-Ing(李得榮), English Mission Native Preacher, Kutien City.

I have lived at Sang Bo Dong(三保堂), Kutien City, for the past five years, but on the day of the massacre I was at my home at Dong Liang(長嶺) 35 li from Hua Sang(花山), the scene of murder. I heard of the atrocious crime at six o'clock Thursday evening, August 1st, and left immediately for Kutien City, arriving at the above mentioned Sang Bo(三保) chapel(Dong) I found a letter to me written by the pastor of said chapel urging me to overtake him on his way to Foochow. Hurrying on I overtook pastor at Co Iong(曹洋) 25 li from Kutien; we both waited at this place until the coffin maker passed and informed us that the coffins would pass that way. After the arrival of the coffins we proceeded on our journey and met the survivors at Si Bang(時坪). All went to Cui-kau(水口). I came on to Foochow with the coffins, but the pastor returned to Kutien.

Vegetarians.

I heard several say that during the third moon placards were posted calling for a secret meeting of the "Vegetarians", but no one seems to know when that meeting was held.

Preachers had heard the "Vegetarians" say they would destroy Mr. Stewart's house. Two days before the massacre Kong Uong Daik(康望得), the native preacher at Haeng Tau Bang(巷頭坪), 40 li from Kutien, saw 30 or 40 "Vegetarians" who had assembled in front of the chapel. At Dong Gio(長橋) 70 li

42 This statement was recorded at the American Consulate and explains an earlier statement by US Consul Hixson that the foreign consuls had the names of many of the Vegetarians a week after the murders. As Li Daik Ing was an Anglican minister it might have been expected that this statement would have been recorded by British Consul Mansfield but it appears that in this, as in the initial response to the murders, US Consul Hixson took the leading role.

from Kutien pastor Li Sie Mi(李世美) heard threats that the chapel would be destroyed; at that time the "Vegetarians" were seen carrying arms. Pastor Iek Siu Kieng(葉守謙), of Ang Ciong(安樟), accompanied by Kong Uong Daik(康望得) went to the District Magistrate(Wong Nu Ling 王汝霖) and asked that soldiers be sent to that place as the "Vegetarians" were threatening to destroy the church, but the Magistrate refused.

On the evening (six P.M.) of July 31st Iek Tung Guong(葉重光), the teacher at Nga Iong, 20 li from the city, wrote a letter to the Sang Bo Dong pastor in the city, Ling Seng Mi(林信美), saying "to-morrow the "Vegetarians" will go to Hua Sang and kill the foreigners" but he delayed to send the letter to Mr. Stewart until next morning when it was too late. The messenger met a man five li from Hua Sang, and was told that the foreigners had been killed.

The Gang Ka(甘溪) preacher, Li Daik Sing(李得新), says he saw "Vegetarians" carrying weapons of various kinds; this was on the day before the massacre. They exclaimed in loud tones "we are now going to kill the Christians and tear down the churches". After hearing this he wrote the letter which I have handed to the U.S. Consul.

On the day before the killing no one so far as I know had any intimation of the intended murder. Since the massacre Mr. Stewart's coolie has informed me that three or four days before the slaughter several "Vegetarians" went around, in and about the Stewart house. They questioned the servants closely, and asked if there were any guns in the house. The servants replied no; these are Christians. I do not know whether coolie informed Mr. Stewart of the "Vegetarians'" visit.

Beginning with the third day of the sixth Chinese month (July 24th), the date of arrival of three or four hundred troops from Foochow, the "Vegetarians" have been gathering at Gung Sang Guoi Ding (弓山營頂) which place is the stronghold and head-quarters of the gang. It is an undoubted fact that the plan of murder originated at this stronghold, and it was from these head-quarters that they started for Hua Sang on the night of July 31st.

The following is a list of some of the leaders and members of the "Vegetarian" society in and about Kutien District:-

Do Cio-hi (杜珠非), the bearer of the red or blue flag, Suoi-Ngang (瑞巖); Diong Chieh (張偉), the bearer of the blue or red flag, Ang-Ciong (安樟); Lau Ing-cng (劉引進), organizer of "Vegetarians" in Kutien District about two years since, Gong Sa province (江西省); Ngu Ceng (吳增), Kang Tau (坑頭); Ding Sieu-ngu (陳紹慶), Oi Iong (渭洋); Iek Suk Ming (葉述明), Nang Muong (南門); Ceng Lieng-Deng (曾連仲), Kutien Sang Bo (古田三保); Guong Se-die (權四弟), Kutien Sang Bo (古田三保), father's name is Nguok-Ieu (月耀); Ling Daik Kong (林得康), Kutien Sang Bo (古田三保); Ling Daik-nguong (林得元), Kutien Sang Bo (古田三保); Ling Daik Chung (林得春) " " " (古田三保); Duai Siah-Si (大食死), Kutien Ek Bo (古田一保); U Hung Iong (余訓楊), Kutien Se Bo (古田四保); Ding Chung (丁春), Kutien Ek Bo (古田一保) (who the family are members); Lau Nu (佬奴), Kutien Ngo Bo (古田五保); Ak Bieng (阿扁), Seng Buoi O (雙埧河); Ngu Nik Hiong (吳日香), Duai Giang (大埧); Ngu Nik Muang (吳日滿), Duai Giang (大埧); Ngu Dung-guok (吳中國),

Duai-giang(大埧); Siu Hung(蕭雲) alias Ciu-giang(酒仔), Lo-Kang(羅坑); Cieng-chau(錢草), Deuk-ling(竹林); Dai Nik-ceng(戴日進), Cieng-long(前龍); Dai Nu-long(戴奴郎), Haeng Tau-bang(巷頭坪); Dai Bing-cu(戴丙子), Haeng Tau-bang(巷頭坪); Dai Maing-cu(戴孟葵), Haeng Tau-bang(巷頭坪); Hu Sie-ieu(胡世耀), Hong-deuk(鳳竹); Hu Hieng-gu(胡賢舉), Hong-deuk(鳳竹); Hu Su-bing(胡思炳), Hong-deuk(鳳竹); Hu Su-siong(胡思常), Hong-deuk; Hu Su-chaiu(胡思湊), Hong-deuk(鳳竹); Hu Deng-lang(胡冬蘭), Hong-deuk(鳳竹); Hu Su-sang(胡思三), Hong-deuk(鳳竹); Kiu De-bong(邱智榜), Au-sang(后山); Kiu De-U(邱智如), Au-sang(后山); Kiu De-su(邱智諭), Au-sang(后山); Kiu Dung-seng(邱智生), Au-sang(后山); Kiu Dung-sing(邱智身), Au-sang(后山); Kiu Dung-tieng(邱中連), Au-sang(后山); Ngu Cu-chung(吳書春), Keuk-deu; Ngu Co(吳助), Siang-giang(上埧); Diong Nik-guoi(張日貴), Giang-tau(埧頭); Dai Chi-ong-le(戴昌利), Haeng Tau-bang(巷頭坪); La Chung-gau(黎春蛟) A-daing-bang(下店坪); Buang-tieng-cek(半天跖), Ming Chiang; Diong Ma-saeng(張馬送), Dong Liang-ding(長嶺亭); Li Dok(李督), Bah-ci-cheu(白枳棋); Li Deng-lang(李冬蘭), Bah-ci-cheu(白枳棋)。

(signed) Li Daik Ing()

U. S. CONSULATE,

Foochow, August 7, 1895.

*Hixson Report, Consulate of the United States, Foochow, August 7, 1895.
Deposition of Ling Lek Muoi, Stewart's House Coolie.*

DEPOSITION OF LING LEK MUOI

林六妹

My home is at A-Sôu [下仕] about nine miles up river from Foochow. I am not a church member.

I came into Mr. Stewart's service as a house coolie, on the 18th day of the 1st moon. Previous to this date for about one and a half years I acted as a carrier for him on his trips through the district.

I have heard much concerning the "Vegetarians" but have never heard any of them say anything threatening, neither do I know the names of any. I knew of the destruction by them of the rice crops of the christians last year.

For sometime past almost every day persons would come to see Mr Stewart's house. A few days before the massacre, three persons came to the house whom the watchman Lâng-gô [藍哥] recognized as being from Dâng-déuk [鄭竹] and as head men among the "vegetarians". Lâng-gô said they had come to Huá-sáng [花山] to distribute notices of a meeting. At another time others had asked if there were weapons in the house and had been answered in the negative.*

The night before the massacre there were four natives in the house: the teacher D'ing Lík-t'ung [陳立統] of Ku-tien [古田]; the cook, H'eu S'ang-dié [侯三弟]; prospective cook, S'ung-s'ung [松松]; and myself.

On the morning of the 11th [Aug. 1st]-I rose at six. Mildred and Kathleen were up and out on the hill gathering flowers for decoration in honor of Herbert's birthday. The rest of the family were still in bed. I took tea to Mr. and Mrs. Stewart and then went back to the kitchen. Soon I heard loud shouts of "Kill the

tiger" "Kill the lion; rattling of spears and the clanging of swords and the report of a gun, and thought a party of men were out on a hunt. I looked out and saw crowds of "Vegetarians" all around. They had seized Kathleen by the hair and were pricking her with their spears. Mildred ran to the house to tell her parents and met her mother at the door and they both went in together.

At the same time I ran in to warn Mr. Stewart. I urged him to rise and run, saying that a rebellion had broken out. I did not see any of them afterwards. I ran out and took a back road leading past Miss Hartford's house to where Mr. Phillips was stopping. I saw no other foreigners except those mentioned, and as I passed by the ladies' house, I saw that the vagabonds had already surrounded it. I and Sa-muóí [魚珠] met Mr. Phillips starting for the Stewart house and persuaded him not to proceed.

The teacher ran away at the first alarm. Sùng-sùng was the last to leave and probably saw more than the others. Sǎng-diê left after I did. I first ran to Hok-dq-liang, [福道嶺], half way to Sui Kau then by another road to Ku-tien city where I remained over night. The next morning I started for Foochow.

CMS East Asia Archives. Rt. Rev. J. J. Burdon, Bishop of Victoria⁴³, Hong Kong, to Rev. Baring Baring-Gould, Secretary, Church Missionary Society, London, 7 August 1895.

My dear Mr. Baring-Gould,

I forward with this a letter I addressed to the Governor of Hong Kong at his request with reference to the awful horror at Kucheng that he may forward to the Secretary of State. Make of it what you can in order to get together a strong Deputation to wait upon Lord Salisbury and urge a stronger policy to secure the safety of the missionaries. The Governor here is urging not only the punishment of the high officials who are the really guilty parties but the annexation or at least the occupation for a time of the district where the atrocities took place.

Shanghai has had an indignation meeting and sent down a strong resolution—so has Amoy. The Governor telegraphed twice on the subject on my reading him the two telegrams I received from Wolfe.

(next sentence illegible but refers to missionary women et al...) several of whom were very precious friends... murdered in cold blood by men little better than fiends along with the whole Stewart family. The two... little girls with Miss Codrington are yet alive but no doubt in a critical state. If they recover they may be but wrecks for the remainder of their lives. And it was all known by the officials months before. I hope long before this reaches you the Deputation I ask for may have met Lord Salisbury. There is a long history of outrages against the foreigner for which nothing effectual was done. The present massacre is the worst since the Tientsin Massacre in 1870. Do move quickly and strongly. It is not vengeance we want but such things done on the real culprits as willful men tied to murder and outrage.

I have received the Governor's permission to forward enclosed that you may publish it if you see fit.

Yours sincerely, J. J. Burdon.

Rt. Rev. John Shaw Burdon, Bishop of Victoria, Hong Kong.



43 Victoria was the original name of the English settlement on Hong Kong Island and the original Church of England (Anglican) diocese followed English convention by taking the name of the city. The general name Hong Kong, describing the whole special autonomous area of China, has applied for many years.

Rev. H S Phillips, Foochow, to Mr. Eugene Stock, CMS Editorial Secretary, London, 7 August 1895, Church Missionary Gleaner, (London, England), October 1895, p 151.

You will have long ago heard of the terrible, from some points of view, but yet blessedly glorious exodus of so many saints of God. This is the fourth riot I have come out of untouched almost: for me a terribly solemn thought. I need not repeat the story here, as I understand it has been very fully telegraphed home.

First, as to the survivors, Miss Codrington is very seriously wounded, but likely to recover; her quiet calm trust does not a little for her physically. Mildred Stewart is very seriously wounded; she is, indeed, a little saint, and all who have watched her have been taught of God. Her first words when she heard dear Herbert was gone were just, 'Won't father and mother be glad to see him?' Dear child, after keeping up marvellously, her nerves seem now to have given out, and she is in a various precarious condition. [Stock adds Since Better] [Post-traumatic shock syndrome.]

Kathleen, a dear, brave little soldier of Jesus Christ, is much more slightly wounded, and has been such a help; in fact, I don't know what we would have done without her.

Evan is only slightly hurt, but much frightened, poor little fellow.

Baby still lies in a very dangerous condition. [Since dead], It was a great mercy that Dr. Gregory of the American Episcopal Methodist Mission, was in Kucheng, and worked nobly, and we as a Mission can never forget our debt to him.

I reached Hwa-sang about ten days previously, just arriving as a series of Keswick meeting were commencing. A very happy, holy time we had. I send you a programme originally drawn up by Miss Hankin. In the morning we had a twenty minute prayer meeting, and in the afternoon a Bible reading daily. Everyone felt we were right in the King's own presence, and He was speaking to us all. Dear Mr. Stewart seemed so full; I was so specially struck with his quiet, calm life in God.

Our dear brother was indeed spiritually a strong man, as firm as iron, as gentle and loving as a little child; seldom have I spent happier days than those spent in loving communion with him and that mission mother, dear Mrs. Stewart. The text we chose for the coffin, that held what remains we got back from the fire, just described their lives, 'Lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in death they are not divided.'

Never in the Fuh-Kien Mission have we had missionaries more holy, able and true. I have never heard a Native speak in any but terms of the deepest love of dear Mrs. Stewart. Mr. Stewart was, indeed, an elder brother to me, and was as much interested in our upper city work as in his own.

A few days before he went home [i.e., was killed] he said to me, "I do thank God for our life here; so many of us now, and yet never the slightest approach to friction" and this not because it could not be; in these sisters I see traits and habits that would naturally annoy and furnish cause for friction, but they are met with the grace that comes through painstaking prayer; all have their niche, each is indispensable there, with all their differences of character.

There was no such thing as despotism in Ku-cheng, love oiled everything; the sisters followed dear Mr. Stewart because they believed in him from the bottom of their souls. Oh, for more such missionaries, men who can lead because their life is a pattern. He was the most humble man I ever met.

For Miss H. Newcombe's coffin we chose, 'The Master hath come and calleth for thee.' She was so full of the Second Coming. God had wonderfully given her the gift of uniting and drawing together people. Her bright, cheery life kept everyone bright. For Miss Nellie Saunders we chose, 'Not counting their lives dear unto them.' She died trying to save the Stewart children, She struck one as a peculiarly unselfish soul; her one thought was others. She was burnt in the house. For Lena, the faithful nurse, who died covering the baby from the brutal blows, we chose, 'Faithful unto death.'

Miss Stewart was evidently more used in helping her sisters than in direct Chinese work; I knew her less than the others but believe she was deeply taught of God. Miss Topsy Saunders' bright, whole-hearted life of self-sacrifice suggested 'Jesus Only' as the most suitable words. Wonderful the way God kept these two sisters in suspense about their work. May their death open some district where CMS workers may go to; those who believe God calls them to be Chinese to the Chinese. I don't want to touch on controverted matter, but if the CMS wants such labourers as many of our blessed CEZMS ladies, there must be the same liberty of the Spirit allowed in the work.

Miss T. Saunders' beloved friend (they were inseparable), Miss Elsie Marshall, was indeed a sunbeam.

My wife used to say when she nursed her so lovingly at Sharp Peak last year, that her smile in the morning helped her for the day. The self-denying life of these two sisters, mostly at Si-chi-du [Sek-chek-Du], was a picture for the whole Mission. ‘She asked life, and Thou hast given it for ever and ever’ was her text.

Miss Gordon, you remember, was from the Colonies. We chose for her text, ‘Where I am, there shall my servant be.’ She worked so bravely alone in Ping-nang; faithful, I am told, was strikingly the key-note of her life.

So they rest from their labours, and their works do follow them. The first words almost Miss Codrington said to me were, ‘Won’t Minnie give them a welcome?’ (Minnie was my own dear wife). A woman, who could hardly be called an inquirer, came beside Miss Codrington’s chair and said, ‘Sister, don’t think your work is all spoilt; the Ku-cheng women are weeping, they are so touched, now many will believe,’ or to that effect. At least the words can never be said again, ‘We natives may be killed or beaten, but you foreigners are safe’; and only a few days before, some had said how sorry they were. Phil, I,20 might be said, shall indeed be proved.

It was most touching to see the sympathy of the Christians as we passed along the road, and we realised that but for the grace of God they too might be poor, dark Vegetarians, we were convinced that what poor Ku-cheng wants is not Gatling guns, but the power of the crucified and *living* Christ; and I do earnestly beg, and I am sure those who are gone would fervently join in the plea, that their places may be filled and others occupied without delay by the two societies.

On Wednesday evening, the day before, we had a happy Bible-reading on the Transfiguration. How little we knew the immediate glory was so near for some! In the evening we separated, speaking of a picnic to be held the next day in memory of Herbert’s birthday.

Church Missionary Society (London, England), Archdeacon John Richard Wolfe to Rev. Baring Baring-Gould, Secretary CMS London, 7 August 1895

- Massacre has mobilized foreign community as nothing before.
- Not discouraged, ‘blood of martyrs etc’
- Send people.
- Gives account of murders from Phillips.
- Prompt action of US Consul etc to send rescue team upriver by launch
- Met Phillips/Gregory coming down.
- British wounded in community hospital.
- Banister and Pitzipios upriver and meet coffins.
- Burial Foochow, Tuesday morning 5.30 a.m.⁴⁴
- Foochow foreign community indignation meeting at Foochow Club, Tuesday evening. Telegram sent to Lord Salisbury.
- Wolfe had no explanation for massacre. No attempts in Gutian Dist to interfere with Christians. “With reference to the immediate cause of this sudden attack on the missionary party I cannot as yet discuss. There has been no attempt of late in the Ku Cheng district to interfere with the Christians... It was only a day or two before this terrible tragedy that Mr. Stewart had remarked to Bro. Phillips that all trouble now from the Vegetarians had ceased towards the Christians. Even now this attack was confined altogether to the foreign mission party. None of the churches scattered all over the district have been attacked, the mission in Ku Cheng city has not been disturbed...Hitherto in ordinary persecutions it was the converts and the churches that were attacked, torn down and burned. On this present occasion all these are left untouched. It is only the foreign element that has suffered...”

I said above that I could not discover any immediate cause for the perpetrators of this horrible attack on our Missionary party at Ku Cheng. It is reporter, however, by some that on account of some

44 The British Cemetery at Fuzhou was destroyed in the early 1950s during a furious Chinese reaction to the Korean War (June 27, 1950 to January 31, 1955). “Devastation, graves dug up and scattered. It was ghastly, horrible...In heir destruction of this one foreign cemetery the rampaging youths of the early 1950s were expressing an age-old belief that the soil of China belonged exclusively to the Chinese. Webster, Martyn, “Foreigners’ Bones in China,” *Genealogists’ Magazine*, Vol 30 No 2, June 2010. p. 51.

trouble which the local Mandarin had from these Vegetarians he had asked the Viceroy for some troops to enable him to cope with their lawlessness. The Viceroy sent up to Ku Cheng a most inadequate number of soldiers to deal with these Vegetarians and therefore could do nothing to bring them to justice. The advent of soldiers from Foochow irritated the Vegetarians who at once came to the conclusion that the soldiers were sent up at the request of Mr. Stewart and they then decided to exterminate the foreigners and afterwards to defy the Chinese troops. This is reported as the immediate cause of the massacre of our friends at Hwa Sang but I cannot vouch for its accuracy.

- Massacre “came like a thunderclap.”
- Huashan victims keeping KESWICK week, bible study and prayer.
- Codrington saved by being under body of Elsie Marshall.
- All killed instantly, no pain!
- Chinese soldiers in Kucheng/Gutian have plundered Stewarts property etc.
- No confidence or reliance in Chinese authorities where protection of foreigners is involved. “I trust that the time has at length arrived when the British Government will take some decisive steps. . .”
- **Contrary to his earlier discounting of warnings from Stewart, Wolfe states:—**
“They have been informed over and over again of the danger arising from the lawlessness of the Vegetarians . . . “
- Recommends Banister and Light to take Kucheng/Gutian. Light is a weak link.
- “Vegetarians are only a local trouble only at Ku Cheng” all other districts quiet but note his other comments re trouble in Hok Chiang.

The Times, (London), 7 August 1895.

THE MASSACRE OF MISSIONARIES.

HONG-KONG, AUG. 6. The survivors of the massacre at Whasang, in the course of an interview at Fu-chau, have declared that the massacre, which was carried out in the most diabolical manner, was evidently premeditated and had been carefully arranged. The attack, for which no provocation of any kind had been given, was made on the mission station while the occupants were asleep. The charred remains of those burned in the house, and the bodies of the other victims, arrived at Fu-Chau yesterday and were buried there at midnight.

Rumours are current of further riots at places nearer Fu-chau than Ku-cheng.

The foreign colony at Fu-chau will hold an indignation meeting to-night, and a similar meeting is to be held here to-morrow. *Reuter.* [The above appeared in our Second Edition of yesterday.]

Reuter’s Agency is informed that the district referred to in the above telegram as “nearer Fu-chau than Ku-cheng” contains several Church Missionary Society stations, Church of England Zenana Missionary Society stations, and American Methodist stations. The most important of these are Fuhkien, Fu-ning, Longuong, Ningtrak, all to the north of Fu-chau, and Hokchiang and Hingwa to the south of that city. At some of these stations there are male missionaries, and ladies at most of them. [The above appeared in our Second Edition of yesterday.]

SHANGHAI, AUG.6. The *Shang-hai Mercury* publishes a telegram from Fu-chau of to-day’s date stating that the position of the Europeans in that town is critical, owing to the openly hostile feeling of the natives.

