

Thanksgiving and Praise!—See Page 321

Vol. L

No. 10

THE FOREIGN MISSION JOURNAL

Forbes, E. A.

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FOREIGN MISSION BOARD,
SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION,
RICHMOND, VA.



THE WORLD FOR CHRIST.

The King's business requireth haste.

Our Foreign Missionaries.

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Milan.—Nicholas Papengouth.
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Genoa.—Signor Colombo.
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Portici.—Signor Basile.
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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.

* At present in this country. | Supported by the church. || Supported by the Coahuila Association.

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No. 10

THANKSGIVING AND PRAISE.

Southern Baptists have been giving and praying for their foreign mission work. The past year has been remarkable for God's blessings. Up to this time the contributions have been good. While we have not received enough to pay all expenses, yet from the tone of the letters which come from pastors and laymen we believe enough will be contributed before the Convention to enable us to go to Hot Springs without debt. We will need forty thousand dollars, but we expect to receive every dollar. Let no one, however, think it is time to relax our efforts and our gifts. On the contrary let every one do his very best so that there will be no shortage.

The Board has appointed seventeen new missionaries, and fifteen of these have been sent out, greatly strengthening our work.

Best of all are the results on the foreign fields. The missionaries seem hopeful and cheerful as they press forward baptizing new converts. Last year we reported eight hundred and forty-five baptisms. This was the largest number in our history. Reports have not come from all our mission stations, and yet we have already been told of over twelve hundred baptisms on our fields the past year. What glorious results! How we should bow before our God in thanksgiving and praise! He has honored and blessed us. Some people had been praying to God for one thousand converts for the year. He gave far more than they asked. We believe that every one who loves the Master and His work ought to join in thanksgiving and praise. Let us do this as in secret as we wait before Him. Let us around our family altars and in God's house return thanks and praise His name. It is good to give thanks—to give thanks unto our God, who has led and blessed us so abundantly.



NEED FOR SPECIAL PRAYER.

In about five weeks our people will come together in Convention to consider the best ways to work for the Master. We have brethren from many different States. They have many different ideas. But as we wait we should all have one common purpose—the advancement of the Lord's kingdom. His banner over us should be love—love of God, love for God, love for our brethren,

love for all men. Would it not be well in every church in our bounds to have at least one special service to pray for the Convention? If you are going, go in the spirit of prayer and with a deep desire to meet Christ in Hot Springs. If it will be impossible for you to go, plead with God to give a gracious meeting because of His presence and guidance. Some have expressed the hope that the coming Convention will be the greatest in our history. This can and should be so, but only God by His Spirit can make it such.



YOUR BEST.

Will you not consider prayerfully and carefully your duty to the great cause of Foreign Missions? Plainly, the command, "Go ye into all the world and disciple all nations," rests on the Lord's people and rests on you if you are His disciple. Then you must obey, you cannot get from under the obligation, it rests on you, as well as on others, and you must do your duty. Do not, then, suffer anything to come between you and your best efforts to render obedience to Him who loved you and gave Himself for you.

You only can decide what amount you are to contribute. *Your duty is to go*, and if in God's providence you cannot go in person, to see that others go who are so situated that they can go and work for the Lord. The Foreign Mission Board is simply a committee of brethren appointed by the Southern Baptist Convention to facilitate the action of the churches and individuals in their obedience to the Lord's command. They cannot decide what amount you are to give, neither can your pastor. You only can decide.

But your decision may be helped by the following suggestions :

(1) The field is the world, hence the work is very great. Southern Baptists have been engaged in the work for years, and now have large and flourishing missions in China, Japan, Africa, Italy, Brazil and Mexico, and over two hundred workers, including native helpers, ordained and unordained, toiling in these fields. The baptisms reported up to the last Convention were 845; total membership, 5,347. For the past year over twelve hundred have believed and been baptized—a large part of them in China. (2) It required \$109,267.43 to conduct this work last year. It will take more this year, since the Convention directed the Board to increase its work 25 per cent., and already we have sent out fifteen new missionaries. (3) We ought to enlarge our work yet more, for many missionaries are crying for helpers. We must either go forward or backward. We cannot stand still. (4) This will be possible only when the members of the churches furnish the means. This they ought to do. If the amount required seems great, it is small by comparison with what other

denominations are doing, and very small when compared with our wasteful expenditures at home. (5) Do your best and God will bless you. The universal testimony of all who give liberally to the cause is that God blesses them. Some are giving enough to support one missionary—that is, \$500 or \$600 per year—and many enough to support a native worker—\$100—while very many are increasing their gifts.

Pray earnestly, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do," and then do *your best* for Him, in His name and to His glory.



HIGH PRESSURE—LOW PRESSURE—NO PRESSURE.

There has grown up a widespread distrust of high pressure collections for missions. If by high pressure is meant the use of the pulpit as a rostrum in an unbecoming way, the appeal to improper motives, and the use of the humor which often characterizes free public assemblies, the distrust is well founded. But, on the other hand, is it right to go to the other extreme and not press at all? Does not the objection, as it lies in the mind of the objector, often amount to no pressure at all? We fear so, and hence write these lines of caution.

There are always obstacles in the way of accomplishing any good thing. Satan is ever ready to hinder, and we must not be ignorant of his devices. The Apostle Paul has set us an example that we ought to follow. His was a life of intense energy. He said, "I press toward the mark of the prize." Pressure in the sense of earnest activity is not only allowable, it is necessary.

"What good gifts have my brothers but they came
From sweat and toil and loving sacrifice."

Men press their business by advertisement and constant work, as well as by extra effort when the occasion demands it. Why should the Lord's work be carried on with little or no effort, at a lazy jog trot, or with the creeping pace of a diseased draught horse?

If mission work succeeds it must be done by toil, and that, too, when the work is often irksome to the point of drudgery. Missionaries on the field find it necessary to toil. One of them writing lately said: "I have preached less regularly and frequently than I could have wished, as preaching has been found a pure refreshment, much of my daily work being in itself, as much of the best work for God and man must be, largely drudgery, save as lightened by the sense of the object for which it is done."

Pastors find it necessary to press their efforts home, as they sometimes say—home upon the consciences of their hearers—in order to accomplish anything. One of the best pastors goes on a visit Monday to all the people whom he thinks at all approach-

ble, and, as he says, presses upon them for acceptance of God's truth. For what are our protracted meetings unless for the purpose of pressing sinners to acceptance and Christians to better living? The worst sort of church is the church where there is no such pressure, and where, consequently, nothing is done.

Now, as to mission work the same principle prevails. There must be pressure. Any sort is preferable to none; for there are obstacles which must be overcome. High pressure means the use of steam in a noisy, wasteful way, as old steamboats used to be run. Low pressure means *steady* pressure and the utilization as far as possible of all the force of steam according to true calculation. This is the best sort of pressure. But, mark you, it means *pressing all the time* and in every direction, like the force of a liquid when put to use. So the best method of pressing the mission cause is that which presses steadily, wastes as little as possible, and works along true lines. Low pressure does not mean, as the name would indicate, feeble pressure, but well-ordered pressure which avoids waste. Many engines work on low pressure, but in going up hill with a big load they put on steam. Just so our mission collections ought to be pressed. Surely it cannot be claimed that all secular enterprises should be pressed, while the Lord's cause is left to run on feeble and badly designed efforts. Surely it is not right to put neither plan nor power into God's greatest work.

Brother, are you going on no pressure?

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THE COST.

Some people grumble at the cost of mission work. Surely we are not to take them seriously, for but little money by comparison has been contributed to Foreign Missions. Nobody has been heard grumbling at the Dewey parade in New York last year, yet the single item of timber for the stand amounted to \$174,575. General Howard says that it cost \$100 to fire a twelve-inch gun, yet nobody complained when hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of ammunition was consumed in battering earthworks of the Spanish during the late war. Dr. A. J. Brown, in a recent number of *The Independent*, computes that on thanksgiving day we eat \$14,000,000 worth of turkeys, and pay for poultry and eggs every year \$560,000,000, but none objects. Assuming that his figures are too large, still it is true that we spend far more on the comforts and pleasures of life than in the Lord's work.

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The church at Laurens, S. C., J. D. Pitts pastor, has subscribed \$1,000 for foreign missions. This is enough to pay the salary of two missionaries.

NEW MISSIONARIES.

On March 16th the Board appointed as missionaries, Miss Emma Bell Thompson, of Louisville, Ky., and Miss Carrie Bostick, of Greenville, S. C. We give below brief sketches of their lives :

MISS CARRIE ELFORD BOSTICK was born in Columbia, S. C., July 5, 1871. Her father is Capt. F. J. Bostick, who is an enthusiastic friend of missions, and has been for a long time treasurer of the First Baptist church at Greenville, S. C. Miss Bostick entered the Greenville Female College at the age of eight years, and has spent practically all of her life in connection with that institution. She took the full diploma there in 1890, and has since taught Latin and Mathematics for her Alma Mater.



