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No. 1

THE FOREIGN MISSION JOURNAL

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FOREIGN MISSION BOARD
SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION
RICHMOND, VA.

THE WORLD FOR CHRIST

Our Foreign Missionaries.

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SHIU HING.—Miss H. F. North, Miss Mollie McMinn.
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Awyaw.—S. G. Pinnock, * Mrs. Pinnock.
Ogbomoshaw (Ibadan).—C. E. Smith, Mrs. Smith, W. P. Winn, Mrs. Winn and one native teacher.

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Miglianico.—Signor Piccinini.
Cagliari, Sardinia.—Signor Arbanasich.
Cagliari.—Signor Cossu.
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KOKURA.—N. Maynard, Mrs. Maynard, 62 Saka's Machi.

* At present in this country.

NOTE.—Letters addressed to our missionaries in China and Japan should be endorsed *via* San Francisco. Those to Africa *via* England.
 The Postage to each of our missions is *five* cents for each half-ounce or fraction thereof, except to Mexico, which is *two* cents. Be sure to put on enough postage.

The Foreign Mission Journal.

VOL. XLVIII.

JULY, 1897.

No. 1



WILLIAM CAREY.

THIS ISSUE AND THE PASTORS.

No pastor shall remain uninformed as to our work unless he purposely shuts his eyes. This issue goes to every preacher in the Convention. Those who want to be informed themselves and want to inform others will find it of inestimable value all through the year. Maybe some pastors, who really love the work and THE JOURNAL but have been neglectful of their duty both as to sending their own subscriptions and seeing that good clubs are sent in from their churches, will be glad to atone for their neglect. But whatever you may or may not do as to that, pastor, this one thing do: Keep this JOURNAL at easy arm's length; it has in it exactly what you will need whenever you talk, lecture, or preach on Foreign Missions.

THE PASTOR AND MISSIONS.

We have several times already called attention to this subject, but as we feel that the pastor is "the key to the situation," and as we send this number of *THE JOURNAL* to over ten thousand preachers, we say a few words again.

There is no Missionary Baptist church which will not give something for Missions if the pastor will present the work. There is none which will not give with increased or noble liberality if the pastor is deeply in earnest in teaching the Bible doctrine of Missions.

The great work which God has given to His people is to give the Gospel to all the world, and it is strange how the churches lose sight of this. Not strange, either, when we consider that this is just what Satan is opposing and does not want done. Blessed the pastor whose chief aim is to lead his people into the great work of soul-saving. What a leader he then becomes! What a host of God for good, His people!

(1) The pastor must give time to teaching the people of Missions. Teach the Bible doctrine of Missions. Show that it is founded on God's nature and God's command. Tell the people of what has been and what is being accomplished. Let them know that God is wonderfully blessing our efforts. Many do not give because they know nothing of the work. It is not necessary to preach frequent set sermons on Missions, but it is well to introduce many incidents and illustrations taken from missionary life. To do this the pastor has to read missionary books and papers. These can now be gotten easily and cheaply. The people need information as an incentive to give.

(2) The pastor should train his people to systematic effort. Not only is it necessary to impress upon them their duty from God's commands and providences, but it is necessary to train them to give regularly for the work. Spasmodic effort is better than no effort at all; but what we need in all work for great and permanent results is regular, systematic effort. The deacons should see to it that a system of regular contributions is adopted and is carried out in the church; but, after all, the pastor must be helpful to the deacons in carrying out the plans. Have a plan and work your plan.

(3) The pastor has not only to teach and train his people, but set them the example in giving. Probably the most liberal contributors for Missions in our churches are the pastors. Not that they give the largest amounts always, but they are the most liberal givers in proportion to their means. This is often necessary to get others to do even a small part of their duty. How frequently the remark is made: "Our pastor gives too much." The reason is, perhaps, that his people do so little, and in his zeal he is trying to lead them up to duty.

God give grace, wisdom and zeal to our pastors. We have a great work upon us, entrusted to us of the Lord. Let us see that we fall not behind.

If the pastor is close and stingy he may preach liberality, but his people regard his works more than his words. With zealous, liberal pastors we will see glorious advance in God's name.

THE PROTRACTED MEETING AND MISSIONS.

It has been said that the protracted meeting is a necessary evil. If such be the case let us not allow it to be an unmixed evil. It is not the meeting but the after-math that the pastor dreads. Many times, in his heart, he sighs, whether any one else knows it or not, Heaven deliver us from that awful relapse, that falling away and getting cold on the part of the older members and that going back into old sins on the part of new members. What pastor but has prayed thus and wept over this problem? The fault lies largely in the character of the preaching and work done during the meeting. The ordinary church member does not see beyond the limits of his own community so far as the practical work of soul-saving is concerned. Not only so he sees thus far only once a year, if at all. The "big meeting" comes and goes and he feels that there is nothing else to be done in winning lost souls till the next one. Left without anything special to think of or to do for the Master, he gets indifferent, grows neglectful or very probably goes into sin. The same may be said to a greater or less extent of all the members; and the church is practically paralyzed.

This state of things may largely, if not wholly, be relieved by making a change in our policy and preaching in protracted meetings. Every protracted meeting ought to be a mission training school and rally. No preacher will ever have a more fit time to preach the doctrine of missions with power and effect. Many suppose that the protracted meeting is a time to soothe the dear saints, to preach only "the common doctrines," and that it would never do to say anything about so cold and heartless a thing as money. No other occasion more emphatically demands a full and complete proclamation of a whole Gospel. The character of the preaching done at these special seasons enters most powerfully into the church life. In the average country church the preaching in the protracted meeting is about half the preaching for the entire year, while in the average town or city church it is about a third. Surely it ought to be of the right kind. With so many and so rapidly recurring opportunities to speak to them, the preacher ought to have, and in most cases does have, great power over the people. They follow him eagerly from one sermon to another, thinking and talking mean-

time of the text, the sermon, and the incidents and illustrations. Under the spiritual power of the meeting they follow the thought of each sermon as if drawn by magic. Ah! what an opportunity to lay effectually upon their hearts their duty to Christ in His great work of world-wide evangelization, their responsibility as stewards of the Lord's money. What a time to create and intensify conviction and to goad conviction on to action.

The new converts have just learned to love Christ, have just for the first time yielded themselves His servants; and now they are willing and anxious to do whatever He wants them to do. Before the first glow of their first love passes they ought to see that there is a whole world to be subdued by the gospel of His grace; their hands ought to be busied with active toil for the Master. At once they ought to be brought face to face and in touch with world-wide evangelization by having denominational papers and mission journals put into their hands. At once they ought to be taught to give by being allowed to give.

If this were the character of the preaching and work done in our protracted meetings, and if the close of each meeting found every member of the church, both old and new, intelligently committed to the work of missions we would rejoice not only in seeing a rapid advance in the gospel as it goes forth to conquer the hearts of men, but also in the marked absence of the usual falling away of our church members. The preacher that goes to a church, holds a meeting and goes away without having enforced, with all the power and eloquence of the occasion, nay, more, without having put into active practice, this doctrine which is the very meat and marrow of the gospel, without having brought enlightenment and conviction to the people and without having been the means of enlisting the church more fully and actively in the work of missions—that preacher has shown himself unable to appreciate a precious opportunity and unfaithful in his duties as a minister of the Lord.

FOREIGN MISSIONS A MEANS OF REVIVAL.

In the foregoing editorial we discuss the preacher's opportunity and duty in regard to preaching Missions in the protracted meeting, and the effect that a faithful presentation of this doctrine will have on the subsequent life of the church. Here it is desired to show how Missions in general and Foreign Missions in particular are a great means in bringing the revival; note that we say "revival"—not every protracted meeting is a revival by any means.

The Lord has made that unselfish state of mind and heart that is best exemplified in earnest missionary preaching and active missionary endeavor a prime condition of our receiving abundantly of His blessings. When, through the prophet Malachi, the Lord com-

manded the people to bring all the tithes into the storehouse, He made their compliance the condition of His most lavish blessings. Embodied in this command, upon obedience to which God conditioned his blessings, is this great principle, that whenever and wherever God's people obtain His blessings they must have that spirit of unselfishness and self-sacrifice, which manifests itself in bringing in the tithes. It were well if our churches would recognize this principle. No better thing could be done in beginning a meeting than to have one or two good sermons on Foreign Missions—the most unselfish of all Christian enterprises,—hold some special prayer-meetings with this as the chief topic, and make a large free-will offering for the spread of the Gospel. Literally bring in the tithes. This done, how different would be the outcome of many “revivals”; how refreshed would be the drooping spirits of the churches; how we would be filled to overflowing.

This line of action will secure not only the approval and blessing of the Lord, but also the best possible service upon the part of Christian people. That a revival bear abundant fruit in the salvation of souls there must be blessing from God and service from the people. All truly Christian service is unselfish. So that if we would have our churches reach high water mark in the matter of actively serving Christ, reaching out after the souls of the community, let us hold up this highest of all ideals of unselfish labors. Sing missions, pray missions, preach missions till the church can see in startled gaze a whole world sinking down in sin, and from Calvary's summit the crimson fountain bursting forth for all! Then they will find not trouble, but exquisite joy in laboring to save the lost. A mighty key this of missions to unlock God's storehouse of blessings; a mighty lever this of missions to raise cold, inactive Christians to a high plain of service. Wise and blessed is the preacher that uses this key and this lever.

THE EXACT SITUATION.

We closed the last Conventional year with a debt of \$13,500. Our running expenses on the present basis of operations are about \$107,000 per annum. That is we will need for this year, all told, at least \$120,000. The Board has decided that it will be best to take up no new work until we get entirely out of debt. Only about half of what was promised at the Convention has been paid in up to the 15th of June. We have a large number of applications for help from the fields and also many applications from those who wish to go out as missionaries; but if we rightly understand our brethren at home we feel that they want no more debt incurred, and the policy of the Board is to do as our brethren wish. Let us all press forward, give liberally and go to the next Convention out of debt. Then we can make an advance.

OUR SPECIAL NUMBER.

With this issue *THE FOREIGN MISSION JOURNAL* enters upon a new volume. So great has been the prosperity of *THE JOURNAL*, and so rapidly has its mailing list grown, that we thought this a fitting time to make some desired improvements. We are sure all of our readers will appreciate the neat new dress in which we appear this month.

But that is not all. This is a special number. The principal features of this issue are these: It is enlarged, having sixty-four pages, that is just twice the usual size, and we issue 30,000 copies; the abundance of the most valuable illustrations—they alone are worth more than the subscription of *THE JOURNAL*; the great amount of information as to our fields and work condensed into the smallest possible space for ready reference.

We have gone to great pains and expense in getting up this number—our purpose being to put in convenient form the greatest possible amount of information for the assistance of all those who love our work. It would be impossible to find an equal amount of information as to the Board's work and fields in a similar space elsewhere. Every lover of the work ought to have a copy of this issue at hand all through the year. Do not suppose for a moment that your *JOURNAL* loses its value with a cursory reading. Save it for convenient reference.

RECEIPTS OF THE BOARD SINCE THE CONVENTION.

As can be seen from this *JOURNAL* only Georgia and South Carolina have paid the amounts promised at the Convention on the debt. The amounts promised were all to have been paid by June 10th. Our report published in this *JOURNAL* gives the total amounts received from May 1st to June 15th. Many other churches will doubtless send their contributions yet. This money has been to pay off old accounts, but let it be remembered that in the meanwhile our expenses go on at the rate of about \$9,000 a month. We hope many churches will remember the foreign mission work all through the summer months. Do not get the impression that all the debt is paid, and therefore give nothing. There is urgent need for funds all through the year.

During the past month, by special request of the Board, Brother William Ellyson, a member of the Mexican Committee, with the Corresponding Secretary, visited the Mexican Mission. We were very cordially and kindly received by the brethren of the mission. Prayerful and careful consideration was given to matters which, in the past, have caused trouble in the mission, and a better understanding arrived at for future work.

NOTES.

Our Sunday-School Board, in Nashville, has kindly sent us a check for a hundred dollars to help cancel the remaining debt on the Board.

Mrs. W. E. Entzminger and two children arrived from Brazil May 26th. They have been stopping for a while in Trenton, N. J., but will soon visit the old home in South Carolina.

On Sunday, April 25th, Rev. W. W. Lawton, of Chinkiang, China, baptized three men. This is the first time he ever baptized anyone.

On February 2d last Rev. Solomon L. Ginsburg baptized five persons in the Amazon river. He says this is the first time that the Amazon has been used as a baptistery.

The illustrations alone of this number are worth more than the subscription price of THE JOURNAL. Everyone who tries can get a club of ten, send us with the money—\$2.50 (club rates)—and secure, as a premium, that excellent book, "Crisis of Missions."

A good sister has sent to the Foreign Mission Rooms an excellent daguerreotype of Dr. A. Judson, which her father secured in Massachusetts in 1851. She wishes the picture sold and the proceeds to go to Missions. We would be glad to hear from anyone who would like to secure this treasure.

Only good can come from the general effort upon the part of missionary boards and organizations to relieve themselves of debt. It is nothing short of downright shame that we allow God's cause to suffer for want of reinforcements; and yet better not reinforce than to get into debt. The Lord does not want His work done on a credit.

Our brother and sister, C. E. Smith and wife, of Ogbomoshaw, Africa, have our deepest sympathy and most earnest prayers. On April 12th they lost by death their little boy, 22 months old. May the Lord, who was "a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief," comfort the bereaved hearts of the missionaries and brighten with His own gracious presence their way, as under this cloud they hold up His name in the far-away land.

The Universal Postal Congress, which has recently closed its session in Washington, admitted Korea into the Postal Union and accepted declarations of the Orange Free State and China that as soon as they can arrange their postal systems properly they will enter. Thus the ends of the earth are coming more closely together and the Lord is thrusting upon His people better facilities for spreading abroad His message. How will His people use these facilities?



ADONIRAM AND ANN HESSELTINE JUDSON

THE FOREIGN MISSION BOARD.

THE ORIGIN AND BASIS OF THE WORK.

"God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life."

The gift of God was on account of His love for a lost world. The command of Christ to go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature was but the expression of the will of the Father. As we enter into the love of God and the purpose of God we must become a part of His plan to save a lost world.

All Missions are one. We divide the work according to different localities and call it by different names for convenience, but wherever a soul goes for a soul to teach that one of God and lead him to God, there is a missionary. Blessed the one who is a missionary in his own home—thrice, yea, a thousand times blessed the one who can leave home, friends, loved ones, all, and go in the midst of superstition, sin, iniquity in far-distant lands to tell the sweet old story of God's love in Christ.

EARLY FOREIGN MISSIONARIES.

The early Christians, driven out of Jerusalem by persecution, "went everywhere preaching the Word." What seemed to them fearful trials was overruled of God to the furtherance of the Gospel.

God called Simon Peter by a vision to a larger conception of the great work entrusted to him, and sent him out as a foreign missionary. Philip, preaching in Samaria, got a further call, and went south to preach to an African as he journeyed. Paul and Barnabas, under the guidance of the Spirit, were set apart for still broader

fields of labor. God's love for the world seems to be the higher note to which all of these had and we must have our hearts and lives brought into unison.

THE WORLD IN THE CHURCH.

The Gospel made wonderful progress in the earlier centuries. Then, somehow, lethargy seemed to take possession of those who named the name of Christ. False doctrines had gotten hold of the people, and with these an indifference of souls for dying men.

The Master's words of simple faith and salvation were largely lost sight of in a glamour of senseless ceremonies and superstitious theories, while sin abounded. The world had gotten into the Church. God hasten the day when Christ shall be enthroned King again! Oh for the day when every church and every member thereof will be a living representative of Jesus, working to save men.

THE REVIVAL.

With the Reformation came a deeper sense of sin and more longing for true piety and holy living. Then several denominations of Christians, but more especially the Moravians, began in the spirit of Christ to reach out with the Gospel for lost men in lands of heathen darkness. In England God's Spirit was working mightily in the heart of an humble cobbler and preacher, William Carey. The story is known of his going out to India in 1793. With Carey began a new era for Foreign Missions. The doctrine emphasized by Christ in his farewell words flashed out again upon God's people.

Carey called upon the people of England to hear God's command and to go forth in His name and to preach the Gospel to all the world. Interest in the work grew. American Christians felt that they also must take part. Our people sent their contributions through the English Baptists.

GOD'S CALL TO AMERICAN BAPTISTS.

Then God called to some in America, and sent them to the foreign fields. Judson and his wife and Luther Rice went out as missionaries of another denomination, but on a closer study of God's Word became Baptists. In this way the Baptists of America providentially had missionaries on the foreign field before they were organized for the work at home.

The General Missionary Convention of the Baptists of the United States organized May 21, 1814. Luther Rice returned to this country, travelled and raised funds, while Judson stood at his post in the foreign land. The work grew. Later a division was made among the Baptists in America, and the Southern Baptist Convention was organized in Augusta, Ga., May 8, 1845.

At that Convention two Standing Committees were appointed to look after the Mission work of the Convention. The one to look after the work in the home land was named the Domestic (afterwards Home) Mission Board, and the other, to look after the Mission work in foreign lands, was named the Foreign Mission Board. These two committees are appointed by the Convention each year, and are the servants of their brethren in the Master's work.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD.

The Foreign Board, from the first meeting of the Convention, has been located in Richmond, Va. The organization is just the same now as was agreed upon at the



REV. JAMES B. TAYLOR, D. D.,
Cor. Sec. of the Foreign Mission Board, 1845-1871.

eloquent, was for a while Assistant Secretary with Dr. Taylor. Dr. T. P. Bell was Assistant Secretary from 1887 to 1893 with Dr. Tupper, and did valuable service. Rev. E. Y. Mullins was Associate Secretary for a short period in 1895-1896. Rev. A. J. Barton is the present Assistant Corresponding Secretary, having entered upon the work in August, 1896.

MANNER OF WORK.

The Board has monthly meetings, at which time the Treasurer, Corresponding Secretary, and the committees appointed on each department of work, make reports. These meetings are characterized by deep devotion and earnest consideration for the work and wishes of the brethren engaged in the Master's service.

The Board feels an abiding interest in each missionary and each mission.

APPOINTMENT OF MISSIONARIES.

New missionaries are selected with great care. It is necessary to consider their health with their mental and spirit-

first meeting in Augusta, Ga. There are no new officers, except that, with increased work, an Assistant Corresponding Secretary has been added. Dr. J. B. Jeter was the first President of the Board. He served from its organization in 1845 until 1868, and was followed by Dr. J. L. Burrows, who served, with some intermissions filled by Dr. J. L. M. Curry, until 1874. Dr. Curry was President until 1885, and was followed by Dr. H. H. Harris, who served until 1895, being succeeded by Dr. C. H. Winston, the present incumbent. There have been only three Corresponding Secretaries in fifty-two years. Dr. James B. Taylor, the wise and earnest, was elected December, 1845, and served until December, 1871, a period of twenty-six years. Dr. H. A. Tupper was elected January, 1872, and served faithfully and well until June, 1893, over twenty-one years. He was succeeded by R. J. Willingham, the present Secretary. Dr. A. M. Poindexter, the



REV. H. A. TUPPER, D. D.,
Cor. Sec. of the Foreign Mission Board, 1872-1893.

ual qualifications. Not every man who feels a desire to go as a missionary ought to be sent. Some ought to stay at home. The Board needs wisdom from on high in deciding, among the many applicants, as to who had best go and who had best stay and work in the home land.