The Chinese native officials declare that if an outbreak occurs they will be unable to cope with the mob. The province of Fo-kien is in a state of rebellion. The mission station at Fu-ning has been burnt. Gunboats have been telegraphed for to protect the foreign settlement.—*Reuter.*

Reuter’s Agency learns that by order of her Majesty’s Government the British Minister in Peking, Sir Nichols O’Conor, had called upon the Tsung-li-Yamen to grant a military escort to the British Consul at Fu-chau to enable him to visit the scene of the massacre, in order to hold an inquiry. The Chinese Government is also called upon to issue an Imperial decree ordering capital punishment for the offenders and to arrange for the issue of stringent orders for the protection of all British missionaries now in China. To these demands the Chinese Government have assented without demur.

Sir Halliday Macartney, secretary of the Chinese legation, has, on behalf of the Chinese Minister who is now in Paris, expressed the great regret of the Chinese government at the massacre, and added that every

effort would be made to bring the culprits to justice.

The Press Association states that the Church Missionary Society has received a telegram from Archdeacon Wolfe, at Fu-chau, saying that the following ladies of the Zenana Mission are safe:—Miss Weller, of Birmingham; Miss Burroughs, of Dublin, a sister of the newly-appointed central secretary of the Church Missionary Society; Miss Tolley, of Blackheath; Miss Maude Newcombe, of Blackrock, county Dublin, a sister of Miss Hessie Newcombe, one of the ladies murdered; and Miss Rochfort Wade, of county Dublin.

The Press Association has ascertained that Miss Flora Stewart, one of the victims of the massacre, is the daughter of the Rev. James Stewart, vicar of Little Stukeley, Huntingdon, and no relations to the Rev. R. W. Stewart.

The telegram from Archdeacon Wolfe, of Fu-chau, announcing the safety of five ladies connected with the Ku-cheng Mission of the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society caused much satisfaction to the authorities of the society, as the absence of news regarding them had given rise to great anxiety. All the missionaries in that district are now accounted for, although there seems some doubt as to the fate of the children of the late Rev. R. W. Stewart. Further news from the scene of the massacre is awaited with mournful interest, although it is believed that full information concerning the outbreak will not reach England until the arrival of the mail, which in the ordinary course would take place in about four weeks' time. The news telegraphed from Shanghai yesterday by Reuter's Agency that the province of Fo-kien is in a state of rebellion is most serious, for both the Church Missionary Society and the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society have a large number of workers at different stations in the province.

Ku-cheng city is situated about three days' journey west of Fu-chau, but the mission, which included the Ping-nang district, covered an area equal in size of half of Wales and as populous as the rest of China. The Church of England Zenana Missionary Society had two fixed stations in the district—Ku-cheng and Sa-young—and two other stations, which for the greater part of the year had ladies in them. The late Mr. Stewart recently sent home to the society a review of the work in this district. His letter contained the following interesting particulars of the work of the lady missionaries.⁴⁵ The Miss Nisbet referred to is now taking a holiday in Tasmania:—

In Ku-cheng Miss Nisbet is in charge of the Foundling Institution for poor little baby girls cast off by their parents. The numbers have increased until we had to give notice that no more could be taken in. ... Another institution here is the Girls' Boarding School, in charge of Miss Weller. This, too, has so increased that, though the school was enlarged considerably last year, it is now again quite full, and this, too, in spite of a new rule by which they must each pay a fixed portion of the expenses, and also must all of them unbind their feet. There are now close on sixty of these girls, and if they fulfil the hopes of their teachers, they will do much towards elevating and Christianizing the country. I ought to say that the Foundling Institution was built at the expense of an Irish clergyman, and is being supported entirely by individual friends. And so this Girls School was erected, and is supported in a similar manner, neither institution drawing any thing from the Society's funds. The three other ladies who regard Kucheng as their headquarters are Miss Gordon, Miss Marshall, and Miss Stewart. The last-named is still working for her examinations, and when she has got through them, her work will be in the country, in the western section of the district. Miss Gordon's station, where she spends the greater part of the year, is Dong-gio, the Mission chief centre for the Ping-nang district. This great district, or, as we would say in England, county, has no other lady worker but this one, and I need not say that though she works ever so hard, she can but barely touch what is waiting to be done. At that one station of Dong-gio there is a usual attendance of eighty or ninety women at the Sunday services. We have to thank Rev. H. B. Macartney for this valuable missionary. I only hope he will be able to send us some more like her. Miss Marshall's work is also in the country, only returning now and then to Kucheng as headquarters. Her section lies north of Kucheng, and covers more than 300 square miles. She has several centres in this region, where she stops for a few weeks or two months at a time, collecting the women together, and visiting from house to house. The plan is for the sisters to travel in twos, accompanied by a Biblewoman and a Christian servant, and to put up at chapels where there is

45 The published text is edited. The full text of this letter as above is taken from Watson, Mary E, *Robert and Louisa Stewart In Life and in Death*, (London, Marshall Brothers, 1896), pp 99-103.

stationed a married catechist. Just now she is at a place called Sek-ce-du (with Miss Saunders, of the Australian C.M.A., who is stationed with us while learning the language), and a letter has come in today from her, telling of the great encouragement they are having in that place, which hitherto has been utterly dead, although we have again and again endeavoured to arouse an interest. Thank God for these dear sisters! Wherever they go God gives His blessing. Their secret is quiet unwavering trust in the Saviour by their side, and He does not fail them. is Sa-long, where Miss Codrington and Miss Tolley are located, the latter still learning the language, but at the same time doing many useful little bits of work. I took the Bishop here on his recent confirmation tour, and he seemed specially impressed by the good work he saw doing. The chief feature in Miss Codrington's work is her Station Class. This is a new departure in our Mission, and she is the first to try it.⁴⁶ The idea is to gather a class of women from neighbouring villages, and keep them for three months at a time with her in her house, teaching them day by day, assisted by a well-instructed Bible-woman, the great fundamental truths of Christianity, and the chief incidents of the Bible, and then sending them back to their homes, to be voluntary workers among their people. It was thought by many that three months teaching would be of little use for these ignorant minds, but experience has shown quite the reverse. I examined one of her three months classes, and was delighted at their answering, so utterly different from the ordinary untaught women. They had learned not only a number of facts, but they had learned to think, and it was a delightful surprise to find how thoroughly they understood the truth, and how intelligently they were able to answer. Then besides the Station Class, Miss Codrington visits regularly the surrounding villages within a radius of six or eight miles, sometimes travelling even further, and holding little classes in these places, and thus Sa-long, from being so hopeless a station that we had actually withdrawn our catechist from it, has now a congregation of from fifty to a hundred, and the interest is steadily increasing. There is a little Girls Day School here too, daily taught by Miss Tolley, and they answered well at their examination. Ten miles still further east, across the mountains, lies the town of Sang-long, and here Miss Maud Newcombe and Miss Burroughs have been working for a year.

The following letter is from the late Mr. Stewart, addressed to the Church Missionary Society and communicated by them to Reuter's Agency, is dated Ku-cheng, April 8:—

We have been having some rather exciting times here lately. Ten days ago I was called up at four o'clock in the morning by our native clergyman and other Christians, who had crossed the river to our house to bring the startling news that the Vegetarian rebels were expected at daylight to storm Kucheng, and that the gateways of the city were being blocked with timber and stone as fast as possible. We have for a considerable time been aware that the Vegetarians recruiting in large numbers and the expectation that something of this kind might happen led the better-class people to subscribe large sums for the rebuilding of the city wall, which in many places had fallen down; the gates, too, had been either broken or were gone. At the time when the alarm was given, we had, with women, girls, and children, nearly 100 sleeping in our compound. 'The rebels expected in an hour! What was to be done? As we talked, and prayed, and planned, the dawn began to break; then came the rain in torrents. What part this played in the matter I don't know; but as we saw it falling heavily, and remembered the Chinese fear of getting wet, we said to one another, 'That rain will be our protection.'

At daylight we roused the schools, and after a hasty meal, all left in a long, sad processions to make their way across the river in a small ferry-boat, which came backwards and forwards for them, until at last the whole party had reached the other side. It was a long business—all in the rain—and then the wall had to be climbed by a ladder, for by this time the blocking of the gateways was complete. Near our chapel the wall had not been rebuilt to its full height; and the chapel ladder, the only one to be obtained, just reached to the top. This was one of many incidents that showed us that the hand of God was controlling everything. The next day that part of the wall was built to its proper height, and the ladder would have been several feet too short, and we could never have got the women, with their cramped feet, and the children over the wall.

For the next three days, the wall was guarded by bands of citizens, posted at short intervals from one another, and armed with the best weapons they could find; and, indeed, they were poor things. Old three pronged forks, centuries old, to judge by their appearance, with movable rings on the handles to

46 The American Methodist Episcopal Mission originated Chinese Biblewomen training in Fujian Province.

shake, and so strike terror to the hearts of the foe. Rusty, two, were their swords, and rarely to be seen; we watched the proud possessors washing them in a pool, and scraping them with a brick; the majority had no scabbards, not that the 'braves; had thrown them away, but they had lost them. One I examined had a useful sort of scabbard; it covered all but the last couple of inches of the blade, so you could stick your enemy without the bother of pulling it out—a good thing if you were in a hurry. Those three days while the city was straitly shut up were anxious ones. Then the gates were open. What took place between the Mandarin and the Vegetarian leaders, we do not know; but no one believes that we have seen the end of the matter, such a serious affair cannot be so easily patched up; probably we have as yet had but the beginning. Much depends upon the course that the war takes. If a treaty is arranged during the present armistice of three weeks, I think perhaps all will be quiet. Soldiers can be spared from Fu-chau, and some arrests of the ringleaders can be effected, and that will quell it; but if not, the rebels will have recruited in sufficient numbers to make a rising a success.

Our girls' and women's school have, of course, been disbanded, and your ladies have left for Foochow—I need hardly say, very sorely against their will. It was hard for them to leave their loved work and their many friends among the Chinese; but they saw clearly it was best, for they could not help them in the event of a disturbance, and might rather hinder their flight and make their concealment more difficult. Our Consul wrote, strongly urging that this step should be taken, and the American Consul wrote to his people in the same strain; so the ladies have gone very obediently but very sadly, all of them wishing they were men, and so not obliged to retreat. But I think they see, in all that is happening, the finger of God pointing to the cessation of their work for a time, perhaps, that they may leave Him to work alone. When they come back, they may be astonished the wonders that the Spirit of God has done in their absence.

The Japanese have taken Tam-sui in Formosa, and are hovering about Fu-chau. I hope they will not land. They have many well-wishers among the Chinese here; eight out of ten would rejoice at a Japanese victory. They hate their own Government and are rebels at heart; it would take very little to make them so in fact. ...

Our Dublin Correspondent telegraphs that the late Mr. Stewart was a son of the late head of the well-known firm of Stewart and Kincaid, land agents, of Dublin. Mrs. Stewart was sister of Sir Philip Crampton Smyly, who has been appointed surgeon-in-ordinary to the Queen in Ireland in success to the late Sir George Porter. When Mr. Stewart's college for Chinese students at Fu-chau was burnt to the ground he and his wife were nearly killed, and on several other occasions they had hair-breadth escapes.

The Times, (London), 7 August 1895.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

To the Editor of The Times.

Sir,—Many hearts will be saddened to-day, as was mine this morning, by the tidings of the deaths of Christian missionaries in China. Of one of them, the Rev. R. W. Stewart, I should like to be allowed to say a word in your columns.

He entered the Church Missionary College, Islington, as a theological student on April 19, 1875.⁴⁷ He had already taken his M.A. degree at Dublin, and had been studying for the English Bar, when the call came to him to offer for foreign missionary service. My work as Principal of the Church Missionary Society's College commenced the same day, and we entered on our respective duties together. According to custom Mr. Stewart, having a University *status*, was at once made senior student, and as such he had considerable influence over his fellow-pupils, as well as coming into important official relations with the authorities.

For the year that he remained with us he was simply a model of what a Christian student ought to be. Bright, cheerful, and playful at the right time, he was the manly, courageous, truth-loving leader of his

47 The C.M.S., whose college was the first Anglican institution for training missionaries, had taken a house in Barnsbury Park in 1820, replacing it in 1822 with a copyhold house and land in Upper Street (fn. 16) for the principal and 12 students. A college with hall, library, and lecture room for 50 students was built in 1824 in the grounds (fn. 17) and remained in use until 1917. From British History Online (1 December 2010), <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=2310> See also <http://www.stmaryislington.org/p/our-story.html>,

brethren and the loyal upholder of all that was lovely and of good report at all times.

In the autumn of 1876m having contracted a very happy marriage, he sailed with his college friend, Rev. Llewellyn Lloyd, for Fu-chau.

Of his missionary life others may well testify who have more complete details at hand than I possess. But one fact I may mention showing his intense love for the work he had undertaken and the people amongst whom he lived. About the year 1885, when I was vicar of St. James's, Clapham-park, he was my guest for a few days, preaching in the church and addressing public meetings. China and her spiritual needs were the one topic of his conversation in private no less than of his utterances from the pulpit and the platform. A day collector for the Church Missionary Society after this visit received (anonymously) the gift of a sovereign, which was put into her letter-box with a note to this effect:—"The gift of a poor widow, who had saved this money to buy a mangle, which she much needs. But China needs the Gospel more." So thoroughly had Mr. Stewart's earnest pleadings impressed one heart at least among the Christian poor of that parish.

A few years ago Mr. Stewart, in company with Mr. Eugene Stock, travelled to the Australian colonies to try to stir up more interest there in regard to contributions of money and labourers for missionary work.

It is a touching feature of the sad narrative which you print to-day that two of those who perished at Whasang were helpers from the Victoria and New South Wales Association.

On this further may I say? Official inquiry will, of course, follow, England and America will doubtless demand such explanations as the law of nations entitles them to receive. But the truest honour we can now put on the memory of our deceased brother and his family and of those who perished with them will be to recognize how sorely China needs the Gospel of Christ and how incumbent it is upon the Churches of England, and America, and Germany, and Australia to supply it. Your obedient servant.

Islington, Aug.5. W. H. Barlow.

The Times, (London), 7 August 1895.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE MASSACRE OF MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

Sir,—the first letter I opened this morning was from the murdered missionary, the Rev. R. W. Stewart; and as it shows him peacefully at work for the good of his murderers it will be read with deep interest by many.

Though Mr. Stewart's labours and enthusiasm the New Testament was published in Roman character in the Foochow vernacular. The version was to a certain extent tentative, but its usefulness is now fully established, and Mr. Stewart in his letter pleads for the publication of a similar version in another vernacular. Your readers will notice how earnestly he pleads--and I am sure that my Committee will publish the version as the most effective weapon against such awful outbreaks as that which has now brought sorrow to so many homes. Mr. Stewart was one of the strong men in China, but he was gentle and compassionate as well as strong. He was surrounded by a band of gentle and devoted ladies. On them the blow has fallen, ft will be the duty of our Government to take measures against such barbarous outbreaks,--but it is for us to remember that these misguided Chinamen never knew a God who was not as cruel as themselves, and to redouble our efforts that the Gospel of Love may be made a power among them.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully, W. WRIGHT, D.D.

KUCHENG, FOOCHOW, June 24, 1895.⁴⁸

MY DEAR DR. WRIGHT,--

Your exceedingly kind letter offering to print more for us in Foochow. Romanized Colloquial has not been acknowledged sooner because I was waiting for particulars to enable me to make another request on behalf of another of our dialects, that spoken through a large portion of the great North West Prefecture of Kiong-ning.

But, before making my petition, I must say a word on the success of the system in this dialect. I always believed in it, and sixteen years ago stood pretty well alone in the matter, and yet I can truly say that the success that we are now seeing surpasses my expectations.

The enclosed memo, has this moment been handed to me by a Z.M.S. lady, who has just come in from the

48 Text contained in *The Times*, 7 August 1895. See Part Four, Part A,

country station of Sa-long, and as I myself examined that very class a month ago, I can corroborate what she says.

My wife yesterday had in her Sunday class one of these women, naturally distinctly stupid, who for three months had, with the others, learned this system. My wife had not seen her for three or four months; she then could not read a word of her Bible, but now she held aloft one of your New Testaments, and cried, "I can read it all. I can read it all. I am so happy." Y

You have been out here yourself, and know something of the difficulty of the Chinese characters, and so can understand what a wonderful thing this is. I know it has cost your Society a great deal of money, but I truly believe it is well spent.

Well, now, instead of printing more just now in our Foochow dialect--for we have a good quantity still in stock--I want to beg on behalf of Kiong-ning. They are even worse off than we were, for they have no colloquial character, and the Z.M.S. five ladies now in the district have, in consultation with our C.M.S. men, drawn up a system, as near as the dialect will allow, to that adopted by us. They (two of them) have also given the last twelve months up to translating the New Testament into this Romanized Colloquial.

This means tremendous labour, for they had not, as we had, a character colloquial for guide. They have spared no pains, keeping a special Chinese teacher for the purpose, and testing his colloquial by trying it with the native women. Fortunately too, one of these ladies, Miss Bryer, is peculiarly gifted in language, and speaks herself peculiarly well, so that I think you may without fear accept what she has done.

The manuscript is now almost completed, and Miss B. Newcombe, of the C.E.Z.M.S., who has just returned Home, could give you further particulars, and could well be trusted to revise the proof.

I have to ask you then if you will comply with their urgent request. I trust you will say "Yes." They have had a sale of work for the purpose, which realized something over 300 dols., and this will go to you with some other little money given themselves. I know of course this will go but a very short way in such an undertaking, but it may perhaps do something towards proving the reality of their belief in its being a good work.

The number of copies wanted bound at once would not be large, for the ladies themselves must do all the teaching. I think these numbers would be about right: St. John's Gospel, 200 copies; four Gospels and Acts together, fifty copies; entire New Testaments, 100 copies, and perhaps about the same numbers printed but not bound. Perhaps you might think these latter numbers too small. It is hard to prophesy what the demand will actually be; it may catch hold of the people, and such a number as I have given be in a couple of years exhausted. Miss B. Newcombe's address is 12, Peafield Terrace, Black-rock, Dublin. Thanking you again with all my heart for what you have done for us,

Believe me, very sincerely yours, ROBERT W. STEWART.

Enclosure.

When staying at Sa-Yong this spring, helping Miss Codrington with her station class of women, I had an opportunity of proving for myself the value of teaching women the Romanised. Four women, not particularly bright, were able at the close of three months to read any verses slowly in the New Testament, and, by giving them a fortnight extra, at their examination they were able to turn to any verse called for, read fluently, giving the right punctuation.

Besides this they can write a letter intelligently, which, perhaps, they think the greatest feat.

Two of them said before going home they would not want any one to teach them now, as they can read any Chinese book in Romanized; whereas in the character every new word has a different character, which has to be learned and retained by force of memory, and which without a teacher is quite unintelligible.

The chief points of difference as far as we can see are the following;—

1. After two years' study of the character and average class of women can read the Four Gospels intelligently, but the rest of the Bible is to them practically a sealed book, because so many of the characters do not occur in the Gospels, whereas, as we said before, at the close of three months those who learn the Romanized can read any book.
2. The character is remembered by force of memory, whereas in the Romanized, as in our own language, if a word is forgotten, they need only spell it over again, and the sound immediately comes back.
3. A class of women learning Romanized can begin to read the New Testament, spelling the words

over slowly, at the close of six weeks, and therefore in the remaining six weeks, whilst learning to read, they are at the same time taught the life of our Lord, and at the end of three months can pass as good an examination in what they have read as those who have been taught by word of mouth for three months, besides being able to read the whole of the New Testament when they leave the school, and from time to time write an account of their work to their teacher.—Ku-cheng, June 24, 1895.

The Times, (London), 7 August 1895.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

To the Editor of the times. Sir,—I beg the favour of your inserting a few remarks on this matter before the ink of your issue of to-day can be said to be dry.

They are made entirely on my own responsibility, but I have lived some years in China, and have very near relatives there, who are missionaries.

It is privilege also to be not unacquainted with the family of one of the murdered ladies.

Firstly, with reference to your correspondent's letter dated Han-kau, June 18, re the anti-foreign outbreak at Chin-tu.

I saw an account of this in a telegram published in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. It may have appeared in other papers also, but, if so, I missed it.

This is what I have before me from the same place under the same date;—

I am afraid at this time notices of a rather alarming character will be appearing in the home papers relating to the state of affairs in this part of the world. Here, notwithstanding some foolish notices in the Shang-hai papers to a contrary effect, we are perfectly quiet and apprehend no trouble. But this rising in Western China [Cheng-tu riots in Sichuan Province] against missionaries is very serious. There can be no doubt where the trouble comes from. The mission property at Ch'entu was wrecked just under the nose of the Viceroy, and no one here doubts that it was with his full approval. I believe "(here follow the names of three well-known English officials) are generally ready to assert that the riots in China are due to the populace, but they stand now pretty well alone in that opinion; or, at least, it is only shared by a few Chinese *employes* and non-practical people. A consular man told me the other day that nearly everybody in the consular body believes, as the missionaries do, that the mandarins are at the bottom of all our troubles with the Chinese. I wish for the sake of China something could be done to break the power of the officials to do mischief. The way in which they and their underlings oppress the people committed to their charge is terrible."

This you will observe is written by a missionary safe at a treaty port; but no doubt his opinion must have been shared by all other missionaries throughout China.

And now what can be said as to the responsibility attaching to this heartrending tragedy in Fo-kien? We have it, in your column No 3, that poor Mr. Stewart wrote, as long ago as February 1895, that he was urged by converts to organize resistance, and that his conscience would not allow him to do so, and that it would have been futile.

But I imagine common sense tells most of us that the Ku-cheng mission was even then in a most perilous position, and further, that those responsible for its existence and safety ought to have laid down such stringent lines that the terrible risk, which might have been anticipated and which did actually exist, should not have been incurred.

And, Sir, our noble missionaries—to say nothing of their relatives—ought, it seems to me, to be guarded against such horrors as those then imminent by regulations framed to meet not impossible emergencies.

In these days there is perfect craze for enlisting recruits in missionary enterprise. Many of us doubt its wisdom in detail and its principles. But that is a matter of opinion. Anyhow, I venture to submit that this fearful lesson ought to be brought home in a very practical manner to all those responsible, and not only to the Chinese, and that some guarantee of a much more practical kind than now given should be strictly exacted before young enthusiasts commit their lives to missionary societies.