Though converted at the age of fourteen years, and baptized in 1886 by Dr. J. A. Mundy, she did not make a complete surrender of her life to the Heavenly Father until August, 1897. She then consented to give herself to the work of a missionary when the way should be opened. However, she felt that the first duty assigned her was the care of an invalid mother, until January, 1900, when God called this loved one to Himself, and thus left her free for His service anywhere. She at once made application to the Board, and was appointed to the work March 16, 1900.



MISS EMMA BELLE THOMPSON was born in Taylorsville, Ky., May 3, 1868.



When quite small her father, Dr. N. B. Thompson, moved to Goshen, Ky., where she attended school until grown, then going to Louisville, Ky. She studied medicine two years. Entered the S. B. T. Seminary October 3, 1899, taking a thorough missionary course. She was converted at the age of seventeen, and was baptized by Dr. T. T. Eaton; joining Glenview Baptist church. Has been in active Christian service in missionary work in Louisville, Ky., for several years; now a member of Broadway Baptist church, Louisville, Ky. She was appointed by the Board as a missionary to North China March 16, 1900. Miss Thompson is a sister of Mrs. Peyton Stephens.

PROSPERITY AND PERIL.

Our work is prospering as never before in its history, in that we have been blessed by God with more baptisms than ever before in our history, and the contributions far exceed the contributions of the same period last year. But let us not deceive ourselves and make our prosperity our peril. The fact is, that for the current work, we are in debt. By reference to this Journal it can be seen that our expenditures exceed receipts by over \$25,000. This is no time for relaxation of efforts, or for side tracking Foreign Missions. Now is our opportunity. We have a splendid opportunity to do well. Let us not make our prosperity our peril.



NOTES.

Our people will be glad to hear that the reports from the mission fields show many more baptisms for the past year than ever before. Have you lifted your heart in praise and thanksgiving to God for this?

Our receipts have been much better up to date than for the same time last year. Some of the States are doing nobly. We hope no State will have failed to make the 25 per cent. advance when the year closes.

Miss Alyne Goolsby sailed February 20th for Brazil from New York. When out in the ocean the machinery of the vessel broke and she had to come back to New York. In this way the trip was delayed several days.

As we go to press a letter comes with about \$1,000 more from Kentucky. We regret that the remittance was delayed on account of the illness of the noble and beloved veteran Secretary there, but we now rejoice to hear that he is convalescent.

The friends of brother and sister G. H. Crutcher will be sorry to hear that on account of very poor health they have been compelled to return from Mexico to Tennessee. Brother Crutcher has had small-pox, and his wife and baby diphtheria.

Rev. L. W. Pierce, of Canton, China, and Rev. W. H. Sears, of Northern China, with their families are on their way home. They come by way of Europe instead of across the Pacific. They expect to arrive in New York about the last of April.

A letter from Dr. R. B. Garrett, of Portsmouth, Va., says his church has raised \$800 for Foreign Missions this year. The Newport News, Va., church, also, has raised \$600. How glorious it is to see that our people are determined as never before to send the Gospel to dying men.

We sorrow to hear that two of the children, Georgia and Margaret, of Rev. A. C. Watkins, of Torreon, Mexico, have died

with diphtheria. Our deep sympathies are with the sor father and mother. They have returned to the States for a while, and are at Clinton, Miss.

We will appreciate it if any brother or sister will write for a package of tracts for distribution. These tracts are sent free and will help much in awakening interest in missions. Drop a postal card to R. J. Willingham, Corresponding Secretary, Richmond, Va., and the tracts will be sent you at once.

A brother in our bounds writes : This church, first year I was here, gave but \$1.50 for all missions. This last year about \$40. This State Conventional year I hope to bring it up to \$175 or \$200. I am working to this end. The church here is the strategic point, it ought to give \$1,000 every year, but to ask them for that amount would burst their eye-balls.



JOURNAL SUBSCRIBERS, TAKE NOTICE!

Our Journal subscribers can always see from the label on their Journal just when their time expires. Please notice and renew before the subscription runs out. When any one fails to renew the name is dropped. You can very easily send 35 cents in a letter. Enclose stamps or a post-office order to Foreign Mission Journal, Richmond, Va. If your Journal does not come right, do not get angry; just drop us a postal card and we will always try to see that all mistakes are corrected.



WHO WAS THE PASTOR?

The note below speaks of an awful neglect. Read it. We omit names :

Please send me some tracts and other literature for distribution in my churches. I am trying to work up a missionary spirit among my people. Don't tell this, but I have been told that one pastor preached here seven years and never mentioned missions. May the good Lord convert that pastor. God grant that when we meet in May, we may be made to rejoice by reason of a glorious report from our fields.



LEAVING FOR CHINA.

The note below explains itself. May our Heavenly Father watch over those who go in His name :

San Francisco, Cal., Tuesday, February 27, 11:30 A. M., 1900.

Dear Brother,—We will sail in a few minutes. Misses Dutton, Kennon, and myself are all very well, and happy in our mission. May the Master use you for greater things in the future. Pray for us. God be with you till we meet again. Much love to all.

Lovingly,

S. T. WILLIAMS.

ECUMENICAL CONFERENCE ON FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Like a congress of nations will appear the great Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions when it is called to order in Carnegie Hall, New York, on April 21st. The delegates will number close on two thousand, and will represent every land that has been reached by evangelical mission workers. It will be a world-wide Conference—world-wide in its scope, world-wide in its sympathies, world-wide in its outlook.

There will be some unusual things about this Conference that are noteworthy in themselves. To be sure, it is the successor of similar conferences held in England—one at Mildmay in 1878, and one in London in 1888—but this is the first general Conference that has ever been held in America. It is assembled at the close of one century and the opening of another; it is the heir of the past and the trustee of the future in a sense no previous conference has been. Former President Harrison has consented to act as Honorary President. In fact, the Conference will be notable for the presence of men who have gained fame, not as missionary workers, but as statesmen, educationalists and financiers, and that not only in America, but in England, Scotland, Germany, Canada and Australia as well. President McKinley is expected to come from Washington to attend a public reception.

Great Britain will send some of her most renowned men. Also there will be missionaries present from India, China, Japan, Turkey, Egypt, Syria and other countries.

One of the special features of the Conference will be a Missionary Exhibit. Material is being gathered from every mission land in order to vividly present, through the eye, the social and moral conditions of the people among whom the missionaries are laboring. It will be the endeavor also to make it as far as possible a progressive exhibit, showing the results of a hundred years of missionary effort. It will combine a library and a museum, and will comprise publications of all kinds—books, Bibles, and magazines from the field, in English and many other languages; maps and charts, pictures, models, curios in dress and workmanship, and objects of religious worship, such as idols and fetiches—all intended to illustrate the actual surroundings of the missionary in his work.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME.—Authority and Purpose of Foreign Missions; Missionary Review of the Century; Administrative Problems; Boards and Societies; Wider Relations; Missions and

Governments; Unity, Co-operation, Division of Fields; Self-Support by Mission Churches; Non-Christian Religions; Apologetic Problems; Relation of Missions to Social Progress and Peace of the World; Evangelistic Work; Native Agency; Native Church and Moral Questions; Education—Elementary, Normal, and Higher Schools, Industrial, Agricultural, Economic, Medical, &c.; Education of Women; Philanthropic and Medical Work; Hospitals and Dispensaries; Literary Work; Vernacular Literature; Mission Presses; Bible and Foreign Missions; Missions and Home Churches; Missionary Literature; Young People's Societies; Surveys of Fields by Countries; Statistics; The Present Situation; Outlook and Demands for the Coming Century.

CONDENSED ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES.—Hospitality, \$12,000, including entertainment of foreign delegates; halls, meetings, music, &c., \$6,000; publications, \$12,500, including programmes, stenographers' reports of meetings and addresses, and 10,000 two-volume reports of the proceedings of the Conference; exhibit, \$5,000; general expenses, \$10,000, including salaries, travelling, printing and stationery, stenography and typewriting, postage, office rents, &c.; contingent expenses, \$5,000; total, \$50,500. It is estimated that \$13,000 will be returned from sale of reports, leaving a net expense of \$37,500, but as this return is not certain it is deemed wise to provide not less than \$40,000. Contributions should be sent to George Foster Peabody, treasurer, 27 Pine street, New York, N. Y.

Should the question arise whether this investment may not interfere with the income for the regular mission work, we have only to note that whereas in 1888, the year of the last London Conference, British contributions to Foreign Missions were \$4,666,780, the very next year they increased to \$5,367,946, and in 1890 to \$6,457,235.

Contributions of any amount will be gladly received and promptly acknowledged by the treasurer, Mr. George Foster Peabody, of Messrs. Spencer Trask & Co., 27 Pine St., New York, N. Y. Donors of \$5 and above will be entitled to receive a copy of the report of the Conference in two handsome volumes.