The Board does not dictate to the Missionaries how they shall dress or what they shall eat. As earnest, godly men and women it is expected that they can decide these matters better than those thousands of miles away. For instance: To live as the natives in Africa would be to live in indecency and to invite death. The natives go almost naked, live in frail structures, which cannot be called houses, and eat what we prefer not to mention. In these matters each missionary has full liberty to do as he thinks best.



REV. J. B. JETER, D. D.,
First President of the Foreign Mission Board, 1845-1868.



REV. H. H. HARRIS, D. D.,
President of Foreign Mission Board, 1885-1895.

PAYING THE MISSIONARIES.

The missionaries once a year submit a statement of their needs. The Board considers these statements carefully, cutting down the same if they deem any item unnecessary. When the whole has been carefully considered a letter of credit is sent to the treasurer of the mission for the amounts which have been approved. These letters of credit are as good as gold in any country, and all that the mission treasurer has to do is to draw a draft on our treasurer, Mr. J. C. Williams, in Richmond, Va., and this draft he can easily exchange for the cash. Thus the cost of sending funds is reduced to the minimum, and there is practically no danger of loss.

OUR MISSION FIELDS.

We have missionaries in six different countries. In succeeding articles in this number of *THE JOURNAL* information will be given of each one of these. We append here a table showing the year of organization of the work in each country, and also other interesting data.

COUNTRIES.	Organization.	Missionaries	Native Assistants.	Churches.	Baptisms.	Membership.
China	1845	39	43	20	167	1,364
Africa	1850	7	7	6	29	284
Italy	1870	3	28	21	93	490
Mexico	1880	15	17	29	112	1,116
Brazil	1882	10	11	18	251	1,022
Japan	1889	6	4	1	8	48
Totals		80	110	95	660	4,324

THE BOARD AND THE BRETHREN.

The Board is the committee appointed to do the work of Foreign Missions as the churches wish it done. They have no authority, except as they are entrusted with the same by the churches. If the churches say enlarge or retrench the work, that must be done. If the churches fail in their gifts, the Board has to retrench the work.

The task imposed on these brethren of the Board is much more difficult than many suppose. They give time, thought and labor gratuitously. Criticise them kindly, correct them fraternally, advise them freely and pray for them earnestly. God grant that the brethren of the Board may have His Spirit freely, so that they may wisely administer the important work of the Master which their brethren have committed to their hands. And may the brethren, each and all, remember that it is God's work, and earnestly and prayerfully take part in the same for God's glory.

VALUABLE BOOK FREE.

THE FOREIGN MISSION JOURNAL is 35 cents a year, or 25 cents each in clubs of ten or more, sent separately. We will for the next sixty days give free, postpaid to any address, a copy of that priceless book, "Crisis of Missions," to every person sending us ten subscribers, new or old, with the money—\$2.50. One club can be raised in every church, and in most churches several. Remember that the time is short. Address *FOREIGN MISSION JOURNAL*.

CHINA.

GOVERNMENT, PEOPLE, ETC.

The Chinese Empire is one of the oldest and largest governments which have ever been on earth. The authentic history of the Chinese reaches back over four thousand years—even to the time of the Chaldees and the pyramids of Egypt. The Emperor is, in a sense, an absolute monarch, called the Son of Heaven, and he alone performs the great religious ceremonies of the nation. The present Emperor came to the throne in 1875 when only four years old, but did not assume full authority until 1889. He and his family belong to a different race from the people at large.

The Empire of China consists of eighteen provinces, with a population of 383,000,000—about a fourth of all people on the globe. The territory is about one-fourth of all Asia, and about one-thirteenth of all the land surface of the earth. In other words, it is as large as the United States and Mexico together; yet the people are so conservative and live so much within themselves that the commerce of the country is said not to be equal to that of Switzerland.

The people of China, as a race, are hardy and of great endurance. They are a patient, persevering people, with sturdy intellect.

They are a nation of students. Every family wishes to have one of its members take a literary degree, and the different members of the family will unite to help support the one who is studying for the same. It is said that twenty to thirty thousand students will sometimes compete in one hall, and when they fail they return year after year and try again. Some do not take the degree until seventy or eighty years of age.

CONSERVATISM.

The great conservatism of the people of China has caused them in the past to reject mechanical inventions and scientific discoveries, and this has tended to keep the country poor and to weaken them for defence in time of war. Gunpowder, paper, the art of printing, and the use of the compass were all known by them many years ago. Their extensive canal systems also show great enterprise in the past.

There is very little manufacturing in the country, and the people use the most primitive methods of agriculture; but since the Japanese war the Chinese are awakening as never before to the importance of modern ideas and inventions. Leading men among them are travelling to other nations, and are looking and learning, and in the not distant future there are to be mighty changes.

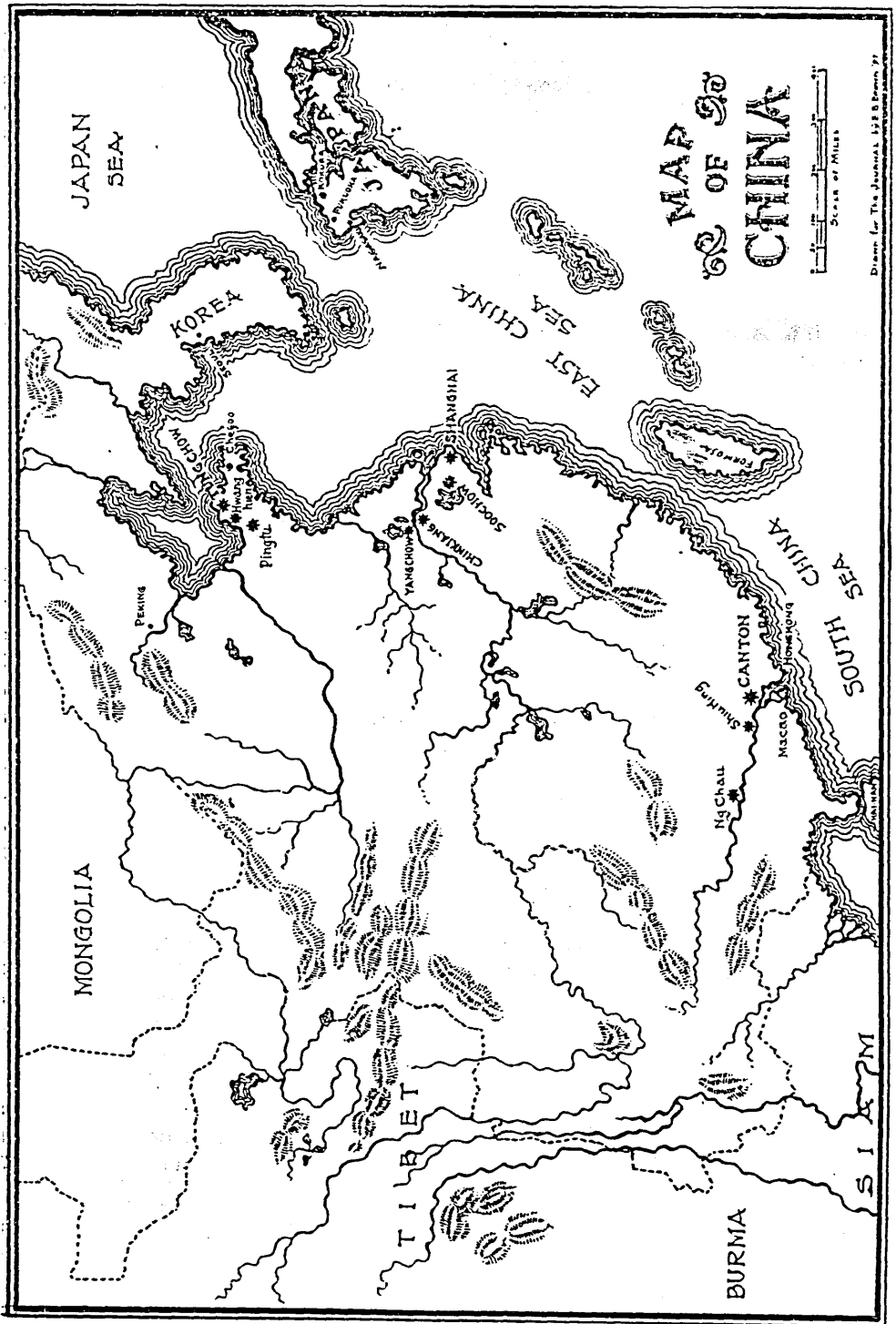
RELIGIONS.

The three great religions of China are Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism. There are 30,000,000 Mohammedans in the Empire. Confucius was born B. C. 550, and died eleven years before the birth of Socrates. Confucianism, the leading religion, does not treat of God, but is a code of morals, placing special emphasis on filial piety, which amounts to the deification of parents and ancestors.

The old systems of religion have not regenerated the moral character of these people. Lying, gambling, pilfering, vile language, obscenity and opium-smoking are the prevalent vices of the people, and abound everywhere. Injustice, duplicity and avarice prevail in high places and low. Polygamy, infanticide and cruelty abound.

PROTESTANT MISSIONS IN CHINA.

This work began with Robert Morrison who arrived at Macao, September, 1807. He came from England, being sent out by the London Missionary Society. The East India Company refused to take Morrison in any of their vessels, and he had to come to New York and go from there to Macao. He was partly protected by the American consul at Canton, where he afterwards resided. Amidst many trials he worked to



Drawn for The Journal, 1878, by J. B. Brown, Jr.

learn the language. After seven years he welcomed his first convert, Tsae-Ako. In 1818 the whole Bible had been translated into Chinese. Later Morrison wrote a Chinese grammar and dictionary. No one can tell the difficulties and dangers through which he passed all these years. He was joined in 1813 by William Milne.

The first Baptist missionary to China was Rev. J. L. Shuck, of Virginia. At a missionary meeting he put in the contribution basket a piece of paper with "Myself" written on it as his contribution. He was sent out by the old Triennial Convention in 1835, and on the organization of the Southern Baptist Convention in 1845, was adopted as our missionary in China. He worked at Macao, Canton, and Shanghai.

The latest report of all Protestant missions in the Empire gives the number of foreign societies engaged in work as 44, occupying 152 stations and working in 1,054 out-stations. The total of foreign missionaries, not including wives, is 1,324, of whom 683 are preachers. The churches number 706, having 55,093 communicants. Were the wives of missionaries included, the number of Protestant missionaries in the Empire would doubtless be found to exceed 2,000.

During the last decade the number of Christians in China has doubled each five years; and if the same rate of progress is maintained the whole of China will be Christianized in less than 100 years. And yet what has been accomplished is only a drop in the ocean. Of the 980 chief cities of China only 80 are the seat of evangelical missions.

CONDENSED MAP STUDY OF CHINA.

Though all in China, our three missions there are as distinct as if they were in separate countries. Hence we give them separately:

SOUTH CHINA MISSION.

First station opened by our Board. Work begun in 1845. Principal station, Canton—a city of 1,500,000 inhabitants. Workers: Foreign Missionaries; At Canton—Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Graves, Rev. and Mrs. E. Z. Simmons, Rev. and Mrs. G. W. Greene, Rev. and Mrs. Thomas McCloy, and Misses Whilden, White and Sale, at Shiu Hing—Misses North and McMinn, and at Ng Chau—Rev. and Mrs. R. E. Chambers; native assistants, 40. Eight churches and 10 out-stations, 116 baptisms, 989 members and 15 day-schools, with 428 pupils.

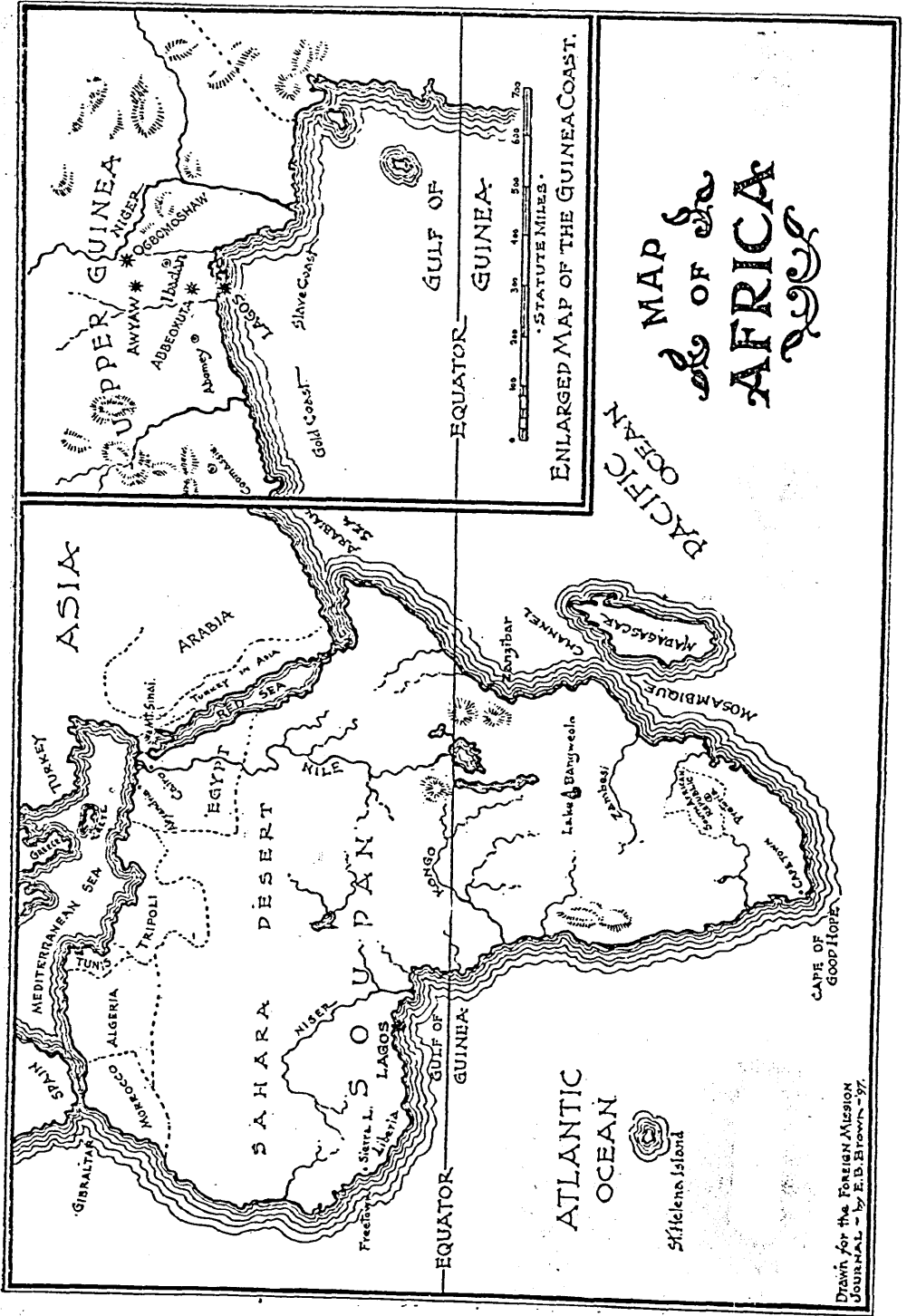
CENTRAL CHINA MISSION.

Shanghai is the principal station. Population 500,000. The place where the lamented Dr. and Mrs. M. T. Yates labored. Workers: Foreign Missionaries; At Shanghai—Dr. and Mrs. R. T. Bryan, Rev. and Mrs. E. F. Tatum, and Misses Kelly and Price, at Soochow—population 500,000—Rev. and Mrs. T. C. Britton, at Chin-kiang—population 150,000—Rev. W. W. Lawton and Miss Julia Mackenzie and at Yang Chow—population 300,000—Rev. and Mrs. L. W. Pierce; native helpers, two. Five churches and 12 out-stations, six baptisms, 115 members, 4 houses of worship and 7 day-schools, with 100 pupils.

NORTH CHINA MISSION.

Workers: Foreign Missionaries; At Tung Chow—Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Hartwell, and Misses Hartwell and Moon, at Hwang-Hien—Rev. and Mrs. C. W. Pruitt and Rev. and Mrs. Peyton Stephens, at Pingtu—Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Sears and Dr. and Mrs. H. A. Randle; native helpers, one. Forty-five baptisms, 260 members, two houses of worship, 90 Sunday-school pupils and 7 day-schools, with 147 pupils.

Summary.—Twenty churches and 37 out-stations, 39 missionaries and 43 native helpers, 167 baptisms, 1,364 members, 380 Sunday-school pupils, six houses of worship, and 29 day-schools with 675 pupils.



CONDENSED MAP-STUDY OF AFRICA.

LAGOS.—Population 40,000. Three churches, in charge of native pastor M. L. Stone, who is aided by three other natives, seven baptisms, 137 members, fifty Sunday-school scholars, two houses of worship and one day school with seventy pupils.

ABBEOKUTA.—Population 200,000. Work in charge of Rev. W. T. Lumbley, assisted by two natives. One church with sixteen members, one house of worship and twelve Sunday-school scholars.

AWYAW.—Population 75,000. Workers: Rev. and Mrs. S. G. Pinnock and one native. One church and one out-station, six baptisms, twenty-three members, ten Sunday-school scholars and one church house.

OGBOMOSHAW.—Population 75,000. Workers: Rev. and Mrs. C. E. Smith, and Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Winn and one native assistant. One church and one out-station; sixteen baptisms, 108 members, 100 Sunday-school scholars, one house of worship and one day school with thirty-seven pupils

SUMMARY.—Seven missionaries and seven native assistants, six churches and two out-stations, twenty-nine baptisms, 284 members, 172 Sunday-school pupils, five houses of worship and two day schools with 107 pupils.

AFRICA.

POSITION, EXTENT AND GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES.

Africa is situated between $37\frac{1}{2}$ degrees north and 35 degrees south, and between 52 degrees east and $17\frac{1}{2}$ degrees west, is 5,000 miles long north and south and 4,620 wide east and west, has an area of 11,518,000 square miles—large as Europe and North America combined. The country may be divided into four parts: (1) North Africa, the Mediterranean coast section; (2) Next South, the Sahara, 2,000 miles long east to west, and 200 miles wide north to south; (3) Below the desert, the Soudan, an elevated region with open plains and level plateaus; (4) All the remainder of the territory, the great plateau, which at one point is over 19,000 feet high but grows less at the extreme south. There are fine lakes and rivers. The three largest lakes are Nyassa, Tanganyika and Victoria Nyanza—the largest lake in the world except Lake Superior. The four largest rivers are the Nile, emptying into the Mediterranean, the Niger into the Gulf of Guinea, the Congo into the South Atlantic, and the Zambesi into the Indian Ocean.

RESOURCES AND PRODUCTS.

Africa is a resourceful country. Diamonds are mined extensively, while the gold fields are among the best in the world. Silver, coal, copper, iron, lead, tin, blende and many other valuable minerals are found. The magnificent forest on the equator and running across the continent would supply the world with timber for many years, and the water power supplied by the falls in the rivers would run much of the world's machinery. Maize, cotton, tobacco, sweet potatoes, rice, sugar, coffee, cocoanuts, oranges, lemons and other products almost innumerable are grown. Palm oil and kernels, india-rubber, hides, ostrich feathers and ivory are among the exports. The pasture lands are fine, and on them are found horses, cattle, goats, sheep, etc.

PEOPLE AND GOVERNMENT.