August 5. Your obedient servant, Vindex.

The Times, (London), 7 August 1895.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

To the Editor of The Times. Sir,—As one who has an intimate acquaintance with the locality in which the recent massacre of missionaries in China has taken place, and who has been closely associated with the late Mr. Stewart during the whole of his missionary career, will you afford me space to make a few observations on this terrible outbreak.

Ku-cheng is a walled city, containing about 60,000 inhabitants, some 100 miles northwest of Fu-chau by the usual route up the Min, It has been occupied as a station by the Church Missionary Society for nearly 30 years, but by resident English missionaries only for some eight or nine years. The mission compound is situated outside the city wall, about half a mile away across a river, and contains, besides the missionaries' houses, schools both for boys and girls, and also a foundling home. I have visited the city scores of times before its permanent occupation by Europeans, and there has never been any very serious trouble there until now. During the two hottest months of the year, July and August, the missionaries usually close their schools and go up to a small cottage at a place called Hwa Sang (Flowery Hill), some six miles distant and about 2,000ft above the city of Ku-cheng. I gather from the published telegrams that it was at this quiet mountain retreat that the terrible outrage took place. It is exactly a quarter of a century since the massacre of Tien-tsin took place, which in some respects resembled that which we at this moment deplore. As regards the people who have been guilty of this dark deed and their motive for acting so atrociously it is a little difficult to speak with any degree of certainty in the absence of further details. It seems, however, almost certain that it was perpetrated by a band of vegetarian Buddhists, who are very numerous in the locality and who have been giving a great deal of trouble to the Chinese authorities lately. Indeed, for the last few months Mrs. Stewart and her family, together with the unmarried ladies, have been living at Fu-chau, it having been deemed wise as a precautionary measure to send them there; but I imagine that, as things seemed quiet again, it was thought safe for them to return.

How far the Chinese authorities connived at this dreadful deed, or how far they were able to prevent it had they so willed, it is quite impossible to say positively. One can only hope that these untoward events are in some way hastening those reforms which China so sorely needs and which outward pressure from foreign Governments may compel here to adopt.

Believe me your obedient servant, Llewellyn Lloyd. Lynton, Basingstoke, Aug. 6.

The Times, (London), 7 August 1895.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

To the Editor of The Times. Sir,—The horrible and perfectly conceivable massacre at Whasang will be but a precursor to many others in China if stern representations are not at once made to the Tsung-li-Yamen to inflict the severest penalties on the local mandarinates, who, with their fellows, are distinctly responsible for the now rapidly-spreading strong anti-foreign feeling throughout many provinces of China. Blood-money is no reparation for the deed we now hear of; neither can it be to those now sorrowing for their dead; for it is only "squeezed" from a surrounding population the majority of whom are certainly innocent. I have said anti-foreign feeling, for I hold that there is no class distinction, and that all will suffer when opportunity occurs. That missionaries are the chief sufferers is simply that they are the more convenient objects of attack. I may instance that even around Shang-hai stone and mud throwing is vastly more prevalent than formerly, and that only a month or so ago a gentleman and myself, accompanied by some ladies and children, were attacked, for the first time in seven years, by a Chinese mob, and in a neighbourhood, too, where we were well known. Had it not been for a narrow bridge which we were able to hold matters may have become very serious. Surely, Sir, this sad news which comes to us to-day, telling us of the utter barbarity of the death of these poor ladies and the little ones, must needs appeal to us all, and must be a culminating point, in which our own strong Government will take very effective action.

I am, Sir, Percy Matthews, LL.D, F.R.G.S.

The Overland China Mail, 7 August 1895.

(Cited in The Northern Territory Times, (Darwin), 23 August 1895.)

The *Overland China Mail* of August 7th contains the following reference to the massacre of missionaries in China, brief allusion to which was made in our telegrams of August 7th.

On Saturday evening the Right Rev. Dr. Burdon, Bishop of Hong Kong and South China, received the following telegram from the Ven. Archdeacon Wolfe, Foochow:—

There is a rising at Kucheng (Kutien). Five Sisters have been murdered, five others are wounded, and the Stewarts are reported to be missing.

This was followed by another telegram on Sunday night saying:—

Mr. Stewart, wife, and son, with seven others, are now definitely known to have been murdered.

A later telegram states that altogether there were ten killed (as shown by the second telegram) all English. The members of the American Mission escaped; all the mission property was burnt, four of the murdered missionaries being still inside the building. ***(Gives names of dead and wounded)***

As soon as the news reached Foochow, the British and American Consuls took decisive action.

Bishop Burdon visited this district last October, and found even then that there were signs of trouble...

All the European residents at Foochow now find themselves in a very critical position owing to the hostile feeling openly evinced by the natives, who have suddenly become grossly offensive and overbearing in their attitude to foreigners...

— — —

In a leading article on the subject of the massacre the *Mail* hits out vigorously as follows:—

What if they were missionaries, despised for their misguided enthusiasm, deluded into bringing an unwelcome message to China's millions who will not hear—what if they were even the callous “joss pidgin” people who came to China only for a living, got the best buildings sites in the settlements and the easiest day's work in the community—what if they were? Granting the very worst that has ever been said against missionaries, what then. Are they still not women? Are they not English women? Strangers to us they may be; differ from us they may or may not, in point of doctrine or practice. But will British men, will any men of any nation in the world that is fit to be called a nation, allow their women, their sisters and wives, their mothers and daughters, to be treated with indignity and insult, to be stoned, trampled under foot, tortured, mutilated, burnt alive by a filthy crowd of pestilential vermin who are an eyesore on the face of the earth and an affliction to any country they infest. No!

The Hongkong Telegraph, 7 August 1895.

(Cited in The Northern Territory Times, (Darwin), 23 August 1895.)

All the Europeans residents (sic) at Foochow now find themselves in a very critical position owing to the hostile feeling openly evinced by the natives, who have suddenly become grossly offensive and overbearing in their attitude towards foreigners.

The native officials have reported to the various foreign Consuls stationed at Foochow that should any outbreak occur they feel certain that they will be quite unable to cope with the mob, for the reason that not only the district of Kucheng ... but the whole province of Fuhkien is in a state of rebellion against the government. They state their willingness to preserve order, but aver that they can do absolutely nothing to put down a general anti-foreign rising of the masses...

The whole of the European and American residents of Foochow have appealed to their respective High authorities in the Far East for protection and have asserted in their telegrams that gunboats should be at once sent right up to Foochow, anchor off the Settlement, and clear for action.

The extremely critical position of many missionaries now resident in various inland cities causes great anxiety to the foreign residents of Foochow, and it is generally conceded that drastic measures must at once be adopted by the various foreign Governments concerned to put a stop to further dastardly upon foreigners.

The Argus, (Melbourne), 7 August 1895.

**HORRIBLE MASSACRE IN CHINA.
SHOCKING ATROCITIES.
HOW THE VICTIMS PERISHED.
CHILDREN IMPALED.
ACTION BY THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.
OFFENDERS ORDERED TO BE PUNISHED.**

London, Aug.6.—The London papers this morning publish further details of the horrible massacre of the Rev. R. W. Stewart, his wife and child, and seven English and Australian lady missionaries at Ku Cheng, in China.

It appears that when the mob surrounded the mission-house the ladies begged that their lives should be spared, at the same time offering to give up all their valuables.

The leader of the mob, however, shouted out, "kill them," and the unfortunate ladies were butchered under circumstances of shocking barbarity.

Miss Nellie Saunders, who with her sister, Miss Lizzie ("Topsy") Saunders, left Melbourne for China in 1893, was burnt to death in the house of the Rev. R. W. Stewart, together with the reverend gentleman, his wife, and one of their children. Miss Bessie Newcombe was speared, dragged to a precipice in the vicinity, and thrown down it. Miss Elsie Marshall had her throat cut. Miss Gordon, who is an Australian lady, and Miss "Topsy" Saunders were killed by a spear-thrust in the head.

Four of Mr. Stewart's children were treated with terrible cruelty. They were seized by the mob and impaled, and, when rescued, were found to have been severely injured.

Although there were 1,000 Chinese soldiers at Ku Cheng, some of them were sent to the missionary quarters until the massacre had been completed.

After the murders the mob decamped, taking with them all the plunder they could lay their hands on.

The Chinese Government has given orders that all those concerned in the massacre shall be punished.

The previous intelligence that the "Vegetarians," the members of a recently formed secret society, were concerned in the outrage is confirmed.

**MEETING OF EUROPEANS AT SHANGHAI.
APPEAL TO THE POWERS FOR PROTECTION.**

LONDON, AUG. 5.—The horrible massacre of the Rev. R. W. Stewart, his wife and child, and seven English lady missionaries at Ku Cheng has aroused intense indignation and alarm among the foreign residents in China.

At a meeting held in Shanghai, a resolution was carried appealing to the powers for protection, and protesting against inadequate punishment being meted out to the authors of the outrages.

SYMPATHY FOR THE VICTIMS.

The details furnished yesterday of the massacre of the missionaries to the Chinese in Ku Cheng, in the province of Fuh Kien, caused a feeling of deep sorrow throughout the community. The Rev. E. J. Barnett, M.A., secretary of the Church Missionary Association, received many messages of condolence and sympathy, with added expressions of hope that the work in the Chinese fields would not be retarded by the unhappy fate of the Rev. Mr. Stewart and his assistants. The "Gleaners" at St. Paul's Church, Bendigo, telegraphed:—The Gleaners send their united sympathy. Trust Missionary Association will go forward." This message may be taken as an example of the others which were received from the other bands of "gleaners" and from kindred missionary organisations. While Mr. Barnett, as the secretary of the C.M.A. was being officially condoled with, Mrs. Saunders, the mother of two of the victims, was not forgotten. In a hundred different ways she was made aware of the profound sympathy felt for her in her terrible bereavement. Mr. Barnett, being confined to his room by indisposition and therefore unable to convey his and the association's condolence in person, wrote an official letter to Mrs. Saunders expressive of the association's feelings towards her. Then during the day letters, telegrams, and visits were received at The Willows, Normanby-road, Kew, until at last Mrs. Saunders was quite prostrated and could receive no more.

A memorial service will be held at St. Paul's Cathedral on Friday evening at half-past 7 o'clock, when the bishop of Melbourne will deliver an address on the work of the missionaries who have been murdered. Other services of a similar character will follow, and reference will be made to the event from the pulpits of all the

Episcopalian churches next Sunday, and probably at many others.

There seems much doubt as to the identity of Miss Newcombe, whose name is included in the list of victims. Several ladies of that name⁴⁹ are labouring in China, and hence the difficulty of determining which is the victim. One of the Miss Newcombes has relatives in Melbourne, the Rev. Thomas Laver, of Caulfield, and Mr. John Laver of 19 Rushall-crescent, North Fitzroy being her uncles. Mr. Barnet's impression is that Miss Newcombe is one of the workers of the Irish Association. Telegrams from Bendigo and Warrnambool show that Miss Newcombe was not related to Mr. B. Hyett, solicitor [lawyer] of Bendigo, or to the Newcombes of Warrnambool, as was first thought.

A slight inaccuracy occurred in our report of yesterday. Mr. Eugene Stock and the late Rev. R. W. Stewart did not collect funds for their missionary work when they were here in 1892. They declined to take up collections at their meetings, and did not carry away a penny from our shores. The object of their visit was to stir up an interest in foreign missions, and to establish associations here in connection with the Church Missionary Society.

FURTHER LADY VOLUNTEERS

The committee of the Church Missionary Association have not yet held a meeting to decide what steps shall be taken with the view of filling the vacancies caused by the untoward deaths of the Misses Saunders. The ordinary meeting is fixed to be held on Friday afternoon, and doubtless the subject will then be discussed. It is not considered likely that there will be any difficulty in securing volunteers for the work, indeed so far the difficulties have rather been the lack of peace. Miss Minna Searle of Richmond, has been in training for missionary work for some time past, and arrangements had been completed to send her forward to the province of Fuh-Kien at the end of the present month. The rising at Ku Cheng may alter the proposal, since the C.M.S. is scarcely likely to send Miss Searle forward until the province is settled, and, in any case, the Rev. Mr. Stewart's place will have to be filled. In addition to Miss Searle, there are other Melbourne ladies anxious to go to China.

INTERVIEW WITH MRS. SAUNDERS.



The home of the Misses Saunders was at 'The Willows', Normanby-road, Kew. Mrs. [Eliza] Saunders, their mother, is a widow, and as deeply imbued with the missionary spirit as were the girls themselves.⁵⁰ When called upon by a representative of *The Argus* yesterday, she was too much overcome by the many visits of condolence she had received to add much to what has already been published regarding the personal history of her daughters. She indicated that her daughters, who are natives of Brighton, were early impressed with the belief that they were called by the Lord to the work of spreading the gospel amongst the heathen. Successive missionary lecturers, whom they listened to, added to their belief that the mission-field was the proper sphere for their life-work and at last their chance came. After preliminary training by the Rev. D. M. Berry, M.A., and the late Canon Chase, in theology, and a term of six months in nursing practice at the Melbourne Hospital, by the elder of the two, the C.M.S. appointed them

its first missionaries, and sent them to China in October 1893. They sailed from Sydney in the *Menmuir*, and upon their arrival in China were taken charge of by the Rev. Mr. Stewart and his wife. The medical training of the eldest girl was found to be extremely useful, and while perfecting herself in the study of the Chinese language, she did much good by ministering to the physical necessities of the poor. "They chose a noble life work," Mrs. Saunders concluded; "and had I been able I should have been delighted to have shared it. Indeed, I always looked forward to an opportunity for joining them there. They have died glorious deaths, inasmuch as they have yielded their lives for the Lord; and the thought that they are now in heaven overshadows the horror ... of their massacre.

49 There were four Newcombe sisters working with the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society in China. They had relatives in Melbourne and others who lived in Melbourne but subsequently moved to New Zealand. The sisters were members of the Irish Young Women's Christian Association who joined the CEZMS, although apparently not Anglicans. The Newcombes may have had Baptist origins. Miss Nisbet, of Tasmania, came through the Hobart branch of the YWCA and was originally a member of the Congregational Church.

50 The house name reflected the interest of the family in the 'Mildmay' training home for single women missionaries in London known for a number of years as "The Willows" but later as Kennaway Hall. Single women of the CMS and the CEZMS were trained there.

THE REV. MR. STEWART'S LAST REPORT.

The last report of the Rev. Mr. Stewart to the committee of the C.M.A. of Victoria was received through the post by the Rev. W. Barnet yesterday. After dealing with purely formal matters, Mr. Stewart continues;— Your two ladies, Miss Nellie Saunders and Miss Topsy Saunders are here and again at work. Miss Nellie is in charge of two classes of charming little boys from 12 to 16 years old, picked out from the whole district as giving special promise of future usefulness. They will be teachers of from five to ten years hence. She also has a fine lot of women on Sunday mornings, and a day school on Saturday afternoons, also village visiting every week.

Miss Topsy is located at a place named Sek-Chek-Du, about twelve miles north from here. Miss Elsie Marshall is with her. They are in charge of all the women workers, covering an immense area of about 200 square miles. She has women's classes, girls' and boys' schools, a little dispensary, and any amount of visiting, people coming to her and she going to them.

They are both very happy, and our only wish is that you will send out more like them.

The Age, (Melbourne), 7 August 1895.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT]

THE MASSACRE OF A BRITISH MISSION

FULL DETAILS

HOW THE VICTIMS DIED.

A TERRIBLY PATHETIC STORY

LADIES TRY TO BUY THEIR LIVES

FEARFUL BARBARITIES

OTHER OUTBREAKS FEARED

LONDON, 6TH AUGUST.—Further details of the atrocities committed upon the British missionaries at Ku-Cheng have been received from Shanghai.

It appears that the missionaries were taken completely by surprise, having received no warning that a fanatic outbreak was immediately imminent.

The mission station was suddenly attacked by a band of 50 armed men, members of a powerful secret society which the Chinese authorities feared to suppress; and it is believed that the attack was part of a general insurrectionary plot.

The Rev. Mr. Phillips, Church of England missionary, succeeded in escaping when the attack was first made. He witnessed the slaughter which followed, but was utterly powerless to interfere. He made fruitless efforts to secure assistance, and, although there were 1000 Chinese soldiers close at hand, no attempt was made by the Chinese authorities to stop the murdering and torturing of the missionaries. The burning of the mission station, in which the Rev. R. W. Stewart, his wife and one of the children were roasted alive, occupied some hours.

Some of the lady missionaries were horribly tortured before they were murdered, and the scene of carnage at the mission station was horrible.

Miss Harriet and Miss Elizabeth Saunders, two ladies of the Zenana Society Mission, who were from Melbourne, were literally hacked to pieces with spears and swords while trying to escape.

HOW THE VICTIMS DIED

A SERIES OF GHASTLY BUTCHERIES

LONDON, 6TH AUGUST.—The lady missionaries in the Ku-Cheng station, when it was captured by the gang of 50 desperadoes detailed for the purpose, hoped at first that they would not be murdered, and tried to purchase their lives by offers of property and jewels. The leader of the band, however, peremptorily forbade his followers to show any mercy, ordered them to commence the work of murder, and to see that it was thoroughly completed.

The slaughter then commenced. Miss Elizabeth (or 'Topsy') Saunders was stabbed through the face with a spear, her brain being penetrated. A far more dreadful death befell her sister,

Miss Harriet (or "Nelly") Saunders, who was tortured for some time, hacked and lacerated with knives and finally burned alive.

Miss Bessie Newcombe was transfixed with spears, and her bleeding body was then thrown over a

precipice.

Miss Elsie Marshall was butchered with knives, her throat being cut.

Mr. Herbert Stewart, son of the Rev. R. W. Stewart, who was burned alive, had his skull split open and his brain exposed.

The children who fell victim to the ruthless cruelty of the murderers were impaled alive upon spears and borne aloft in brutal derision as a spectacle for the onlookers.

Miss Gordon, an Australian lady missionary, was speared in the head.

THE REV. MR. STEWART.

HIS LAST LETTERS

LONDON, 6TH AUGUST.—The Rev. R. W. Stewart, who burned alive by the murderers, was known in the Australian colonies, having accompanied Mr. Eugene Stock, the editorial secretary of the Church Mission Society, on a tour through Australia as a deputation from England.

The Ku Cheng station, in addition to its British missionaries, had a staff of 30 native teaches and a membership of Chinese converts of 2000.

WORK OF MISSES SAUNDERS AND GORDON PRAISED.

UNAVAILINGLY ADVISED TO RETURN TO THE COAST.

In a letter written by the Rev. Mr. Stewart a month ago—the last that was received from him—he spoke in most eulogistic terms of the “noble work” that had been done by the Misses Saunders. These letters, however, disclose that at the time of writing the Rev. Mr. Stewart feared that a disaster was about to occur. In one of his letters he states that he had most earnestly advised both the Misses Saunders and Miss Gordon to depart to the coast, where they might remain in safety until the agitators became less excited. The young ladies, however, refused to accept his advice, and afterwards, when he again pressed them to go temporarily to a place of safety, all pleaded most earnestly that he would allow them to stay. “They had trust in God, and would remain on duty.”

A LONG PLOTTED MASSACRE

LONDON, 6TH AUGUST.—Later details of the massacre show that the Misses Saunders and Miss Gordon were sleeping when the mission station was first attacked.

A lady missionary, who has recently returned from Ku-Cheng district, states that there could have been no ground for an outbreak of fanaticism, as the work of the missionaries was conducted in a most quiet manner, and with studious care not to offend any class of the natives...

PUNISHMENT PROMISED BY CHINA

LONDON, 6TH AUGUST.—Reports from Hankow, a great inland city on the Yang-tse-kiang, 600 miles from its mouth, state that the western provinces of China are in a highly disturbed and dangerous state, popular hostility against missionaries and all foreigners being very strong. The hospitals and chapels which the missionaries erected in the western provinces are everywhere being destroyed, and all foreign residents are fleeing eastward to save their lives.

CONSULAR ACTION AT SHANGHAI

APPEAL TO THE POWERS FOR REPARATION

LONDON, 5TH AUGUST.—The Ku-Cheng massacre has roused the strongest and deepest feelings among the foreign residents at Shanghai, who have held an indignation meeting and denounced in the strongest terms the conduct of the Chinese authorities in failing to protect or conniving in the attack on the missionaries. Resolutions were passed calling upon all the foreign consuls at Shanghai to appeal to the European powers to obtain full and complete reparation for the outrages.

INTERVIEW WITH MRS. SAUNDERS

At a late hour last night Mrs. Saunders, the mother of the two young ladies of that name who have fallen victims to the enraged fanatics, was with all possible tact and sympathy made acquainted with the additional particulars regarding the massacre contained in the above cable messages. Mrs. Saunders was found in her sitting room at “The Willows,” Normanby-road, Kew, deeply engrossed in the perusal of the last batch of letters received from her daughters, who at the time of writing, early last month, were in good health and joyful and the excellent progress of the mission work. Her first remark, after the news had been circumspcctly conveyed to her, was a fervid thanksgiving that, judging from the story narrated in the messages, the attack was so sudden and the end so swift that her daughters, she might reasonably hope, had

died without suffering outrages that would be worse than death, as had been suggested in some of the messages previously published. Mrs. Saunders has a fervid love of mission work herself, and this religious fervor softens the terrible blow that has fallen upon her. “What, she asked in a firm voice, “have I to regret what God has seen fit to do? They went to death and they went to glory, and all I should say—all I desire to say—is Hallelujah. I know that this is the act of God—God who can see the end. He knows the benefits to follow this martyrdom. Believe me the grand work will go on; ten missionaries will arise for every one now gone, and the Christianising of this people will be expedited.”

When the young women left Melbourne for the field of their mission work on 10th July 1893, they did not apprehend any such violent attack, “but,” added Mrs. Saunders, “even if they had they would have gone just the same. Yes, and if I had two more daughters they should go too.”