This report will be published in two volumes, handsomely printed and bound. The material will be carefully prepared and edited, so as to exclude nothing essential and include nothing non-essential, and will be in three parts: I. The Story of the Conference—its origin, conduct, and personnel. II. Contributions of the Conference, Papers, Addresses, and Discussions. III. Appendix, including (1) a List of Foreign Missionary Societies, with

official addresses; (2) the Organization and Roll of the Conference; (3) a Summary of Missionary Statistics; (4) a Selected Bibliography; and (5) an Index.

This report should be in the hands of every pastor and every missionary worker and in the library of every church, Sunday-school, and Christian Endeavor Society. It will cast a flood of light on the problem of missions, and it will bear testimony to the power of the Gospel to uplift fallen humanity and establish Christian society.



A VISIT TO HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

The Assistant Corresponding Secretary had the pleasure of attending the meeting of the Southern Baptist Press Association at Hot Springs, Ark., last month. He found the brethren of the Press very cordial and deeply interested in the great cause of Foreign Missions. God bless our denominational papers. One of the editors said that he had never refused to publish anything sent to him by our Board, to which there was a hearty assent by the others. Hot Springs is one of the most charming places in all the land, a wonderful resort. There need be no fear of room for entertainment for the members of the Convention, which will meet there in May. The meetings of the Convention will be held in the dining-room of the Eastman hotel, which hotel itself could accommodate almost a full delegation from all the churches. While there we enjoyed the hospitality of the Avenue hotel. Our route was over the great Southern Road to Memphis, then the Iron Mountain Road and the Hot Springs Road to Hot Springs. These roads give excellent service and make good time.



FRANCES EMILY RUSSELL.

This gifted young woman, a former missionary of our Board to Mexico, passed away from her native place, Hampton, Va., on March 2, 1900, at the residence of her pastor, Rev. A. B. Woodfin, D. D. Miss Russell was enthusiastic in her work in Gaudalajara, but the sad record is: "This earnest young missionary was forced from her field by broken health, and resigned from the service of the Board with almost broken heart." But no physical weakness could suppress her mental activity or her spiritual benefactions in whatever sphere or condition she was placed. A veritable child of genius, her pen adorned many a page of our missionary and other literature; and a consecrated child of God, her spirit was ever adorning hearts and lives that she touched with beautiful thoughts, pious sentiments, and beneficent acts. Her lifelong motto appeared to be: "As ye have opportunity, do good." It was said of her that she was "ever reaching after kindnesses, and what she did only inspired her to wish to do more." Her intellect was keen and incisive. Her conversation was brilliant. She was a constant and prayerful student of the Bible. She published many stories for the young, and one work for more advanced readers. Among

her unpublished papers is an elaborate manuscript of intense interest and great merit. With a circle of select, congenial, and appreciative friends, she has left a sister—the sole member of her immediate family—to lament a loss which is only relieved by the thought that it is the will of the Heavenly Father; and that, though the life was short here, it was rapidly ripened for the endless fellowship of “the saints in light.” Such departures remind us of Miss Havergal’s words:

“The music of such lives
Is nowise stilled, but blended with songs
Around the throne of God, that our poor ears
No longer hear it.”

H. A. T.



LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF ITALIAN LIFE.

By George B. Taylor, D. D.

The increased prosperity of Italy in the last few years is patent to all, and a great satisfaction to Italy’s friends. Her productions have been more abundant and better commercial conditions have been secured from several European countries, and quite lately also from our own, while negotiations are still pending with various South American States, which are among the largest purchasers of her agricultural products. There has been also a corresponding development in her manufactures. In a word, Italy is more than recovering from the depression of a decade ago, and with her great resources must, if peace continue and she be wisely governed, become a wealthy and powerful nation.

Apropos of new treaties, let it be noted in passing that Italy is earnestly but courteously pressing upon the government at Washington to provide adequate federal remedy or redress for crimes committed in the several States against citizens or subjects of other countries. She will, no doubt, one day succeed, and when she does, it will be a triumph of Italian diplomacy, a boon to emigrants from whatever land to our own, and the removal of an anomaly from our own Constitution. I am a State’s rights man, but, after all, if America opens her doors to the world, and has relations with other powers, she must have the means of protecting sojourners in her borders and redressing their wrongs. She cannot continue to say that a crime against an Italian or German occurred in one of the States, and is without her jurisdiction.

Signor Bacelli, a celebrated physician, and for a number of years the most useful Minister of Public Instruction, is deservedly popular, and has kept his place through several dissolutions of the Cabinet. He magnifies his office, and besides fulfilling his more apparent duties and building a magnificent polyclinic in Rome, and vigorously prosecuting the excavations of the Forum, and zealously guarding and protecting Italy’s archaeological and art treasures, he has wrought well in supplementing the labors of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. An instance of this is the institution of an annual tree-planting day, observed all over the land. These two members of the Italian Cabinet have done much for widespread agricultural instruction in the public schools and outside of them. Specially in the army is much agricultural instruction given, and the Prince of Naples, heir to the throne and a well taught and cultured man, not only patronizes this, but even gives lessons himself in the corps which he commands. Public spirit among men of a better class is not wanting in Italy, and it has

been evoked and developed by the foregoing facts, a number of proprietors in different parts of the country donating to the government tracts of land for agricultural experiments or other uses.

The beet culture and the manufacture of sugar from beets, long sources of wealth in France, and perhaps other Continental countries, have quite lately assumed considerable proportions in Italy. These recent industries are, however, threatened by the government, which became alarmed at the prospect of loss to the exchequer from diminished duties on imported sugar, and is proposing heavy if not prohibitive taxes on what might prove sources of wealth, give employment to many who must otherwise leave Italy to seek it, and, no mean object, reduce the price of sugar, which costs the consumer here about three times what it does in England or America. To many public men, and to me, a plain man, it looks like imperilling the life of the goose that lays the golden egg; but the Cabinet will probably carry the tax which has passed, not without opposition, the House of Deputies, and is now before the Senate.

Another law on the long discussed and vexed, though really simple, question of religious and civil marriage is also before Parliament, and a very defective law it is. Instead of simply forbidding any ecclesiastic to celebrate a marriage with religious rites previously to the officially proved civil marriage, with due penalties for disobedience, the law proposed by the Minister of Grace and Justice requires civil marriage within ten days after the performance of the religious ceremony. This is open to grave objections, for it lays the responsibility upon people many of whom are ignorant, and not a few of whom are ready to accept the priest's blessing as sufficient, as indeed was so long the case, while the informed priest, often hostile to the government, is left free. If the peasant thus made a husband, though illegally, either neglects the civil marriage or dies before it is celebrated, illegitimate children are the result, and there are already too many of them in Italy.

Certainly the government has a narrow road to travel, for if the country, on the whole, is liberal, the religion is Catholic, and the clericals hold in many places at least the balance of power, and they are far more compact, more zealous, and better led than either of the other political parties. The clericals are not allowed by the Pope to vote in general elections, but in municipal matters, really the more important, they often gain great advantage. A party in power is always conservative, most naturally, and in general most properly. Many are the sharp criticisms in Parliament on the latitude allowed to the clericals, but from my American point of view, I could not but be satisfied with the recent declaration of the Ministry that every prefect in Italy had received stern orders to put down promptly any subversive act on the part of the clericals.

Did you know that this was jubilee year? I have lived through others in Italy and see no difference, though it is also called l'anno santo, the holy year. The Pope initiated it with opening a long walled up door kept for the purpose. The Masous had really opened it, and his part was only nominal. Would God that this were a truly holy year, and that He would open thousands of now shut hearts to the light and love and liberty of the Gospel. Of course, one object of this "year," with whatever ceremonials it may offer, is to attract pilgrims and their offerings to the Vatican. So far, the pilgrims are not coming as was hoped, and in Spain an effort is made for still greater inducements in the way of increased railroad facilities. No doubt many will come, and it is the pride of

Rome and of the Italian government that they will be as free here as in their own homes in such Roman Catholic countries as Belgium, France or Austria, an object lesson for every one and a triumphant answer to the papal pretense of needing for the free exercise of his functions to be a secular prince with a bit of territory all his own. Not many English Catholics, indeed, will come, for they have been justly angered by the attacks of the organs of the Vatican on England in connection with the South African war, attacks not due to sympathy with the Boers, but due to the warm sympathy with England manifested by Italy and her government. In vain has Cardinal Rampolla sought to screen the Pope, and a meeting in London presided over by the Duke of Norfolk has declared, on motion of Lord Herries, that in matters of faith Catholics bow to the Pontiff, but that in what regards the civil government of their country they side with their compatriots. The Italian liberals on their part have held in Rome the first of a series of inter-university anti-clerical congresses. It was very enthusiastic and commemorated Giordano Bruno, who was burnt in Rome by the Vatican.