Ethnologists have divided the people into six classes, as follows: (1) Hamitic, (2) Semitic, (3) Nuba Fulah, (4) Negro, (5) Bantu, and (6) Hottentot. The princi-

pal races are, the Moors, Berbers, Arabs, and Turks at the north ; the Copts, Nubians and Abyssinians at the northeast ; the Ethiopian or Negroes in the centre ; the Bantus further south ; and the Bushmen, Kaffirs and Hottentots in the extreme south. It is not difficult to see that with such a variety of people, representing a much greater variety of tongues, Africa could not possibly have any central government of her own. This being so, her territory has been divided among the governments that have come to her shores for conquest and trade. Chief among these are

Country.	Controlling	
	Square miles	Population.
Great Britain.....	2,500,000	40,000,000
France.....	2,500,000	10,000,000
Germany.....	950,000	5,000,000
Portugal.....	750,000	4,500,000
Italy.....	320,000	5,500,000
Spain.....	200,000	150,000

The territory not governed by these, or any other foreign power, is embraced in the Congo Free State (which is self governing, and yet which Belgium has the right to annex), and a few native kingdoms.

The population is variously estimated at from 130,000,000 to 200,000,000, of whom only 2,000,000 are Protestants.

RELIGIONS.

The population of 170,000,000 has about 3,000,000 Christians (including the Abyssinians and Copts of Egypt), about 1,000,000 Jews, and 45,000,000 Mohammedans. These later are aggressive. At Cairo, Egypt, they have a school with ten thousand priests in training. The Mohammedans are monotheists ; they teach that Christ is only a prophet, and that Mohammed was a greater prophet. While they oppose the use of strong drink they are very sensual and teach and practice polygamy. Women are considered the slaves of the men. Mohammedans have been ruthless slave-dealers. They invade towns and territories, kill the old, the weak and the young, and carry off those of market value. If in the long marches, which follow, any grow sick or become exhausted they are slain. The horrors of the slave-trade are too awful to relate.

The pagan people of Africa believe in one God, but have a vague idea of Him and are fetish worshipers. They have charms of wood or stone, or the leg of an animal, and many such things, and are also very much afraid of spirits. They are polygamists. The wives are bought in exchange for cattle and are the husband's property. Some of the Africans are cannibals.

PROTESTANT MISSIONS.

The work of the missionaries has developed gradually since it was begun first by the Moravians in 1736. They entered on the west coast, but on account of the deadly climate there they gave up the work and went to South Africa in 1737. Here they were so strongly opposed by the Dutch colonists that they left. But in 1792 they again took up the work, which in the midst of many trials has been pressed successfully forward. The London Missionary Society began work in 1798. Other societies soon followed, and at present there are in Africa thirty-nine Protestant missionary societies doing work. Of these seven are American.

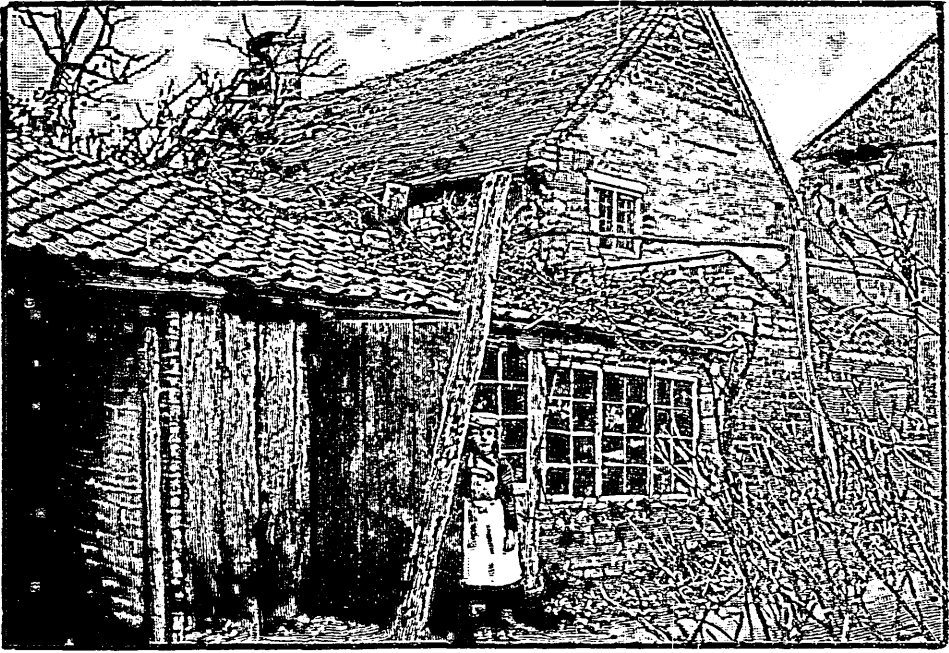
The work is being pressed in the South with great success. On the eastern coast, on the western, on the northern, in the interior, the workers are carrying the truth, and a change is coming over Africa of such a nature as fifty years ago the most sanguine would scarcely have dreamed. Last year was one of great awakening in

Uganda: the country near the sources of the Nile. Cape Colony, in the south, with one and a half million inhabitants, can truly be called a Christian country.

OUR WORK.

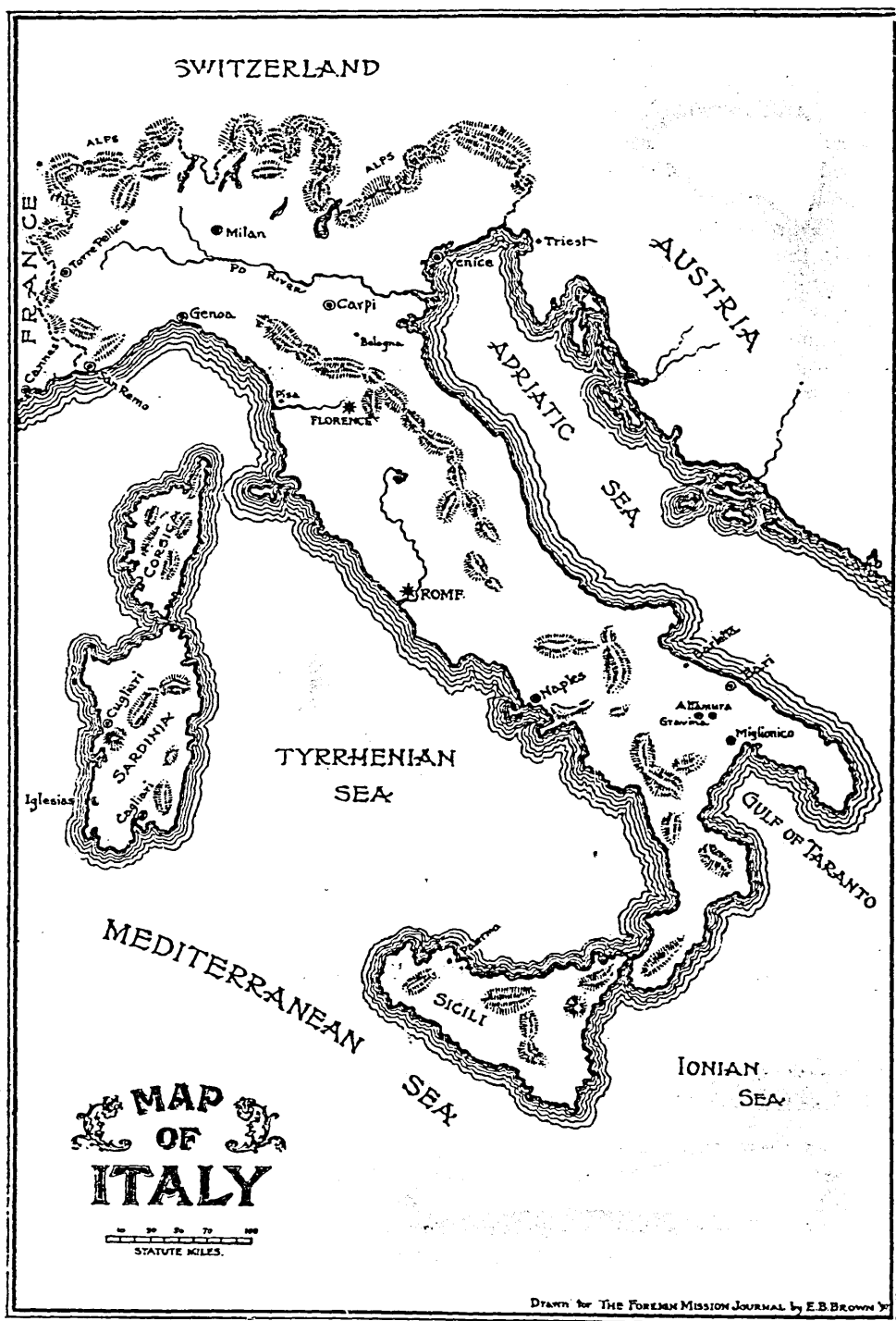
Southern Baptists began work in Africa, when in 1821 Scott Carey and Collin Teage (colored men) were sent out with a number of others to form a Colonization Society in Africa. They settled in Monrovia, Liberia; there the work was kept up with varying success, being fostered by the old Triennial Convention. Many missionaries died as a result of the awful climate, and many had to leave. So terrible has been the loss of life that the Africans call their country "The white man's grave."

In 1845, when the Southern Baptist Convention was organized, the former work of the Northern and Southern brethren was continued by the American Baptist Missionary Union. The Southern Baptist Convention began work in 1846. Our first missionary, Rev. T. J. Bowen, worked for awhile in Liberia. In 1856 the Missionary Union turned over the whole work to our Board. In 1850 we began work in the Yoruba country, and in 1875 all our forces were transferred to that field. In 1867 the missionaries were driven out of the Yoruba country on account of war, persecution and sickness, but in 1875 the work was again taken up by Rev. W. J. David and Rev. W. W. Colley, colored.



CAREY'S WORKSHOP AT HACKELTON.

Of Africa it can be said: Joseph ruled here; Israel found food in famine; Moses was born, and learned wisdom, here; the Septuagint was translated here; Africa sheltered the infant Saviour; Simon, the man of Cyrene, in Africa, bore Christ's cross to the place of crucifixion; the Ethiopian eunuch was from Africa; and so also was Apollos the eloquent, of Alexandria.



CONDENSED MAP STUDY OF ITALY.

We have but three foreign missionaries in Italy.

At *Rome*, the historic city, Dr. George B. Taylor is located.

Florence is occupied by Dr. John H. Eager and wife.

Work is carried on by fourteen ordained and fourteen unordained native helpers at many other points, most of which are marked by the circles on the map. The statistics for 1896 are as follows: 21 churches and 56 out-stations, 93 baptisms, 490 members and 186 pupils in day-schools.

ITALY.

GEOGRAPHY AND PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Italy is situated in the southern part of Europe. It is in the shape of a boot, and is about 800 miles long, the width varying from 15 to 250 miles. It contains 114,292 square miles, being about the size of Georgia and Florida together.

Italy's coast line is very remarkable, being nearly 2,000 miles in length. It contains some of the finest harbors in the world, the most noted of which are Naples, Genoa, Spezia, Venice, Leghorn, Brindisi, Taranto.

The surface is very delightfully divided between mountain and plain. The soil is well watered, and generally the great plains are rich and productive, some of them yielding as many as four crops during the year. Many of the mountains are covered with chestnut trees, yielding an abundant harvest of chestnuts, which are ground into flour and made into bread. Others are covered with olive groves, producing choice olive oil, which is shipped in large quantities to other lands.

AGRICULTURE AND PRODUCTS.

The soil is generally prepared with the spade and hoe, as men and women are cheaper than horses and mules. In the large plains the plow, a primitive wooden affair, is often used, which is generally drawn by two oxen, with a man to hold the plow and a woman to lead the oxen. One sometimes sees as many as ten or fifteen of these groups following each other, just as recorded in I. Kings xix: 19. In some parts of the country modern improvements are being introduced, an important fact, as Italy is pre-eminently an agricultural country.

Grapes, rice, potatoes and olives are produced in great abundance; also wheat, rye, oats, Indian corn, beans and many kinds of vegetables are raised. There are no sweet potatoes, and the corn is usually yellow and very small, partly because it is sown almost like wheat.

Oranges, lemons, figs, cherries, olives, apples, peaches, pears, apricots, plums of various kinds, almonds, quinces, Japan apples, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, currants and English walnuts are grown.

Flowers grow in great profusion. In early summer many an uncultivated field is a mass of blooms.

ANIMALS.

The principal domestic animals are the horse, donkey, mule, cow, sheep, hog, goat, dog and cat. Of wild animals there are the wolf, fox, wild boar, wild cat, hare, chamois. There are very few forests in Italy; hence wild animals and birds do not abound as in America. With the exception of a small viper, snakes are seldom seen. Insects, especially the fly, the gnat and the miller, are very abundant during the summer, when the gas and electric globes gather them by the bushel.

CHIEF INDUSTRIES.

Italy is a commercial, agricultural and manufacturing country. Venice and Genoa were once the first commercial centres of the world. Italy's commerce to-day is small compared with what it was several hundred years ago, and, unfortunately, at present her imports far exceed her exports. Her chief exports are wine, fruit, olive oil, eggs, sulphur and silk. Agriculture employs more than half of the population, and ought to employ many more. The chief articles of manufacture are silk, linen, blankets, pottery, shawls, paper, majolica, buttons, plaited straw of all kinds, pins and shoes.

CLIMATE.

Italy presents a great variety of climate. It lies between 38 and 45 degrees of latitude, which would stretch from the extreme northern limit of Vermont to the extreme southern limit of Maryland. Along the mountain ranges, even in the extreme south, it is very cold during the winter season, the snow sometimes falling to a depth of three, four and even five feet. Forty miles from Florence patches of snow are often found on the mountain tops in the middle of August. The Riviera, lying along the sea-coast from Genoa to Nice, is never very cold, and is one of the most attractive winter resorts in Europe. The large plains of Northern and Central Italy are generally very cold in the winter and very hot in the summer. One of the bleakest, coldest sections of Italy is the mountain region of the south, where there is frost every morning during the summer, with the exception of two weeks. Fifteen and twenty miles away, however, down on the coast perpetual summer reigns, and oranges and lemons hang on the trees in great profusion throughout the entire year. Perhaps no country of the same size has a greater variety of climate.

GOVERNMENT.

Italy is a constitutional monarchy like England. The Senate and Chamber of Deputies govern the country, the King being about equal in authority to our President, certainly not superior. There is a growing tendency towards the republican form of government. The *Salic law* is in vogue, which provides that only males can reign.

ITALIAN LITERATURE.

Some of the greatest literary men of the past were Italians, and Italian literature is extensive and valuable. The public libraries contain many learned and valuable books on a variety of subjects. Literature has necessarily felt the influence of Romanism, and in some cases has been quite corrupted and spoiled by it. This is especially true of history and theology. Genuine evangelical literature, except of the controversial order, is meagre and unsatisfactory, though of late there has been some progress in this direction. For several centuries, during the papal domination, circumstances were against the creation of such a literature, and even now one finds but little stimulus and encouragement to effort in this line. The popular literature of the day is trashy and injurious, though the situation is relieved by the occasional appearance of a really valuable work. Of late a number of worthy female writers have come to the front, who are dedicating themselves chiefly to the young. It is likely that they will prove an invaluable blessing to this branch of literature.

RELIGION.

Catholicism is the religion of the State, but all sects are now tolerated. The Pope, "who loveth to have the pre-eminence," is by no means satisfied with this arrangement, and hence he is in constant warfare with the government, doing his

utmost to prevent the priests entertaining sentiments of patriotism and brotherly love. Incalculable evil has been the result

MISSIONS.

About the middle of the present century modern mission work began.

Several attempts at reform had been made before this, notably in the sixteenth century, and even before Luther's day. The Church of Rome was too powerful and too wicked to allow the simple Gospel to have free course among the people; hence success was very partial and results were very meagre. So long as the Pope had the power Protestants were forbidden to propagate their faith on pain of banishment or death, and millions were thus sacrificed. A great army of martyrs will stand up on the last day to testify against the Church of Rome.

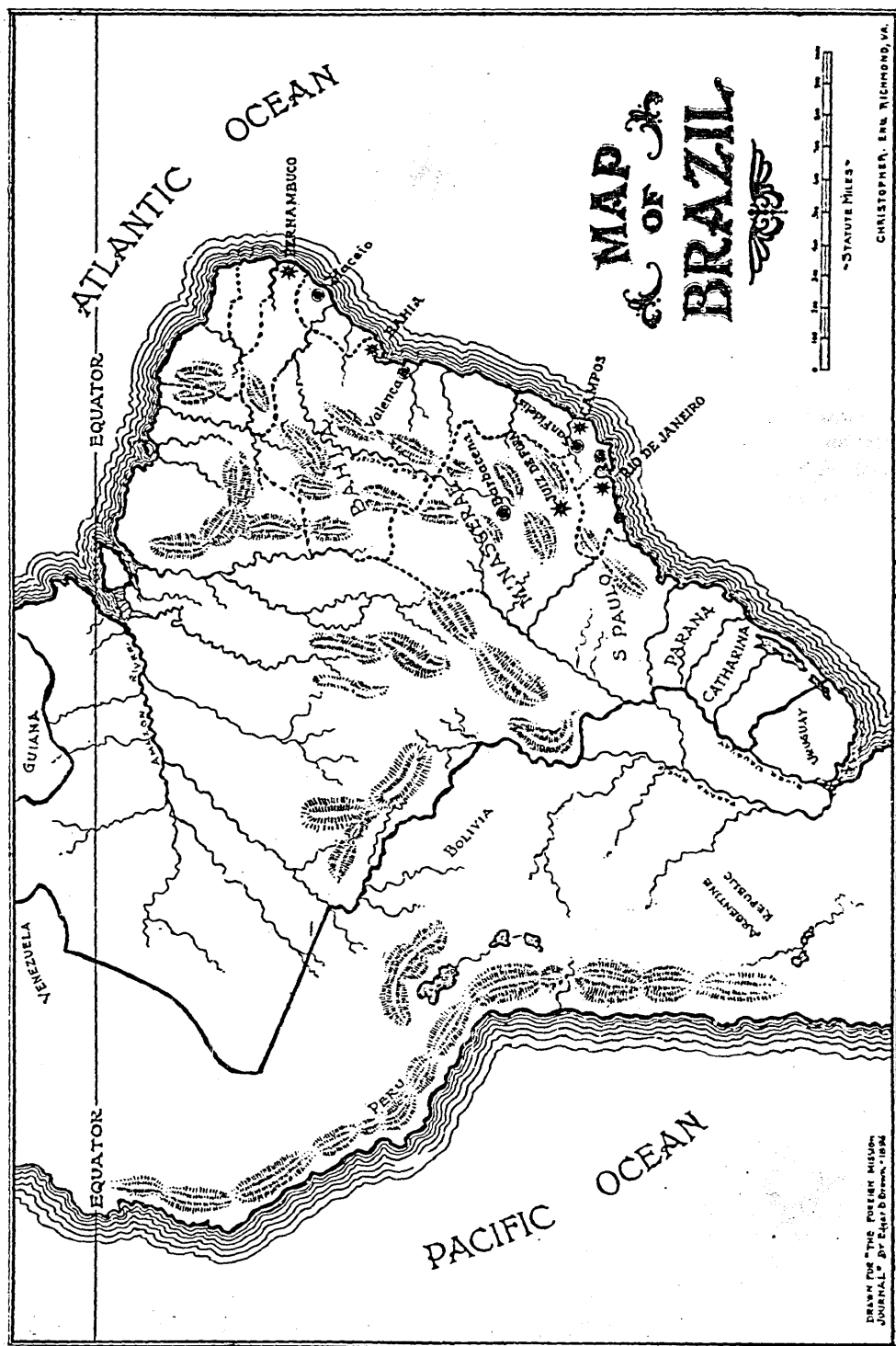
Rome was opened to the preaching of the Gospel on September 20, 1870, when Victor Emmanuel entered the city at the head of his victorious army.