They reached China in December 1893, and made rapid progress in acquiring a thorough knowledge of the Chinese language. The mission station at Ku-Cheng was the center of operations and curiously enough the only other active outbreak of fanaticism, which occurred 16 years ago, led to the printing of the Bible in the Chinese language, but in English characters [Romanization]. By this means the ignorant Chinese, who did not understand their own written language, were taught to read it by phonetics. The attack on that occasion was against the Rev. Mr. Stewart. The lower orders of Chinese resenting the attempted introduction of Christianity, burned certain herbs, which generated poisonous vapors round the minister’s house. He managed to escape, but so badly shattered in health that he was forced to leave the country for a term of years. During that respite from actual missionary work he Anglicized the Bible as stated. Mrs. Saunders narrated many little incidents of their life and work, culled from the letters of her daughters, the latest of which was dated July.

“I cannot understand,” said Mrs. Saunders, “how the party were at Ku-Cheng at all at this time of the year. The climate is so bad during July and August of each year that they all leave Ku-Cheng, and repair to their mountain home at Wah Sang [Huashan], about 10 miles off. At the date of this letter they were at the latter place, and consequently I am puzzled to know how the outrage could have occurred at Ku-Cheng. You think it is singular that the Chinese troops did not go to the assistance of the party. Let me tell you in the words of my daughter:—The Chinese soldiers have nothing to fight with. They have no guns, no swords, and very little clothes. Some time ago, when one of the mandarins desired to send his troops on a punitive expedition, he tried to borrow a gun or a cannon from Mr. Stewart!”

There is one happy feature in the gruesome story—the apparent escape of an English missionary, Miss Lucy [Florence] Codrington. This young lady was with the others when Miss Saunders wrote on the 3rd July, and, according to the cables, is not numbered among the massacred. Reviewing the situation Mrs. Saunders said—“I have had so many explicit and comprehensive letters from my daughters that I almost know the place and people as well as if I were there. Be sure the war is indirectly responsible for this tragedy. The Siah Chai- (Vegetarians) have long been waiting for an opportunity to break out, and now, recognizing the utter weakness of the authorities—they are so absolutely ignorant, it is marvellous they did recognize it—they have struck their blow. The people amongst whom my daughters worked were utterly prostrated by fear at the thought of the Siah Chai, and on one occasion some of the native Christians ran into Jesus’ house which they regarded as a haven from evil spirits and all else evil but the Vegetarians, and with bated breath whispered ‘Siah Chai.’ My daughter replied, ‘Well, what of them?’ But the messengers contented themselves with repetition of the name and a scared look, which eloquently bespoke their fear. As the mission port still refused to admit the awfulness of the name, they suggested immediate flight rather than the alternative of sudden and violent death. The better class of Chinese are admirable people to move amongst, and the Christianising efforts of the missionaries in that direction were attended with a large measure of success, but every convert gained from the lower orders was a trophy of incessant battle. When they were gained, however, they adored the Christians, and they were whole hearted in their trustfulness in God. On one occasion a whole street was burning. The fire raged around Jesus’ house. There was one convert of this class inside. She knew the great glory and beneficence of God, and she went on the roof and offered up a simple prayer. Jesus’ house was not burnt by so much as a spark. No wonder, the bereaved lady ejaculated, they place their trust in the power of Jesus Christ.”

THE INITIAL OUTBREAK THE MISSIONARIES DEFENCELESS

From the very slight information which is available it appears the Vegetarians of the south-eastern provinces of China, who are responsible for the horrible massacre under notice, are not merely mountain brigands analogous with the Italian condottieri. Besides living to plunder, they have a religious creed which dictates that eating of flesh is an abomination. Of course the Christians who are trying to propagate the Gospel in their country diet themselves when opportunity offers on good beef and mutton, and because they do so the Vegetarians have a more than ordinary distrust and dislike of their teachings. It will be observed that in the placard inciting the population to violence, the text of which we published yesterday, the sect alludes to the missionaries as ‘bestial ones,’ whom ‘we hate with the bitterest hatred.’ The same spirit is prevalent among them as is said to have inflamed the native population of Hindostan at the time of the Indian mutiny, when it was a paramount grievance that the British had greased their cartridges with the fat of one of their sacred animals.

A prelude to this murderous outbreak occurred on Whit Monday, or about that time, when a rising took place in the great western province of Sichuan. No loss of life occurred, but several mission houses were destroyed. The *Church Missionary Intelligencer*, a well informed organ of the missions, published in London, refers to this in its July issue, and draws special attention to the statement that the Viceroy of China had encouraged the outbreak, or at least had not checked it. Correspondence which is appended hereto describes the details of that rising, as far as it extended to the Fuh Kien mission. No one can fail to be impressed on perusing it with the extreme position of peril in which the unfortunate missionaries who have since been murdered were placed. They carried no arms, on the principle that their vocation was a mission of peace. In a hostile country they had to rely on the mere personal aegis of the local mandarin, a corrupt old villain, who had peculated the funds given to him to maintain order, and was consequently without any force to support his authority. When special levies of soldiers were made from the citizens, they were armed with worse than useless implements, on which the missionaries felt they could not rely. Surely it was tempting Providence to stay in such a neighborhood, and the Cromwellian maxim, “Trust in God, but keep your powder dry,” would have been a far better principle to have adopted than the course followed. To return to the progress of events, however. Under date 27th March, the Rev. Mr. Stewart wrote:—

Two nights ago I was writing very late, proposing to start on a long itineration next morning. I had just finished my quarter’s accounts for Hong Kong and my mail, about 4 a. m., when I was startled by calls of my name outside the house. Our native clergyman and several leading Christians had made their way across the river to bring me news that on information received the mandarin had suddenly ordered all the gates of the city to be walled that night to resist a rising among the Vegetarians. We had besides ourselves about 100 women and children in our compound. We talked and prayed and planned till daylight, when we woke everybody up, and first turned our attention to the schools. It was impossible to send the women and girls home. The rain had begun to fall in torrents, and no chairs could be got for them. With their small feet the women could not walk.⁵¹ So the only thing was to send them into the city. We first sounded the neighboring village people as to whether they would house them, but they were too frightened and thought only of protecting themselves. By daylight, every gateway had been blocked up. The only ingress was by a ladder belonging to our chapel on the wall. They started off—a wonderful procession of women and children, nearly 100—and we watched them making their way slowly by the little ferry boat over the water, and then up the ladder. It must have taken quite an hour—that short journey of 150 yards. This done the next thing, ‘what were our Zenana Mission Society ladies and ourselves to do? We first thought of our mountain home at Hua Sang [*Huashan*], some 10 or 12 miles away, but the rain came down so hard, and the chairs, being locked up inside the city, could not be obtained for love or money, so this was clearly impossible. The poor little children could never do it on foot in such weather and on such mountain paths. We did not much like shutting ourselves up in the city, but there was nothing else for it. The mobs that were collecting might be down upon us at any moment. So we packed up a few things and followed the schools into the city. They are lodged in a large chapel—rather a crowd; and we are in one of the American mission houses with four of our ladies. Three more from the country will come in tomorrow morning, I

51 “Small feet” indicates that the girls’ feet were subjected to the Chinese tradition of “foot-binding” to reduce the size of the feet to the smallest possible size.

hope. The mandarin visited me this morning, but I could not find out on what information he was acting. The story is that late on Wednesday evening an old man, a stranger, presented himself at the Yamen with a letter, which he said must be at once taken to the mandarin, or he would press in and deliver it himself. It was done. The stranger went his way, and the gates were immediately ordered to be built up. The officials have promised the citizens that if they will themselves guard the city for five days soldiers will then have arrived from Foo Chow. They are doing this zealously. The citizens in bodies of 30 or 40 are stationed at short intervals around the wall day and night. They display their arms proudly in a row on the wall. The best things they have are sticks, for their three pronged forks and swords are of so ancient a pattern and have been used for so many other purposes during past ages, that they will do but little harm to the adversary. Yesterday was wet and cold. However, the sentry at our part of the wall got over that difficulty by fixing his coat on a stick at the place where he was supposed to stand, while he himself sat in a warmer spot out of the wind. Oh such weapons. One man we observed washing sword in a pool, not to cleanse it from blood, but mud and rust. The Mandarin in charge of the city came to use in state today, preceded by a magnificent body guard of eight soldiers, or at least men of the opium smoking type with soldier's coats, wherever they get them, but they had stockingless feet, and only had a military cap. They stopped to have a good look at us, especially Mildred and Kathleen, and then slouched. The procession was dominated by a man with a bamboo wand, such as schoolmasters use for their naughty scholars, only rather longer, whether to smack the boys who came too close to the great man, or to urge on the braves to the conflict, we did not know. The Mandarin begged to know if I had not even one gun to lend him to defend the city. "No," I said, "not one. We, the missionaries, don't have such things." "And no cannon?" he asked again. Fancy asking a man if he has a cannon about him? One thing gained is the officials see the difference between the Vegetarian and the Christian. This very official has been abusing our converts in our last persecution, saying that Vegetarians were better than they. Today he exclaimed that "truly there is a wide difference between us." I hope he won't forget it when the trouble is over.

COLLAPSE OF THE WHIT MONDAY RISING

Another letter from the Rev. R. W. Stewart, date 10th April, contains the following passage:—
The Vegetarian rebels mustered strong at Sek-chek-Du and Sek-baik-Du, and were marching on the city, when the Mandarin had the gateway of the city wall blocked at night with timber and stone. Mr. Sing Mi with others came across the river to me at 4 o'clock in the morning and at daylight all the women and children were got to the other side of the river and over the wall. For three days we were shut in, and then the Vegetarians for some reason separated to their homes.

The ladies from Ku-Cheng were afterwards sent down to Foo Chow for safety. The intrepidity of the missionaries seems to have led them again to take the field very shortly after this without taking the precaution of obtaining military assistance from Foo Chow, such as the Mandarin had alluded to when Ku Cheng was first invested. An interval elapsed, and then, from the cablegrams, there can be no doubt a surprise was effected, which has resulted in the savage annihilation of the whole party.

THE FUH KIEN MISSIONS

REPORT BY THE LATE REV. R. STEWART

SYDNEY, TUESDAY.—There are two Church of England Missionary Societies at work in the Fuh Kien province in which the outrages have occurred. These two societies are the Church of England Missionary Society [Church Missionary Society] and the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society. The latter is an organization controlled solely by women, and its missionaries also are women. An understanding has been come to by which the Church Missionary Society is not to send lady missionaries into the fields selected by the Zenana Society. In many parts of the world, therefore, where there are workers of both sexes, the men are supported by the one organization, and the women by the other. This is the condition which exists in the Fuh Kien province, and hence nearly all the ladies whose deaths have been reported are members of the Zenana society.

The Rev. R. W. Stewart, who with his wife and one child were brunt to death, recently wrote a report informing the committee and friends of the Zenana society as to the class of work in which its representatives in his province were engaged. By Wednesday's mail from China, Mr. C. E. Walsh, secretary of the New South Wales Missionary Society [Church Missionary Association of New South Wales] received a copy of this report from Mr. Stewart. In the course of the communication Mr. Stewart says:—

“Three days west from Foo Chow is our station of Ku Cheng, to which is joined the district of Ping Nang, the two together covering an area equal to about half New South Wales and as populous as the rest of China. In this region you now have two fixed stations, Ku Cheng and Sa Jong. A long day’s journey separates them, and there are two other stations, which for the greater part of the year have ladies in them. Ku Cheng.—Here Miss [Ada] Nisbet (picture) is in charge of the foundling institution, which takes in poor little girl babies cast off by their parents.

The numbers have increased until we have had to give notice that no more could be taken in. Miss Nisbet gives nearly all her time to mothering these little things. There are in all about 30, and some of them are out at nurse.



There is also a large district allotted to Miss Nisbet, covering some 200 square miles, with little bands of Christians dotted here and there through it. The women sorely need looking up and teaching, but they can get very little. Another institution here is the girls’ boarding school, in the charge of Miss Weller. This, too, has so increased that although the school was enlarged considerably last year it is now again quite full, this too in spite of the new rule by which they must each pay a fixed portion of the expenses and must all of them unbind their feet. There are now close on 60 of these girls, and if they fulfill the hopes of their teachers they will do much towards elevating and Christianising the country. Three other ladies who regard Ku Cheng as their head quarters are Miss Gordon, Miss Marshall and Miss Stewart. The last named is still working for her examinations and when she has got through them her work will be in the country, in the western section of the district.

Miss Gordon’s station, where she spends the great part of the year, is the Dong Gio mission, the chief centre for the Ping-nang district. This great district has no other lady worker. I need not say that though she works ever so hard she can but barely touch what is waiting to be done. At that one station of Dong Gio there is a usual attendance of 89 or 90 women at Sunday service. We have to thank the Rev. H. B.

Macartney [St Mary’s Anglican Church, Caulfield, Melbourne—a noted missionary advocate] for this valuable missionary. I only hope he will be able to send more like her. Miss Marshall’s work is also in the country, returning only now and then to Ku Cheng as headquarters. Her section lies north of Ku Cheng and covers more than 300 square miles. She has several centres in this region, where she stops for a few weeks or two months at a time, collecting women together and visiting from house to house. The plan is for the sisters to travel in twos, accompanied by a Bible woman and a Christian servant, and to put up at chapels where is stationed a married catechist. Your other fixed station in this Ku Cheng district is Sa Long where Miss Codrington and Miss Tolley are located. The latter are still learning the language, but at the same time are doing many useful little bit of work. I took the bishop here on his recent confirmation tours, and he seemed specially impressed by the good work he saw doing. Ten miles still further west, across the mountains, lies the town of Sang Iong, and here Miss Maud Newcombe and Miss Burroughs have working for a year. Here a wonderful success has followed. The work is really done in their little room upstairs, where the two sisters meet so many times daily. There only remains to speak of the far north-west, where Nang Ua is the mission center for your ladies. It is four days’ journey over the high mountains from Ku Cheng. I visited them at the beginning of the year, and found there Miss Johnson, Miss B. Newcombe, Miss Rodd, Miss Bryer and Miss Fleming. They have also among them Miss Sinclair, who has come from England independently, and is making herself useful in various ways. These devoted ladies are living as nearly like native women as possible. No knives or forks are seen in the house, I am told. There is a knife kept for any unhappy guest who cannot manage with the chopsticks, and though the locality is far from a healthy one, and our C.M.S. missionaries have one after another felt the effects of malaria, your ladies have wonderfully maintained their strength.”

Mr. Stewart then proceeds to give a report of the work of the Zenana missionaries in other places around Foo Chow. The report is an official one of members of the Zenana society only, and that probably is why it does not mention the Misses Saunders.

A MOCK PROCLAMATION

A LETTER FROM MRS. STEWART

SYDNEY, TUESDAY,—In a letter lately received in Sydney from the Rev. Mr. Stewart, that gentleman

states that there was much unrest in his part of the country at the time of writing in consequence of the war, and this feeling was greatly intensified by the posting of a letter purporting to come from the emperor on the walls of Ku Cheng city. Mr. Stewart translated it as follows:—

When I came to the throne I determined upon a progressive policy, but I have had the reins of Government only a few years in my own hands, and the time has been too short to carry out my designs. The Japanese have come upon me, and my generals have failed me. It was all through my other sins. I chose them badly. I have failed now. I purpose leaving Peking and seeking quiet in a western city. Do you, my people, now select some other man to take my place, who will do better than I have done.

Commenting on this, Mr. Stewart observes:—I can hardly believe this to be genuine, but the effect on the populace will be to set their minds on a change of dynasty, and doubtless this was the intention of the author of the letter.

There is at present in Sydney a Miss Amy Oxley, who has been appointed by the Missionary Society in England to go to Ku Cheng with the Stewarts. On Wednesday a letter reached her from Mrs. Stewart, bearing date of 8th July, written from Hua Sang Hill Station, to which the missionaries in the Ku Cheng province repair when their health becomes affected by malaria.

You have heard, Mrs. Stewart says, “of all the troubles we have had from the Vegetarians this spring, and our hasty journey to Foo Chow. We are now more or less settled in our summer quarters in the hills above Ku Cheng in a little village, Hua Sing. The need for workers to evangelise the untouched parts of the province is greatest in inland parts. There are whole counties where neither man or woman has ever yet preached Christ to the people lying waiting, and we signs that God’s time for giving them the gospel is coming. Since the war between China and Japan ceased we have been enjoying more peaceful times. The Vegetarians have been obliged to keep fairly quiet, as their masters have now time to attend to them. However they are by no means quelled, and occasionally we hear of some trouble here and there, but it is really more against the heathen who do not belong to their band than against the Christians. Already we see tokens of the good that God is going to bring out of all this evil. There has been so much prayer among the native Christians that it has taught us one lesson at least. That is to rely on prayer. In many places real interest is springing up. Men and women both are anxious to hear about the Saviour. One of our dear sisters, Elsie Marshall, is having such a good time in her district that she cannot tear herself away to have much needed rest this hot weather. Just think she has all to herself a region covering over 300 square miles densely populated with people who have hardly had the smallest chance of hearing of the Saviour.

REV. H. S PHILLIPS

The Rev. H. S. Phillips, who is reported to have escaped the massacre, has been attached to the Fuh Kien mission since 1887. Up the end of 1894 he was located with his wife at Kien Yang, some distance from Ku Cheng.

In his last letter to the Rev. H. Barnett, dated Ku Cheng, 18th June, the Rev. Mr. Stewart thus refers to the two Misses Saunders:

Your two ladies have their hands full of work. Miss Nellie has daily two classes of charming little boys, aged from 12 to 16, picked out from the whole district as giving special promise of future usefulness. They will be teachers of five or ten years hence. She also has a fine lot of women on Sunday mornings and a day school on Saturday afternoons, and also a village visiting every week. Miss Topsy is chiefly located a place called Sek-shek-Du, about 12 miles north of this, with a Miss Marshall. Here they are in charge of the women’s work, covering an immense area of about 300 square miles. She has women’s classes, girls’ and boys’ schools, a little dispensary and any amount of visiting; people coming to her and she going to them. They are both very happy, and we only wish and hope you may send us some more like them.”

The Sydney Morning Herald, 7 August 1895. Second Edition.

THE MASSACRE IN CHINA FURTHER VICTIMS AUSTRALIAN LADIES INCLUDED REVOLTING CRUELTIES TO WOMEN

LONDON, Aug 5.—Further particulars received concerning the massacre of Christian missionaries at Kucheng in China show that the originators of the atrocities were members of a newly formed vegetarian

society, and comprised the rabble of the town. They subjected the female victims to revolting cruelties. All the victims were connected with the Church Missionary Society. Beside Dr. Steward, his wife and child, there were Miss Elsie Marshall, the Misses Gordon (2), Miss Cissie Newcombe, Miss Flora Stewart, Miss Harriet Eleanor Saunders, and Miss Elizabeth Maud Saunders. The last two named ladies left Melbourne in 1893.

The harrowing story of the atrocities perpetrated by Chinese miscreants on the missionaries at Kucheng should have other results besides that of producing a natural thrill of horror wherever it may be told. We gather from the cable messages that a new secret society, composed as is usual in such cases of the rabble of the district, attacked the station of the Church Missionary Society at that place and cruelly butchered the medical missionary in charge, with his wife and child and seven lady auxiliaries. Two of those belonged to Melbourne, which city they only left two years ago to take up missionary work in China. Dr STEWART, who was killed, is known in Sydney, where he addressed meetings a few years back in aid of his society's work. He with his wife and child appear to have been burned in his house, the ladies of the Mission were subjected to terrible atrocities, while several children were maltreated besides the instances involving loss of life. It is further reported that the Mandarins incited the populace to this rising against the missionaries. By our China files, extracts from which we give elsewhere, it seems that Ku-cheng is not the only lace where this lawlessness has broken out, though the occurrences there possess a melancholy local interest from the fact that some of the victims are, or were until a year or two ago, Australian citizens.

The whole of the province of Szechuen is in a state of irritation, and the French, Canadian, English, and American missions at Chingtu, Kiating, Yochow, Pingshan, Pauming-fu, and Sinking have been destroyed, while those at Kuifu, Luchow and Chunking were threatened. The province is situated in the west of China.

Ku-cheng is a small town ninety miles from Foochow in the province of Fuchien. Missionary enterprise has reached both, and earnest men and delicate women have entered on the work. At all times the European in certain parts of China carries his life in his hands, but recent events have made residence there even more perilous than before for the foreigner.

It is apparent from the information before us that the internal administration of the Chinese Empire has been almost completely demoralized by the reverses sustained in the war with Japan. Whatever control existed has been relaxed, and the local authorities seem to be either powerless to preserve order, or else only too willing to encourage the populace to excesses. The general dislike to the 'foreign devil' has been intensified by the result of the war. We may believe that the inhabitants of an outlying province like Szechuen know little beyond the fact that their soldiers have been defeated by tactics of European warfare, but that consideration is sufficient to stir up a latent hatred against the foreigner. Nor is it at all unlikely that the endeavours made to convert the Chinese and to influence the women towards Christianity have been behindhand in exciting this active antagonistic feeling. By the nature of the work the missionaries are carrying on, they must of necessity come into conflict with the cherished prejudices and habits of life of a remarkably conservative people. The least Christian of these habits are sanctified for them by traditional familiarity and almost sacred injunction, and those who seek to oppose prejudices and habits like these do so with their lives in their hands. That men and women are found to take up this dangerous work at the call of duty speaks nobly for their self-sacrifice and zeal; but in the face of such events as we had to chronicle yesterday it is time to consider whether, under all the circumstances of the case, missionaries are not taking upon themselves a needless temporary risk. The danger is exceptional in China just now owing to the weakening of the central control. The popular mind is more than ever excited against the foreigner. The continual spectacle of men and women going about among Chinese people in Chinese costume, and declaiming against the customs of these people, must have an irritating effect. So far as the male missionary is concerned, he probably understands to the full the risk he runs. But the case of women is different. The man risks his life; but the women who leave our Australian cities to enter on this work hazard daily and hourly shock to every preconceived idea of life and its conditions, with the danger of nameless outrage and torture besides. The news from Ku-cheng shows that this is no idle fear, and the public mind which has been appalled by the news of the dreadful atrocities perpetrated there is entitled to the relief of knowing that white women will be no longer exposed to these horrors until the state of the country becomes more settled again.