About four years ago, a notable murder was committed near Palermo. The victim was noble in character and in high position. He went a few miles into the country, and while returning in the evening to the city was murdered in the train, not without his vigorous struggles in self-defence. The plan was to drop the body into a river crossed by the train, but the crime was not accomplished in time, so that it was discovered early the next morning. One fact soon became clear, the murder had not been committed for gain. Circumstances pointed strongly to the guilty men, as well as to their abettors, but witnesses would not speak for fear of incriminating themselves, since those who knew the most were themselves not blameless, and from an equally natural apprehension of vengeance on the part of the wrong-doers and their friends and party. After some three years the cause was removed to Milan, but important witnesses remained as contumacious as ever. Still three facts were clearly brought out—viz., that the actual murderers were men employed on the train, with at least the connivance of certain employees at depots en route, that these murderers were executing the mandate of a certain rich man of Palermo, and that all the guilty persons were connected with the Mafia, which had to some extent intimidated and demoralized even public functionaries. The trial in the mean time is suspended. The real author of the crime is in prison undergoing the preliminary examination, which, in Italy, always precedes the public trial. The Mafia and its influence seem limited to Palermo and the region around, and even there, true and honorable citizens abound. Still, one ever feels how much Italy needs just the work we are trying to do.



JAPANESE WAYS.

By Mrs. D. C. McCollum.

To-day we were talking of what freedom the Japanese take whenever they enter a foreigner's home. Mrs. Walne said yes; a few days ago, when I came out of my bed-room, which is up stairs, a young man met me at the door, and when asked what he wanted, said he would like to see Mr. Clarke. Japanese when calling upon a Japanese, never enter the house until invited, unless they are very intimate friends. One can see some reason for a Japanese coming into our home unannounced, since they can thus satisfy their curiosity and their desire to know

just how we live when not expecting a caller. They fix up so much for a caller that they think we are given to doing the same thing; thus they never see us as we really are unless they steal in on us when we are not looking for them. It is not pleasant to come out of your bed-room and find a lot of sight-seers in the hall taking in the different rooms as they pass the open doors, especially when one's husband is away. While it is unpleasant to have sight-seers in one's hall, it is still more so when they open your bed-room door to take a peep at you. We and our homes are as interesting to the Japanese as a circus at home would be to a small boy. However, when any of the wild animals of a circus get out of the cages at home, people scatter. They have not the same fear of us as the people at home have of the wild animals.

This morning, while going to church, a young man did his best to run over Mrs. Walne. They not only try to run over you, to show their contempt to bystanders, but like to give you a slap on the back with their hand, a hug, or a kiss, if possible. When they have the desire to do the latter, they have always had more or less "sake" (wine).

The small boy shows his contempt by calling you all kind of names, throwing rocks, and sicking dogs on you. Our boys often ask why we are thus treated, saying we have done nothing to make them mad. No, it is what we are trying to do for them that causes the anger. But with prayer, patience, and perseverance, we know the seeds that are being planted will spring forth and bear much fruit for the Father's kingdom.



THE FOREIGN MISSION WORK OF BAPTISTS COMPARED WITH THAT OF OTHER RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

By E. O. Ware, Alexandria, La.

In the current (Jan., 1900) number of the *Missionary Review* of the world, published by Funk & Wagnalls, and edited by Arthur T. Pierson, may be found some figures worthy of earnest study.

On pages 68 and 69 are given the missionary statistics of thirty-two (32) of the principal denominations of the United States and Canada and twenty-two (22) other societies, making a total of fifty-four (54) denominations and societies.

These represent about all the missionary work done by American Christians in heathen lands. The sum total raised last year by all these denominations was \$5,522,909. As the total number of church members is not given, the average per member cannot be calculated. (It may be stated, however, by way of parenthesis, that the United States spent about \$25,000,000 for chewing-gum.) Of the \$5,522,909, the Baptists in the United States and Canada gave as follows:

Missionary Union	\$ 563,495
Southern Baptist Convention	109,267
Canada Baptists	48,186
Total	\$ 720,948

Or, over one-eighth of the amount contributed. How out of proportion these figures! The white Baptists, North and South and in Canada, number over two and one-half millions.

It will be observed that Northern Baptists gave over five (5) times as much as Southern Baptists, and since our Northern brethren number only about

one-half as many as Southern Baptists, their average is about ten (10) times as great as ours.

The denominations that gave over \$100,000 are as follows:

1. Methodist Episcopal	\$ 954,063
2. Presbyterian (North)	882,087
3. Congregationalists	644,201
4. Baptist Missionary Union	563,495
5. Protestant Episcopal	282,179
6. Methodist Episcopal (South)	220,495
7. Canada Presbyterian	175,223
8. Canada Methodists	147,860
9. Presbyterian (South)	145,000
10. Campbellites	142,823
11. United Presbyterian	138,932
12. Reformed Dutch	126,833
13. Southern Baptist Convention	109,267
Total	\$4,532,463

Southern Baptists, though first, or at least second numerically, stand foot in the class; if amount given indicates anything.

Our average is only a little better than three two-cent postage-stamps apiece, or less than seven (7) cents. Of the entire sum given by these thirteen Boards, or rather by the denominations which the Boards represent, Southern Baptists gave less than one-fortieth.

When we look at the results of the year's work, the picture brightens for Baptists.

The entire number of converts added to the churches and mission stations of these fifty-four denominations and societies in heathen lands was 31,571.

The number of converts added to the thirteen denominations respectively, whose contributions have been enumerated, follow:

1. Missionary Union (Baptist)	7,575
2. Methodist Episcopal	5,520
3. Congregationalists	5,047
4. Presbyterian (North)	4,844
5. Southern Baptist Convention	845
6. United Presbyterians	573
7. Presbyterian (South)	484
8. Campbellites	465
9. Methodist Episcopal (South)	462
10. Canada Presbyterians	458
11. Reformed Dutch	399
12. Protestant Episcopal	390
13. Canada Methodists	213
Total	27,275

It will be observed that the list is given this time in order of the number of converts, proceeding from the greatest number to the least; also, that Missionary Union (Baptist), which stood fourth in first list, stands first in this, and Southern Baptist Convention, which stood thirteenth in first, stands fifth in this.

By adding 7,575 and 845, we have 8,420, the total converts to Baptist churches and mission stations; this number subtracted from 27,275, the total of the thirteen, leaves 18,855, or Baptist had almost 45 per cent. of as many converts as had all the other eleven combined, or over 30 per cent. of the entire number of accessions.

By reference to first statement, or statement of amounts of contributions, it will be seen that the entire sum of the contributions was \$4,532,463.

Of this sum Baptists gave \$672,862, or less than 15 per cent. of the whole amount.

It seems that a Baptist dollar is worth over two (2) dollars contributed by the average body of Christians—about \$2.40.

By further reference to the list, it will be seen that only four (4) of the denominations had over 4,000 accessions last year, as follows:

Baptist Missionary Union	7,575
Methodist Episcopal	5,520
Congregationalists	5,047
Presbyterian (North)	4,844
<hr/>	
Total for these four	22,986

Our Baptist brethren in the North, it seems, had almost one-third of the entire number.

But by reference to list which gives statements of amounts contributed, we find that the

Methodist Episcopal gave	\$ 954,063
Presbyterian (North)	882,087
Congregationalists	644,201
Baptist Missionary Union	563,595
<hr/>	

A total of\$3,043,946

Our Baptist brethren gave only about 18 per cent. of the entire amount given by those four bodies. But we have seen that they had about one-third of the converts. From any point of approach, Baptists seem to have immensely greater success.

What, then, is the manifest duty of Baptists? This: To humble themselves before the mighty God to sincerely repent for having done so little, to arise, and attempt greater things for Him who has done so much for us, and continues to bless.

Let all our churches and pastors send up contributions to foreign missions.



INTERESTING LETTER.

Signor Destefano, Italy, to Dr. G. B. Taylor:

Reggio, Calabria, March 2, 1900.

Allow me to inform you that we have had a visit from the minister, Sig. Stagnitta, from the 15th of February to the evening of the 28th. The meeting over, he left by the direct train for Naples at 8:30, accompanied to the depot by a number of adherents and curious ones; as, on his arrival, there was a great manifestation of sympathy, even women attending.

The day of his arrival (February 15th) I held a meeting on the theme, "The Demand for a Miracle," Matthew 12: 29, and the closing prayer was made by Sig. Stagnitta. A large crowd attended.

On the 16th he began his meetings, and edified us with the preaching of the holy Gospel. He held twelve meetings, each more edifying than the preceding, and the attendance was extraordinary. There was no room left in the hall, as three persons sat upon two chairs, mostly women, and the rest had to stand in the door and in the street. The crowd of women attending to hear the Gospel

is truly consoling, for now we no longer have isolated individuals, or those who come from idle curiosity, but whole families who have consecrated themselves to the Lord with all their heart and send their children every Sunday to the school. This fact proves that the Lord is working with His power and calling many sinners to repentance.