Since 1870 all Italy has been open to the preaching of the Gospel, and the present liberal government is constantly rendering invaluable service in maintaining the rights and privileges of missionaries and their fellow-workers. But there is much opposition encountered, and in some places it is both bitter and dangerous.

At present the following denominations are at work: Waldensians, English Wesleyan, American Methodist, English and American Baptists, Free Italian Church, Plymouth Brethren, Unitarian and Reformed Catholic. They have about 250 missionaries, pastors and evangelists engaged in the work, or in the proportion of one to one hundred and fifty thousand. Multitudes of Italians have not yet heard the Gospel as preached by evangelicals, though all *might* hear it. According to the latest statistics, there are about six thousand members connected with the various churches.



CAREY'S COTTAGE AT MOULTON.



CONDENSED MAP STUDY OF BRAZIL.

Pernambuco.—Capital of Pernambuco. Population 130,000 Workers: Rev. W. E. Entzminger and wife and two native assistants. Five churches, 70 baptisms, and 189 members.

Bahia.—Capital of Bahia. Population 150,000. Workers: Rev. Z. C. Taylor and wife and three native helpers. Five churches and 11 out-stations, one house of worship, 49 baptisms, 316 members, and 30 Sunday-school pupils.

Campos.—Capital of Rio de Janeiro. Population 40,000 Workers: Rev. and Mrs. Solomon L. Ginsburg and one native assistant; four churches; 81 baptisms; 309 members; and one day-school with 45 pupils.

Rio de Janeiro and Juiz de Fora.—Janeiro is Capital of Brazil, and has a population of 500,000 Workers in this field: Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Bagby, Rev. and Mrs. J. J. Taylor and five native helpers. Four churches and five out-stations, two houses of worship, 51 baptisms, and 208 members

Resumé—Ten missionaries and 11 native assistants; 18 churches and 17 out-stations; three houses of worship; 251 baptisms; 1,022 members.

BRAZIL.

GEOGRAPHY, PHYSICAL FEATURES, ETC.

Brazil lies almost wholly within the tropics on the eastern side of the South American continent. The area is 261,906 square miles larger than the United States. It comprises one-half of South America, one-fifteenth part of the terrestrial globe. It has a seaboard of 4,000 miles. There are twenty provinces, or states, all of which border on the Atlantic, except four; these last four are nearly twice the size of all the other sixteen. Brazil is wide at the north, diminishing irregularly to a point at the south, and is naturally divided into three characteristic districts, viz.: the Amazon, the Plata and the Eastern.

Numerous rivers and streams traverse the land. The Amazon—the largest river in the world—is 180 miles wide at its mouth, and drains twice as much territory as the Mississippi. It rises in Peru, and its muddy waters are distinguishable four or five hundred miles out in the ocean. The soil is very fertile; an abundance of crops is raised with very little labor. The interior is high table-land, embracing extensive pampas, covered with coarse grass, which are vast feeding places for cattle, horses and sheep. The silvas of the Amazon are in the region of heavy and almost daily rains. The water courses and mountains contain immense quantities of gold, diamonds, lead, mercury, coal and precious stones. The little river of Jequitinhã, in the province of Bahia, says Southy, has yielded more wealth than any other river in the world. The gold mines in Minas Geraes and Matti Grosso are not excelled by those of California and Nevada.

The waters are as prolific as the soil; and the animal kingdom, with its multitudinous species, vies with the vegetable and mineral kingdoms. There is a variety of valuable woods, such as mahogany, rosewood, vegetable ivory and dyeing woods, besides the India rubber, cinnamon, chocolate, and over fifty varieties of the palm. The fruits are numerous.

Parrots and beautiful birds of plumage abound. The animals are the jaguar, several species of the monkeys, tapir, paca, ant-eater, porcupine, armadillo, peccary, etc.

THE CLIMATE

is warm the year round, and is divided into dry and rainy seasons, which vary in the north, south and interior. The nights are always cool and the dews heavy. Along the coast the air is humid, in the interior dry. The average rate of the thermometer is from 70° to 90°. The heat is more even and less felt than in the United States. Sun-strokes are unknown. The days and nights are nearly equal all the year. The climate of the greater portion of Brazil is healthy.

THE PEOPLE AND LANGUAGE.

The last census, in 1872, gave a population of 10,120,000 in Brazil. Present population is about 15,000,000. The ruling race is of Portuguese origin (of the Caucasian stock), estimated at 4,500,000 Africans 2,000,000, Indians 1,300,000, and 4,000,000 mixed races. No part is densely settled, for if it had the population of Belgium per square mile, it would contain a billion and a half inhabitants.

The language is a daughter of the Latin, and most like the Spanish ; has a word for home, but little used ; has no word for cursing, as in English, but is copious in words for bemeaning. The native literature is meagre. Translations form a good part of it. The text-books in the medical and law departments are principally French, English and Latin. The illiteracy is lamentable. It is estimated that only one in thirteen of the people can read and write. There is a system of free schools, but only a small proportion of the children attend. Girls generally cease attendance at twelve or thirteen years, and boys at fifteen.

AGRICULTURE.

Sugar, coffee, cotton, tobacco, chocolate, mandioca, feijar and rice are the principal products. The staff of life is *forinha*—a meal from the mandioca root. There is a large and very numerous ant, which is the planter's greatest enemy. The hoe is the principal agricultural implement. The recent freedom of slaves will no doubt cause an improvement in the present methods of farming.

GOVERNMENT.

The empire of Brazil was a hereditary monarchy, constitutional and representative, under Don Pedro II, a wise and liberal ruler. But in November, 1889, a bloodless revolution banished the emperor and his family, abolished the monarchical office, and made General da Fonseca chief executive, with the title of President. The government is now republican, being modeled after our own. The standing army in time of peace is 16,000. The navy has 62 war vessels, equipped with 200 cannon and 5,000 men.

RELIGION

of the country is Roman Catholicism, which is a mixture of Judaism, Paganism and Christianity. The people believe in God, but deny his power ; say they believe in the Bible, but reject and scorn its teachings.

MISSIONS.

The French Huguenots in 1555 sent out the first missionaries to Rio, where three of them were put to death, some were sent back, and some fled to the Indians, one of whom, John Boles, was taken and thrown into prison in Bahia, where he lay eight years and was then executed, in Rio. There was a long interval of 281 years, during which no missionary came to this land.

The M. E. Church sent out Mr. Spalding in 1836, and Mr. Kidder in 1838. By 1842 both had returned. Dr. Kalley, a Scotch Congregationalist, commenced work

in Rio, in 1854. The first Presbyterian was sent out in 1859. The M. E. Church South renewed her mission again in 1877.

Baptists came last. Just after the war, General A. T. Hawthorne went to Brazil, seeking a home for himself and friends. He was captivated with the country and the kindness of her people, but circumstances changed his purpose. In 1880, he was converted to Christianity, and immediately set about giving the Gospel to Brazil. Too far advanced in years to return himself, he prayed God to raise up workers. Soon after, being appointed agent for Foreign Missions in Texas, he visited Independence, where he met Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Bagby, who offered themselves as missionaries. They were sent out in 1881. A year later, Rev. Z. C. Taylor and wife joined them at Campinas. A number of others not now in the work were added to the forces. Then Rev. W. E. Entzminger and wife, Rev. J. J. Taylor and wife and Rev. Solomon L. Ginsburg were sent out. For summary see map study.

MEXICO.

GEOGRAPHY.

With its area of 747,900 square miles Mexico is about one-fifth as large as the United States. It is about 2,000 miles long and about 1,000 miles wide at the north, narrowing to about 130 miles at the south. The shape is that of a cornucopia with the mouth opening to the north. The Tropic of Cancer divides the territory into two equal parts, putting about half in the North Temperate Zone and half in the North Torrid. Mexico is almost destitute of good harbors, a coast line 6,000 miles furnishing only three or four. Almost the entire surface is a great plateau, known as the Table Land of Mexico, whose general elevation varies 4,000 to 8,000 feet. Then from this table land rise various mountain ranges to 12,000 feet and upwards, while at least ten extinct volcanoes exceed 16,000 feet, some, like Orizaba and Popocatepetl, approaching 18,000 feet. Not a river is found of any considerable value for navigation.

CLIMATE AND PRODUCTS

Although about equally divided between the Temperate and Torrid Zones, Mexico has several distinct zones of climate and products, which are determined more by the relief of the surface than by the location. Northwestern Mexico, where the great mountain ranges gradually fall away toward the lower lands of California, has the climate and vegetation of the lower temperate zone. South of 26 degrees north latitude the rainy and dry seasons of the tropics are marked, while south of the Tropic of Cancer and in the most elevated districts of the great plateau are the climate and products of three zones. In the Hot Lands, including the coast strips and those parts under 3,000 feet in elevation, the thermometer seldom goes below 60 degrees, and often goes up as high as 110. This section, of course, is unhealthful, but is especially fertile, producing forests of mahogany, rosewood and other cabinet timbers, sarsaparilla and vanilla plants, india rubber and copal trees, the tropical fruits, maize, rice, cocoa, sugar, tobacco, cotton, coffee, &c. The Temperate Lands embrace that portion of the surface between 3,000 feet and 8,000 feet in elevation, and have a fine climate. Oaks and cedars grow in great profusion, as do also wheat and all northern cereals, and every variety of the cactus family. Those regions above 8,000 feet high are the Cold Lands, some of the peaks having perpetual snow.

Mexico is rich in mineral resources, being known the world over for her great silver mines. The gold output is not so large. Coal, copper, tin, great quantities of iron, bismuth, platinum, asphalt, salt, marble, alabaster, &c., are found.

PEOPLE AND GOVERNMENT.

The population is somewhat more than eleven and a half millions, and is

composed of Spaniards, 2,200,000, Indians, 4,425,000, and a mixture between the two, a little less than 5,000,000. The government is modeled after that of the United States, the three great governmental branches,—legislative, judicial and executive—the national departments and state governments being substantially the same. The President is elected every four h year. There are twenty-seven States, the Territory of Lower California and Federal District.

RELIGION.

Nearly all the inhabitants are Roman Catholics, and we see in Mexico every evil effect of priest-craft and of a superstitious, idol-worshiping (though called Christian) religion. There is now no connection between Church and State, and all religions are tolerated.

PROTESTANT MISSIONS.

The history of Protestant Missions in Mexico embraces only about twenty-five years. The various denominations began work as follows: The Friends, 1871; the Presbyterians and Congregationalists, 1872; Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Episcopal South, 1873; the Baptist Home Mission Society a little later, the Southern Baptist Convention and Associate Reformed Presbyterians, 1884; and the Cumberland Presbyterians in 1888. The statistics in 1893 show that there were 187 foreign and 546 native workers, 469 congregations of about 17,000 members, 7 theological schools with 88 students, 23 boarding and 164 common schools with 7,000 pupils, 11 Christian papers, and missionary property valued at \$850,000. These results, representing the toil of less than a quarter century, cannot but be regarded as remarkably large, and ought to urge us to greater efforts.

CONDENSED MAP STUDY OF MEXICO.

Salttillo—Capital of Coahuila. Population, 26,000. Workers: Rev. and Mrs. A. B. Rudd, Misses Barton and Hayes and five native helpers. Four churches, three church-houses; ten baptisms in 1896; present membership, 351; Sunday-school scholars, 119; two day schools—Madero Institute, for girls, with 71 pupils, and Zaragoza Institute, for boys, intended mainly to educate young preachers.

Parras.—Population, 8,000. Workers: Rev. and Mrs. A. C. Watkins and five native helpers. Brother Watkins has moved to Torreon since our map was engraved, which would change the circle there to a star. This field embraces ten churches and six out-stations, has four houses of worship and reports forty baptisms—making a total of 340.

Doctor Arroyo.—Workers: Rev. and Mrs. J. G. Chastain and one native helper. Field reports two churches and ten out-stations, two houses of worship and seven baptisms, making a total of forty; thirty-two Sunday-school pupils, and one day-school, with twelve pupils.

Zacatecas.—Capital of Zacatecas. Population, 36,000. In charge of native pastor, B. F. Muller. Three churches, six out-stations, three houses of worship, eight baptisms, eighty-one members, forty Sunday-school pupils.

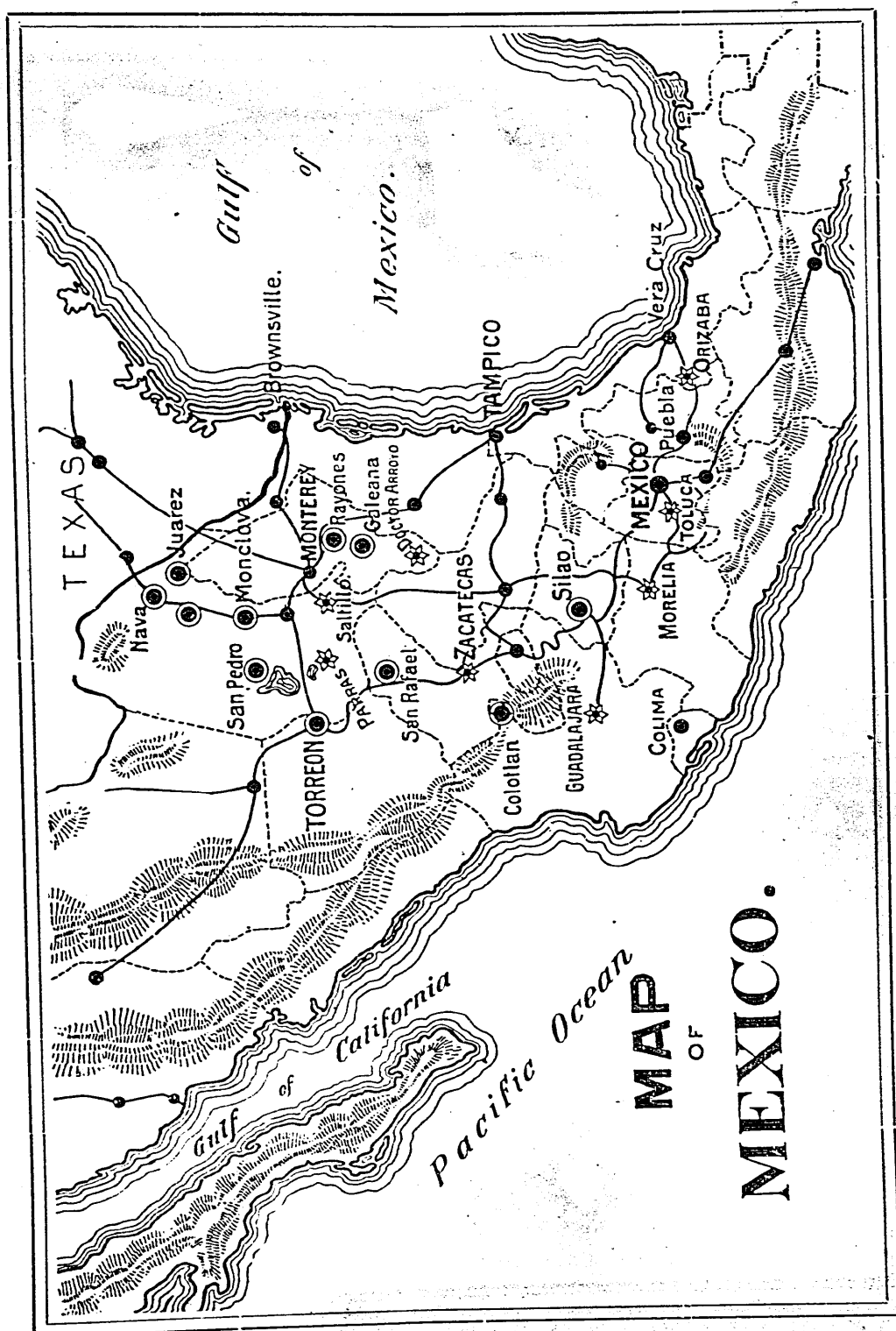
Guadalajara.—Capital of Jalisco. Population, 83,122. Workers: Rev. and Mrs. D. A. Wilson and Miss Sarah Hale. Three churches, thirteen baptisms, and seventy members.

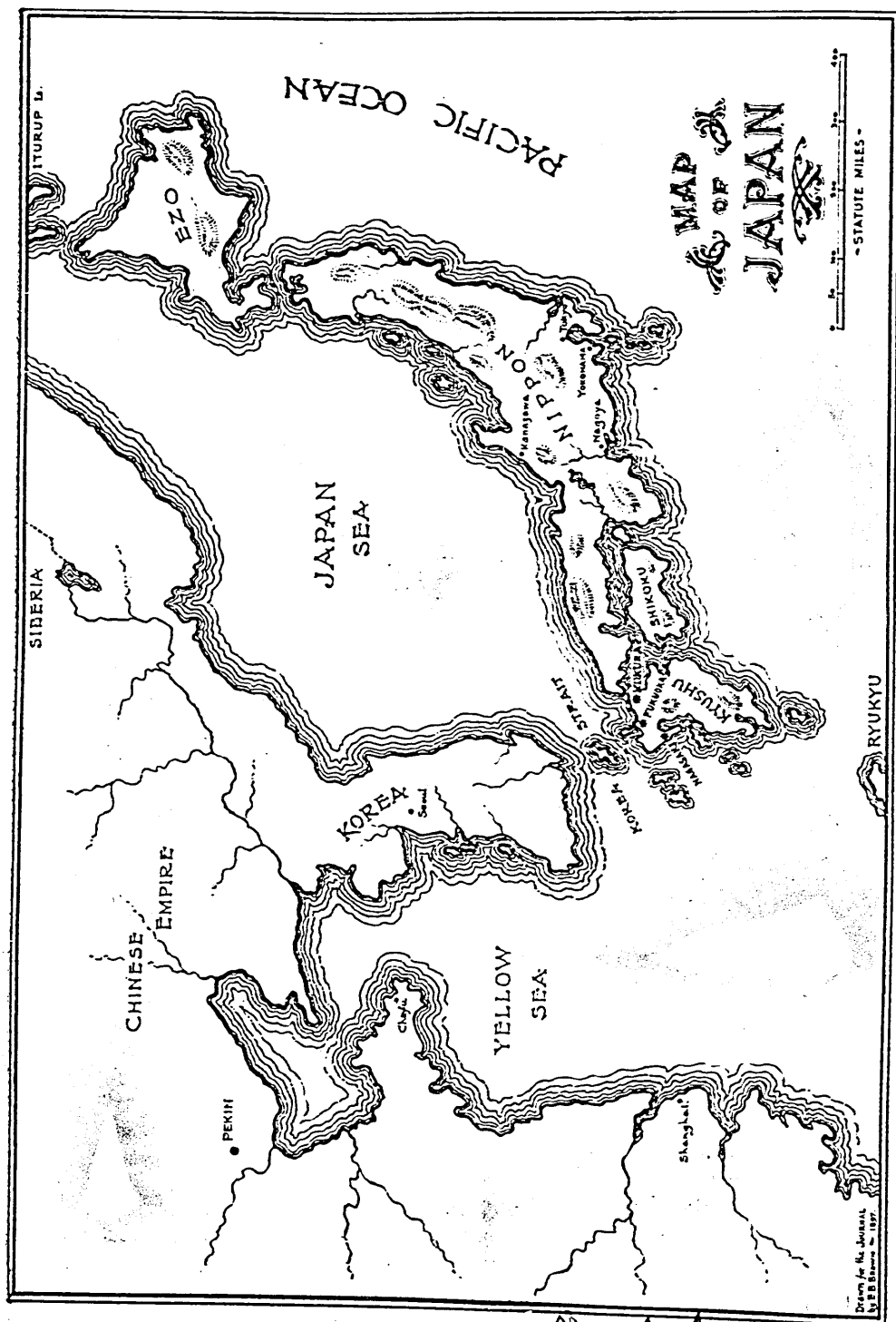
Morelia.—Capital of Michoacan. Population, 21,100. Workers: Rev. and Mrs. H. P. McCormick. Two churches, eighteen baptisms, eighty-three members and seventy Sunday-school scholars.