In the meantime it is to be hoped that those on whom rests the responsibility of exacting satisfaction for these outrages, and guarantees for the safety of other Europeans in China, will not neglect the duty thus

roughly thrust upon them. A black list of such occurrences could be made out, and a strong indictment against the internal administration of China by the Mandarins, even in times of peace. The worst feature of the case is the strong impression evidently prevalent in China and out of it that these Mandarins actually encourage and connive at these outbreaks of orgies of rapine and massacre. The English papers published in China seem to have no doubt that in the case of these outrages in the province of Szchuen the Viceroy, LIU PINCHANG, is directly responsible. The 'idiot's life' one paper describes him as giving in explanation of the occurrences in his province, is no adequate explanation, and a demand is made that this official shall be brought to trial before a mixed tribunal of Chinese, French, English, and American officials. Evidently there is no confidence felt in the administration of Chinese justice in such a matter, and this no doubt is the meaning of this morning's cable relating to the state of feeling in Shanghai. France has already, through her Minister at Pekin, demanded that she shall be represented at the inquiry into the Viceroy's conduct, and assembled her squadron at Woosung to enforce the request. The affair of Foochow in 1881 is sufficient to remind China that France is not to be treated with incivility when she makes a demand like that. Some of the Hongkong papers seem to have formed an impression that European interests in China have more to gain from a dread of France than from any respect on the part of the Mandarins either for England or America. Eleven years ago Admiral COURBET sailed up the Min River and sank the Chinese, bombarded Foochow and Tamsui, destroyed forts and batteries wherever he went, and in various ways taught the Chinese authorities that the flag of his country at all events was not to be treated with disrespect, whether it waved over soldiers or missionaries. The Chinese have never forgotten that lesson, and it remains to be seen if England will have to take the same desperate measures to ensure the lives of those of her people who go into China with civilization in one hand Christianity in the other.

**THE MASSACRES IN CHINA
REVOLTING CRUELITIES
LADIES HACKED TO DEATH
CHILDREN IMPALED ON SPEARS
INDIFFERENCE OF THE CHINESE SOLDIERY**

[BY CABLE]

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, Aug 5.—Further particulars received concerning the massacre of Christian missionaries at Kucheng in China show that the originators of the atrocities were members of a newly formed vegetarian society, and comprised the rabble of the town. They subjected the female victims to revolting cruelties. All the victims were connected with the Church Missionary Society. Beside Dr. Stewart, his wife and child, there were Miss Elsie Marshall, the Misses Gordon (2), Miss Cissie Newcombe, Miss Flora Stewart, Miss Harriet Eleanor Saunders, and Miss Elizabeth Maud Saunders. The last two named ladies left Melbourne in 1893.

The European residents at Shanghai are appealing to the Powers for protection from outrages, and protest against the inadequate punishment meted out by the Chinese authorities to persons concerned in outrages upon foreigners.

Aug 6.—The ladies who were massacred at Ku-Cheng begged piteously for their lives, offering to surrender all their valuables. The leader of the atrocities shouted 'Kill Nellie Saunders' whereupon the mob fell upon the lady missionaries and butchered them without mercy.

They burned the house of the Rev Dr Stewart.

Miss Cissie Newcombe, one of the victims, was speared to death, and her body, bleeding and hacked about, was thrown over a precipice.

Miss Elsie Marshall had her throat cut.

The Misses Gordon, who belonged to Australia, as well as Miss 'Topsy' Saunders, were speared in the head.

The four children of the Rev. Dr. Stewart were impaled on the spears of the murderers.

In addition to the missionaries who were put to death several other persons belonging to the mission were attacked by the mob, but they managed to make good their escape, although severely wounded. It has transpired that there were 1000 Chinese soldiery at Ku-Cheng at the time of the murders, but no troops were sent to save the missionaries until the massacre was completed.

The Chinese Government has ordered the authorities to take immediate steps to punish the murders for

the outrages.

[BY TELEGRAPH]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS)

MELBOURNE, Tuesday.—The details of the massacres of the missionaries by the Chinese at Ku-Cheng have caused a deep feeling of sorrow throughout the whole community. The Rev. E. J. Barnett, secretary of the Church Missionary Association, has received many messages of condolence and sympathy. Mrs. Saunders, a resident of Kew, two of whose daughters were among the victims, is quite prostrated. In a hundred different ways she was made aware of the profound sympathy felt for her in her terrible bereavement. A memorial service will be held in St Paul's Cathedral on Friday evening, when the Bishop of Melbourne will deliver an address on the work of the missionaries who have been murdered. Other services of a similar character will follow.

BRISBANE, Tuesday.—The Misses Gordon, who were among the victims of the massacre at Ku-Cheng, belonged to Ipswich, [Queensland] where their parents reside. [This message and similar references that recur confuses the Saunders Sisters of Melbourne with Annie Gordon, from Ipswich.]

AUCKLAND, Tuesday.—In a letter written at the end of April, Dr Stewart, head of the mission at Ku-Cheng, in a postscript says, ‘

Since writing the above, (alluding to the menacing attitude of the sect known as vegetarians) the vegetarians mustered in forced, and looked so threatening that a mandarin suddenly ordered all the gateways of the city to be walled up at night, to resist an expected attack at daylight, and thus for three days were closely shut up. The danger passed over, and now that the peace with Japan is declared, we need expect, I think, no more interruption to our work.

THE RECEIPT OF THE NEWS IN SYDNEY

When the first cable concerning this awful massacre came through to the *Herald* on Monday, some doubt seemed to be felt as to the full extent of the uprising, but in our second edition yesterday the names of the victims and the fuller details left no room for misapprehension. Yesterday in the city it was being talked of in every direction, and the utmost sympathy with the friends and relatives of the victims was everywhere expressed. A sense of horror took possession of the public mind at the diabolical crimes committed against this self-sacrificing band of unprotected missionaries in what has been thought to be a safe part of the Chinese Empire, situated on the seaboard, as the province of Fokien is, and containing as it does the ports of Amoy and Foochow, open to the commerce of all civilized countries.

A CHINESE VIEW OF THE ORIGIN OF THE MASSACRES.⁵²

Yesterday a representative of the *Herald* waited on Mr. Slin Johnson, who is connected with the Sydney Chinese newspaper, to ascertain his opinions regarding the massacre of Christian missionaries at Ku-Cheng. Mr. Johnson was quite ready to afford any information he had, and he thought that when the whole of the details were known his view of how the massacre was started would be found to be correct.

The Vegetarian Society was, he said, merely a band of robbers, who were eager for plunder. If they attacked the Christians openly and robbed them, the mandarins would suppress them. The only way, then, that the robbers could accomplish their object would be to raise a riot, and hound down the Christians. This Mr. Johnson thinks is what has occurred. The vegetarians have entered the town in some force, have proclaimed themselves as opposed to the Christians, and have urged the lower classes to make common cause with them in looting the Christians' houses. Then, as the riot has gathered strength, feeling has run high, and ultimately the disturbance has culminated in the terrible massacres reported. The business people, he thinks, would be sure not to join the riot, as when it got so far it might be difficult to stop at the Christians' houses, but the spirit of robbery might lead on to the devastation of the wealthy portions of the town. Mr. Johnson therefore concludes that it is not likely that the wealthy men have countenanced the massacre. The idea of the mandarins supporting the murderers he altogether scouts. Not only would their sympathies be with the higher classes, but they knew that if they did not do their utmost to suppress such risings the Emperor would degrade them, or perhaps do worse. He remembered that there was a similar outbreak at Sha Min, near Ken Sow, some years ago, caused by ill-feeling against the French, engendered by

52 This is the first of a number of press interviews with Chinese resident abroad. None of the Chinese interviewed had any accurate information on the massacre and in this regard many of the Europeans who gave interviews were also uncertain informants.

the Franco-Chinese war, and in that case the Chinese Government had to pay a heavy indemnity to the French. There were also other instances of such uprisings in that vast empire.

INTERVIEW WITH THE REV. R. BAVIN.⁵³

The Rev. Rainsford Bavin, of the Centenary Hall, who occupies the position of secretary for New South Wales of the China Inland Mission, and whose daughter, Miss Edna Bavin, recently returned on furlough from missionary work in that Empire, was interviewed last evening by a representative of the *Herald* in regard to the massacres in the province of Fu Kien. Mr. Bavin said that the township in which the outrages were committed was named Kucheng, situated about 90 miles from Foochow. Of the 18 provinces in China, only three were untouched by the China Inland Mission, for the reason that they were worked by other missions. These three exceptions were the provinces of Kuang-Tong, Fu Kien, and Formosa.

It was difficult to say what led to the revolt. The war was located in the north, and those in the south, where the outrages occurred, know scarcely anything about the war. It is not likely then the massacres were the outcome of the China-Japan war. The whole affair seemed to him to be in reality a rebellion against the Government. The Vegetarian Society, with which the perpetrators of the outrages were connected, was a secret organization, and had attracted to itself the rebel section of the province. There was evidently a very weak administration of Government in this particular center, and the rebels had been allowed to get the upper hand.

From communications received in Sydney from the Rev. W. Stewart, one of the victims, as recent as April last, it seemed that there had been a state of complete lawlessness in the district, and so serious did matters become that the lady missionaries and the children were sent to Foochow, 90 miles distant, for protection. Later, when matters had quietened down, they returned, and many of them had now been massacred. The mandarin or magistrate of the district had been powerless to act, and when he imprisoned three of the ringleaders he was compelled to accede to the demands of the mob for their release. Not only was he obliged to release the prisoners, but he had to suffer the humiliation of being whipped by proxy; he having handed over his secretary to the infuriated mob, which inflicted 300 lashes. Recently the walls of the city were repaired at very great expense in anticipation of the rebellion which has now started.

Mr. Bavin was somewhat afraid that this lawlessness was not fined to the province of Fuh-Kien, and he noticed that trouble was now reported at Hankow, in the province of Hupeh, 1000 miles distant, and that the dwelling belonging to the American Board of Missions had been destroyed. The China Inland Mission had also a station in Hankow, but whether the missionaries were safe he did not know. The province in which his daughter, Miss Edna Bavin, had been stationed for four years was that of Kiang-Si, which lay between the provinces of Fu-Kein and Hupeh, at both of which places outrages had been committed. Miss Bavin was stationed at the township Kwei-Ki, not more than 200 miles distant from the scene of the murders.

The Rev. W. Stewart was in Sydney in 1893, accompanied by Mr. Eugene Stock, of London. The effect of their visit was to organize the Church of England Mission. Mrs. Stewart and her child, who have also been slain, were in England at the time of Mr. Stewart's visit to Sydney. The Misses Saunders were the daughters of a Melbourne widow lady, and were in Sydney just before their departure for China. Miss Gordon was also an Australian, but as far as he could gather none of the other victims was connected with Australian missions.

THE OUTRAGES AS VIEWED IN CHINA

The European population vow vengeance on the perpetrators of these cowardly and barbarous atrocities. As recently as 28th June one writer says: — "It may sound somewhat brutal to advocate the employment of threats and force on every occasion when China wrongs Western subjects but the Chinese Government, being utterly unscrupulous and entirely barbarous, impervious to all other reasoning, must be taught by stripes if necessary that her scoundrelly officials can no longer conspire to burn out, rob, and ill-treat peaceful Europeans, living quietly in China. The lessons will, no doubt, have to be read to them very sharply before these outrages are abandoned, because, owing to the long continued immunity from retribution enjoyed, the mandarins have formed a belief that the Western Powers are afraid of China. To the everlasting shame of their Foreign Ministers, their policy during the past few years has given not only too much colour to that supposition, and even now the British and American Ministers have not, apparently, ventured to insist upon

53 Mr. Bavin also had no accurate knowledge beyond what he read in the press or heard, as in this case, from a family member with no direct connection to the CMS in Fukien Province.

proper redress for the gross injuries suffered by the British and American missionaries.

TRIAL OF HIGH CHINESE OFFICIALS BY THE POWERS DEMANDED

Another European resident in Foochow, writing of these repeated onslaughts, says: - If the Foreign Governments do their duty, the chief officials of the province will be brought to formal trial before a mixed tribunal, as was the case with Phra Yot, the Siamese mandarin who was accused of treachery to a French party in the troubles on the Annam frontier a couple of years ago. Let these men be tried in the same way, before a tribunal in which representatives of China, Great Britain, France and the United States sit as Judges. If guilt cannot be brought home, well and good, but if it be shown that they instigated the riots, or, without having actually instigated them, took no steps to prevent them, or to afford protection to eh foreigners, let sentence be passed upon the men adequate to their offence. If the Viceroys and other high officials of the Chinese Empire saw that be instigating or allowing outrages upon foreigners they rendered themselves liable to 10 or 20 years' penal servitude in a foreign gaol, say at Hongkong or Saigon, there would be no more riots like these at Ku-Cheng. There has been too much trifling in the past; the time for decided action has now arrived. It is no use punishing a few coolies, it is the leaders and instigators of these outrages that must be got at, but that will never be done as long as the punishment of the offenders is left entirely in the hands of the Chinese Government.

ANOTHER OUTBREAK.

MISSIONARIES FLEE FOR THEIR LIVES.

Further inland the situation is no less alarming. By the steamer Sikh, now in port here from Foochow, an account is to hand of similar riots near Chunking, situated in one of the inland provinces some three or four hundred miles from the scene of the latest massacre at Ku-Cheng. Writing on the 3rd of June from Chunking [Sichuan Province], a missionary says:—

“we have every reason to believe that all China Missionary Society friends and houses are perfectly safe at Chengtu, as yesterday I received a wire from Mr. Jackson saying, ‘ All Well.’ Our fellow-workers of the Canadian Methodist, American Methodist Episcopal, China Inland and Roman Catholic missions have not fared so well. The hospital and dwelling houses of the first mission were burned down on the 28th ultimo, and on the following day those of the other missions shared a similar fate.” On the 1st July the gatekeeper of Mr. Murray's house, which adjoins the China Inland Mission's premises, was warned to move because it was said rioters intended to commence with the latter place and then go on to the other missions. According to the latest news received on the 3rd instant through the Roman Catholics, the ladies and children of the other missions were on their way to Chungking by boat.”

One of the escapees writes: -

We escaped the riot by about two hours and a half in this way. We left the city at 4 o'clock p.m. on the 28th June. We could not have left the next day at all as it was the big Dragon feast, and at 4 o'clock of the 29th our compounds were burnt to the ground, that is the dwellings, schools, and chapel in one, and adjoining was the hospital. From our place they went to the China Inland Mission, carrying off every stick in the place. The compound where the ladies of our Wesleyan Methodist Mission lived was also rioted, the ladies going over the wall into a neighbours. Next morning they began with the Methodist Episcopal mission, cleaning it out completely, even to the walls and the leaves on the trees. The new house belonging to our mission that Mr. Hartnull was living in was also looted and burned. Mrs. Hartnull escaping to the China Inland Mission after being driven with Wesleyan Methodist Mission ladies out of their house. The Catholics had five different stations, at one of which was a cathedral 270 ft long, or rather the whole building in which the cathedral was that length. All these different places are utterly wiped out. All the foreigners are at the yamen and one of the magistrates. Mrs. Stevenson and Mrs. Kilborn, with four children, crawled out on to the street through a hole in the big hospital gate that the mob was breaking in. As this so upset the rioters that it gave them a chance to escape. They tried several houses, as well as the fort near by, but were driven off each place, one of the soldiers kicking Mrs. Stevenson and driving them off with curses. Three women, with the children, wandered about the city wall till midnight, then went to the China Inland Mission till the early morning, when the mob reached there. We are making all preparations for a hurried departure, and we have a good strong rope, which we will use to let ourselves down over the wall if they make any fuss in the night. The city is full of students who are just going into their examinations, and when they come out they may make a fuss, and it is well to be prepared. People

going past our doors would say, “burn out the foreigners” and such like remarks, and still we thought nothing particular of it. You cannot calculate the harm to the mission work at present, to say nothing of the monetary loss. This will be a thing for the home offices to settle through Peking, which will take time. Meanwhile there will be nothing done here at Chengtu.”

THE ANTI-MISSIONARY AGITATION SPREADING

From the same source as the foregoing is the following. It is dated 26th June:—

“On the top of the disorganization which the war has produced other troubles for the Peking Government have been prepared by greedy and self-seeking mandarins. In the great province of Szechuen a plot has been hatched, and successfully carried out, to efface the Christian missions there, and the English, French, Canadian, and American mission stations at Chengtu, Kiating, Yochow, Pengshan, Pauming-fu, and Sinking have been wrecked, while those in Suifu, Luchow, and Chungking are or were in jeopardy. Many of the missionaries are missing, but so far, though some are reported to have been ill used and imprisoned, no lives are known to have been sacrificed. The outrages seem to have been planned and carried out by the officials, and the design was so carefully concealed that up to the day on which they were perpetrated the missionaries were living in unsuspecting confidence, and never dreamed of the conspiracy that was hatching against them. Those missions not destroyed were promptly abandoned, and the missionaries fled down the Yangtze to safer quarters. Even at Hankow and Kuikiang, however, a strong anti-foreign feeling prevails, and at Yuling, near the latter place, a riot occurred recently, and no steps have been taken to punish the rioters or instigators of the demonstration. The other day, too, an attack was made on some Roman Catholic missionaries at Eaichow, in Anhwei, which has not yet been atoned for.”

The Mercury, (Hobart), 7 August 1895

THE KUCHENG MASSACRES MELBOURNE LADIES AMONG THE VICTIMS.

The instigators of the terrible massacre of Europeans at Kucheng, in China, are members of a newly formed vegetarian society, composed of the rabble of the community, and it is surmised that the outrages committed were prompted as a fanatical demonstration against those who consume animal food.

Revolted cruelties were inflicted on the women sufferers. All the victims were connected with the Church Missionary work, and besides Dr. Stewart, his wife and child, there were the Messes Elsie Marshall, Gordon (2), Bessie Newcombe, Flora Stewart, Harriett Eleanor Saunders and Elizabeth Maud Saunders. The last two left Melbourne in 1893.

European residents at Shanghai have appealed to the Powers for protection from such outrages, and adequate punishment of the offenders.

AUGUST 6.—Eighty vegetarians are implicated in the massacres.

The ladies they attacked begged for their lives, offering to surrender all their valuables, but the leader shouted kill,

Miss Nellie [Harriet] Saunders was burnt to death in Dr. Stewart’s house. Miss Newcombe was speared and thrown over a precipice. Miss Marshall’s throat was cut. The Misses Gordon, Australian and Topsy, and the Misses Saunders were all speared in the head. Four of Dr. Stewart’s children were impaled and severely wounded.

Although a thousand soldiers were in Kucheng none were sent out until the massacre had been completed, and the murderers had decamped with their plunder. The Chinese Government has since ordered punishment of the offenders.

The Brisbane Courier, (Queensland), 7 August 1895.

Several of the ladies of the Chinese Mission who were cruelly murdered in the Kucheng riots are natives of Australia and have relatives in Queensland and Victoria.

MASSACRES IN CHINA. EUROPEANS APPEALING FOR PROTECTION. THE OUTRAGES AT KUCHENG. FURTHER TERRIBLE DETAILS. SLAUGHTER OF LADY MISSIONARIES.

AUSTRALIANS AMONG THE VICTIMS.

(BY CABLE MESSAGE.)

LONDON, August 5.—The European residents of Shanghai are appealing to the various foreign Powers for protection from outrages on the part of the Chinese, and have also protested against the inadequate punishment of Chinese officials of the perpetrators of the outrages upon missionaries.

LONDON, August 6.—Further details are now to hand of the massacre of the missionaries at Kucheng, and the report that the sect known as “Vegetarians” were the prime movers in the outrage is confirmed. When the attack was made the ladies at the mission station begged for their lives, and offered to surrender all their valuables to their assailants, but without avail, the leader of the mob shouting, “Kill them!” It appears that Miss Nellie Saunders, one of the murdered ladies, was burnt to death in Dr. Stewart’s house with Dr. Stewart and his wife and child. the following details are given of the manner in which several of the other ladies were put to death”—Miss Bessie Newcome was speared, and then thrown over a precipice; Miss Elsie Marshall had her throat cut; one of the Misses Gordon (an Australian lady) and Miss Topsy Saunders were speared through the head. It is also stated that four of Dr. Stewart’s children were impaled, and that several other persons connected with the mission were wounded.

Although there were 1000 Chinese soldiers in Kucheng at the time, not one was sent to the assistance of the missionaries until the massacre had been completed. The murderers then secured all the available plunder and decamped.

The Chinese Government have given orders for the punishment of those concerned in the massacre.

(BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.)

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, August 4.—Mrs. Saunders, mother of the two Misses Saunders who were massacred at Kucheng, in China, in the course of an interview to-day, said that her daughters should have been away on their holidays at the time of the massacre, and it was their intention to return to Melbourne on furlough. Though much shocked at the news of the death of her daughters, Mrs. Saunders consoles herself with the fact that her children were privileged to die for the Lord. It was their mother’s intention to join her daughters in their missionary task in China as soon as she was able to dispose of her property here.

AUCKLAND, August 6.—In a letter written in April last, Dr. Stewart says that the menacing attitude of the Vegetarians had led the mandarins to order all gateways to be walled up at night in order to avert attack. The danger, however, was supposed to have passed over, and Dr. Stewart expected that now peace between China and Japan had been declared there would be no further interruption to the mission work.

The report of these atrocities in China we may believe has caused a painful sensation throughout Australia, for several of the ladies who have been murdered are Australians, and have relatives in various cities. The Misses Saunders are from Melbourne, where their mother and brother, (Dr. Saunders) live, and Mrs. Jephson, of Brisbane, is her aunt; and one of the Misses Gordon, we understand, is from Ipswich, where her mother is said to reside. Miss Marshall and Miss Stewart, we believe, are also Melbourne ladies. Dr. Stewart, who, with his wife and family of four children, is amongst the victims, carried on a Chinese mission tour in Australia some three years ago, and afterwards went through New Zealand and then to England. the work done by Dr. Stewart so impressed the ladies whose names we have given that they determined themselves to mission work. Miss Gordon, of Ipswich, went to Melbourne, and after training at the Mission House were sent forward to Foochow. The Misses Saunders, whose names are correctly given in the cable message, went East in the Menmuir in October 1893, and waited at Foochow for Dr. Stewart, who returned from England a month later. These young ladies, judging from photographs, were particularly handsome and amiable looking. The eldest was at the time of her cruel death only 23 years of age, and the younger but 21. Miss Saunders was in Brisbane a few years ago on a visit to her relatives. She was a most accomplished girl, and a musician of a very high order.