The evangelical hymns are sung now throughout all the city, and the cook of the Archbishop Cardinal of Reggio sang them in the episcopal palace. Imagine the scandal which came from it, especially when it was known that the cook also spoke of the Gospel to the other servants of the Cardinal, and with others likewise. For this he was at once dismissed, though nothing could be said against his conduct or the service he rendered in the episcopal palace, as is shown by the certificate which they gave him, and now, with his entire family, he comes to church and shows himself fervent and zealous, leading many souls to the Lord.

A new Samaritan woman came to our meetings from curiosity, but was so impressed that she entirely changed her life, and was moved to speak of the Lord to all the women. Her testimony has been so blessed that many families have come to the meetings to hear the Gospel, and most of them are constant and fervent in listening to the truth. This Samaritan is not only active in conducting many children to the Sunday school, but so assiduous that she leaves her work to attend the meetings, which she never misses, and if one of her household cannot come she tells the cause of his absence.

A swearing drunkard, who often maltreated his wife and dissipated his money, came to our meetings because the priests said that the evangelicals do not believe in God or the Virgin or the saints, and that their sermons are only blasphemy. He was struck by the first sermon, and from that day he has never neglected our meetings. Every day he comes to the reading-room, and is curious to know all. Every now and then he brings his wife, because she is still a Papist, and he wishes her to be converted to the holy Gospel that they may be united according to the evangelical form, for they have not been blessed by the priest, having been only married by the civil rite. He is so changed by the Lord that now he does not swear any more, nor get drunk, nor maltreat his wife, and every one in the neighborhood is so astonished that in so short a time this man should have undergone such a change that they come to see what our meeting is like and to hear what is preached. And this man, having intelligence and spirit, makes propaganda wherever he is, fighting for the holy Gospel and the advancement of the kingdom of God. Certainly the world does not know the virtues of Jesus Christ, Saviour and Redeemer, because the priest has deceived it, but when a soul comes sincerely to the knowledge of Christ, the Lord works in that heart and changes it entirely.

Many such facts are taking place in our midst in Reggio, and as conversions occur I will keep you informed. I have often written you that the meeting-room is too small, and especially now has it grown insufficient, for day by day the Lord calls sinners to repentance, and I repeat that the hall is too small, for many ladies, young ladies, and families of gentlemen, cannot attend for lack of space, and are compelled to stand in the street; so it is necessary that it be enlarged.

Dr. Taylor writes:

Signor Destefano is a layman. When his father died he gave up his employment in Naples and returned to his native city and began to evangelize on his

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Dr. Taylor writes:

Signor Destefano is a layman. When his father died he gave up his employment in Naples and returned to his native city and began to evangelize on his

own responsibility, with considerable evidence of the Lord's presence and blessing. Several denominations were ready to take him up, but he is a Baptist, and appealed to me. Our relation to the movement dates only from last September, and the amount we spend there is relatively quite small. I only add that this letter was sent to me without a dream of any other eye but mine seeing it.



THE STATE OF EVANGELIZATION IN ITALY.

By Signor Santi Stagnitta.

The Gospel in Italy had to overcome immense difficulties both from the religious conditions of the people under the yoke of the Pontiff, and from the want of skill in those who evangelize, for they lacked sufficient knowledge of the disposition and genius and culture of the Italian people, all three varying from one province to another. But to-day it may be said that the preaching of the Gospel in Italy has made a great forward stride, so that the name of evangelical no more excites that horror which it once did—nay, many consider us better Christians than themselves, even though they remain Roman Catholics, and there are even many priests who think the same.

On the other hand, the scandals of the priests continue, and the avarice and lack of charity in all the clergy, while their authority has been greatly lessened by the Pagan festivals celebrated and the fables recounted of the saints, so that people are beginning to be aware that the Roman Catholic religion is no more that of Christ. To all this add the persistence of the Pope in willing to have the temporal power, and every one may be convinced that the ground in Italy is much changed in favor of the Gospel. In fact, all the denominations have made more or less progress, and specially the Baptists, who have extended themselves into (nearly) every province of Italy. The religious awakenings in France and Austria-Hungary make themselves felt also in Italy, and our work is aided by Italians who are converted in America and return to their native land. If it were possible to organize the evangelization of Italians in America in relation with the Baptist church of Italy, there would be many people converted to the Lord.

This is the state of evangelization in Italy, which offers a prosperous future if our brethren in America shall continue to help us.

Dr. Taylor writes:

Signor Stagnitta is one of the latest acquisitions to our work, and he is certainly one of the best and most useful of all our evangelists. Not young in years, he is so in strength and enterprise. He has been particularly successful in winning souls to Christ, and has been several times in Reggio, where the Lord seems manifestly working; so perhaps he speaks more hopefully than some other brethren would dare to do. One at least of his articles I shall publish here, though his suggestions are already in great part being carried into effect.



SUGGESTIONS FOR THE EVANGELIZATION OF ITALY.

By Sig. Santi Stagnitta.

Three things must be considered to have a just idea how to evangelize Italy. First, the religious revival among Roman Catholics is taking day by day impor-

tant proportions, for after the unsuccess of skepticism and of all other means of liberation from the Papal yoke, they have recognized that only the Gospel can free them from slavery of whatever kind; therefore it seems that many hear the apocalyptic cry, "Come out of her, O, my people, that ye be not partaker of her sins, and receive not her plagues." (Apoc. 18: 4.) This religious revival is a sign of the times that the Lord opens to us the door for the evangelization of Catholics, and specially in Italy. Second, the Gospel must be preached pure and simple, as the Holy Spirit has revealed it (I. Cor., 14: 1, 2), for the Romanists are tired of the dominion of the church and are seeking a Christ to save them, instead of a church which they must blindly follow. Thus one cause why greater success has not crowned the preaching in Italy is that too many churches have been presented, instead of the one only Christ. But the Baptists being pure of traditions, as infant baptism and aspersion or sprinkling, can evangelize with more profit, for they have only to preach the Gospel in its purity and simplicity as the Holy Spirit has revealed it. (Gal. 1: 6-9.)

Finally, the organization for the evangelization of Italy must be conformed to that of the holy Scriptures, as it is always good in every time and for all peoples. It is therefore necessary that there be evangelists truly converted; that they have the zeal of God, with full knowledge of the truth as it is in Christ Jesus; and it is also necessary that they have departments or circuits embracing a certain number of places, as God commanded to the apostles (I. Cor. 10: 13-16), so that those who have special gifts for the work can aid other ministers and confirm the brethren in their faith. All know the great usefulness of men like Moody. Regard must naturally be had in placing workers in the fields for which they are respectively adapted. Use must also be made of the press, an opportune instrument to convey the truth to many who are ignorant of it.



Letters from Our Missionaries.

CHINA.

New Quarters.

It has been our privilege, too, to occupy our new mission houses. We find them substantial and comfortable. Now that the winter has come on, we appreciate the blessing of a shelter from storm. Bro. Bryan has left nothing undone to procure three good houses for the two old ones, and his success has been marked. He has rented rooms in the village next door to us in which to begin Bible class and evangelistic work. Miss Price's school for girls has already moved into the new house built for that purpose on the compound by Mrs. Seaman. The chapel of this school building is opened every Sunday to neighboring women

and children. Thus by small beginnings the work starts at our new place.

I have lately held two services daily at my East Gate chapel. One man says he believes the doctrine, and would like to join the church. He says that our evangelist, Zia, frequently preached the Gospel to him some eight or nine years ago. Zia died in 1895.

I have lately made a visit of a week to Quinsan. An unpleasant duty awaited me there, that of taking part in withdrawing fellowship from a brother who had been living in sin. Hope the lesson will prove a wholesome one for the church.

The old North Gate church remembered the poor on Christmas. They provided two months' board for an aged widow at Quinsan, and more than

one month's board for a destitute sister.

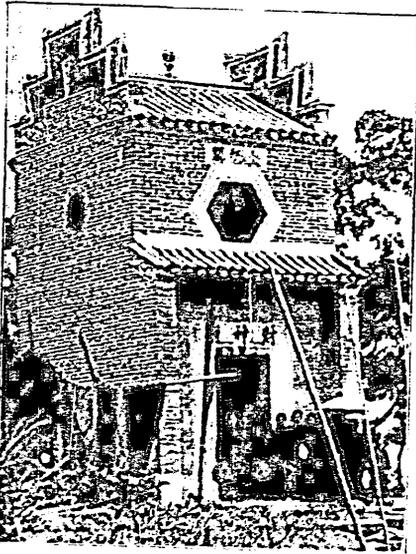
We are all well and have much to be thankful for, most of all for the privilege of being ambassadors of Christ to the Chinese.

Yours fraternally,
E. F. TATUM.

Shanghai, China.

Do Stay! Do Stay!