Toluca.—Capital of Mexico. Population 12,000. Workers: Dr. and Mrs. W. D. Powell. Four churches, two houses of worship, seventeen baptisms, 131 members, and fifty-five Sunday-school scholars.

Orizaba—Population 12 000 In charge of native pastor, M. E. Guajardo. One church, two out-stations, four baptisms, twenty members, and seventeen Sunday-school pupils.

Resumé.—Fifteen missionaries and seventeen native assistants; twenty-nine churches and twenty-four out-stations; fourteen houses of worship; 117 baptisms; 1,116 members; 333 Sunday-school scholars, and three day-schools with 90 pupils.





CONDENSED MAP STUDY OF JAPAN.

Japan is our youngest mission, and up to this time much of the work done has necessarily been preparatory. The workers and their locations are: Rev. and Mrs. E. N. Walne at Nagasaki, an important city of 70,000 persons; Rev. and Mrs. J. W. McCollum at Fukuoka, which, with adjacent territory, has 50,000 population; and Rev. and Mrs. Nathan Maynard at Kokura, which has about 15 000 population. Work was begun in Japan in 1889. We now have one church and five out-stations, and six missionaries and four native helpers. Eight baptisms last year; present membership forty-eight.

JAPAN.

HISTORICAL.

While the history of Japan runs back into the dim past, little is known of her until in 1298, when the Venetian traveller, Marco Polo, wrote his glowing account of "Jipangu."

Portuguese sailors entered in 1542, and with them missionaries of the Roman Catholic faith. These missionaries won many converts, but the Japanese becoming suspicious of the Portuguese drove out the missionaries, and with great cruelty killed many of the Christians. This brings us to the year 1639; from that time Japan closed her doors, keeping out other nations, keeping in her own people.

In 1853 Commodore Perry, sent by the United States, began a treaty with Japan which was consummated in 1854. Treaties with other nations quickly followed, and a new era dawned on the nation. To-day Japan stands on equal treaty relations with all of the foremost civilized nations.

THE COUNTRY, PRODUCTS, ETC.

Japan consists of four large islands, Ezo, Nippon, Shikoku and Kiushu, and nearly four thousand small islands lying in the Pacific ocean east of China, Korea and Manchuria. There are eighteen active and hundreds of extinct volcanoes. Being so mountainous, only about one-third of the land is arable. Beautiful streams abound. The forests are well wooded. There are many flowers. Fruits are much the same as with us. Horses, cows and dogs are among the domestic animals. The people grow rice, corn, wheat, tobacco, cotton, tea, peas, potatoes, &c. Coal mines are being extensively opened, and many ocean vessels stop there now for coal. Gold, silver, iron, copper and other minerals abound. The climate is delightful. The people are of small stature, very active, cleanly and polite, but very much given to sensuality; debauchery and falsehood. Externally society at first presents a pleasing appearance, closer knowledge shows depths of iniquity and uncleanness unnamable. Japan has forty million inhabitants, and the island of Formosa, recently ceded by China to Japan, three million more. The area of Japan is about as large as South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida combined.

GOVERNMENT.

The government of Japan is said to be the oldest on earth. One family has been on the throne for 2,400 years, and the present emperor is the one hundred and twenty-second in direct line. For a time the military were very strong throughout the empire, and their head, the Shogun, held as great power as, or greater than, the Mikado, the reigning emperor. The last Shogun resigned in 1867, and the Mikado again came into the full exercise of his rights as ruler, aided by heads of the different clans. In 1890 a regular parliament was established with members elected by the people. The Mikado has his cabinet. The old systems of feudalism and caste have been done away, and freedom is the heritage of the Japanese. The present government is similar to that of England.

RELIGIONS.

There are two old forms of religion in Japan, Shintoism and Buddhism. Shintoism is the oldest, and consists in a system of negations with ancestral, hero and nature worship. Buddhism came from India, through China. It is the more popular, though a man can be a Shintoist and Buddhist both. Buddhism teaches enlightenment as the way out of trouble, and lays down moral precepts. There are in Japan 73,000 Buddhist temples, and 60,000 priests, and \$12,000,000 are given annually for these.

WONDERFUL CHANGES.

Japan is in many respects a new country. Contact with foreign people, thought and inventions and Christian truth have wrought wonderful changes. In the matter of education she has progressed wonderfully. Over seven million children are in school. Attendance is compulsory. Many high schools are all over the land, and eight universities with special departments. Telegraphs, telephones, railroads and postal service are found all over the empire. There are said to be 120 newspapers in Tokyo, the capital. The *Asabi Shimbun* (Morning News) has a circulation of 100,000 daily. In all Japan it is said that there are 2,000 periodicals. Factories are springing up over the country. In Osaka there are eighteen large cotton factories and many other factories of various kinds employing thousands of men, women and children. These manufactories turn out machinery, musical instruments, jewelry, watches, printing presses, matches, umbrellas, and other articles too numerous to mention. There is a strong standing army in Japan, about three times as large as that of the United States. Years ago the government sent to France for officers to train the army in the art of war. They exhibited in the late war with China not only the ability to fight, but a wonderful spirit of humaneness in dealing with prisoners of war and the wounded. Japan is building a number of ships, thus preparing to compete with other nations in commerce on the highways of the seas.

PROTESTANT AND BAPTIST MISSIONS IN JAPAN.

The Beginning—1859-'71.—Five years passed after the signing of the treaty admitting foreigners before any missionaries began their work. The American Episcopalians, The American Presbyterians, and The American Reformed (Dutch) Church entered in 1859 in the order named. The next year followed the American Baptist Missionary Union. These four were not to be reinforced for nearly a decade.

Time of Progress—1872-'93.—There had been one baptism in 1866, but the first church was organized in 1872 with a membership of nine natives. The working force had now begun to increase rapidly. In 1869 The American Board of Commissioners (Congregational) and The English Church Society had entered, and within five years five more bodies began work. By 1880 fifteen organizations were on the field, and by 1890 the number had grown to twenty-seven. The excitement of the revolution having subsided, the inquiring Japanese mind began to reach out after the wonders of the Western World. Japan was thus brought in close contact with Christian thought, which fact was to bear luxurious fruitage in missions. So rapid was the growth that by 1894 there were 31 organizations doing work, represented by 625 missionaries preaching at 134 stations and 750 out-stations; 364 organized churches—78 of which were self-sustaining—reporting 3,422 baptisms that year with a total membership of 39,240; 258 native ministers and 536 unordained native preachers and helpers.

Time of Disturbance—1894-'97.—An ominous cloud began to gather and soon burst with the blighting fury of war; China and Japan were in conflict. During this struggle progress was next to impossible. Japan being victorious took to herself the spirit of haughtiness, which, combined with all the other obstacles, has greatly hindered the work. But, even with all that, there is nothing to discourage, but rather much to encourage us in the work.

KEEP THIS TABLE.—The table given below shows the receipts of the Foreign Mission Board for the last ten years. Also the amounts asked for 1897-'98 from the different States. The gifts for Centennial Year (1893) were \$154,686. Certainly we can give \$142,000 this year.

STATES.	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	Asked for 1898
Alabama.....	\$ 3,913	\$ 4,532	6,358	\$ 7,753	\$ 6,808	\$ 11,501	\$ 7,497	\$ 7,593	\$ 6,696	\$ 6,563 29	\$ 8,100
Arkansas.....	1,810	2,000	2,002	2,500	1,629	1,711	1,435	1,892	1,248	1,827 96	1,400
W. Ark. and Ind. Ter.....		2	297	500	319	156	332	501	285	259 47	600
District of Columbia.....	25	99	100	287	1,320	1,315	50	661	1,565	1,081 78	1,800
Florida.....	809	931	1,414	1,012	1,459	1,455	1,355	1,232	766	1,017 00	1,500
Georgia.....	11,120	11,990	13,767	12,972	12,963	17,500	14,011	10,980	13,060	20,275 29	18,000
Kentucky.....	8,150	9,913	8,968	9,931	9,661	16,653	14,061	10,287	10,510	12,214 62	15,000
Louisiana.....	1,420	2,298	2,526	2,605	1,909	1,843	1,933	2,076	1,739	1,971 64	2,100
Maryland.....	6,113	5,650	4,536	4,643	6,550	19,153	7,793	11,556	5,922	7,707 71	8,400
Mississippi.....	4,373	5,812	6,079	5,756	5,830	4,216	4,165	5,333	5,077	8,528 22	8,400
Missouri.....	8,412	11,203	8,736	6,481	7,824	8,497	5,452	7,852	5,543	7,069 31	12,000
North Carolina.....	7,789	7,010	8,271	7,821	8,402	8,937	6,361	6,760	6,123	7,303 41	9,000
Western N. C.....				917	1,296	964	243	861	600	536 19	600
South Carolina.....	8,101	9,435	11,472	11,966	10,983	15,009	9,377	8,992	10,804	11,352 50	11,400
Tennessee.....	2,801	4,020	4,719	4,351	3,992	5,088	5,029	5,522	7,271	6,058 06	7,500
Texas.....	7,735	7,231	10,923	14,261	14,436	16,193	8,981	11,383	8,151	8,483 46	12,000
Virginia.....	11,768	15,101	16,173	17,163	17,162	22,803	19,107	22,802	20,59	21,565 18	21,000
Other Sources.....	1,993	1,760	2,803	2,537	1,792	1,659	3,155	8,157	2,131	1,836 81	1,200
Total.....	\$56,985	\$99,023	\$109,174	\$113,522	\$114,325	\$151,086	\$110,799	\$131,503	\$108,150	\$125,081 99	\$141,000

LIGHT IN THE AMAZON VALLEY.

BY REV. SOLOMON L. GINSBURG.

Who has not heard of the great Amazon river? Who has not read about the great wonders of the Amazon Valley? Where is there a boy who, reading about the wonderful people living in the dense Amazon forest, has not felt his heart beat, his eyes look for the bow and the arrow, and his hands feel for the few cents in pocket, ready to go and live amongst these sons of the wild, unexplored and undiscovered land of the Amazon?

All know the mighty Amazon, though they have never been near it, and you can imagine how my poor heart trembled for joy when on the morning of the 25th of January the captain of the steamer I was on called me on deck and pointed out to me the fact that we were already in the sweet waters of the Amazon, though no land was visible in the whole vast horizon.

The Amazon used to be the dream of my boyhood. Days and nights I used to occupy in reading the stories of the Amazons, their life, occupations, trial, difficulties, wars, etc., etc. When dedicating my life to the missionary cause I only thought of Brazil, and when I first landed in Rio de Janeiro I felt that I had reached my home—my native land. Here I am willing to live for Christ, and ready to give my life for Christ and His cause. But while I am trying to preach the Gospel in the south of Brazil the great and vast field of the Amazon Valley is lying unattended, uncared for, completely neglected. If South America is called the "Neglected Continent" the Amazon Valley can be named the despised corner in the neglected Continent. And yet, what a vast field is here before us! Hundreds and hundreds of miles of navigable rivers, guiding into the very heart of the Amazon country; open ways, open cities and villages, and homes and hearts, yet all was despised and neglected. No one to preach, no one to tell of the love of Jesus, of His power to save.

But though the churches did not think it worth while to send a missionary to this field, the Holy Spirit touched the hearts of a young couple in the States and told them go to Para, the mouth of the Amazon river, and work there for Jesus. They heard the voice, and though many put obstacles in their way, yet for the last five years they have dedicated themselves to the work of Jesus in this valley.

Who can describe the trials of a poor missionary in a foreign land, alone, with no means to provide for their daily food, having to work hard to be able to live? Who can describe their daily trials and their daily temptations? Twice the poor man said his wife was attacked by the yellow fever and twice he got her back again as if from the other world, and yet his faith did not waver. He had heard the call. The Lord will do all things well. And amidst these trials he continued to work. Daily, from early morn till late at night, he would work. With a large package of Bibles, Testaments and Gospels under his arm he would walk up and down the river banks, speaking to all that made their appearance. Sailors from foreign countries and traders from the interior all heard the good news, and all were anxious to possess the book—the wonderful book—that spoke of the love of Jesus and about the salvation of their souls. Thus within the last few years he has sold or given away 1,800 Bibles, 650 Testaments, 1,600 Gospels.

Think of the wonderful work in store in the near future! The Word of God spread abroad all over the vast Valley of the Amazon will not return void, but bring forth fruit in abundance.

Still there was something lacking. The brother was happy in spreading abroad the Word, but he wanted to see some souls saved, and, praised be the Lord, it

was not long before the Lord granted him the desire of his heart. On February 2d, at 10 o'clock A. M., five candidates were buried with Christ by baptism in the mighty Amazon river, used for this purpose the first time in the history of the Christian Church. The same day the first church of Christ was organized, and the same brother elected pastor. Who is this brother? I hear everyone ask. His name is Eric A. Nelson, of Chanute, Kan., and the name of his noble wife is Ida Lundberg Nelson, both of Swedish parents, and both worthy of our prayers and sympathy.

Suffering from bad health, and unable to rest on my field, I resolved to go and visit this brother, who for over two years has been asking me to come. Strengthened during my trip on the sea, as soon as I arrived I began to preach. On account of the rainy season many did not appear, but the few who came were quite interested about their soul's salvation. Soon the people saw the necessity of Jesus and their need of obeying Him in all. After due inquiry and consultation and prayer they were approved for baptism, and you can imagine how happy I felt when I stepped into the tepid water of the Amazon river and there buried with Christ the five candidates approved. It was a joyous scene. Near us were representatives of different classes of people. We had a real Indian lady, her sons and daughters, who looked on surprised and were touched with the solemnity of the scene.

It seems to me as if I was dreaming. I looked into the future. I saw all along the banks of this mighty river and its numerous tributaries rise up little groups of faithful believers trying to imitate us! Oh, when will the day come when all the inhabitants of Brazil—of the forests of Brazil—shall hear the glad tidings of the love of Jesus!

Brother Nelson expects to go in a few days to Pernambuco, where Brother Entzinger and myself hope to ordain him pastor of the first Church of Christ in the Amazon Valley.

There is a light in the Amazon Valley. May it grow—may it spread. Pray for Brother Nelson, his noble wife, and your missionary.

Amazon Valley, March 2, 1897.

WOMAN'S WORK FOR WOMAN.

BY MISS E. B. SALE.

Many readers of *THE JOURNAL* will remember that the one organized church in the great desolate province of Kwong Sai has its modest little house of worship in Shek Tong (Stone Pond) Village, about three hundred and thirty miles west of Canton. They may not know, however, that the number of baptized believers has, under the blessing of God, increased in the last year from 115 to 150, twenty-five of whom are women. Of these women nine are in the Mandarin speaking district, and have received only such instruction as the men have been able to give them, as none of our women workers, native or foreign, speak Mandarin. Eleven more live in Shek Tong, and the remainder in villages within twenty miles of Shek Tong. These have all had the benefit of more or less teaching from Miss McMinn and her Bible woman, who have made four visits within the last three years to Shek Tong, and one to the more remote villages in the mountains. The eleven women who received baptism last year at these different points may be regarded in large measure as the fruit of their labors.

As the journey to Shek Tong is a long and expensive one Miss McMinn decided this winter to go for a more protracted stay, and I was glad to accompany her, in order to make my *debut* in the work under the guidance of her experience. We left Canton on November 11th, spent a few days at Ng Jhow in passing, reaching Shek Tong on December 4th. December 7-18 was taken up in a visit to the villages

in the mountains, where the two or three Christian families received us warmly, and we were able to give the women further instruction in the way of life. Miss McMinn and the Bible woman also gave the message to the many who had never heard before. In one of these families we were much interested in a daughter-in-law who had come to them since Miss McMinn's former visit. She is a most intelligent young woman, whose heart seems really prepared to receive the truth. She listened most attentively, answered readily when questioned, and seemed to receive the Gospel with the simplicity of a little child. We were also touched to see the interest of one of the sons in the same home. When we talked to the women in the evening his figure invariably hovered in the background, and he proved one of the most attentive listeners. A few weeks later he applied to the church for baptism, was received on a very clear testimony, and is now on his way to Canton to attend Dr. Graves's semi-annual class for men.

In another village we found a middle-aged woman, who was among the recent converts. She has done an unusual thing for a Chinese woman, became a Christian though her husband and sons are heathen. So determined was she to learn more of the doctrine that she borrowed a little Christian book from a woman in another village, induced a man in a third place to teach her to read it, and then taught it to the women and girls of her own village.

From December 23d to February 7th we held a class for women in Shek Tong. We were somewhat disappointed in the attendance, as we had hoped that the work in the fields would not be pressing at this season, so that more women from a distance could come. However, there were three from the mountains, including the bright young woman spoken of above, who made rapid progress in the two weeks she was able to stay. There were also two daughters-in-law from a family about four miles from Shek Tong; though not baptized, they are deeply interested, and, we trust, not far from the Kingdom. One of these is now going down to Canton to the Boarding School. The women in the village, though not able at first to attend class in the daytime, came regularly at night, and later on studied in the day as well. We could not but marvel to see the patience and application displayed by these women, who have never known anything but hard work in the fields. Most of them have good minds, and they *asked* and *received* the help of the Holy Spirit, without whom they could never have shown such facility in learning.

The evening meetings were held in one of the homes, and were often attended by many who are not yet Christians. We believe that the Holy Spirit was manifest in these gatherings, and that the women were really helped and established in the Christian life. We know also that the devil is leaving no stone unturned to defeat the gracious work, hence we ask for very definite, earnest prayers for these women, who must probably be left now for nearly a year without further human help, except what they receive from their husbands or the pastor. I should not fail to mention the missionary meeting the last evening. We tried to impress upon the women their privilege of helping to give the Gospel to those less privileged than themselves. They responded readily, agreed to meet every week and pray for the spread of the Gospel, and to make an effort to raise money to send someone to the more remote stations in the province. Each woman is to have a mite box, and also to plant a row of sweet potatoes, or raise a chicken, and devote the proceeds to the Lord.

As we are working our way down the river again our hearts are both glad and sad—glad for the changed lives and Christian zeal of these women—sad that we may not return to them sooner, most of all burdened for the millions of Kwong Sai who have not yet heard the message. From the depth of its darkness the cry comes out to *you*, friends in the home-land. Will you hear it—this appeal from souls perishing in darkness—this call from Him who died for you and for them?

Boat on West River, Kwong Sai Province, China, February 9, 1897.



DR. J. B. HARTWELL AND FAMILY, TUNG CHOW, CHINA.

Dr. Hartwell and, at his left, Mrs. Hartwell form the center of the group. At Dr. Hartwell's right is his daughter, Mrs. Beattie, of Canton, with her baby girl; in front of him is his youngest child, Claude Boardman, and at his back two of his daughters, Lottie and Janie. In front of Mrs. Hartwell is little Ernest Boardman Beattie; behind her is a son, Charles, and at her left is Miss Anna B. Hartwell, missionary.

Letters from Our Missionaries.

ITALY.

Interesting Letter from Dr. Eager.