The latest letter received from Miss Harriet Eleanor Saunders shows a keen devotion to mission work, but there is in it an undercurrent of sadness which is not uncommon with those who are face to face with the vast religious difficulties in China. Under date 25th February, 1895, and writing from Kucheng, she says:—The papers are a month old when they reach us, and we don’t even know anything very much of the war which is supposed to be going between China and Japan.

Referring specially to the rioting which had taken place in other parts of the country, Miss Saunders says;—

It is mostly up north, and so far has not touched us here at all. The only trouble we have is from a sect which call themselves 'vegetarians.' They are always keeping us in hot water of some sort. They amuse themselves in the summer posting placards declaring that they are going to burn our houses, but they have not done it yet... Quite lately they had a row in the street quite close to our house. They had a fight with a mandarin, whose orders they had refused to obey. He was very angry, but they said he insulted them, which is very likely. They refused to leave the place unless he would come out and allow himself to be beaten, which naturally he was not anxious to do. They stayed banging at the doors and windows of his yamen for the whole of one day. The end was that the mandarin, who is a poor creature, had to give in and allow his chief official to be beaten instead. It was a much nicer way of doing it instead of being beaten himself, but in the eyes of the Chinese it was an equal disgrace. They can turn the mandarin round their finger, as he has no backbone, and stands in mortal awe of these vegetarians. The name does not sound a very terrible one when you call up a vision of a porridge and tomato individual of harmless disposition, frequenting the tea-shops with a lugubrious countenance, but here I assure you it is a very different thing. It takes a great deal to make a Chinaman part with his money, but during the last few weeks the leading men, who are big swells, and the business men of Kucheng City have paid four thousand dollars to patch up the rotten old city wall, and put up new strong gates in case of an attack on the part of the 'vegetarians.' It is rumoured also that they are going to import soldiers from Foochow. None of all this disturbs us much except when it touches the native Christians. Of course, they do not meddle with us, but some of the Christians have suffered awful persecution at the hands of these men. In one place they burnt their harvests, and in one case a poor man's place was pulled down and this things stolen. When a complaint was made to the mandarin the vegetarians defied the soldiers that he sent, plainly showing that they did not care a straw for his authority. The second time he interfered they frightened a good man so much that now he always gives every case in their favour without inquiring into it. If we liked to work in that way we could use our influence as foreigners, but we don't like to use either foreign influence or foreign money amongst these people. We have come here solely to preach the gospel, which poor things, they sadly need. Our life is a very quiet one. Nearly all the morning I am teaching first boys and then girls, and after that I have to read Chinese with my teacher for my second examination... There are six lady missionaries including ourselves really belonging to this Kucheng compound, but as a rule there are only myself and the young lady in charge of the girls' school. The others are all away in other districts teaching and visiting all day long. It is not a very romantic life. I only say this because I think that people at home have an idea that there is a good deal of amusement travelling round in a queer place like China, but there is not; but still I would not change places with any one at home, for I am very happy, lonely as it is sometimes.

Later advices from Kucheng were that in consequence of the troubles alluded to in the letter the missionaries had all gone to Foochow, but on order being restored they were returning.

Kucheng is an important town about forty miles from Foochow.

EDITORIAL — THE HORRORS OF KUCHENG.

This is an original article, referring to information above drawing on various cabled reports.

Every now and again one is awakened from the complacency to which the armchair study of comparative religion entices by the perpetration of atrocities worthy only of the brutes. Buddhism in India, Mahomedanism (sic) in Armenia, Confucianism, Taoism, Ancestor worship, in China, have been tried and found wanting. They have shown themselves easily reconcilable with an ignorance and savagery not outstripped in the darkest regions of heathenism. the London cablegrams of these two days furnish appalling revelations of what is possible to a people boasting the oldest civilization in the world. Little knowledge with over-weening prejudice, controlled or utilized by the rottenest of governments, is the most dangerous of social combinations. Our deepest sympathy is due to the households, some of them very near ourselves, which have been plunger into misery by the ferocity of the Kucheng mob. The memory of the heroic women who a few years ago left our shores on the highest mission to which humanity can devote itself, and who have just met a most terrible fate, will long be kept in the hearts of Australians, and their story will be told with quivering lips around many a hearth. For the motives which led them to their doom, set forth so unpretentiously in the touching letter appearing in today's issue, we can have nothing but praise. But we may be permitted to say that, on the very serious question of sending women missionaries, or inviting and encouraging them to devote themselves, to the interior of China, the recent butchery should bring the Church

and missionary societies to pause. We are not aware that there exists in China the same special need for female missionaries as is presented by the Zenana system in India. And even though there did—though the work of the male missionary was strictly confined to men—it might be seriously questioned whether a certain sure stage of enlightenment should not be reached by that work before there was brought on the field a missionary capable of so much greater suffering. There can be no doubt that, had Dr. Stewart foreseen the event, he would himself have taken this view when he toured Australia for Chinese missionaries. And can it be said that any district of the country, with the exception of the few spots frequented by Europeans, is safer than Kucheng? We have spoken of the interior; but Kucheng is only some forty miles from Foochow, the coast capital of the Fo-Kien province. It might have been thought that the crass ignorance which makes the people dangerous, the susceptibility to faith in monstrous accusations incredible in the presence of the smallest enlightenment—would not have been found so near the coast. From the remarks made about the so-called Vegetarian sect, connected in all likelihood with the doctrines of Buddha, it is possible that religious fanaticism has in this case co-operated with the ferocity of ignorance. But the point is that what has happened at Kucheng is yet more likely to happen at a further remove from extraneous control. We contend that without laying arrest on a single noble aspiration, it is time that we exercised economy in martyrdom.

There is also the question of international relations. The terrible tragedy of Kucheng cannot and should not be overlooked by the Power whose protection the missionaries might justly claim. But the kind of intervention thus demanded is the last to be desired by the best type of missionary. He sees in it an appeal to the sword. It comes dangerously near presenting the kingdom he has come to preach as after all in the kingdom of this world. A demand backed by protocols and ironclads, though it be a demand for international justice, is a hindrance rather than a help to spiritual receptiveness. So that in the interests of missions themselves—in the interests of the gospel the missionary preaches—it is exceedingly desirable that outrages, and the international offence created by them, should be kept down to the lowest point.

Reprinted in part in *The Queenslander*, 10 August 1895.

The West Australian, (Perth), 7 August 1895.

**THE MASSACRE OF MISSIONARIES.
REVOLTING CRUELITIES TO WOMEN.
MEMBERS OF A VEGETARIAN SOCIETY THE CULPRITS.
NAMES OF THE VICTIMS.
THREE AUSTRALIAN LADIES MURDERED.
AN APPEAL TO THE POWERS.
PUNISHMENT OF OFFENDERS ORDERED.**

London, August 5.—A despatch received from Shanghai this evening states that the perpetrators of the massacre of missionaries at Kucheng were the members of a newly formed Chinese Vegetarian Society. This organisation, it is said, is composed of the rabble of the city.

Further details of the outrages show that the most revolting cruelties were practised upon the defenceless lady missionaries before they were finally murdered. All of the victims belonged to the Church of England Missionary Society. In addition to Dr. Stewart and one of his children of tender years, who were burned to death. Misses Marshall (2), Gordon, Bessie Newcombe, Flora Stewart, Harriet Elinor Saunders and Elizabeth Maud Saunders were butchered with knives and spears. The last two mentioned ladies left Melbourne for China during the year 1893.

In consequence of the massacre at Kucheng, the Europeans at Shanghai have appealed to the Powers for protection against outrages. They have also protested against what they describe as the inadequate punishment meted out to the Chinese on account of crimes of the stamp of that at Kucheng.

London, August 6.—It transpires that eighty Chinese belonging to the Kucheng Vegetarian Society are implicated in the massacre.

The ladies begged to have their lives spared, offering to surrender to the ruffians who attacked them all their valuables, but the leader of the miscreants shouted “kill,” and the work of slaughter at once began.

Miss Harriet Elinor (Nellie) Saunders, it seems, was burned to death in Dr. Stewart’s house, the dwelling having been set on fire and some of those then occupying it allowed to escape. Miss Newcombe was speared and then thrown over a deep precipice, her body becoming terribly mangled in the fall. The Misses Marshall had their throats cut. Miss Gordon, an Australian, and Miss Elizabeth Maud (Topsy) Saunders died from

spear wounds in their heads. Four of Dr. Stewart's children were impaled and were severely injured.

Although there were a thousand Chinese soldiers at Kucheng, no one of these was despatched to the scene of the murders until the massacre had been completed.

When the rabble had finished their fiendish work they decamped with whatever plunder they had been able to secure.

The Chinese Government has ordered the local authorities to punish the offenders.

The New Zealand Herald, (Auckland), Wednesday, August 7, 1895.

**KUCHENG MASSACRE
A SCENE OF CARNAGE
THE SISTERS SAUNDERS HACKED TO PIECES
REVOLTING CRUELTY
THE VICTIMS TAKEN BY SURPRISE
PLOT AGAINST FOREIGNERS
AN APPEAL TO THE EUROPEAN POWERS**

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SHANGHAI, August 5.—The authors of the outrages in Kucheng are members of a newly formed vegetarian society, composed of the rabble of the city.

The women were subjected to the most revolting cruelty.

August 6.—At Kucheng there was a scene of great carnage. The Misses Saunders, of Melbourne, in attempting to escape, were hacked to pieces, and a thousand Chinese soldiers, who were near at hand and witnessed the outrage, took no steps to prevent the outrage.

The burning of the mission houses occupied two hours.

Some of the women were horribly tortured before death ensued.

The United States mission near Hankow was destroyed, but fortunately the occupants escaped without injury.

A meeting of foreign residents here has been held, and it was decided to request the various Consuls to appeal to the European Powers demanding reparation for the Kucheng outrage.

The Europeans in this city are appealing to the Powers for protection; and protests upon the inadequate punishment inflicted for outrages on foreigners.

LATER.

The victims of the Kucheng atrocity had no warning, and were taken entirely by surprise.

Their assailants were fifty members of a secret society, and it is believed this outbreak is part of a general plot against foreigners.

The Rev. Mr. Philips, Church missionary, escaped, but was forced to look on at the murder of his comrades, being powerless to interfere, and unable to secure assistance.

**LATEST DETAILS
HORRIBLE ATROCITIES
THE VICTIMS PLEAD FOR THEIR LIVES
NO MERCY SHOWN
NELLIE SAUNDERS BURNED ALIVE
OTHERS THROWN OVER A PRECIPICE
MR. STEWART'S CHILDREN IMPALED.**

Shanghai, August 6.—Further details of a horrible nature have been received from Kucheng.

The ladies begged for their lives, offering to surrender their property and jewels, but the leaders of the band ordered them to be killed.

Nellie Saunders was hacked about by the ruffian's weapons, and thrown still alive into Mr. Stewart's blazing house.

Topsy Saunders and Miss Gordon were speared.

Misses Brain [?] and Newcombe were speared and thrown over a precipice.

Miss Marshall's throat was cut.

Four of Mr. Stewart's children were impaled and severely wounded but apparently not killed.

Although there were a thousand soldiers in Kucheng none were sent to the rescue until the massacre was completed and the murderers had escaped with plunder.

The Chinese Government has ordered the miscreants to be punished.

There were thirty native teachers and two thousand members at Kucheng station.

Reports from Hankow state that the western provinces are in a disturbed and dangerous condition.

Chapels and hospitals have been destroyed and foreigners are fleeing for their lives.

SYDNEY, August 6.—The secretary of the Church Missionary Society received a letter from Miss Gordon, one of the ladies killed at Kucheng, about the same time as the cable came announcing the massacre. The lady began by quoting the psalm “In God have I put my trust; I will not be afraid what man can do unto me.” She goes on to say,

“A number of the people called Vegetarians banded together to defy the Mandarin. One day when he caught four and put them in prison, others surrounded his house and said that they would pull it down and kill him if he did not release their comrade, so he had to release them. Not only so but he had to send his secretary to be beaten by their own hands. This happened at Kucheng city, quite close. They have persecuted the Christians, and have threatened more than once to pull down the chapels, but the missionaries as yet have not been threatened at all, although they have expressed their hatred of us.”

MELBOURNE, August 6.—Mrs. Saunders states that her daughters should have been on their holidays at the time of their murder. They had intended returning home on furlough.

LETTER FROM THE LATE REV. R. STEWART.

From a letter in the last number of the New Zealand Church Gazette from the Rev. Mr. Stewart we give the following passages which throw much light on the dreadful outbreak which has just taken place:—

All this has been the bright side of the past year, but we have had some dark days too. Owing doubtless to the Government being full engaged in the war [*Sino-Japanese War 1894-1895*] a sect known as the Vegetarians, but hitherto without influence or power, has suddenly sprung into vigorous life in this part of the country.

They first came into prominence in August last, a month after the declaration of war, and at a village called A Deng Bang, where an usually large number of men were joining our Church. They attacked the converts, beating some, pillaging the shop of another, and finally cut down and carried off 100 dollars [*Chinese*] of rice crops belonging to a leading convert of the place.

I at once visited our chief Mandarin, who promised to take the matter up without delay; but on sounding out officers to investigate they were met by an armed mob, and there being no soldiers closer than Foochow, nothing could be done. I ought to say, perhaps, that on paper we have 100 soldiers attached to Kucheng, but the Mandarin does without them, and pockets their pay.

A month or so later, in another part of the district, these vegetarians, with whom are allied one of the most dangerous of the secret societies, committed some offences but not in any way connected with our Church; so heinous that the magistrate was compelled to arrest three or four and imprison them. This was a signal for a rising, messages were quickly despatched in all directions, and a mob assembled round the Yamen.

All that day they beat around the house, shouting threats of vengeance. On their way to the Yamen they passed outside our city church; some were for rushing in and demolishing it; others advised to move on to the Yamen, and they proved unsuccessful they would return and take it next. The poor women and others in the church buildings, hearing all this, were, as you may imagine, terrified, knowing by past experience that there was every chance of the threats being carried out.

As the mob crowded round the Yamen, ever increasing in number, one leading citizen after another, who had been closeted with the Mandarin, came forth with offers of concession. The first, holding up his hand for silence, cried: “Go home, go home, the Mandarin will allow you to build your headquarters in the city,” which before, he had refused, “and will give you 200 dollars himself.” After a moment’s pause this was greeted with shouts of disapproval; and so for hours it went on. As our little children listened to it you may imagine their feelings; the fall of the Yamen would probably have meant an attack on us. At last, as the evening was drawing on, and the mob showed their determination to have their way, a Mr. Lang [*Chiang*], one of the best-known men in the city, came out with the message that all they asked for would be granted; the prisoners would be liberated and

sent home in state, and the Mandarin would acknowledge himself defeated by allowing his secretary to be publicly beaten before the people. Poor wretch, he got 300 blows of the bamboo, and was dismissed next morning from his office. This in the Chinese minds meant that the Mandarin was himself beaten and brought to his knees in disgrace. From that day when they learned their power, recruits have crowded in. All who are in trouble with their neighbours, through debt or lawsuit, flock to their standard.

Since that August their numbers have rapidly increased, and in December notices were posted up all through the city and country, calling for a monster gathering at their new headquarters here. Very disquieting rumours reached us; the converts urged me to organise them and procure arms. Of course I would not do this, and showed them how futile any such proceeding would be. The day arrived, the meeting was held, but no injury was done. It was the 19th of the month; from early dawn that day a belt of prayer was encircling the earth for the "Fuhkien Missions;" prayer uttered by the thousands from New Zealand round to Canada, who use the C.M.S. Cycle of Prayer. They little knew how thankful we were to them that day.

I have just learned that up to the present 3000 have been enlisted in the last half year, mostly of the lowest orders, and at the present time the reigns of government are practically in their hands. What the immediate future will disclose we cannot say. One most significant fact, as indicating the opinion of the better classes in the city, is that they have subscribed some thousands of dollars to rebuild their city wall, and repair the gates, and to put all in order to resist an attack. They are working with quite unwonted vigour. I asked some men the other day as we watched the building why this great expense was being incurred, and got this answer; "For fear of a rebellion," I asked; "Who would rebel?" "The Vegetarians." This was all said quite openly.

Our house being outside the city, the rebuilding of the wall will not do much for us; but we have a far better protection than that: "He that keepeth Israel shall neither slumber nor sleep." The outlook may perhaps be a little dark, but we know very well that the Lord is reigning, and carrying out His own great design, and if the powerlessness of their own officials, and of us foreigners to lend them aid, lead the converts to fly *first* to God, and lean altogether on Him, these things will prove the greatest blessings we have known. God has not left us. At our principal baptism service at the end of the year, no less than 60 at a time were admitted into the Church, and this in this one district, some of them coming from those very villages where most of the persecution has been. In other centres I baptised similar numbers, and many times had cause to exclaim; "What hath God wrought?"

P.S. Since writing the above, the Vegetarians mustered in force, and looked so threatening that the Mandarin suddenly ordered all the gateways of the city to be walled up at night to resist an expected attack at daylight, and thus for three days we were closely shut up. The danger passed over, and now that peace with Japan is declared, we need expect, I think, no more interruption to our work.

The effect of these troubles on the native Church has been to bring them near to God, as their only help, and to strengthen and deepen their faith, though in some places it has thinned our ranks. Last Monday four men from A Den-Bang, where the persecution began, and was most severe, came to me for baptism. It was encouraging. April 29, 1895.

The Bay of Plenty Times, (New Zealand), 7 August 1895.

CABLE NEWS

Missionaries massacred and outraged.

London, August 4.—Foochow reports state that among the Christians massacred in Kucheng were five female missionaries who were first outraged. The United States Consul in Shanghai confirms the report and alleges that the Chinese officials connived at the outrage.

SHANGHAI, August 4.—Reports have reached here of a great massacre of Christians at Kucheng.

Taranaki Herald, (New Zealand), 7 August 1895.

NEWS OF THE WORLD

BRITISH AND FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

CABLE MESSAGES.

By Electric Telegraph—United Press Association. Copyright—Received 7/3/95—12.30 p.m.

THE OUTRAGE AT KUCHENG

SHANGHAI, August 6.—Further details of a horrible nature have been received from Kucheng. The ladies begged for their lives, offering surrender property and jewels, but the leader of the band ordered them to be killed. Nellie Saunders was hacked about by the ruffians and thrown, still alive, into Dr. Stewart's blazing house. Topsy Saunders and Miss Gordon were speared. The Misses Brain and Newcombe were speared and thrown over a precipice. Miss Marshall's throat was cut, and four of Dr. Stewart's children were impaled and severely wounded but were apparently not killed. Although there were a thousand soldiers in Kucheng none were sent to the rescue until the massacre was completed and the murderers had decamped with the plunder. The Chinese Government has ordered the miscreants to be punished.

KUCHENG MISSION STATION.

There were thirty native teachers and two thousand members at Kucheng station.

DISTURBED STATE OF WESTERN CHINA.

Reports from Hankow state that the Western provinces are in a disturbed and dangerous condition. Chapels and hospitals have been destroyed, and foreigners are fleeing for their lives.

Mr. Marsh, secretary of the Church of England Missionary Society, has received a cable from Archdeacon Wolfe at Foochow stating that Miss Gordon and the two Misses Saunders, of Melbourne, Dr. Stewart, wife and son, and four other ladies were slaughtered at Kucheng. Dr. Stewart, who was a Fellow of Trinity College, visited Australia and New Zealand some time ago, in the interests of the mission, and founded a number of missionary societies.

Timaru Herald, (New Zealand), 7 August 1895.

THE KUCHENG MASSACRE.

HORRIBLE CRUELITIES—COWARDLY SOLDIERS.

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PER PRESS ASSOCIATION.

SHANGHAI, August 5.—The authors of the outrages in Kucheng are members of a newly formed Vegetarian Society, formed of the rabble of the town.

At Kucheng there was a scene of great carnage. The Misses Saunders, of Melbourne, in attempting to escape were hacked to pieces, and a thousand Chinese soldiers, who were at hand and witnessed the outrage, took no steps to prevent it. The burning of the mission-house occupied two hours. Some of the women were horribly tortured before death ensued. The United States mission near Hankow was destroyed, but fortunately the occupants escaped without injury. A meeting of foreign residents here was held, and decided to request the various consuls to appeal to the European Powers demanding reparation for the Kucheng outrage.

The victims of the Kucheng atrocity had no warning, and were taken entirely by surprise. The assassins were fifty members of a secret society, and it is believed that this outbreak is part of a general plot against foreigners. The Rev. Mr. Phillips, church missionary, escaped, but was forced to look on at the murder of his comrades, powerless to interfere and unable to procure assistance.

The Europeans in this city are appealing to the Powers for protection, and protest against the inadequate punishment inflicted for outrages on foreigners.

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A number of people called vegetarians banded together to defy the mandarin. One day when he caught four and put them into prison, the others surrounded his house, and said that they would pull it down and kill him if he did not release their comrades, so he had to release them. Not only so, but he had to send his secretary to be beaten by their own hands. This happened at Kucheng city, quite close to us. They have persecuted the Christians, and have threatened more than once to pull down the chapels, but the missionaries as yet have not been threatened at all, although the rioters have expressed their hatred of us. MELBOURNE, August 6.— Mrs. Saunders states that her daughters should have been on their holiday at the time of their murder. They had intended returning home on furlough.

Poverty Bay Herald, (New Zealand), 7 August 1895.

**THE RECENT MASSACRE.
FIENDISH BRUTALITIES.**

SHANGHAI, Aug. 5.—Europeans in this city are appealing to the Powers for protection, and protest against the inadequate punishment inflicted for outrage on foreigners.

The American missionaries escaped the massacre.

Ten English people were killed, including Misses Marshall, Gordon and Stewart, and ten of the Zenana society.

Some of the children had their eyes gouged out. The Chinese have appointed a Commission of Enquiry, but as the Commissioner is the prefect, who is himself implicated, the thing is a mockery.

The victims had no warning, and were taken entirely by surprise.

The assassins were 50 members of a secret society, and it is believed that this outbreak is part of a general plot against foreigners.

The Rev. Mr. Phillips, a missionary, escaped, but was forced to look on at the murder of his co-workers, and was powerless to interfere and unable to secure assistance.

AUG.6.—Further details of a horrible nature have been received from Kucheng.

The ladies begged for their lives, offering to surrender their property and jewels, but the leader of the band ordered them to be killed.