"We won't let you go! You must not go! Stay and teach us. We must learn. Stay a few days, if no longer. Do stay, do stay!"



The group of girls in the above picture thus begged and prayed one of our girl teachers, and took away her rings and earrings, so she could not leave. They want a girls' school there. They cannot come out to the boarding school. They are willing to learn of Jesus, and I never had a more attentive audience of young people since I've been in China than when I talked to them; but the teacher could not stay. The girls are still in the darkness and shadow of the idol temple as when I took their photos that bright summer morning several months ago, for their

hearts are still in the shadow and darkness of heathenism. Who will lift the shadow? Who will dispel the darkness? They call out to you girls across the waters. "Teach us! Teach us! We must study. Come to us! Stay! stay! stay!"

What answer shall we make? Shall we send a teacher to them? Who will come? Who will send? How long shall they wait for the Light of the World to enter their hearts and lives and brighten and beautify them?

Yours in waiting. C. J. WHITE.
Canton, China.

✻ ✻ ✻
AFRICA.

Workers Institute.

Dear Brother,—To-day closes the regular meetings of our annual workers' institute. The Lagos and Hauser Farm delegation failed us this time, also Bro. Pinnock failed to be on hand on account of sickness in his family. This has doubtless detracted from the interest and helpfulness of our meetings, but the interior delegation with Bro. Dawes were here and in harness, and for the greater part acquitted themselves well. We had discussions of "The Life of Jesus Christ," "Story of Joseph and its Lessons," "Heaven, Hell, and the Day of Judgment," "Salvation by Faith in Christ," "The Kingdom of Christ," "The Power of Prayer," "Prophecies Concerning Christ," "The Call of Abraham," "The Life and Works of Paul," and "Inspiration of the Bible." We have not yet reaped the "showers of blessing" we hoped for before our meetings began, but aside from the benefits received directly by the participants in the work, it is hoped that "bread cast upon the waters" may continue to be "gathered many days hence," as further result of our coming together. The annual meeting for next year is to be at Awyaw.

W. T. LUMBLEY.

Woman's Missionary Union,

AUXILIARY TO S. B. C.

MOTTO: "GO FORWARD."

No. 304 N. HOWARD STREET, - BALTIMORE, MD.

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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 Baptist Mission Rooms, 304 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.

MISSION CARD TOPIC FOR APRIL, 1900, ITALY.

"So as much as in me is, I am ready to preach the Gospel to you that are at Rome also." S. B. C. mission opened, 1870; one missionary; native assistants, 20; churches, 22; out-stations, 21; membership, 518; baptisms, 38.

STUDY TOPICS—*Paul's visit to Rome. Rome in the time of Nero. Rome in the days of Constantine. Rome under the Pope. The hope of Italy—the pure gospel of Christ*

PROGRAM FOR MARCH, 1900.

SUBJECT: ITALY.

Do not let any one be a "silent partner." Aim to give each something to do.

1. Two Hymns.—One devotional; one missionary.

2. Scripture.—How shall we do God's work? Eccles. Unitedly, 4: 9; Promptly, 5: 4; Heartily, 9: 10; Diligently, 10: 18; Constantly, 11: 1-16; In His Fear, 12: 13-14.

3. Prayer.—Recognizing God's claim to service.

4. Report of Secretary. Other business.

5. Sketch of Rev. G. B. Taylor, of Italy. (See Foreign Mission Journal.)

6. Items.—Italy, the land of flowers, the home of the Pope, of great cathedrals, and greater ignorance of God's Word, was the third field occupied by the Foreign Board, S. B. C. Date, 1870. Thirty-eight baptisms last year. A hard field, yet there are 62,000 Protestants.

7. Leaflet—"Rosy Fingered Dawn: or Beginnings of Work in Italy," by Rev. Wistar Hamilton.

S. Prayer.—That prejudice may be overcome and the truth as preached by Paul in Italy be accepted.

9. Gathered Gleanings.—Short facts regarding Italy brought by different members.

10. Remember.—The annual meeting in May of the Southern Baptist Convention and Woman's Missionary Union. Remember we are "workers together with God," and pray that His will may be done in all things.

Monthly Missionary Literature.

FOR PASTORS AND PEOPLE. FOR LEADERS AND LED.—The leaflet for the month of April, with its topic, "Italy," is "Rosy Fingered Dawn, or Beginnings of Work in Italy," by William Wistar Hamilton. (Price, 3 cents. Baptist Mission Rooms, 304 north Howard street, Baltimore.) The writer has put a stir and throb into his words which make the leaflet very interesting reading, as he swiftly sketches Italy's rise and fall and renaissance under Victor Immanuel; then the entrance of the open door by the Baptists.

Quarterly literature, 8 cents per quarter; 38 cents per annum. None can afford to dispense with it.

The Italian Mission.

By George B. Taylor, D. D.

The Italian Mission was begun in 1870, with, perhaps, too much of romantic enthusiasm, and with an inadequate idea of the difficulty of the field. A reaction was both inevitable and healthful, but it should not be carried too far. Not less than heathendom itself does the Continent of Europe need the pure Gospel, and it has been well said by a wise and pious thinker that to gain Europe is to gain the world. Of all continental countries, Italy most demands our sympa-

thy; not because she is the most beautiful and has done so much for the world's civilization, but because she has suffered most at the hands of other nations, and specially from the Papacy; and also because, though marvelously delivered, providentially and by her own prowess from foreign foes, the foe worse than them all still preys upon her vitals.

While this mission is one of those historic lands which receives the Gospel less readily than simple peoples like the Telugus, the Karens, and the Sandwich Islanders, and while we have encountered Romanism in her native seat and home, where even those delivered from her direct sway have become morally indifferent, skeptical, or positively embittered against all religion, still we are not without encouragement.

There has been a great, though silent, progress of public opinion wrought by God's providence through the truth and the personal testimony of converted Italians.

One striking proof of this is the fact that though the constitution (promulgated in 1848) established the Roman Catholic as the State church, yet later legislation practically puts all religious bodies on the same level. This same document required all religious books to be submitted for approval to the bishop of the diocese, but our printing, publishing, and circulating of Bibles, tracts, and evangelical newspapers are to-day not less free than in America itself.

The persecutions suffered by our ministers and converts, and the opposition to our progress, if they demonstrate the great difficulties encountered, are yet, in a twofold sense, very encouraging, since they show that Roman Catholics, and specially the intelligent and controlling hierarchy, regard our work as serious and to be feared; while these foes and obstacles

no less prove that we are in line with Christ and His apostles; indeed, many of the experiences of our workers read not unlike pages from the book of Acts.

Nor has persecution been an unmixed evil, since in various instances it has called attention to the evangelical truth, causing it to be more widely diffused, and has tried the faith of true believers and separated the precious from the vile.

Despite opposition, and in the face of persecution, legal and illegal, ground has been acquired, churches have been built, congregations gathered, and the light of the Gospel has been borne into many dark regions.



"Romanism in its Home."

The above attractive title is the name of Dr. John H. Eager's new book on Italy. (Price, \$1. Baptist Publication Society, Philadelphia.) Sixteen years' residence entitles the author to a full knowledge of the subject, and the love for souls which carried him to Italy makes him see in every Italian one for whom Christ died. Yet this love is not inconsistent with a hatred of the papacy and priestcraft, which Dr. Eager exposes as far as he deems it fitting to do so. Especially for this month, with its mission topic, "Italy," would it be wise for leaders of Societies and Bands to add this book to their missionary library, making themselves well prepared for the meeting by its perusal. We learn with pleasure that the book is meeting with a ready sale, as is justly its due.

A. A.



Executive Committee Reports.

March 13, 1900.—Corresponding Secretary reported 863 letters for the month, and 27 postals. The average of letters for the year has been over 1,000 per month. The total correspondence for the first year was 600 letters. An unusual amount of work has been

done for the Home Board, and in the interest of Self-Denial Week. Much of the work accomplished does not tell in direct results through W. M. U., while it increases the general receipts.—Frontier Boxes.—Twenty-nine reported, valued at \$1,648. Total to date, \$22,796; more than last year's total. Belated names of missionaries are still coming to hand, and some difficulty experienced in placing them in societies at this late time in the year.—Both the Home and Foreign Boards are ahead of the previous year at same date, though the Home Board is only very slightly ahead, and is making heroic efforts to interest and secure contributions.—Sunday School Board.—Total box receipts to date, \$4,246, an increase of over \$1,200 beyond last year.—Week of Self-Denial. Sixty-three thousand envelopes distributed, and much interest expressed throughout the States, with general expectation of holding the suggested week of meeting. See the letter from Oklahoma in this department. A little German church gave \$15.50 to Home Missions. One of the poorest of its poor members gave \$1. A friend visiting the home later saw the preparations for attending Sunday school, and only one of the girls could go at a time, as there was but one hat. That giving was to the point of feeling it.—An advance step in the Chinese work has been made in Baltimore—i. e., a dwelling over a store in a central location has been hired to answer, in its beginnings, to a Chinese Y. M. C. A. Paul King, an educated Christian Chinaman, arriving in this country with Miss Claudia White, will assist in the work. It has opened in a promising manner.