Dear Brother,—Recent letters from Rome and Florence tell of the progress of the work in Italy. Of course it has been a peculiar joy to Dr. Taylor to have two of his absent children with him. Absence from children is one of the severe trials of a missionary's life. "I need not tell you," says the doctor, "what a comfort it is to have George and Susie with

us once more, though already the shadow of George's leaving (March 6th) is over us. Oh for a world where parting from loved ones is unknown!" This has been the cry of many a heart, especially on the foreign field. Knowing what I do of the peculiar difficulties of the work in Italy, I could enter into the spirit of the words which follow: "The embarrassing questions of the Mission do not diminish, and while I do not mind them so much when well, they press on brain and heart too

heavily when I am weak and ill. Still, with prayer and patience many mountainous difficulties are plucked up and cast into the sea of peaceful oblivion." Embarrassing questions will arise in any good work, but it seems hard to believe that other fields can be so prolific in this respect as Italy.

My colleague, who writes to me frequently, sends encouraging news from Florence and vicinity. The meetings are well attended, and the people listen attentively to the preaching of the Word. Several priests are anxious to leave the Church of Rome, but fear of starvation keeps them back. The letters of some of the priests have been sent to me, and one's heart is touched when one realizes their situation. Unable to believe many things the Church orders them to teach, fully persuaded that they can never be content and happy where they are, and yet afraid to give up a dishonest certainty for an honest uncertainty.

There is much interesting news in our last journal, *Il Tevere*, which reached me yesterday. The letters from the various churches and stations are encouraging. One brother, speaking of his visit to a mountain village, the home of a few humble Christians, says, "How happy I was during the short time I was able to remain up there! The hardships and fatigue of the journey were forgotten, and were richly rewarded by the joy which I felt. The evening passed away like a flash, while we sang hymns and talked together of heavenly things. Those brethren live far away from any church, never attend a regular meeting and only very occasionally have a visit from some passing colporter, and yet how much light they seem to have and what knowledge of God's Word! How readily they quote apt passages of Scripture, and how deeply interested they are in evangelical work throughout our country. The Spirit of God is their only guide in getting at the meaning of Scripture, and it is easy to see that He is a sufficient guide." Such

facts are stimulating and encouraging, and this is by no means a solitary case in Italy. A letter from Sardinia tells of an earnest effort they are making to raise money to build a chapel in Cagliari, where we have had a work for years. Several brethren tell of a delightful Christmas festival, with large attendance, good singing and speaking, and many happy children.

An unusual number of deaths is reported—one of them being our evangelist at San Remo. He had been suffering for some time, but neither he nor his friends supposed that the enemy was so near. He was young, and to all appearances hearty and vigorous. Another one, a prominent Englishman of San Remo, a man of means, and a devout, humble Christian. I cannot forget a visit I paid some two years ago to his beautiful, almost ideal home on one of the olive crowned hills above the town. He has been a great blessing to the cause of Christ in San Remo, and was respected and loved by all who knew him. The brother who writes of his death says: "He was indeed a holy man, a model Christian, pious and zealous, who consecrated his whole life to Christ, using his abundant means for the triumph of the Gospel in our country and in other lands. No one ever appealed to him for help in vain. Even those who cared nothing for Christianity esteemed him highly, and were accustomed to say that if all Christians were like him they could find nothing to say against religion." Blessed is the man who thus lives and thus dies. Several interesting articles might be referred to, but I must not weary you.

We are doing something among the Italians of Baltimore, and hope soon to do much more. Next week I am to be in New York to assist in the organization of an Italian Baptist church there. May the day soon come when we can take this step here also.

Yours truly,
Baltimore, Md. JOHN H. EAGER.

JAPAN.

From N. MAYNARD, Kokura :

Our work is most encouraging. The meetings are well attended, and there seems to be less restraint on the part of the people than we have known since we came. We have two new converts, both mature women and heads of families. One is a widow, and her whole family come to our meetings and seem to enjoy them exceedingly. We hope for the conversion of others in her home, and perhaps of all of them in time, but three are small children yet. She is training them in a way that would do credit to a person reared in a Christian community. Her husband was an officer in the army, and they were people of some prominence. The other is the wife of the commanding officer at one of the forts at Shimonoski, and a most excellent woman. Bessie says she loves her with her whole heart. Her husband says of her, "That if Christianity makes the change in all women that it has made in his wife he hopes for nothing better for the Japanese women than his wife's religion." She says she will never be satisfied until her husband and son are Christians. As yet we have not baptized them. There are others of whom I would like to write, but will not at this time. We have established the following weekly meetings in our home: Prayer-meetings, Sunday-school, preaching, singing our hymns, and a Bible class for women. All are public and many come, and we trust that good may be the result. I am doing my best on the language, but I have not the linguistic powers of a Broadus or a Harris, and so I must plod for an indefinite period before I shall be able to announce the good news that I am delivering sermons.

It was with deep regret that we learned of the death of Dr. Harris. Every department of the Baptist work of the South must feel his loss deeply, and especially those with which he was so intimately related and for which he cherished

such a deep loving interest. I can never tell the feelings with which I left the rooms of the Board after such a benediction as he invoked in our behalf while his hands rested gently upon our heads. I had not seen him many times before, but the cordial manner in which he treated me made a lasting impression on my heart. Such men make us love God more and wish to better ourselves. Now I shall bring my letter to a close, as I feel that I have trespassed already too long on your precious time. There is no man in America with whom we are in truer sympathy, and for whom we pray more earnestly than our friend and fellow-worker, our Corresponding Secretary. God bless you and yours and give you all the desires of your heart.

CHINA.

CHEFOO, CHINA, April 1, 1897.

Dear Brother,—About the close of last year I determined to try the colportage work in connection with my other work. Some of the missionaries did not think it possible to sell Bibles, tracts, &c, in this field, as there have been in the past such a wholesale distribution without charge. I must admit that I went into it doubting. I made only a very small order at first, for I did not want to have too many books left on my hands. It was not long till I made another order, a little larger, and since then I have made others, or four in one quarter—three of them having been sold out.

Thus far I have been selling in Pingtu City and in some small market villages near. This month there will be larger markets, when I hope to do better.

I have been out selling twenty-five days, and have sold 15 Testaments, 918 portions of the Bible, 1,464 book tracts, 1,475 sheet tracts—making a total of 3,872. I take my teacher with me, and he is a great help.

Results.—There are some visible results already. I think I can safely say

that I have caused more people to have some thoughts on Christianity, regardless of the kind of thoughts, during the past three months than I had in all my previous five years' stay in China.

There is such an eagerness for books that on the road to markets we often sell ten or a dozen books. The good effected by the circulation of the Bible and Christian literature must not be overlooked. Books and tracts silently find their way into many places where pride and superstition would never permit us to enter. The Chinese reverence for written characters causes them to take good care of their books; hence, books sold may bring fruit in future generations if not in this. Many results may never be heard of until the day in which the King counteth up his jewels. Pray for this work.

Your brother in the Master's cause,

WILLIAM H. SEARS.

CANTON, CHINA May 18, 1897.

The first quarter of every year is filled with endings and beginnings, for the first month of our year is usually the last of the Chinese year, and schools are closing, and all work is stopped for a brief period.

Then the latter part of the first quarter is the first of the Chinese year, and in the first month all the schools are re-opened, and the year's work recommenced, so the first quarter's work is about the same every year.

In the middle of March I left for a long country trip, returning in May. The details of this trip would fill volumes, and are too many to give, as the readers of THE JOURNAL might object to the monopoly. But I send short extracts from my journal which I hope will not take too much space. My summary of the trip is as follows:

Days absent, 49; Chinese miles travelled, 1,561; places stopped at, 68; places talked in, 32; listeners, 2,990 (by count); interested listeners, 331 (by count); places never visited before by foreigners, 17; average cost of travelling per day,

35 cents (for four workers); number of boats employed, 18 (because of wind and tide hindering large boats small ones had to tow us over shallow waters).

I never saw better opportunities or more favorable openings for work. The women received us with open arms everywhere, and begged us to stay and to open schools and teach them of Jesus. The Lord blessed our efforts in organizing four girls' schools, which are really chapels for the women, where they gather day and night to hear the Gospel preached by the teacher, both in the explanations (given to the scholars) of their Bible lessons, and the special prayer meetings night and morning. The teachers of these schools are girls who have been in the Boarding School in Canton, and are proving themselves very efficient.

Yours,

CLAUDIA J. WHITE.

EXTRACTS FROM MY COUNTRY DIARY.

Thursday, March 25th.—After a quiet lonely sail through the shallow streams, sometimes suddenly coming to a full stop because we had struck a rising of ground in the rice field under the high water, we anchored in a bamboo grove, literally *in it*, for the bed of the stream lay to the right, and we were only taking advantage of the high tide to run into this shady cove.

This was the sweet, restful part of the evening, for we had been counting the villages on either side of the creek. Was it any wonder there was deep sadness in our hearts as we slowly passed thirty-four villages in fifteen minutes, some near, some distant, some large, some small, but all alike unvisited by any messenger of the Cross.

They were so close together it was almost like passing through the suburbs of a large city. And they call this country in China. There is no real country save in the mountains, among the wild beasts, for the villages are thickly massed all over this province, and it is probably

the same everywhere, for there are 400,000,000 heathen in China, remember, and there is no room for spreading out

It makes our work easier, and the need greater. There is no necessity of *hunting* for unoccupied territory and unvisited communities. I can show you thousands of villages from the window of this boat in a few days, in which the Gospel has never been mentioned, where the name of Jesus has never been heard. Why? *Why?* WHY? Who can answer?

There were thousands who heard this year for the first time. Again I ask why? Hear the Lord's answer, "The laborers are few; pray ye the Lord of the Harvest." CLAUDIA J. WHITE.

CANTON, CHINA, April 5 1897.

My Dear Brother,—There is less regular work to report this quarter than usual. I made my arrangements to attend the Week of Prayer in January. This is the first time I have attended these meetings for many years. The meetings were good, spiritual, helpful meetings, and I shall try and arrange my work so as to attend them in the future.

Chinese New Year came February 2d this year. The opportunities were good for preaching up to the close of the year.

Our Association met on the 18th. It was a good meeting. The reports from the churches show progress. More baptisms, more personal work, large contributions and general hopefulness characterized the reports as well as the papers and meetings. A forward move was made in our Associational Mission. Last year about \$150 was raised, and this year about \$200 was paid and subscribed—and we expect to collect all that was promised. We can now employ one preacher for all his time and one for part of his time.

February 24th I started on a trip to the Kwang Sai province. I had in the boat with me, preachers and others, seven. I formed a class for the study of Dr. Broadus' Catechism of Bible Teach-

ing. The preachers thought it was child's work. But when it came to learning two chapters thoroughly each day they were ready to admit that men had to work to do this well. This study was very helpful to them.

At Ng Chau I found Brother and Sister Chambers happy in their new house and home. The house is small, but they can be comfortable in it, except for July, August and September. These three months they will have to come to the coast in order to maintain good health.

While at Ng Chau the new chapel, which will seat one hundred, was opened to the public for preaching. It was crowded day and night. The people, with interest, listened as long as we could preach. The Sunday we were there four men were baptized. These will form the nucleus of a church soon to be organized in Ng Chau. The official notice is that Ng Chau is to be formally opened as a port June 1st, and the West river is to be opened at the same time to traffic of foreign steamers.

Brother McCloy will be needed in Ng Chau as physician and preacher before he can get there. Mrs. McCloy writes that Mr. McCloy will graduate in June, and that they hope to turn their faces Chinaward in September. I do hope nothing will prevent their coming at that time, for they are needed at Ng Chau.

From Ng Chau I went to Shek Tong; was there twelve days. I found the work in good condition. There were signs of the good work Misses Sale and McMinn did there last winter among the women. They are now on their way to Ng Chau to live there permanently. At Shek Tong I had a class of thirty members and inquirers for a week. From 10 A. M. to 12 M. and 2 to 3 P. M. we studied I Corinthians, and from 7 to 8 P. M. our lessons were in Luke's Gospel. The native pastor, Pan Man Wa, led the early morning prayers. His lessons were in Mark. I had a very bad cold and sore throat when I left home, and this continued

while I was in Kwong Sai. At times I thought it doubtful whether I could continue to do four hours teaching each. By bandaging my throat every night and not doing any singing, I was as well at the end as at the beginning of the class.

The death of Dr. Harris is a real grief and loss to us personally, and a great loss to missions and our denomination generally. The Lord knows best, and it becomes us to be silent and to submit to His will.

May the richest blessings of God be upon you in your great work and help you to bear all the burdens in His strength and for His glory. Pray for us.

Your missionary and brother,
E. Z. SIMMONS.

BRAZIL.

War and Peace.

BAHIA, BRAZIL, March 22, 1897.

Dear Brother,—Mrs. Taylor is up from a spell of fever. She is yet weak. The summer is exceedingly hot. Good deal of small-pox and yellow fever in the city. War is agitating the country again. The fourth expedition is now preparing to march against Antonio Conselheiro, the fanatic, united, it is said, with the Monarchists. Idolatry and monarchy, two great enemies of the Gospel, are to get a mortal wound in Brazil. The government is putting 7,000 soldiers on the march.

Two baptisms in Bahia church recently. One (the sister of a congressman) gives a beautiful evidence of regeneration; the other a young man from a neighboring village, where the people had resolved to keep the Gospel out. The lady stole away from her husband to be baptized, all her children being witnesses.

Three baptized out at Amorgosa. Happily there is peace in our Bahia church now, but greatly weakened over the struggle against independence.

One of our brethren, a lieutenant, has been in two combats against the fanatic; got a slight wound in the first, but in the last most horrible conflict came out un-

scathed. Another brother and some interested ones go on this expedition. The Monarchist priest (all priests are Monarchists) who is an editor, and had his press destroyed in Rio, has fled to Italy. In this city the priests have started a daily newspaper. Monarchy and priestcraft were going high-handed, but they are frightened now. This chastisement was a natural consequence for the country, for the priests were fast getting back into power. A brother of ours was detained as prisoner a month ago because he attended worship on Sundays. All soldiers have been ordered into idol processions.

Yours in Christ, Z. C. TAYLOR.

AFRICA.

Abundant Blessings at Lagos.

LAGOS, WEST AFRICA,
March 12, 1897.

Dear Brother,—Your last favor has been received a few days ago. Thanks for same.

During the months of January and February twelve (12) hopeful converts had been buried in baptism, and one woman restored to church fellowship, making thirteen (13) additions to the church during the last two months.

The members are doing their very best in trying to spread the "Good News" of salvation among the heathen and Mohammedan people. Congregations on Sunday services have been very good and interesting, and have proven to be the true means of salvation to many souls.

My elder sister with her son and daughter came down to see me from Ogbomoshaw a few days ago and will, D. V., spend several days with us in serving the Lord before going back home.

Brother Smith and family and Brother Winn and family are doing well at Ogbomoshaw the last I heard from them. Brother Lumbly has left Abeokuta on a visit to Ogbomoshaw, and Oyo is now there doing the good he can. May the Lord keep us and bless us in our life work and save us at last.

M. L. STONE.

Woman's Missionary Union,

AUXILIARY TO S. B. C.

MOTTO: "GO FORWARD."

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Editorial communications to this department should be addressed to Miss ALICE ARMSTRONG, 1423 McCulloh street, Baltimore, Md. Orders for literature, which must be accompanied with money, stamps, postal notes or checks, should be sent to Maryland Baptist Mission Rooms, 304 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.

MISSION-CARD TOPIC FOR JULY, 1897.

FOREIGN BOARD.

FOREIGN BOARD.—"Teach all nations."
Missionaries, 80; native assistants, 110; churches, 95; out-stations, 141; membership, 4,324; baptisms, 660; schools, 35; scholars, 1,103; Sunday-school scholars, 1,275. Receipts of Foreign Board, \$125,681.99. Contributions from native churches, \$6,658.

STUDY TOPICS.—*The duty of the Board in view of enlarging opportunities; remarkable changes among some heathen nations, China especially, slowness of the churches to give. Individual duty in view of these facts.*

PROGRAM FOR JULY, 1897.

It will be understood that the Program, as prepared, is simply suggestive. Those in charge are responsible for making such changes as the interests of the meeting may demand.

SUBJECT—THE FOREIGN BOARD.

"Religion is a commodity, the more of which you expect, the more you have at home."

Scripture motto: A Saviour.—Luke 2: 11.

1. Hymn—"Christ for the world we sing."

2 The Mission Card As July is the beginning of Southern Baptist Convention Mission Calendar Year (after the Convention statistics are issued), let the leader present the Mission Card, which will be supplied free to Woman's Societies through State Central Committees - to the members of Societies, urging use of card as daily reminders for prayer and study of Southern Baptist Convention Missions. Utilize them for Bible book marks.

3. Prayer for the Spirit's blessing upon use of the Card as an inspiration to prayer and effort.

4. Scripture Selections—Matt. 1: 21; Isa. 53: 4-6; Rom. 4: 25; 1 Pet. 2: 21-24; 1 Cor. 15: 57.

5. When possible announce Scripture Topic and Missionary Subject for the next meeting, that all may come prepared to give some thought or information.

6 Hymn—"Love divine, all love excelling."

7. Prayer for love in our own hearts extending to all the world. Thanksgiving for extinction of the debt.

8. Leaflet—"Our end of the Rope," by Rev. William Wistar Hamilton. Read in sections by several members

9. Solo or duet.

10. Echoes from the Convention and Woman's Missionary Union meetings in Wilmington

11. Recommendations of the Foreign Board. See July FOREIGN MISSION JOURNAL.

12. Business. Doxology.

Monthly Missionary Literature.

The New Mission Calendar Year, from July, 1897, to July, 1898, opens with the topic, "The Foreign Board." The leaflet for this topic has been written by Rev. William Wistar Hamilton, and is called "Our End of the Rope." It is an interesting and profitable review of Andrew Fuller's connection with modern mission beginnings and a practicable application to our duty to-day. Price, 3 cents. Maryland Baptist Mission Rooms, 304 N. Howard street, Baltimore.

The New Mission Card just issued is the handiest compendium of Southern Baptist Convention missions published, and is designed for general use by pastors, church members, societies, and bands. Price, 50 cents a hundred. To Woman's Missionary Societies and Bands it is sent free through State Central Committees. More and more this monthly systematic consideration alternately of Home and For-

eign Missions, as conducted by the Southern Baptist Convention, is becoming the recognized order, with abundant helps supplied at the smallest cost. The new monthly leaflet, with monthly programme and mission card, costs 30 cents per annum; The Foreign Mission Journal, 35 cents; Kind Words (weekly), 50 cents; The Baptist Teacher, 48 cents. Nearly all of the Baptist State papers publish the articles sent them on the monthly topic. Surely the fruit is ripe, within reach, only awaiting the hand to pluck it!

Woman's Missionary Union. Auxilliary to Southern Baptist Convention.

BY ALICE ARMSTRONG.

The following sketch of the Woman's Missionary Union is prepared for the Journal at the special request of Dr. R. J. Willingham.:

Nine years seem but a short space of time to look back for the organization of the Woman's Missionary Union; yet May, 1888, is the date, and Richmond, Va., is the place of its beginning. Not that missionary work among Baptist women of the South has only so short a history, but general organized missionary effort among them began its career at that period.