Nellie Saunders was hacked about by the ruffians’ weapons, and then thrown, though still alive, into Dr. Stewart’s blazing house.

Topsy Saunders and Miss Gordon were speared.

Misses Brain and Newcombe were speared and thrown over a precipice.

Miss Marshall’s throat was cut, and four of Dr. Stewart’s children were impaled and severely wounded, but were apparently not killed.

Although there were 1,000 soldiers in Kucheng, none were sent to the rescue until the massacre was completed, and the murderers had decamped with the plunder.

The Chinese Government has ordered the miscreants to be punished.

There were 30 native teachers and 2,000 members at Kucheng.

Reports from Hankow state that the western provinces are in a disturbed and dangerous condition.

Chapels and hospitals have been destroyed, and foreigners are fleeing for their lives.

LETTER FROM A VICTIM.

SYDNEY, August 6.—The Secretary of the Church Missionary Society received a letter from Miss Gordon, one of the ladies killed at Kucheng, about the same date as the cable came announcing the massacre. The lady began by quoting from the Psalm, “IN God I put my trust; I will not be afraid what man can do unto me.” She goes on to say:—

A number of people called vegetarians banded together to defy the mandarin. One day when he caught four and put them into prison, the others surrounded his house, and said that they would pull it down and kill him if he did not release their comrades, so he had to release them. Not only so, but he had to send his secretary to be beaten by their own hands. This happened at Kucheng city, quite close to us. They have

persecuted the Christians, and have threatened more than once to pull down the chapels, but the missionaries as yet have not been threatened at all, although the rioters have expressed their hatred of us. Aug. 7.—With reference to the massacre of missionaries, the secretary of the Church Missionary Society explains that the rebels, who go under the name of Vegetarians, and who two or three times lately threatened Kucheng, have come down in force.

The Vegetarians are a secret society, and draw into their ranks men who band themselves against the Government, and are joined by all the worthless creatures in the province. For some time they have caused great uneasiness both to the missionaries and the governing authorities.

Some months ago the walls of the city of Kucheng were repaired by the city authorities. On that occasion the missionaries had to get within the walls for protection.

What is known as the missionaries' camp-ground is outside the walls.

Writing about these Vegetarians, the Rev. Stewart, in a recent letter, says;—

I have just learned that up to the present 3000 enlisted in the last half year, mostly of the lowest order, and at the present time the Government is practically in their hands. What the immediate future will unfold no one can say. One most significant fact, as indicating the opinion of the better classes in the city, is that the latter subscribed some thousand dollars to rebuild the city wall, repaired the gates, and put all in order to resist an attack, all working with quite unwonted vigour. I asked some men the other day as we watched them building the walls, etc., why is this great expense being incurred. The answer was, "for fear of rebellion," I asked who were the rebels, and my informant said quite openly "The Vegetarians." As our house is quite outside the city, the rebuilding of the walls will not make any difference to us; but we have far better protection than that: "He that keeps Israel shall neither slumber nor sleep."

Mrs. Saunders was to have gone with her daughters to keep house for them and other missionaries. She is a woman of means, but the crisis in Victoria prevented her disposing of her property, and in consequence she had to remain behind.

MELBOURNE, Aug. 6.—Mrs. Saunders states that her daughters should have been on her holidays at the time of their murder. They had intended returning home on furlough.

BRISBANE, Aug. 7.—The Gordons, who were murdered at Kucheng, belong to Ipswich, where their parents reside.

The Bristol Mercury and Daily Post, (England), 7 August 1895.

THE CHINESE MASSACRE.

BRITISH ULTIMATUM.

A PROVINCE IN REBELLION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

SHANGHAI, TUESDAY.—A 'Shanghai Mercury' telegram from Foochow states that the position of Europeans in that town is critical. Native officers declare that if an outbreak occurs they will be unable to cope with the mob. The province of Fukien is in a state of rebellion. The mission at Funiinglu has been burned. Gunboats have been wired for.

HONG KONG, TUESDAY.—The survivors of the massacre at Whasang, in the course of an interview at Foochow, have declared that the massacre, which was carried out in the most diabolical manner, was evidently planned, premeditated, and had been carefully arranged. The attack, for which no provocation of any kind had been given, was made on the mission station while the occupants were asleep. The charred remains of those burned in the house and the bodies of the other victims arrived at Foochow yesterday, and were buried there at midnight. Rumours are current of further riots at Kucheng.

(PRESS ASSOCIATION TELEGRAMS.)

We learn that immediately upon being informed of the massacre of British missionaries in China the Government made, through its local representatives very strong representations to the Chinese Government, or, to state the facts more correctly, prompt and decisive measures were taken by the local British representative, who advised the Foreign Office, and was forthwith fully and strongly backed up by her Majesty's Government. With a view to a thorough investigation of the circumstances of the outrage, it was demanded of the Chinese authorities that a military escort should at once be provided for a British consular

officer to proceed to the spot to investigate and also that protection be afforded to other English residents and prompt measures taken to discover the authors of the outrage, and mete out to them punishment due to so gross a crime. The Chinese Government at once agreed to these demands, promising the military escort for the investigating officer and protection for the surviving British subjects, and also issuing a proclamation ordering the capital punishment of the murderers.

Our Huntingdon correspondent telegraphs that Miss Flora Stewart was the eldest daughter of the Rev. James Stewart, rector of Little Stukeley. Miss Stewart was well known throughout the district as a very zealous missionary worker. In the autumn of 1892 she volunteered for Zenana mission work in connection with the Church Missionary Society, and went out to China under the care of the Rev. R. W. Stewart, to whom, however, she was not related. In her letters home she appeared to be quite cheerful, stating that she was readily acquiring the Chinese language, that she was well received wherever she went, and was getting well in touch with villagers among whom she laboured. The news of her death has come to Mr. and Mrs. Stewart under exceptionally trying circumstances, for it was only on Friday last that they had buried their eldest son.

The Daily News, (London), 7 August 1895.

**THE MASSACRES IN CHINA.
BRITISH DEMANDS GRANTED.
FRESH OUTRAGES.
A PROVINCE IN REBELLION.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)**

SHANGHAI, August 6.—The “Shanghai Mercury” publishes a telegram from Foochow, of to-day’s date, stating that the position of the Europeans in that town is critical, owing to the openly hostile feeling of the natives.

The Chinese native officials declare that if an outbreak occur they will be unable to cope with the mob. The Province of Fu-kien is in a state of rebellion. The mission at Funing Fu has been burnt.

Gunboats have been telegraphed for to protect the foreign settlement.

HONG KONG, August 6,—The survivors of the massacre at Whasang in the course of an interview at Fu-chow, have declared that the massacre, which was carried out in the most diabolical manner, was evidently premeditated, and had been carefully arranged. The attack, for which no provocation had been given, was made on the mission statement while the occupants were asleep.

The charred remains of those burned in the house and the bodies of the other victims arrived at Fu-chow yesterday and were buried there at midnight.

Rumours are current of further riots at places nearer Fu-chow than Ku-cheng. The foreign colony at Fu-chow will hold an indignation meeting to-night, and a similar meeting is to be held here to-morrow.

— — —

By order of her Majesty’s Government the British Minister at Peking, Sir Nicholas O’Conor, has called upon the Tsung li Yamen to grant a military escort to the British Consul at Foochow to enable him to visit the scene of the massacre to hold an inquiry. The Chinese Government is also called upon to issue an Imperial decree ordering capital punishment of the offenders, and to arrange for the issue of stringent orders for the protection of all British missionaries now in China. To these demands the Chinese Government have assented without demur. The Chinese Secretary of the Legation, Sir Halliday Macartney, who is now in Paris, expressed the great regret of the Chinese Government at the massacres, and added that every effort would be made to bring the culprits to justice.

Reuter’s Agency learns that no orders have been sent from London regarding the movements of her Majesty’s ships in China. There is a strong naval force in Chinese waters, and upon request being made to the Admiral by the British officials on the spot, any necessary movements for the protection of British interests could be made.

Reuter’s Agency is informed that the district referred to in the Hongkong telegram as “nearer Fuchow than Kucheng,” contains several Church Missionary Society stations, Church of England Zenana stations, and American Methodist stations. The most important of these are Fuhkien, Fuhning, Longuong, Ningtaik, all to the north of Foochow, and Hokchiang and Hinghwa to the south of that city. At some of these stations

there are male missionaries, and ladies at most of them. The following letter—the last one received—from the Rev. R. W. Stewart, addressed to the Church Missionary Society, and communicated by them to Reuter's Agency, is dated Kucheng, April 8, and shows that even then the situation was critical. Mr. Stewart says: We have been having some rather exciting times here lately. Ten days ago, I was called up at four o'clock in the morning by our native clergyman and other Christians, who had crossed the river to our house to bring the startling news that the Vegetarian rebels were expected at daylight to storm Ku cheng, and that the gateways of that city were being blocked with timber and stones as fast as possible. We have for a considerable time been aware that the Vegetarians were recruiting in large numbers, and the expectation that something of this kind might happen led the better-class people to subscribe large sums for the rebuilding of the city wall, which in many places had fallen down; the gates, too, had been either broken or were gone. At the time when the alarm was given, we had, with women, girls and children, nearly one hundred sleeping in our compound. The rebels expected in an hour! What was to be done? As we talked and prayed and planned, the dawn began to break; then came the rain in torrents. What part this played in the matter I don't know; but as we saw it falling heavily and remembered the Chinese fear of getting wet, we said to one another, "That rain will be our protection." At daylight we roused the schools, and after a hasty meal all left in a long sad procession to make their way across the river in a small ferry-boat, which came backwards and forwards for them, until at last the whole party had reached the other side. It was a long business—all in the rain, and then the wall had to be climbed by a ladder, for by this time the blocking of the gateways was complete. Near our chapel the wall had not been rebuilt to its full height; and the chapel ladder, the only one to be obtained, just reached to the top. This was one of many incidents that showed us the hand of God was controlling everything. The next day that part of the wall was built to its proper height, and the ladder would have been several feet too short, and we could never have got the women with their cramped feet and the children over the wall.

For the next three days the wall was guarded by bands of citizens, posted at short intervals from one another and armed with the best weapons they could find; but, indeed, they were poor things. Old three-pronged forks, centuries old, to judge by their appearance, with movable rings on the handles to shake, and so strike terror to the hearts of the foe. Rusty, too, were their swords, and rarely to be seen; we watched the proud possessors washing them in pool and scraping them with a brick; the majority had no scabbards, not that the "braves" had thrown them away, but they had lost them. One I examined had a useful sort of scabbard, it covered all but the last couple of inches of the blade, so you could stick your enemy without the bother of pulling it out—a good thing if you were in a hurry. Those three days while the city was straitly shut up were anxious ones. Then the gates were opened. What took place between the Mandarin and the Vegetarian leaders we do not know; but no one believes that we have seen the end of the matter; such a serious affair cannot be easily patched up; probably we have as yet had but the beginning. Much depends on the course that the war takes. If a treaty is arranged during the present armistice of three weeks, I think perhaps all will be quiet. Soldiers can be spare from Foochow, and some arrests of the ringleaders can be effected, and that will quell it, but if not, the rebels will have recruited in sufficient numbers to make a rising a success.

Our girls' and women's schools have, of course, been disbanded, and your ladies have left for Foochow, I need hardly say very sorely against their will. It was hard for them to leave their loved work and their many friends among the Chinese; but they saw clearly it was best, for they could not help them in the event of a disturbance, and might rather hinder their flight and make concealment more difficult. Our Consul wrote, strongly urging this step should be taken, and the American Consul wrote to his people in the same strain, so the ladies have gone very obediently, but very sadly, all of them wishing they were men, and so not obliged to retreat. But I think they see in all that is happening the finger of God pointing to a cessation of their work for a time, perhaps that they might leave Him to work alone. When they come back, they may be astonished to find the wonders that the Spirit of God has done in their absence. The Japanese have taken Tamsui, on Formosa, and are hovering about Foochow. I hope they will not land. They have many well-wishers among the Chinese. Here eight of ten of the lower and middle classes would rejoice at a Japanese victory. They hate their own government, and are rebels at heart. It would take very little to make them so in fact. But Hezekiah's God is ours. One angel slew 186,000 men, so with the Lord of Hosts of Angels on our side there is

nought to fear.

The Rev. R. W. Stewart writes in a more recent letter:

Kucheng, April 21st. As you know, all the ladies have been moved from here to the coast, to see what the Japanese intend doing. The general belief is that a treaty is about to be agreed to; and it so, we need expect no more trouble here of a serious kind. Your Lang-Yong and Sa-Yong ladies have not moved; all in peace thee. The others will be back here soon, I expect.

Freeman's Journal and Daily Commercial Advertiser, (Dublin), 7 August 1895.

The Belfast News-Letter, (Ireland), 7 august 1895.

The Liverpool Mercury, (England), 7 August 1895.

THE MURDER OF PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

PROMPT ACTION OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

STERN MEASURES TO BE ADOPTED.

DETAILS OF THE MASSACRE.

THE VICTIMS BUTCHERED WHILE ASLEEP.

THE FATE OF DUBLIN LADIES.

THE REV. MR. STEWART'S LAST LETTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Hong Kong, Tuesday,—The survivors of the massacre at Wharang, in the course of an interview at Foochow have declared that the massacre, which was carried out in a diabolical manner, was evidently premeditated, and had been carefully arranged. The attack, for which no provocation of any kind had been given, was made on the mission station while the occupants were asleep. The charred remains of those burned in the house and the bodies of the other victims arrived at Foochow yesterday, and were buried there at midnight. Rumours are current of further riots at Kucheng. The foreign colony at Foochow will hold an indignation meeting to-night, and a similar meeting is to be held here to-morrow.

London, Tuesday.—The Press Association states that the Church Missionary Society has received a cablegram from Archdeacon Wolfe at Foochow, saying that the following ladies of the Zenana Mission are safe:—

Miss Weller, of Birmingham.

Miss Burroughs, of Dublin (sister of newly appointed central secretary of the Church Missionary Society).

Miss Tolley, of Blackheath.

Miss Maude Newcombe, of Blackrock, country Dublin, (sister of Miss Hessay Newcombe, one of the ladies murdered), and

Miss Rochfort Wade, county Dublin.

The Press Association has ascertained that Miss Flora Stewart, one of the victims of the massacre, is a daughter of the Rev. James Stewart, vicar of Little Stukeley, Huntingdon.

Reuter's Agency is informed that the district referred to in Reuter's Hong Kong telegram of to-day as "nearer Foochow than Ku Cheng" contains several Church Missionary Society stations, Church of England Zenana Stations, and American Methodist stations.

At some of these stations there are male missionaries, and ladies at most of them. The following letter, the last one received from the Rev. R. W. Stewart, addressed to the Church Missionary Society, is dated Ku-Cheng, April 8... See [*The Daily News, London, 7 August 1895*](#) and [*The Bristol Mercury and Daily Post, \(England\), 7 August 1895*](#), above for related text...

A representative of the Press Association has interviewed Mr. Marshall Lang, the lay secretary of the Church Missionary Society, who says that, previous to the recent deplorable outbreak, the society had no information that led it to be particularly apprehensive as to the safety of the lives of missionary parties in China, the fact being that the missionaries, as a rule, and the mass of the population, keep on friendly terms when the natives are left along. Mr. Lang himself has a daughter in the Chinese mission field, and her letters confirm this belief, resulting from the experience of others. There is, however, too much reason to fear that some of the Literati and Mandarins who have practically autocratic authority in the provinces, have connived at the recent attempts of the rowdies and secret societies to excite and aggravate the old feeling of hatred

against foreigners, which has so long been a cherished prejudice of the more ignorant Chinese people. The so-called Vegetarian Society is one of the secret societies, the members of which are banded together, it is believed, of forcing the exclusion of foreigners from Chinese territory, and the most active ringleaders of such agencies are merciless and unscrupulous as to the means they employ in promotion of their ends. When asked how he accounted for the present fatal outbreak occurring in times of peace when the whole period of the recent war passed without any apparent danger or alarm, so far as Europeans were concerned, Mr. Marshall Lang said that some of the most experienced missionaries of the society had previously made known at headquarters their anxiety as to the possible perils after peace was restored. Their view was that the hostilities with Japan drew away from many districts a large number of turbulent spirits who have since returned, and were let loose as soon as the war came to an end. All appearances seemed to indicate that the recent attack upon the missionaries was deliberately planned. A meeting of the committee of the Church Missionary Society is to be held next Tuesday, but unless an unexpected emergency should arise it is probable that no earlier meeting will be held, as the responsibility for inquiry into the recent events and protection in the future must at present depend mainly upon the action taken by the British representatives in China at the instance of our Foreign Office.

The Press Association says it is understood to be under consideration whether the ladies engaged in the Zenana mission work should not be temporarily withdrawn unless satisfactory assurances are forthcoming as to their safety.

The Press Association's Huntingdon correspondent telegraphs— Miss Flora Stewart was the eldest daughter of the Rev. James Stewart, the much respected rector of Little Stukeley, Huntingdonshire, and the little village has been deeply touched by the tidings of the massacre. Miss Stewart was of most kindly disposition and well known throughout the district as a very zealous missionary worker. In the autumn of 1892 she volunteered for Zenana mission work in connection with the Church Missionary Society, and went out to China under the care of the Rev. R. W. Stewart, to whom, however, she was not related. In her letters home she appeared to be quite cheerful, stating that she was readily acquiring the Chinese language, that she was well received wherever she went, and was getting well in touch with villagers among whom she laboured. The news of her death has come to Mr. and Mrs. Stewart under exceptionally trying circumstances, for it was only on Friday last that they had buried their eldest son.

The Central News says that a reply was received at the Foreign Office to-day to Lord Salisbury's demand for reparation for the massacre of missionaries, the demand being made through the British Minister at Peking. The Emperor of China has acceded to the requirement of full reparation, and has issued a proclamation ordering the capital punishment of the offenders. It is further declared that a military escort will be provided for the British Consul, who will make the inquiries on the spot needed to detect the actual murderers. The Central News further understands that the British Government has taken the necessary precautions to ensure the carrying out of the agreement, and important instructions have been conveyed to the British Naval Commander-in-Chief on the China station that Lord Salisbury's demands may be enforced if needful. No further news was obtainable at the Chinese Embassy to-day, and up to a late hour this evening the Colonial Office was without information to communicate to the Press. It is felt, however, that the success in obtaining a prompt reply from the Chinese Government is largely attributable to the fact that immediate action was taken by the Foreign Office. The question of an indemnity is assumed to be covered by the terms used in the reply, and it is believed that no difficulty will be encountered in this respect.

The Central News adds— The Chinese Minister is at present in Paris, but with that exception all the staff of the Legation are in London. The secretary of the Legation, Mr. Sung tu Jen, accompanied by his wife and child, will leave on the Glen line steamer for China on Saturday.

The Central News correspondent at Dublin telegraphs— The Rev. R. W. Stewart, one of the victims of the massacre, graduated with honours in Trinity College, Dublin. In 1875 he was ordained and volunteered for missionary labours. In that year he married Miss Smyly, sister of Sir Philip Smyly, and left for China. In the year 1890 he returned to Ireland for a short holiday, after which he returned to the work to which he was so much devoted. Three of his sons are now in Great Britain, two residing in the Isle of Man with Dr. Wm Smyly, and the third is with Miss Stewart in Monkstown. Sir Philip Smyly, who resides in Merrion square, Dublin, wired to the secretary of the Church Missionary Society for further information, receiving the reply that full details would be made known in the morning. Miss Burroughs, sister of the Rev. William

Burroughs, late incumbent of the Mariners' Church, Kingstown, and Miss Maude Newcombe, of Blackrock, sister of Miss Hessa Newcombe, and Miss Rochfort Wade, of Dublin, were amongst those who escaped.

The Derby Mercury, (England), 7 August 1895.

MASSACRE OF LADY MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

A **Dalziel** correspondent at Shanghai telegraphs:—The massacre of lady missionaries at Kooching on Wednesday was known to the Chinese officials almost immediately, but all information regarding the outrage was suppressed by them for three days. It is reported that four other ladies have been wounded by the mob. Mr. J. C. Hixson, the United States Consul at Foochow, in the Province of Fu-Kien, accompanied by a number of volunteers, has left that place in a steam launch for the scene of the outrage. There is a sanatorium at Waashang, and it is hoped that some of the missing ladies and children have gone there in consequence of the heat, which is now overpowering, and concealed themselves.

The names of those known to be killed are as follows;—Miss Elsie Marshall, Miss Annie Gordon, Miss Bessie Newcombe, Miss Flora Stewart, all of whom belong to the Zenana Branch of the Church Missionary Society; Miss Nellie Saunders and Miss Topsy Saunders, Rev. Dr. Stewart and Mrs. Stewart of the same society. Five of the rev. gentleman's children were also killed. The baby lost an eye, and another of the children had its knee broken. The saved include Miss Hartwell, of the Mission Press Branch of the American Mission, Miss Codrington of the Zenana Mission, and the Rev. H. S. Phillips, of the English Church Missionary Society.

The experiences of the survivors were terrible. Death was the least part of the sufferings of the butchered women. The scenes enacted defy comparison, and even the atrocities of the Black Hole of Calcutta cannot equal them.

The Mandarins, in their characteristic duplicity, endeavour to throw all the blame for the outrages on the secret societies, but this is simply nonsense, as it is known they were encouraged by responsible officials.

The Chinese are repeating their old tactics of shutting off telegraphic communication. Another telegram received from Foochow says all the murdered ladies belong to the Church of England Zenana Mission.

The further details received respecting the murder of English missionaries in China show that, without any warning of what was to happen, the missionaries at Kuching had their premises invaded on Thursday by a band of 50 men, belonging to a peculiar sect. The band set fire to the house, in which Mr. and Mrs. Stewart and some others were burned to death. The young ladies of the Zenana Mission were hacked to death by swords, and the children were impaled. The Church Missionary Society held a consultation on Monday with the officials at the Foreign Office.

The Pall Mall Gazette, (London), 7 August 1895.