A. A.



Mulhall, Ok.

Miss Annie W. Armstrong:

Dear Sister,—I write in regard to our work. Our church is moving along

here at home very well. Last Sunday we took our foreign mission collection, which amounted to one dollar and fifty cents.

We are going to observe Self-Denial Week again in our church. Please send us some literature for that week.

Brother Frost wrote me in regard to the mission boxes sent to the S. S. missionaries and colporteurs, urging me to have them write you as soon as they get their boxes. I am doing all I can to get them to do it, and will write them, if you will let me know when any one fails to report, and find out what is the matter. I do not think they intentionally fail to let you know. I have found some who had not written, and when I have explained, they said yes; they would write and tell you how they appreciated the help.

Dear sister, if you could go with me to some of the houses of our colporteurs and see how their faces light up when I ask them about these mission boxes, and when their families bring forth their clothing and show it, and tell how thankful they are, and how they appreciate the help, and that they did not know what they would have done without the help, you would be glad in your heart that God has given you such a grand work to do. The dear sisters in the East will never know what good they have done in clothing the families of the preachers while they are holding up Christ to a lost and dying people in this new country. Yours in the Master's cause,

J. L. CALDWELL.

Christmas Offering to China.

Report from Foreign Mission Board shows the total amounts received from the various States, and accredited to Christmas offering, March 14th, as follows:

Alabama	\$ 273 07
Arkansas	25 75
Florida	1 35

Georgia	606 32
Kentucky	262 06
Louisiana	78 70
Maryland	286 10
Mississippi	1 25
North Carolina	15 35
South Carolina	1,216 32
Tennessee	176 67
Texas	10 00
Virginia	469 09
District of Columbia	15 55
Indian Territory	21 75
Mexico	3 00
Oklahoma	7 18
Pennsylvania	1 00
Cuba	2 00

Total\$3,472 51



The Annual Meeting.

As the Southern Baptist Convention meets this year at Hot Springs, Ark., a city of hotels, it has, of course, been invited on the pay plan. This makes a difference in the usual course to be pursued about locating the delegates. The Committee of Arrangements in Hot Springs has nothing to do with this detail, but leaves the matter to be settled between the hotels and the delegates. As this would make rather an unpleasant uncertainty for the W. M. U. delegates, the Secretary has secured a list of hotels and prices, and has had printed lists made, which will be furnished to delegates through State Central Committees, and rooms can be engaged ahead. Dr. A. U. Williams is general chairman, and Mrs. McDonald, secretary of Ladies' Aid Society, is in charge of W. M. U. business in Hot Springs. The Eastman Hotel will be Convention headquarters, and a mammoth dining-room, seating 2,000, will afford space for the Convention assembly. The delegates will have to go two blocks away for meals. The First Baptist Church will be used by W. M. U. Suggestions for local arrangements

have been forwarded to Hot Springs. The programme for the meeting is in process of construction, aid having been sought from all the States as to subjects to be presented and speakers to present them. Effort will be conscientiously made to carry out as far as possible all the suggestions offered.

A. A.



Boxes to Frontier Missionaries.

From the following Woman's Missionary Societies boxes of supplies, valued as below, have been reported as sent to home missionaries since February 12th:

ALABAMA.—Pratt City, \$85.

ARKANSAS.—Pine Bluff, \$73.25; Immanuel Ch., Little Rock, \$51.

GEORGIA.—White Plains, \$35.52; "Sunbeams." White Plains (contribution), \$4.43; Sunday School, White Plains (contribution), \$5.05; Albany, \$50; Richland, \$59.12; Shady Grove Ch., \$30; Duhart's Ch., \$20.

KENTUCKY.—Paris, \$110; Bardstown, \$70; Union of Covington, Dayton, Ludlow, and Newport, \$64.43; Union of Covington, Ludlow, Newport, and Dayton, \$46.50.

MARYLAND.—Young Ladies' Auxiliary, Lee-Street Ch., Baltimore (contribution to German work), \$2.50; Young Ladies' Society, Fuller Memorial Ch., Baltimore, \$159.73; Calvary Ch., Towson (contribution to German work), \$7.50; Grace Ch., Baltimore, \$73; Franklin Square, Baltimore (contribution to German work), \$7; Huntingdon Ch., Baltimore, \$75; Lee-Street Ch., Baltimore (contribution to German work), \$2.96; Rockville (contribution to German work), \$3.25; North-Avenue Ch., Baltimore (contribution to German work), \$1.50.

MISSISSIPPI.—Fannin, \$10.38; Clear Branch (contribution), \$1.35; Morton (contribution), \$5.50; Palahatchie (contribution), \$11.40; Hazlehurst, \$115.

MISSOURI.—Lexington, \$65; Warsaw, \$30; First Ch., Carthage, \$50; Westport, \$35.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Padgett's Creek Baptist Ch., \$31.10; Fork Shoals Ch. (contribution), \$4.34; Fountain Inn Ch. (contribution), \$5.25; Piedmont (contribution), \$12.75; Sandy Springs Ch. (contribution), \$12.15; Standing Springs and Sampsonville Chs. (contributions), \$27.55; Miss Mary Payne (contribution), \$1; Mrs. J. Cunningham (contribution), 50 cents; Miss Emma West (contribution), 25 cents; Mr. William Garrison (contribution), \$1.50; Mr. C. P. W. Sullivan (contribution), 25 cents.

VIRGINIA.—Friendship Ch., Lebanon Ass'n, \$25.17; Middle Fork, Lebanon Ass'n (contribution), \$19.53; Riverside, Lebanon Ass'n (contribution), \$9.27; Glen Allen Ch., Dover Ass'n, \$34.87; Olivet Ch., Rappahannock Ass'n, \$33; "Sunbeams." First Ch., Danville (contribution), \$4; Chatham, \$27.35; Pocahontas, \$50; Ephesus Ch., Rappahannock Ass'n, \$41.63; Oak Grove Ch., Roanoke Ass'n (contribution), \$14.

TOTAL, \$1,684.73. Previously reported, \$21,111.57. Grand total, \$22,796.30.

SUNDAY SCHOOL MISSIONARIES.—Yellow Creek Ch., \$30; Fulton, Mo., \$68; Waynesboro, Augusta Ass'n, Va., \$40; Gilliam, Mo., \$9.25; Boonville, Mo., \$56.40; Forty-first Avenue Ch., Meridian, Miss., \$65.

TOTAL, \$268.65. Previously reported, \$3,978.21. Grand total, \$4,246.86.

ANNIE W. ARMSTRONG,

Secretary.



Romanism and the Pulpit.

Rev. J. H. Eager.

Good Catholic preachers are very rare in Italy, for good preaching requires not only intelligence, but an experimental knowledge of the Bible, and above all, pious living. But even

when some exceptional priest is found who possesses these three qualities. he will soon find how impossible it is to preach Gospel truth, pure and simple, and remain in the Church of Rome. Liberty of speech is denied him, and he must necessarily walk in the beaten track. His programme is prepared by others, and it requires him to preach three fundamental errors of Romanism. Should he refuse to do this, he is forbidden access to every pulpit in the land.

Several years ago, I heard a prominent priest preach several times in a theatre in Rome, the Pope having forbidden him to preach in the churches. He had become two evangelical in his preaching, and the church authorities were afraid of his influence. Besides, he had published a book, in which he frankly advised the church to abandon all idea of regaining the temporal power, and instead to give attention to increasing her spiritual power by educating the people and by encouraging the study of the Bible. His book was placed on the Index, as unfit for good Catholics.

Catholic preaching in Italy is comparatively rare, and in so far as my experience goes, very unsatisfactory. Though I have made it a point to go often to Catholic churches, especially during Lent, their one preaching season, I have never yet heard a sermon in which the sinner was directed to Christ for salvation. A preacher in Naples, in answering the question, "What must a man do to save his soul?" advised his hearers to go to confession regularly while they were young, and in old age commit themselves to the Virgin Mary. Another preacher in the same church made it his chief aim to impress the people with the fact that Christ was too holy to be approached directly by the sinner, and that therefore we must reach Him

through a mediator—e. g., the priest or some saint.

I once heard an English sermon in St. Peter's, and was struck with the fact that the speaker had much more to say of Mary than of Christ. Another preacher in Rome was discussing the question of sin. His audience was large, attentive, and evidently from the better class. He spoke with considerable earnestness, and said some very good things, but the only remedy for sin which he offered the people was confession to the priest, and acts of penance. Not a word was said about the blood of Christ, which cleanseth from all sin. Of course, this great truth cannot be preached by the priests, for it would necessarily undermine and finally complete the overthrow of the great system of Romanism.