American women have almost a century's retrospect of organized mission work. On October 9, 1800, the "Boston Female Society for Missionary Purposes" was instituted by the Baptists, assisted by the Congregationalists. This date is the actual beginning of women's systematic endeavor to give the Gospel to destitute at home and abroad. Stirred by their zeal and success, followers of their heaven-blessed efforts have not been lacking, till to-day "Woman's Work in Missions" is an admitted and much appreciated factor in the world's evangelization and the bringing in of "the kingdom of our Lord."—By these efforts woman is none

the less a woman for the development of her powers; none the less a church member for sharing the responsibilities of the church's work; and none the less a Christian for undertaking to obey Christ's parting command to His disciples. Her success as an organizer, an inventor of plans, a patient plodder, a sympathetic helper, an appreciator of "the day of small things," has eminently vindicated her right to exercise her gifts in leading other women.

The spirit of Southern Baptists is conservative. We are slow to take on new things, but we hold tenaciously what we acquire. The Foreign Board in 1874 recommended to the Convention "Executive or State Central Committees," to combine the scattering efforts of woman's work. Two years elapsed before these committees were appointed. In 1879, such was the appreciation of results, two Central Committees—one each for Home and Foreign Missions—were recommended. Yet it was not till five years later, in Baltimore (1884), that the women in attendance upon the Convention came together in an informal way, to talk over the work which was of deepening interest to them and hundreds of others. In Louisville 1887 the growing conviction of need for something more permanent and helpful than an annual mass-meeting was voiced in a set of resolutions calling for appointed delegates, who should assemble in Richmond at the time of the meeting of the Convention, instructed by their States as to the advisability of a general organization, with power to appoint officers, locate place, and prescribe duties, if such organization were desired. The resolutions clearly set forth the proposed aim: "Not to interfere with the management of the existing Boards of the Convention, either in the appointment of missionaries or the direction of work; but is a desire

on the part of the women to be more efficient in collecting money and disseminating information on mission subjects."

THE WORK INAUGURATED.

At Richmond, May, 1888, the woman's meeting was convened, composed on roll-call of thirty-two delegates from twelve States. In accordance with the resolutions, the delegates came prepared to vote by instruction from their States. Ten States most cordially endorsed the movement as an advance upon other methods and as an aid to progress in mission work. Two States, Virginia and Mississippi, while expressing a deep interest in woman's work, preferred to delay action in reference to the general organization till further instructed by their States. (By 1891 the fourteen Southern States had heartily entered into the general organization.)

Adopting a constitution and by-laws and locating the Executive Committee in Baltimore, Md., the work was inaugurated with Miss M. E. McIntosh, of South Carolina, as President, and Miss Annie W. Armstrong, of Maryland, Corresponding Secretary, with a Vice-President in every State connected with the organization. The task set before the committee was no small one. A new policy, unlike that of other organizations, was to be adjusted, making the work auxiliary to that of the Southern Baptist Convention Boards, and yet independent enough not to be hampered in its action. As no contributions were to be given through the general organization, but sent directly to the Boards of the Southern Baptist Convention through established State channels, reports of contributions alone reaching it, it was a fundamental necessity and a readily granted request that all the Woman's Missionary Union Executive Committee's expenses for printing, expressage,

and postage be paid jointly by the Home and Foreign Boards. Later the Sunday-School Board contributed its quota to Woman's Missionary Union expenses, as the Woman's Missionary Union assisted in pressing the Sunday-School Board's work as well as that of the other Boards. Advice in forming plans was sought from the Boards, or fully developed ones were submitted to them for approbation before promulgating the plans. These methods, unfailingly pursued, have made the women's work identical in interest and purpose with that of the Boards, though the plans for carrying out the work have been adapted in their variety and greater distinctiveness to interesting and training societies, bands, or individuals in missionary effort. Great care has been taken that State officers shall be the channels of communication with State societies.

METHODS OF WORK

The general methods of work may be indicated under four heads—viz.: Constant correspondence; systematic distribution of missionary literature to stimulate interest in societies and bands; circulation of special plans of collection; and annual meetings for conference and action, with a well defined purpose to avail of existing agencies—religious publications, weekly and monthly—rather than to create new ones.

During the nine years of the operation of the general organization the following tables will summarize results:

DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATURE, ETC.

Leaflets.....	1,236,887
Christmas envelopes.....	573,852
Mission prayer cards.....	163,645
Mite barrels and boxes.....	85,258
Brick and Sheaf cards.....	143,886
Centennial certificates.....	15,988
Papers.....	24,434

The special plans inaugurated by

the Woman's Missionary Union have been: (1) Christmas Offering; (2) Cuban Brick Card; (3) Woman's Missionary Union Department in Foreign Mission Journal; (4) Boxes to Frontier Missionaries; (5) Week of Prayer; (6) Girls' School in Cuba; (7) Support of Female Missionaries in Foreign Lands; (8) Columns in State Papers; (9) Woman's Missionary Union Department in Kind Words; (10) Centennial Chapel Card and Certificate; (11) Band Department in Foreign Mission Journal; (12) Furnishing Cuban Hospital; (13) Work Among Foreign Population in America; (14) Work Among Colored Women and Children; (15) Week of Self-Denial.

MONEYED RESULTS.

As a point of departure before general organization, the year 1887 reported probably \$17,000 as Woman's Society contributions to Home and Foreign Missions. Since organization the following statistics will show the gifts and their advance:

W. M. CONTRIBUTIONS.

	Foreign.	Home.
1883	\$ 18,716 28	\$ 12,057 41
1890	21,222 91	10,014 85
1891	23,761 31	15,229 03
1892	25,040 27	19,242 52
1893 (Centennial).....	26,052 78	26,283 97
1894	23,514 99	21,613 60
1895	24,560 18	23,505 78
1896	22,799 55	33,542 64
1897	23,476 33	29,931 31
	<u>\$219,144 60</u>	<u>\$191,421 12</u>

Total for nine years.....\$410,565 72

Much as money is needed in the Lord's work, if these \$400,000 had been put into the treasuries of the Boards to be expended by them, at a corresponding diminution to the general church contributions, it would have been simply a transference of funds, benefiting nobody. On the contrary, it is in addition to general collections, with these collections also increasing. If Woman's Missionary Union efforts had brought

a division in the work of the churches, its \$400,000 had been too dearly gained. The work of the Woman's Missionary Union is identical with the mission work of every Southern Baptist church, because its lines of work are recommended to it by the Boards of the Southern Baptist Convention. If the Woman's Missionary Union asked a personal representation at the Convention on account of its contributions, and a guiding voice in Southern Baptist Convention affairs, or opened its meetings for mixed audiences, then would be fulfilled some of the early fears expressed by its cautious opponents. But the Lord has guided the work; He has given wisdom to avoid mistakes; and has crowned the years with His blessing.

"Woman's Missionary Union, auxiliary to the Southern Baptist Convention," is a reality, as well as a name, in all its length, breadth, and thickness. It is united to every department of Southern Baptist Convention work, at home and abroad, and—may we modestly claim?—that it is uniting, as never before, the different departments in its impartial work for all. The 'dreaded centrifuga' force has demonstrated its inherent centripetal power.

Annual Report of the Corresponding Secretary,
Woman's Missionary Union.

[CONTINUED.]

Correspondence—Effort has been made to draw nearer, by correspondence, to the work and workers in foreign lands.

Mrs. W. P. Winn, of Africa, sends pleasant details of their life: Teaching in day and Sunday schools, holding services on the streets, in the homes, sewing not only for her family, but the natives, whom they like so much to see in English dress. For this her reward is: "Mo dupe" (I

thank you). Referring to the children singing, she says. "They are never ready to quit, but sing with all their might several translations of Sankey's hymns." She also says: "Some of the most earnest and faithful Christians I ever knew are here, though to many it means persecution, poverty and disgrace." Mexico sends encouraging messages. Rev. J. G. Chastain writes: "The spirit of freedom is growing. A terrible blow to Catholicism, one destined to work wonders in favor of the Gospel, is the new life making education compulsory." Miss Hayes writes joyfully of answer to prayer, three girls at Madero Institute having resolved "at any cost to be baptized." Miss Price, of China, says: "Thank you for your letter. Every day, as we kneel at a throne of grace, we speak to the dear Master of the loved workers at home."

HOME BOARD RECOMMENDATIONS.

Thirty thousand dollars was asked from Woman's Missionary Union, this amount to include all special efforts. According to the usual custom, this designated amount was apportioned among the States, in the belief that a definite aim stimulated effort. More strongly than ever the need of money for salaries of our missionaries has been urged. The contributions to the Home Board have been: Cash, \$10,-\$41.55; boxes to frontier missionaries, \$19,090.26, (including \$162.98 to the German Industrial Schools); total, \$29,931.31.

Boxes to Frontier Missionaries—In this connection, how often during the year has the voice of the Master been heard saying, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me," and 343 times there has been a generous response in the form of as many boxes, valued at \$18,927.28, sent to Christ's ambassadors, "our substitutes." Not

only have they been sent to frontier missionaries, but to the Cuban refugees now laboring in Florida. The most appreciative letters attest their value. One brother writes: "The Woman's Missionary Union is doing a grand work for God by sending these boxes to the missionaries. They remove from his mind the burden of wondering how the family shall be clothed. They deepen his interest in the work and prepare him to go to his field of labor. When the contents of the box are taken out, we always feel like bowing in family worship and thanking God for such sisters, and praying His richest blessings to rest upon them." Another writes: "You do not know what the missionary's wife has to endure, but by and by, when we shall know as we are known, great will be your rejoicing to learn how much you helped to bear her burden." Not only to the faithful missionaries are the boxes a blessing, but those who send them find their reward in greater zeal and happier hearts. Great care is taken in the distribution of names of missionaries. Many applications are received, but none is presented unless sent by the Secretary of the Home Board, or State Secretaries, or Superintendents, at request of the Home Board.

Work Among Colored Women and Children — Enlarged plans are bringing larger results. The idea of helping the colored people to help themselves by unpaid, personal ministry is being carried out with very encouraging results. They are now issuing their own Sunday school publications, and effort is making by Rev. L. G. Jordan, Secretary of Foreign Mission Board of National Baptist Convention, to interest colored women in organizing along missionary lines. He has twice visited Baltimore to confer with the Corresponding Secretary in regard to this work. Baltimore now has five Indus-

trial Schools and Mothers' Meetings, one having been added this year. Ladies from the white churches have charge of these schools. In one school, thirty-five regular attendants of the Sunday school have been gained through the Industrial school, and others report several conversions. All are growing in numbers and interest. After a test of five years, this plan of work is most heartily recommended.

Work Among the Foreign Population — No work for Christ can be estimated by statistics, but good seed has been sown in different places among Germans, Mexicans, French and Chinese. Miss Buhlmaier, missionary to the Germans, is doing a work in Baltimore and Washington whose results will only be known in eternity. Having learned not to despise the day of small things, she recognizes God's hand in the most trivial affairs, thus being constantly led into wider fields of usefulness. Three Industrial schools are carried on in Baltimore under her direction, taught by ladies from the English churches. Washington has one school organized by her, out of which has grown a Sunday school. Louisville also has two Industrial schools, in which have been several conversions. Mrs. Ritzmann, wife of the pastor of the German Church, writes: "They have been a source of joy to us and a blessing to the church." Work among the Italians will, at an early date, be inaugurated in Baltimore. That Home Mission work has a direct and immediate bearing upon Foreign work is shown in a recent letter from Miss Claudia White, Canton, China. She says: "I wish I could say to all teachers of Chinese in America, 'Take courage,' for as I go to the districts where are many Chinese, and see the difference in their houses, their treatment of foreigners and many things that mark them from those who have never heard the Gos-

pel in America, I feel as if no word of the teaching, by look, or word, or life, has been lost." Though Cuba is overshadowed by the dark cloud of civil war, yet our female missionaries remain in charge of the work. Miss Diaz seems to have won the regard of priests and bishops, and writes trustingly of the Father's loving and watchful care over His children. Faith in God and consecrated effort will yet fulfill the prophecy:

" O Cuba, in thy darkness,
Thy land shall be all bright,
Thy people shall be favored
With hallowed Gospel light.

The coming years will bring thee
Great blessings yet undreamed.
Thy people shall be numbered
Among the earth's redeemed."

Week of Self denial — God alone has the record of all those who responded with prayers and tears, with service and sacrifice, with the gifts of wealth or the mites of poverty. Did space permit, many beautiful instances of self-denial could be recorded. Among the first to be received was five dollars from one with whom "it is always self-denial." Little children, servants, and others in many places, catching the spirit of the Master, freely entered into the joy of self-sacrifice for others. Money cannot represent the offerings that were made, but He whose heart was ever touched with instances of self-sacrificing love, is not unmindful of the spirit of self-denial, and will reward it with equal blessing. Central Committees, as well as general officers, were earnest in efforts for the general observance of the week. An appeal from Woman's Missionary Union, a leaflet entitled "Self-Denial" by Dr. Tichenor, a true story of "Miss Penelope" by Mrs. Laura Dayton Eakin, were distributed to the Societies.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The entire receipts of Woman's Mis-

sionary Union for the year are \$53,407.04: Home Missions, \$29,931.31; Foreign Missions, \$23,476.33. Because of the great financial depression all over the country, the droughts in some places, floods in others, the offerings probably represent more real sacrifice than in any previous year.

The total expenses are \$1,855.66, of which amount the Foreign Board paid \$930.43 (Christmas Offering expenses, \$180.43), the Home Board, \$750.00, and the Sunday School Board, \$200.00. The services of the officers of Woman's Missionary Union are gladly, freely, lovingly given for the advancement of Christ's cause, nothing being paid them, not even for traveling expenses. The work is carried on continuously during winter and summer.

ITEMS.

Data culled from magazines of all denominations, leaflets, etc., sent to thirty persons monthly, to be used in preparation of articles for State religious papers, is much appreciated. Grateful acknowledgment is made to the Home and Foreign Boards for grants of literature, and to the Sunday School Board for periodicals and Bibles. Much pleasure is also expressed because of the cordial relation existing between the Boards and Woman's Missionary Union, the Secretaries being always ready and willing to aid. The appreciation of all Woman's Missionary Union workers is due Dr. W. H. Whitsitt for his sympathy with the organization and the invitation to have the work represented at the February Missionary meeting of the Theological Seminary. Thanks are due Dr. T. P. Bell for acceding to the request of Woman's Missionary Union to make plain to the coming preachers, the purpose and plans of women's work. Interest in the work is manifest among many of the students.

Enlarged plans have been followed. Efforts have been made to organize

Societies in frontier churches, a letter having been written to every missionary in Western Arkansas, Indian Territory and Oklahoma. Many replies have been received, expressing willingness to comply. Encouragement and thanksgiving have been inspired by the contributions of five Societies in Indian Territory, who "out of the abundance of their joy and poverty" were enabled to make a Christmas Offering of \$4.70. Copies of letters received from missionaries have been forwarded to Central Committees, with the object of stimulating interest. The necessity of new Societies becoming immediately identified with State organizations has been urged. All information received by general officers in regard to new auxiliaries is at once sent to Central Committees.

Recommendations of the Board have been emphasized. Letters from Secretaries printed with Recommendations in State papers and *Foreign Mission Journal*. No independent work is done.

Large numbers of mite boxes have been distributed. An earnest consecrated worker in one congregation, not a wealthy one, makes it her business to get every lady, as she joins the church, to take a mite box, afterwards keeping her informed about the work. In this way \$183.50 was gathered from about 150 people.

Encouragement is given in the fact that interesting exercises and large attendance characterize the Annual meetings in the different States.

Work among young people and children has also been advanced. There are now Band Superintendents in six States. A Constitution was printed in Band Department of *Foreign Mission Journal*, and afterwards re-printed with suggestions in leaflet form and largely circulated.

Visits during the year have been made to Baltimore by Dr. R. J. Wil-

lingham, Dr. J. M. Frost, Rev. A. J. Diaz, Mrs. J. P. Duggan of Mexico, and Miss M. E. Wright, Vice-President, of Georgia, and other workers from different States. Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Eager, of Italy, are residing temporarily in Baltimore. Meeting the friends from a distance, talking over our Master's work, enjoying the fellowship of kindred minds is always a pleasure.

A few months ago God called from among us the beloved Dr. H. H. Harris, former President of the Foreign Mission Board. With tender memories we recall the great mind, loving heart, rich wisdom and strong faith of him who proved an earnest, helpful friend to the Woman's Missionary Union. It seems not fancy, but fact. As we gather together to advance the cause of our Master, vision lifts the veil that separates us from the transported workers and we behold the face of our brother Harris, beautiful with all the soul's expansion; we hear his voice ring out: "Thanks be unto God who always causeth us to triumph in Christ;" and we rejoice that the bond is still unbroken between us.

NEED FOR PRAYER

In closing the report of the year's work, we desire to impress the necessity of more prayer. William Carey said: "One of the first and most important duties incumbent upon us is fervent and united prayer." Dr. Pierson says: "The story of missions is the story of answered prayer." Through a continuous spirit of prayer, the humblest Christian may have a world-wide sphere. Two years ago George Muller, then in his 91st year, stood before an immense audience in Bristol and for fifty minutes held them spell-bound as he narrated from his own experience the matchless story of God's dealings in answer to believing prayer. He emphasized prayer as the great instrument for the

accomplishment of God's purpose, as the only source of blessing on the work, as the power by which to command supplies for all temporalities. Continuing, he gave a summary of results obtained by belief in a prayer-hearing God. He stated that \$6,974,000 had been received without directly or indirectly asking any man for a penny. Hundreds of missionaries had been aided, millions of Bibles distributed, five huge asylums built and 2,000 orphans supported. What a wonderful history! Yet Muller was but a solitary man, who, having been dis-

appointed because God did not accept him for a foreign missionary, learned to be a helper at home. Whatever may be our circumstances in life, may each one of us really believe that by way of the Throne we have unlimited power. Would that we could realize that the success of missions and our prayers are linked together! Through the coming year, may we draw nearer to our prayer-hearing God, making known our many needs in simple faith, truly believing, "Ask and ye shall receive."

ANNIE W. ARMSTRONG.

Go to Texas in Comfort

There's no use in making the trip a hard one when you can just as well go in comfort

The Cotton Belt Route

Free Reclining Chair Cars

are models of comfort and ease. You've a comfortable bed at night and a pleasant and easy resting place during the day. You won't have to worry about changing cars either, for they run through from Memphis to the principal points in Texas without change. Besides, chair cars, comfortable day coaches and Pullman Sleepers run through on all trains. Absolutely the only line operating such a fine service between Memphis and Texas.



If You are Going to Move

to Arkansas or Texas, write for our descriptive pamphlets (free), they will help you find a good place to locate.

H. H. SUTTON,
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St. Louis, Mo.

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THE DIRECT LINE FOR THOSE GOING
EAST OR WEST.

Close Connections at Memphis
and Chattanooga.

EXCELLENT FACILITIES FURNISHED FOR
THOSE WISHING TO ATTEND
THE GREAT

Young People's Union Meeting

in Chattanooga, July 15, 1897.

Band Department.

[Edited by Miss F. E. S. HECK, Raleigh, N. C.]



CLAUDE BOARDMAN HARTWELL AND EARNEST BOARDMAN BEATTIE IN PANIERS,
TUNG CHOW, CHINA.

WHAT THE CHILDREN DID.

All the children are anxious, I am sure, to know how much all of them together gave last year for Missions, and especially those who remember that we said some time ago we hoped you would give four thousand dollars. Did you give it? Yes, I think you did, and more, too; but since what the Societies in Alabama, Georgia, Missouri, Texas, and the District of Columbia contributed was not reported separately I cannot say just how much was given.

In the States which did report your work you gave \$3,402.84, and since four big States and one small District are not included in this, it is only fair to suppose that had all reported the amount would have been a thousand dollars more than this, and so your offering would have gone over the four thousand dollars for which you were striving.