China is slow to learn wisdom, but it does learn. As we anticipated, the Government has yielded to Lord Salisbury's demand for reparation, and that in the unprecedented time of some eight-and-forty hours. This is the Chinese intellect's best on record, and it will soon begin to think quite as easily as any mere foreign devil. This shows that even the occupant of the Dragon Throne can condescend to be like the rest of the world when naval squadrons are unpleasantly handy. As the British Consul has been granted an adequate escort he should have little difficulty in holding the inquiry at Whasang. Indeed the murderers are already decapitated by the sharp stroke of an Imperial decree. We may take it that somebody will suffer, and if the wrong men lose their lives, there is consolation in the fact that every Chinaman views death with stolid indifference. The guarantee given by the Chinese Government that missionaries are to be protected may mean much or it may mean little. Everything depends on the missionaries themselves, and we trust that they will at length see the folly of defying native fanaticism. The Chinese zealot has no half measures with a missionary.

CHINESE MISSIONARIES.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—In the Occasional Notes of your *Gazette* of 5th inst, when commenting on the atrocities in China, you state: "the missionaries had warning. They might have saved themselves by flight. They preferred to remain and die. Their heroism was magnificent, but it was not common sense."

When reading this paragraph yesterday, I felt sure it was a mistaken view of the matter, and the reports in

to-day's *Times* and other papers show that the missionaries had no warning.

My brother—the late Rev. R. W. Stewart—was pre-eminently a man of common-sense; and although he would never have deserted his post through any personal consideration, yet would not have jeopardised the lives of the ladies of the Zenana Mission nor those of his own family through any heroic sentiment. He would have scorned such conduct as culpable neglect of duty. In justice to him I beg you will insert these few lines. Yours faithfully,

R. W. STEWART, Colonel, late R. E. Camera Club, Charing Cross-road, W. C. August 6.

Western Mail, (Cardiff, Wales), 7 August 1895.

LONDON LETTER.

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENTS.)

LONDON, TUESDAY NIGHT.

THE CHINESE MASSACRES.

The massacre at Foochow has been the one topic of conversation here to-day. It is the most atrocious in the long annals of Christian massacres in China, and the details as they slowly come to hand but increase horror and indignation. Lord Salisbury's energetic action is everywhere applauded. On receiving intimation of the catastrophe he at once cabled to our representative to put himself in touch with the Central Government of China, and demand that the guilty parties should be brought to condign punishment. Sir Halliday Macartney at the Chinese Embassy to-day informed all inquirers that the imperative instructions to this effect had been given by the Chinese Government, and that prompt measures would also be taken to prevent any further outbreak.

SUPINENESS OF THE CELESTIAL GOVERNMENT.

Why these measures were not previously taken our Government will insist on knowing, as it was known some time ago that the Vegetarian set were antagonistically—to describe but mildly their attitude— inclined towards the English missionaries. Their defiant attitude led to the withdrawal of the ladies from Kucheng, but as matters were believed to have been peaceably arranged they returned. What happened is now a matter of history.

The New York Times, 7 August 1895.

CHINA'S TERRIBLE CRIME.

Missionaries Were Attacked by the Mob While They Were Asleep.

BURNING OF AMERICAN PROPERTY.

**A Rage of Rebellion Prevalent in the Province of Fo-Kien,
Where Ku-Cheng and Foo-Choo Are Situated.**

FOW-CHOO, Aug. 6.—The survivors of the massacre at Wasang, in the course of an interview to-day, say that the work of the mob had evidently been carefully planned, and all the arrangements made for the destruction of the mission stations, and that the killing or driving out of the foreigners was carried out with diabolical cruelty. The first attack was made while the missionaries were asleep, and the charred bodies of some of the victims were found in the ruins of their burned houses.

A rumor was current in the city at midnight that further riots had occurred nearer to Foo-Choo than Ku-Cheng.

The foreign colony at Foo-Choo will hold an indignation meeting this evening to protest against the commission of outrages upon foreigners, and to demand protection by the authorities. A similar meeting will be held to-morrow in Hongkong.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 6.—The Foo-Choo correspondent of The Shanghai Mercury telegraphs to-say that the position of the Europeans there is critical, owing to the openly expressed hostile feeling of the natives toward them. The Chinese officials declared that, in the event of an outbreak directed against foreigners, they will not be able to cope with the mob.

The Province of Fo-Kien, in which are situated Ku-Cheng and Foo Choo, is in a state of rebellion. The American mission house at Fung-Fook has been burned, and gunboats have been telegraphed for to protect the foreign settlement there.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—During the session of the Wesleyan Conference at Plymouth this morning a vote of

sympathy with the relatives of the victims of the recent outrages in China was unanimously passed.

The Government has instructed the British naval commander in Chinese waters to enforce, if necessary, Great Britain's demands, looking to the protection of British subjects throughout China, and the prompt punishment of all who are implicated in the recent massacres.

Intelligence was received here this afternoon from China that the Emperor and Government had agreed to demands by Lord Salisbury, through Mr. O'Connor [O'Connor] the British Minister at Peking, and that an imperial proclamation had been issued ordering the capital punishment of the murderers. A military escort has also been ordered to protect the British Consul at Ku-Cheng during his inquiry into the outrages.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The State Department this afternoon received a dispatch from Consul General Jernigan reporting further missionary outrages in China. The dispatch follows:

Hixson (Consul) wires that American mission property of Yungshuh burned. Details of Ku-Cheng massacre horrible, House stealthily surrounded and sleeping women and children speared to death. Situation unsettled.

No detailed information about the massacres of missionaries in China has reached the State Department except through the press, but the several messages from Consul General Jernigan have contained sufficient information to warrant the State Department in sending instructions by cable to Mr. Denby, our Minister at Peking, to secure protection from the Chinese Government for the American missionaries and their property in the places where trouble has occurred or is imminent.

The United States naval force in China can do nothing to protect American citizens, because Ku-Cheng and the other mission towns where outrages have occurred, are far removed from the head of navigation on the Min and Yang-tse-Kiang. It cannot be ascertained that Minister Denby has demanded indemnity for the injuries inflicted on American citizens and property, but this has probably been done.

The New York Times, 7 August 1895.

MANDARINS INCITE THE MOB.

Rev. Mr. Walker Writes from Peking His Causes for Complaint.

This report should be read most carefully to distinguish the supposed report from Peking from opinions without personal experience. Note the specifically racist element. The nearest that foreign warships could come was Tientsin.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 6.—Attorney Merle Walker has received a letter from his father, who has been doing missionary work among the Chinese for twenty-five years, which bears out the truth of press dispatches relative to outrages perpetrated on the missionaries.

The Rev. Mr. Walker was once a resident of Indianapolis, and is well known here. His letter to his son is written from Peking, is dated some six weeks back, and therefore does not mention any of the terrible outrages which the yellow people have been inflicting upon the whites recently.

He says that a mandarin recently ordered that a white woman, a missionary, be knocked down and whipped. This was done, and, as the mandarins are virtually exempt from punishment, the whites were unable to secure redress through the local Chinese authorities. However, the outrage was detailed to American Minister Denby, who will demand that satisfactory reparation be made. It was the first time in the history of the Rev. Mr. Walker's services in China that his mission ever had to appeal to the United States Minister.

A few days before the letter was written, Mr. Walker, his little daughter, and Mr. Lowry, Secretary of the mission, were walking down the street. A heavy stone was hurled at the little girl. It missed her and struck Mr. Lowry but he was not badly hurt.

The letter states further than the whites are in daily fear of the populace, which is being incited to evil doing by the mandarins who rule Peking. The European population is ever ready on a moment's notice to flee towards the gunboats, which are always in the river at Peking, for protection. The greatest ill-feeling, Mr. Walker says, seems to be felt against the French Catholics, for what reason is not stated.

AMERICANS APPARENTLY SAFE.

Little Alarm at Offices of Methodist and Presbyterian Missions.

In reply to inquiries concerning the Chinese atrocities, the Rev. Dr. Leonard of the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions said yesterday: "We have had no direct news from China since Sunday, and that has been published. I am sure, however, that none of our missionaries have been harmed, as we would have been notified promptly if such was the case. We have American Methodist missionaries at Fung-Fook, where the

press telegram says an 'an American mission house has been burned.' There may be English missions there. We have no American missionaries in the disturbed Province of Fo-Lien, except at Foo-Choo, KU-Cheng, Hing-Hua and Hock-Chiang. These are the centres of our missionary work.

We have native missions also in the province. None of our missionaries have been injured, as far as we know, since the disturbances began. We have in the province about thirty men and women. This is, of course, apart from our missions in Central, West, and North China."

The four centres of our work in China are Foo-Choo and Nankin, in Central China; Chun-King in West China, and Peking, in North China. We also have a mission on the island of Hainan.

The Rev. Dr. Gillespie of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions said: "WE have no missionary work at all in progress within 200 miles of the scene of disturbance.

The centres of our Chinese missions are at Canton, Shanghai, Peking and the Province of Shan-Tung. We have also a mission in the Island of Hainan.

Omaha Daily Bee, (Nebraska), 7 August 1895.

MASSACRED IN COLD BLOOD.

Details of the Terrible Affair Just Beginning to Come Out.

MISSIONARIES KILLED WHILE ASLEEP.

Last Chinese Outrage Was Planned and Executed in the Most Diabolical Manner While Officials Were Indifferent.

HONG KONG, Aug. 6.—In an interview to-day with some of the survivors of the recent Ku-Cheng massacre they declared that the outrage was carried out in the most diabolical manner and that it was evidently a premeditated and carefully arranged attack, entirely unprovoked, upon the occupants of the missionary station while they were asleep. The bodies of the victims were buried at Foo-Chow.

The district includes the stations of the Church of England at Zenana, the American Methodist station at Fug-Kien, Fuhning, Layend, Ning Taik, Ho Chiang and Huighwa.

The British consul at Shanghai, Mr. O'Connor, has made a demand upon the Chinese foreign office for a military escort from the British consulate at Foo Chow in order to enable him to visit the scene of the Ku Cheng massacre and hold the inquiry demanded. Mr. O'Connor has also positively requested that the Chinese Government issue a decree ordering the capital punishment of the offenders and that stringent orders be issued for the protection of all missionaries throughout China. The Chinese government has assented without demur to the demands of the British minister.

BURNED AMERICAN PROPERTY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The State Department has just received the following cablegram from United States Consul General Jernigan.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 6.—Hixson, United States consul at Foo Chow wires: "American mission property at Yun Fuh burned. Details of Ku Cheng massacre horrible. Houses stealthily surrounded and sleeping women and children speared to death. Situation unsettled.

ENGLAND TAKES PROMPT ACTION.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The officials of the foreign office gave cabled instructions to the British minister at Peking, Mr. N. R. O'Connor, to demand the safety of all subjects in the disturbed district and to insist upon a full inquiry into the matter. In addition Mr. O'Connor has been ordered to see that the culprits are punished and that an independent inquiry be made into the Ku Cheng massacre by a British consular court.

LAST NEWS FROM THE VICTIMS.'

Trouble Was Then Brewing and They Feared the Worst.

See last letter from Rev. R.W. Stewart in *The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Brooklyn, New York, 6 Aug 1895.*
Report continues:

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Stewart, who are reported to have been massacred in China, were well known in London, and during a visit to the bishop of Huron a year or two since endeared themselves to many and created a deep interest in their work in China. In a letter dated December 10, 1894, from Ku-cheng, Foo-Choo, China, which Mrs. Stewart wrote Mrs. Baldwin, referring to the existence of certain secret societies and their menacing attitude toward the foreigners, she said that so strong had they become that the mandarins

had no power to check them. One report states that all of Dr. Stewart's family except two were sacrificed. It is learned from a private source in this city that there were five children in the family. Three of them were therefore probably murdered with their parents.

NO AID FROM THE OFFICIALS.

Details of the Earlier Outbreaks Against the Missionaries.

Refers to Sichuan Riots.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—The following letter from Rev. William Updecraft, dated at Chung-King, June 18, was published this evening.

“The present occupation of the missionaries in Chung-King may be described as a permanent council of war. As the reports come in from different parts of the province, we begin to understand how widespread and serious are the riots. So far as can be learned, not only Chen-tu, but the entire western part of the province, has been raided.

The annual festival of the fifth moon (May 20) found a widely scattered force of French, Americans and English in serene possession of the field, yet before the feast had closed the central stronghold had fallen and the mission premises at Chen-Tu were devastated the missionaries prisoners in the Yamen. Extravagant stories of child eating, treasure hunting, mutilation and other practices as absurd as false were abroad, and a spark set the whole mass aflame.

Beginning with the Canadian Methodist and spreading with diabolical impartiality to Catholic, China Inland, and American Methodists, the hateful foreigner was rooted out, houses torn down, trees destroyed and the whole left in rack and ruin, the full tale of which will never be told. Having made such a success of the first raid, Kia-ting, Chung-Chow, Ya-Chow, Sui-Fu and many other places were either looted or attempted to be looted and a reign of terror was inaugurated.

A second letter from Dr. Updecraft, dated June 20, describes the situation further as follows: Slowly the details of the riots in the western part of Sze-Chuen come filtering down to us here. Three separate parties of refugees have left for the coast, and from each of them we gather more of the experiences of these wretched days. When the mob first struck the Canadian Methodist place, in the northwest corner of Chen-Tu, it was towards evening of the fifth month feast day. Stones were used first, then the door burst in and the rioters had possession of the outer yard. Two plucky Anglo-Saxons stood off the yellow hosts and made them run, with the only show of resistance possible, while messengers were sent to the Yamen to urge the dilatory officials to instant action, but in vain. The forces of fear and custom both operate to prevent promptness, and so they waited until the mob gathered in number and strength and impetus, and the inadequate but heroic garrison saw their hopes of safety carried off by the flying hours.

The Sun, (New York), 7 August 1895.

MORE OUTRAGES IN CHINA.

AMERICAN MISSION PROPERTY AT TUNGSUH BURNED.

The Shanghai Mercury Says the American Mission House at Fung-Fook has been Destroyed and Gunboats Have Been Called for to Protect the Foreign Settlement—Horrible Cruelty at the Kucheng Massacre—China Grants England's Demand for Punishment of the Rioters.

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and the other mission towns where outrages occurred are far from the head of navigation in the Min and Yang-tse-kiang. It cannot be ascertained that Minister Denby has demanded indemnity for the injuries inflicted on American citizens and property, but this has probably been done.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 6.—The Foo Chow correspondent of the Shanghai *Mercury* telegraphs to-day that the position of the Europeans there is critical owing to the hostile feeling of the natives toward them. The Chinese officials declare that in the event of an outbreak directed against foreigners they will not be able to cope with the mob. The province of Fo-Kien, in which are situated Kucheng and Foo Chow, is in a state of rebellion. The American mission-house at Fung Foo has been burned and gunboats have been telegraphed for the protection of the foreign settlement there.

FOO CHOW, CHINA, Aug. 6.—The survivors of the massacre at Whasang, in the course of an interview to-day, say that the work of the mob had evidently been carefully planned, and all the arrangements for the destruction of the mission stations and the killing or driving out of the foreigners were carried out with diabolical cruelty. The first attack was made while the missionaries were asleep, and the charred bodies of some of the victims were found in the ruins of their burned homes.

A rumor was current in the city at midnight that further riots had occurred nearer to Foo Chow than Kucheng.

The foreign colony at Foo Chow will hold an indignation meeting and prepare a protest against the commission of the outrages upon foreigners and demand protection by the authorities. A similar meeting will be held to-morrow in Hongkong.

LONDON, AUG. 6.— A despatch was sent yesterday from the Foreign Office to Mr. O'Connor, British Minister at Peking, instructing him to demand that the Government of China secure the safety of British subjects residing in that country. Mr. O'Connor was instructed also to demand a full inquiry into the recent massacres at Kucheng and the punishment of those found guilty of the crimes. Her Majesty's Consul at Kucheng was ordered to make an independent inquiry into the massacres.

Intelligence was received here this afternoon from China stating that the Emperor and the Government had agreed to the demands made by Lord Salisbury, through Mr. O'Connor, and that an imperial proclamation has been issued ordering the capital punishment of the murderers. A military escort has been ordered to protect the British Consul at Kucheng during his inquiry into the outrages.

The Government has instructed the British naval commander in Chinese waters to enforce, if necessary, Great Britain's demands looking to the protection of British subjects throughout China, and to the prompt punishment of all who are implicated in the recent massacres.

The Rev. Dr. Leonard of the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions said yesterday: "We have had no direct news from China since Sunday, and that has been published. I am sure, however, that none of our missionaries have been harmed, as we would have been notified promptly if such was the case. We have American Methodist missionaries at Fung-Fook, where the press telegram says an 'American mission house has been burned.' There may be English missions there. We have no American missionaries in the disturbed Province of Fo-Lien, except at Foo-Chow, Ku-Cheng, Hing-Hua and Hock-Chiang. These are the centres of our missionary work. We have native missions also in the province. None of our missionaries have been injured, as far as we know, since the disturbances began. We have in the province about thirty men and women. This is, of course, apart from our missions in Central, West, and North China."

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The only news received yesterday at missionary headquarters in this city was in this telegram from the Rev. Judson Smith of Boston, the Home Secretary of the American Missionary Board, to the local Secretary, the Rev. Charles C. Cregan: "Foo-Chow missionaries are safe, as far as heard from."

The Rev. Dr. Cregan said that he feared further outbreaks, on account of the delay in communication with the interior.

The New York Hail and Express, 7 August 1895.

NO AMERICANS KILLED.

Only British were the Victims at Kuchen.

Thirteen Missionaries in All Butchered by Chinese—

Death the Least Part of the Sufferings of the Assassinated Women—

Experience of Survivors Terrible.

Washington, Aug. 5.—The state department has received later intelligence of the killing of the missionaries in Kuchen, China. The dispatch was from Consul-General Jernigan, and shows that no Americans were killed.

Thirteen Were Killed.

London, Aug. 5.—The Telegraph will to-day print a dispatch from Shanghai stating that the massacre at Kucheng occurred on July 31. [US time] The officials suppressed the news for three days. The names of the killed are: Miss Elsie Marshall, Miss Annie Gordon, Miss Bessie Newcombe and Miss Flora Stewart, all of the English Zenana Mission. Miss Nellie Saunders, Miss Topsy Saunders, Rev. Dr. Stewart and Mrs. Stewart, of the Church Missionary Society. Give of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart's children were killed and two survived. One had one knee broken, and the other, a baby, were saved: The following were saved: Miss Hartwell of the American mission; Miss Codrington of the English Zenana Mission, and Rev. H. S. Phillips of the English Church Missionary Society.

Death the Least Suffering.

United States Consul Hixson, who is stationed at Foochow, with a party of volunteers, upon receipt of the news of the massacre, started on a steam launch for the scene and has returned, bringing with him the wounded Americans. The experience of the survivors were terrible. They say that death was the least part of the sufferings of the butchered women.

The San Francisco Call, 7 August 1895.

DONE BY THE KO LAI.

Massacre of Christians the Plot of a Secret Society.

ENEMIES OF A DYNASTY.

Tenets Inimical to the Interests of All the Incoming Foreigners.

DASTARDLY WORK IN THE DARK.

While the Missionaries Slept the Mob Commenced the Diabolical Attack.

LONDON. ENG., Aug. 6.—Dr. Taylor, a missionary who has just returned to London from the district in China where the outrages have been committed, said to-day in an interview that all the trouble had been caused by the secret society "Ko Lai," which had increased in strength enormously since the war.

The society, Dr. Taylor states, was established with the object of overthrowing the dynasty. It threatens and maltreats Chinamen who are no included in the membership, but is especially inimical to foreigners. The Government has been informed of its practices, but has done nothing, partly, perhaps, because the Viceroy of Foo Chow hates foreigners...

The Mid-day Herald, (Singapore), 7 August 1895.

THE HORRIBLE OUTRAGE IN CHINA.

In Monday's issue, our contemporary, the "Straits Times" published a special telegram to the effect that a most murderous outrage had been committed on the English Church Mission at Kutien near Foochow, and that ten English Missionaries were murdered. Those who have met this tragic fate are Rev. and Mrs. R. W. Stewart, their governess and their child, Miss Saunders and Miss T. Saunders, Miss Newcombe, Miss Gordon, Miss Marshall and Miss Stewart. Another lady and two children were wounded.

This is another outburst of the anti-foreign spirit which is ever smouldering beneath the surface, but always ready on the slightest pretext to burst forth like a volcano, destroying whatever it encounters. At Foochow the British have gunboats, but although so close, they could not save these unfortunate beings from falling victims to the savage barbarity of the Chinaman. The massacre of eight ladies and a child gives some

idea of the cowardly ferocity of the men who lay themselves out to do such deeds. But a short while back this nation was opposed to the Japanese, and its people ignominiously thrashed and routed in every encounter. Though they could not stand against an armed foe, they seem adepts at sacrificing defenceless women and children. That such a massacre will be passed quietly over is not to be expected; as it is retribution is following China, and she is hastening to raise up a Nemesis to cut short her days. This dastardly outrage much have the effect of stirring up the British nation to demand something more than the usual apologies and indemnities. The time has come for settling finally whether China shall continue to indulge in these massacres of foreigners, or shall receive a lesson the remembrance of which cannot be shaken off. Nearly every European nation has a charge of a similar nature to bring against China. France has several. If the present effete Government of China cannot afford protection to their foreign subjects, then the Europeans nations must protect their own. What is the use of a Government that cannot restrain the violence of the lower orders? Such a Government should be removed, but how? If the nation will not move in the matter, outsiders can do little. This is a matter for Lord Salisbury's cabinet to take up. It is to be feared that the details of this horrid outrage will prove to be on a par with similar outrages committed by the Chinese, and accompanied by mutilations too revolting to record. For this the Chinese bully has a taste. It is unwise to anticipate. One thing certain, there can have been no provocation given to justify, even to the assassins, this dreadful butchery. This matter will excite the sympathies of all classes, and the fact that the victims are nearly all women will intensify the feeling of anger and a desire to retaliate which naturally spring up in the breast of every Briton. England, nay not only England, but the world will anxiously await the fiat of the Government. Doubtless Lord Salisbury will be well advised, but it is to be hoped it will be in a direction to shew the Mongolian that the nations of the West will not endure this longer. The Missionary question must for the moment be set aside. All that is to be looked at is that eight English women a child and an Englishman have been slain in cold blood, perhaps, barbarously used. This should be sufficient to set the nation on fire. It will doubtless be held by many to be a sudden outbreak of a few individuals, but this is the sort of plea always put in, and what is to be regretted, always accepted. Is this kind of thing to be permitted for ever?