What your Societies in each State gave for Home and Foreign Missions, as far as reported separately to the Woman's Missionary Union, was:

Arkansas	\$ 39 96
Florida	125 08
Kentucky	194 02
Louisiana	16 50
Maryland	1,020 18
Mississippi	147 29
North Carolina	440 01
South Carolina	468 62
{ Tennessee	138 35
{ "Young South"	340 75
Virginia	410 95
Western North Carolina	61 13
Total	\$3,402 84

Now what will you try to do this year? I am sure you can give six thousand dollars. Let us take this as our aim, and then *do as much more as we can.*

HOW MANY?

Our subject this month is Foreign Missions, and the immense number to whom we must send missionaries may be represented by a simple diagram. Take a sheet of paper *one foot square*, and write on this "Heathens," "Mohammedans," "Catholics," "Jews." In the center of the foot-square sheet draw a square an *inch each way*, and in this write "Protestants." *A pencil mark no bigger than a pin-point in this smaller square would be too large to represent the number of missionaries sent out.*

VACATION NOTES.

Make little books out of note-paper and cover with bright colors. Write on the back of each, Vacation Notes, by ———, put in the name, and give one to each member of the Band. In this are to be kept mission accounts, as to how the extra offering each was to try to earn during vacation was made; or missionary facts learned during vacation; or texts heard during that time. Gather these notes at the first meeting in September, and put away among the records of the Band.

THE BAND DEPARTMENT IN CHINA.

Who would have thought that anything we told about China, in the Band Department, would have been new to the Chinese themselves? But China is a very big country; as we do not know all about our country, so Chinese children do not know all that is going on in theirs. This is not all. The Band Department not only told some Chinese children something about work in their own country, but set them to work to help in it. I wonder if any American children have done better? Read what Miss Price says:

My Dear Miss Heck,—I have no time for a long letter. I am just going to tell you of one little incident that occurred in the school, and stop. We told you about our girl's associational school that has been opened on the self-support basis. Well, we have eleven dear girls in it from eight to thirteen years old. One day last week I was looking over my missionary journals and found the picture of Miss Whilden's little blind girls. The next morning when I went to have prayers with the school children I took the picture with me and showed it to them, and told them the history of some of them, how much they had learned, and what the love of Jesus had saved them from. Of course the children were very much surprised, as they had

not known before that blind children could be taught to read. They showed a great deal of interest, and seemed to feel how blest they were in being able to see. I think they had never been taught that they ought to help others too, and I said to them, Wouldn't you like to do something for these little blind girls who have never seen God's beautiful world, or even the face of the dear missionary who cares for them and loves them so much? They instantly said they would, and in a few days, without my having said anything more about it, the oldest girl brought me about seventy-five cents in gold and said this is for the little girls who cannot see the light. Now this may seem like a small sum to our children at home, but to these it was a very large sum. I was surprised when they gave it to me; but I felt that the giving would be a blessing to them, and I hope it will be the beginning of missionary work among them.

Shanghai, China

LOTTIE PRICE.

HORTENSIA.

Sunday night we had the joy of seeing three of the Madero Institute girls baptized. One of the three was the one of whom I wrote Miss Armstrong, the other two still hope to receive the blessing of parental acquiescence. I fear they hope in vain. I bowed my head in prayer as I saw Hortensia go down in the water and recalled the words of her mother: She said, "If you persist, and are baptized, you can never enter your home again." She has persisted with a beautiful faith and rare consecration, for she said: "It is better to obey God rather than man." To my question, "What will you do if your mother will not forgive you?" she said, "It would be hard, but God is for me; if I obey Him, He will care for me." Let the women and children of the South pray for her."

Madero Institute, Mexico.

IDA HAYES.

A NEW SUNBEAM STATION.

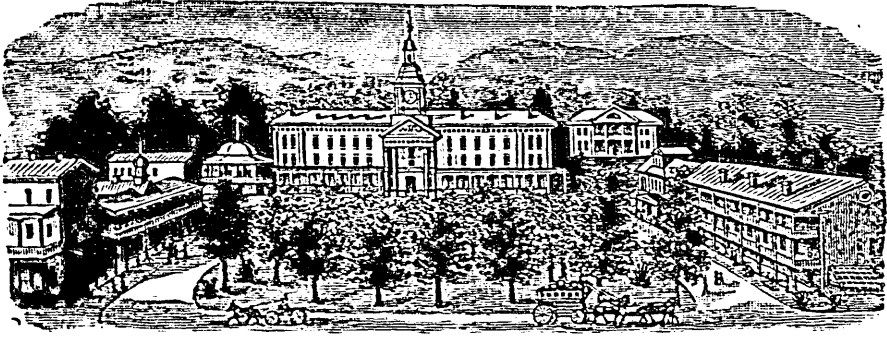
HWANG-HIEN (VIA CHEFOO), NORTH CHINA, April 9, 1897.

Dear Sunbeams,—I have opened a work at Pe-ma, a place thirty li, or ten English miles, from here. It was opened about twenty-five years ago by our most beloved and efficient missionary J. B. Hartwell, D. D. At Dr. Hartwell's request Mrs. Stephens and I took up the work. The seed sown there twenty-five years ago has begun to show very plainly. I have a native helper who gets only about \$1.50 per month at present rates of exchange.

I believe he has more earnest zeal than your missionary, and I know he can beat him preaching. He seems full of the Holy Spirit. Yesterday we went out to preach, and probably three hundred people heard the Gospel from this man's lips. For three and a half hours he held his crowd firm and fast, in spite of the fact that a professional singer and sorcerer tried to drown his voice. We had also to contend with a drunken man and others, who constantly tried to interrupt us. Someone from behind threw dirt in our faces. It may seem strange, but a majority of the crowd listened with intense interest. One man followed us from place to place, and proved afterwards to be a most earnest inquirer. When I heard this Chinaman preaching so earnestly to his own people it gave me such joy that at times I was almost overcome with emotion. The work is exceedingly hopeful everywhere. Great and wonderful things will soon happen to old China. God is at the helm. Jesus is mighty and must prevail.

Yours sincerely in Him,

PEYTON STEPHENS.



HOLLINS INSTITUTE, VA.

This is a school of high grade and broad facilities for young ladies—*not for women*. Our graduates go forth still young, fresh and blooming. The terms *high* and *broad* are not used in a comparative, but in a positive sense. It has a primary attachment for young girls.

Our professors, teachers and officers, with their families, all reside on the premises, mingle freely with the pupils in social as well as in official relations, take their meals with them in an elegant and spacious dining-room with superior culinary attachments, and all worship daily together in the same beautiful chapel. On Sundays the exercises consist of Bible lessons and sermons by ministers of different communions and approved evangelical teaching.

Our pupils, whether on the premises or off on brief trips, are carefully supervised, guided in their associations, and held to prudent and polite ways, at home and abroad. We seek to impress good morals and manners, noble principles and christian virtues.

This school affords instruction, under high standards, in the Languages (Ancient and Modern), Literatures (American and Foreign), Sciences, Histories, Philosophies, Fine Arts (Music, Painting, Elocution), etc. More attention is given to the English language than to others, and much to physical development. It employs about thirty teachers and officers, who give their entire time and attention to the work of the school. Some of our professors have received university training, and several speak two or more languages. The lady teachers are scholarly and cultivated.

Our premises are extensive and beautiful. The enclosed grounds embrace about thirty acres, shaded by many trees. The eight main buildings are of brick and heated with steam—afford, all told, 190 rooms, giving accommodation for a full Faculty and 175 boarding pupils, with all necessary public rooms; they are all connected by covered piazzas.

The beauty of the place itself, the grand scenery in all directions, the invigorating, healthful climate, at all seasons, the mineral waters on the grounds, the ample facilities both as to premises and instruction, and its refining daily social life, all combine to make this Institution a most desirable place for young ladies to spend their scholastic period and secure the best training and equipment for future success, prominence and influence.

THE FIFTY-FIFTH SESSION OPENS ON THE EIGHTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1897, and continues nine months.

CHAS. L. COCKE, SUPT.,

Hollins P. O., Va.

RECEIPTS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

From May 15th to June 15th, 1897.

Alabama.—Bluda ch., by N. D. C., 90 cents; Sunbeam So., Second ch., N. Birmingham, by Miss J. M., \$2; Tuscaloosa ch., by S. P., Treas. (Debt), \$25; I. A. White, \$5. Total, \$32.90. Previously reported, \$49.03. Total this year, \$81.93.

Arkansas.—Temperance Hill Missionary Union, by Miss M. S., \$6.60; E. B. Miller, V. P., \$56.72; Plummerville S. S., by R. P., \$5.81; First B. S. S., Judsonia, by R. S. (W. P. Winn, for ch. house), \$3; First B. ch., Judsonia, by R. S. (W. P. Winn, for ch. house), \$6; Rogers ch., by Mrs. C. D. R. (J. H. Eager's work), \$4; Osceola ch., by S. L. R. (Debt), \$15; Southwestern Ass'n, by T. B. H., \$5.51; E. B. Miller (Debt), \$67.06. Total, \$173. Previously reported, \$67. Total this year, \$240.

District of Columbia.—First ch., Washington, by E. B. P., \$20. Total this year, \$20.

Florida.—Ellm ch., by B. R. M., \$1.27; W. N. Chaudoin, \$61.30. Total, \$62.57.

Georgia.—J. G. Gibson, Treas. (Debt), \$500; W. M. S., Vineville ch., by Mrs. C. A. T., \$3; Y. P. U., First ch., Macon, by C. B. W. (Debt), \$23.70; First ch., Macon, by C. B. W. (Debt), \$76.50; Vineville ch., by B. E. W., \$35; East Macon ch., by C. B. W. (Debt), \$10; J. G. Gibson—W. D. Powell, \$25—\$100; Warrenton ch., by C. C. F., \$9.35; South Macon ch., by C. B. W. (Debt), \$12.22; J. G. Gibson—Powell, \$27; China, \$15.87; Miss Moon, \$6.75; Japan (Mrs. McCollum), \$3; Mexico, \$42.16—152.97; First ch., Augusta, by L. B., \$77.85; Western ch., Friendship Ass'n, by A. C. W., \$5.60; Arlington ch., Bethel Ass'n, by A. C. W., 70 cents; Macedonia ch., by J. F. A., \$7.40; First ch., Americus, by J. R. S., \$40; Dawson ch., by L. M., \$2.15; J. G. Gibson, Treas. (Debt), \$200; Mrs. M. A. McDougald (Debt), \$1; J. G. Gibson, Treas. (Debt) \$46.44; Jackson Hill ch. Missionary So., by A. A. M., \$5.85; Omaha ch., by Mrs. J. D. A. (Debt), \$3.50; Summerhill ch., by Mrs. J. D. A. (Debt), \$1.30; Summerhill W. M. S., by Mrs. J. D. A. (Debt), \$2.15; Omaha W. M. So., by Mrs. J. D. A. (Debt), \$4.50. Total, \$1,321.21. Previously reported, \$571.63. Total this year, \$1,892.89.

Kentucky.—Sanders ch., by S. T. W., \$14.94; Louisa ch., by L. M. C., \$2.26; G. E. Burlingame (Debt), \$3; Western Recorder, by W. P. H., \$4; German Baptist ch., Louisville, by W. R., \$15; Mission Class, Georgetown College, by E. M. C. D., \$1.30; L. M. A. S., Paris, by F. W. E. (Debt), \$10; Paris Sunbeams, by F. W. E. (Debt), \$2; Smiths Grove ch., by J. B. B. (Debt), \$20; W. M. U., Lewisburg, by Mrs. B. G. R., \$2.50; W. M. U., Two Lick, by Mrs. B. G. R., \$2.50; W. M. U., New Castle, by Mrs. B. G. R., \$1; W. M. U., Danville, by Mrs. B. G. R., \$5; W. M. U., Walnut Street, by Mrs. B. G. R., \$11.35; W. M. U., Carlisle, by Mrs. B. G. R., \$1; W. M. U., Lebanon, by Mrs. B. G. R., \$2.75; W. M. U., Broadway, by Mrs. B. G. R., \$1.05; Third ch., Owensboro, by J. W. W. (Miss Mackenzie), \$45.83; J. W. Warder, \$220.74; Hopkinsville ch., by J. W. W. (Debt), \$100; Providence ch., by W. P. A., \$15.80. Total, \$482.02. Previously reported \$65.83. Total this year, \$547.85.

Maryland.—Eastport ch., by E. B. C. (Debt), \$5; B. Y. P. U., Hampton ch., Baltimore, by J. J. W. (Debt), \$11.55; Fourth ch., Baltimore, Md., by J. F. T., \$2.50; Lee-Street ch., Baltimore, Md., by J. J. G. U. (Debt), \$15; Barnesville and Upper Seneca chs., by S. R. W. (Debt), \$10; Cordova ch., by W. H. S. (Debt), \$1.25; First Baptist ch., Crisfield, by G. H. S. (Debt), \$7; Rockville ch., by D. H. B. (Debt), \$10.35; Poolsville ch., by D. H. B.—

Debt—\$3; Travilah ch., by D. H. B.—Debt—\$2; Germantown ch., by D. H. B.—Debt—\$2.50; Entaw Place ch., by J. L. (Debt), \$300; Franklin-Square ch., by J. L. (Debt), \$56; Saters ch., by J. L. (Debt), \$56; Laurel ch., by J. L. (Debt), \$5.50; Fuller Memorial ch., by J. L., \$9.09; Entaw Place ch., by J. L., \$123.20. Total, \$569.52. Previously reported, \$7.50. Total this year, \$577.02.

Mississippi.—First ch., Columbus, by C. C. E. (Debt), \$50; Friendship ch., by W. G. S., \$2.33; West Point ch., by T. F. W. (Debt), \$18.36; Tockshish ch., by J. L. H., \$8.05; Shannon ch., by J. L. H., \$4.45; Pleasant Grove ch., by J. L. H., \$2.50; Concord ch., by R. G. H., \$4.25; Clear Creek ch., by R. G. H., 75 cents; D. T. Chapman, Treas. General Ass'n (D. A. Wilson's salary), \$150; West Point S. S., by T. F. W., \$2.92; Holmesville ch., by W. T. J., \$5.40; Crawford ch., by D. P. B., \$7; Greenville ch., by W. T. R., \$27; Greenville S. S., by W. T. R., \$2.15; Dr. T. J. Babb, \$5. Total, \$290.21. Previously reported, \$29.45. Total this year, \$319.66.

Missouri.—First ch., Miller, by A. N. B., \$1.85; Mrs. E. J. Lawson, \$2; Mrs. Kingdon, by A. E. R., \$3.06; A. E. Rogers, \$201.28. Total, \$208.99. Previously reported, \$2.77. Total this year, \$211.76.

North Carolina.—Morganton ch., by R. L. P. (Debt), \$100. Previously reported, \$26.44. Total this year, \$126.44.

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Tennessee.—Central ch., Chattanooga, by A. J. H.—Debt—\$10; Friendship Ass'n, by S. G. B., Treas., \$11.62; J. M. Smith, Treas.—Debt—\$50; W. M. Woodcock, Treas.—Mrs. Maynard, \$1; Debt, \$38.75—\$238.76. Total \$310.33. Previously reported, \$16.15. Total this year, \$326.53.

Texas.—Mrs. A. D. Dunn, Coleman—G. B. Tay-

lor—\$1.15; Geneva ch., by J. W. M., \$10; Pleasant Ridge ch., by J. J. B., \$4; Rogers Prairie ch., by D. C. H.—Debt—\$7.50; Jewett L. A. and M. S., by Mrs. M. H., \$5; Mary H. Wallace—Debt—\$5; L. A. So., Clarksville ch., by Mrs. M. B., \$5. Total, \$37.65.

Previously reported, \$43.15. Total this year, \$80.80.

Virginia.—Sunbeam So., Saltville, by Mrs. A. O.—Pupil in Mrs. Hartwell's school—\$15. Norvell Ryland, Treas., \$750; J. T. Betts, \$7; Mrs. H. C. G.—Debt—\$2; Mission So., Woman's College, Richmond, \$4.90; Norvell Ryland, Treas., \$1000. Total, \$1718.90.

Previously reported, \$5. Total this year, \$1783.90.

Mexico.—W. D. Powell, \$60; W. D. Powell, \$36.66. Total, \$96.66.

Brazil.—Rio ch., by W. B. B., \$25.

Previously reported, \$9. Total this year, \$34.

Western North Carolina.—J. M. Stoner \$14.25.

Previously reported, \$16.44. Total this year, \$30.69.

New York.—Emma Dickinson—Debt—\$5.

Baptist Sunday-School Board, Nashville, Tenn., by J. M. F., \$100.

Aggregate.—Total, \$6 219.52.

Previously reported, \$1,228.63. Total this year, \$7,448.20.

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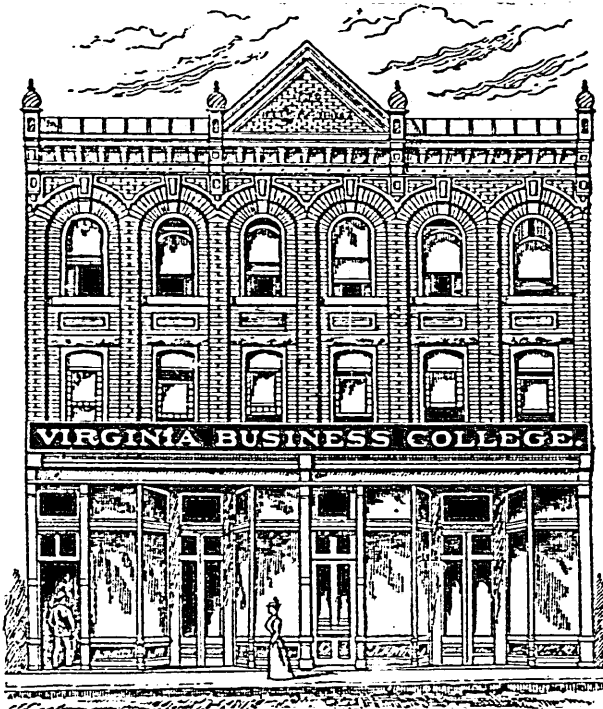
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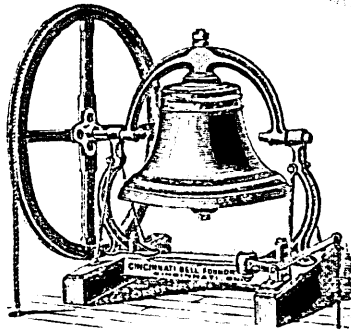
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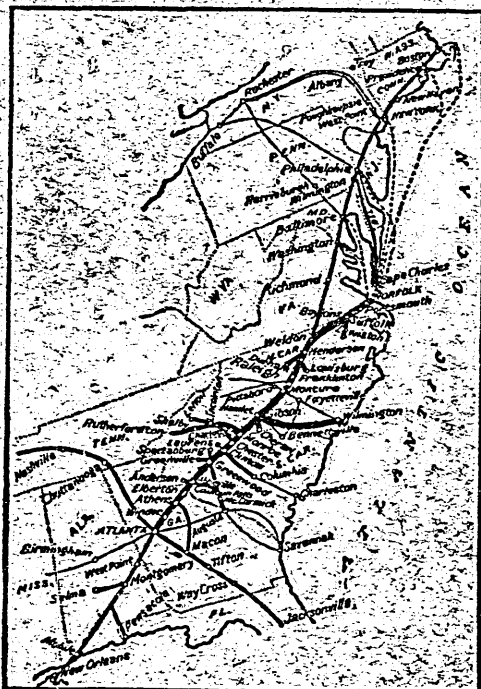
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