Interest in Africa Continues.

The interest in our work here at Abbeokuta the past year has seemed mostly the result of effort through the regular stated meetings of the church. Sunday-school and preaching services weekly church prayer-meeting, women's prayer-meeting, and young men's meetings have all seemed helpful. Three of the baptisms came out of my wife's weekly meetings, held with the women, which have been of much interest. The adult males are specially difficult to interest in church work.

Our work here at Abbeokuta, I am thankful to say, still improves in interest. Six baptisms during the year, and Bro. Fadipe one at Lantate, making seven in all. W. T. LUMBLEY.

1855. Catalogue No. 14. 1900.

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

AN ASCENT OF VESUVIUS.

(From an old Letter.)

We have been to Mount Vesuvius, and to-day has been one of the richest days of my life. The morning was bright and clear, and the road lay along the Bay of Naples.* We soon came to the place where horses and donkeys are taken for the ascent. The guide, with a strong stick in one hand, seized my friend's horse by the tail, and trotted after.

The ascent for some time was gradual, the road passing through vineyards, from which *Lachryma Christi* (Tears of Christ), as a certain kind of wine is called, is made. The scene gradually grew drearer, until we came to the region of pure lava. I can convey to you no idea of the feelings this utterly barren lava desert at first excites. There it spread, black, broken and rough, just as it cooled in its slow and troubled march for the sea. Here it met an obstacle and rose in a barrier; there it fell off into ridges and broke into fragments, till the whole inclined plain that spreads off from the base of the pyramid, in which is the crater, appears as if the earth had been violently shaken till all the large and loose portions had risen to the surface. Sometimes you can trace for some distance a sort of circular wall of cooled lava, behind which the red-hot stream had gathered and glowed like a brow of red-hot wrath. Nothing could be more dreary and desolate. My eye wandered hither and thither over the scattered and blackened mass, but always came back to the solemn peak from whose top solemnly ascended a heavy column of smoke.

As I was slowly crossing this rough tract I saw in the distance twenty or thirty mules and horses, saddled and bridled, scattered around the base of the peak, amid the lava and on the open mountain side, like an Arab camp in the desert. Here we also dismounted and began the almost perpendicular ascent.

The company before us looked like dwarfs clinging to the side of the mountain. There was a young lady among them who, with a bridle around her waist, was pulled up by the guide. Half way up we came on a snow-bank, on which I cooled my parched lips. Again and again we were compelled to rest, but without regret, for whenever we turned our eyes below they were met by one of the most magnificent prospects the sun ever shone upon. There were the Bay of Naples, the islands of Capri and Ischia, beyond which the blue Mediterranean melted away into the mild horizon; nearer slept the city with its palaces and towers, while inland, on, on, till the eye grew dim with the extended prospect, swept away the whole *campagna felice*, or happy country, in a glorious panorama of villages, villas, fields, and vineyards. At length we reached the top, and lo! a barren, desolate, uneven field spread out before us, filled with apertures, from which issued jets of steam, and over which blew a cold and chilling wind, while fragments of mist traversed it like spirits fleeing from the gulf that yawned behind them.

Passing over this with dainty footsteps and feeling every moment as if the crust would break beneath our feet, we reached at last the verge of the crater, and the immense basin, with its black, smoking cone in the centre, was below

*An almost perpendicular railroad now runs up the side of the mountain.

us. From the red-hot mouth toiled out fast and fierce an immense column of smoke, accompanied at intervals with a heavy sound and jets of red-hot scoria. The mountain was in more than common agitation, and had been throughout the winter. It seemed to sympathize with Etna and other volcanoes, which appear to have chosen this winter for a general waking up. I could compare it to nothing but the working of an immense steam engine. It had a steady sound like the working of a heavy piston, while at short intervals the valve seemed to lift and the steam would escape with an explosion, and at the same time the black smoke and lurid blaze shot from the mouth, and the red-hot scoria rise forty or fifty feet in the air. At the moment of explosion the mouth of the cone seemed in a blaze, and the masses of scoria thrown out, some of which weighed fifteen or twenty pounds, resembled huge goutts of blood, they of that deep, red, fresh color. I deemed myself fortunate in the time I visited it, for I saw real living, or, as Carlyle would say, an authenticated volcano. There was a truth and reality and power about it that charmed and fascinated me.

We next descended into the crater, and however slight a thing one may deem it in ordinary times, it was a grave matter for me. Both hands and feet had never before been in such urgent requisition. The path at times was not a foot wide, and, indeed, was not a path, but clefts in the rocks, where often a single mis-step would have sent one to the bottom of the crater, while lava rocks, cracked at their base and apparently waiting but a slight touch to shake them down on you, hung overhead. Frequently my only course was to lie against the rock and cling with my hands to the projecting points, while ever and anon from out some aperture would shoot jets of steam so impregnated with sulphur as almost to strangle me. My guide would then be hidden from me, and I had nothing to do but cling on and cough, knowing a thousand feet were above and below me. At other times the crater would be filled with vapor up to the rim, shrouding everything from sight, even the fiery cone, while we hung midway on the rocks and stood and listened. Amidst the rolling vapor I could hear the churning of that tremendous engine and the explosion that sent the scoria into the air, and then, after a moment of deep silence, the clatter of the returning fragments like hail-stones on dry leaves far, far below me. I almost expected to see a change when the light again fell on it, but there it stood, churning on as steady and stern as ever.—Selected.



TWO ITALIAN CATHEDRALS.

Some time ago Mr. Eager wrote that a pressing need of our mission in Italy was churches, because, so accustomed were the Italians to associate worship with magnificent buildings that it was difficult for them to understand how true worship could be carried on in a bare, rented hall.

The people of a new country like ours can hardly understand the pride and reverence with which the people of Italy look upon their ancient cathedrals, some of which have been associated with worship almost ever since the beginning of the Christian era. Of the great cathedrals, St. Peter's, in Rome, stands first in point of age and size, while that of Milan stands second only to it, and by many is considered more beautiful.

It is said that thirty years after Christ, the Bishop or pastor of Rome—for there was then no Catholic Church—who was ordained by Peter himself, built

an oratory on the site of the apostle's burial after his crucifixion. Two hundred years later a larger church was built on the same spot. In 1450 Pope Nicholas V. commenced the present building. For a hundred years the work went on at intervals. Then it was given into the hands of the great sculptor, Michael Angelo, then seventy-two years old, and his plans have been those followed. Pope Sextus V. gave 100,000 gold crowns annually for its completion. With all this great expenditure of money, it was not so far completed as to be dedicated until 175 years from its beginning, or fifty years longer than our country has been in existence. It is more than 600 feet long, and a person standing in the center appears like a child to one at either end. The magnificent scenes with which its walls are adorned, and which at first appears like paintings, are in reality imperishable mosaics. It is so immense that half a dozen services may be carried on at its different altars without interfering the one with the other.

The first cathedral at Milan was destroyed by Athla; the second by fire; but the first stone of the present building was laid more than fifty years before the first stone of St. Peter's, and more than a hundred years before the discovery of America, that is, on March 15, 1387. It is not yet completed, although Napoleon I. used his influence to this end. Its exterior is to be adorned with 4,500 statues, over 3,400 of which are now in place. Looking down on its roof from the highest tower one seems to be in the midst of a great marble forest of pine-like towers, amid which stand gigantic marble figures. In fret work, carving, and statuary it is said to surpass all other churches in the world.



The Work of a Native Convert.

The following letter from Bro. Z. C. Taylor, of Bahia, explains itself:

I send you a picture of Bro. Antonio Theophilo de Queiroz, who baptized the fifty-four at Conquista. He was a notary public at the time of his conversion, but gave it up and dedicates himself to teaching and preaching. His father-in-law is rich, and a large circle of kindred—all or quite all of them receiving the Gospel. While here he bought some \$20 worth of books to take back with him, and gave \$10 to the mission society. So I suppose he has means or is provided for by his friends. I wrote him a letter on the subject of ordination, support, etc., which letter I had published in January number of paper, so as to let his friends know their duty and privilege, as well as serve the other churches.

I send you also a copy of my translation, rather adaptation, of Dr. Hovey's Religion and the State. It

comes at the very time for the crisis in this government. I shall send it



out to statesmen all over the country. The publishing was done on our press, but binding was done out.

RECEIPTS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

From February 15 to March 15, 1900.

ALABAMA.—"A Sister," \$1; "A Brother," \$1; Reform Ch., by W. G. R., \$2.35; Carrollton Ch., by W. G. R., \$5.30; Deep Creek Ch., by G. F. N., \$12.50; J. B. Lovelace, Treas., Ch., Marion, \$15.55; L. A. S., Alexander City Ch., by Mrs. A. S. (Christmas offering China), \$3.15; Ethelville Ch., by W. C. H., \$1.35; Sumterville Ch., by W. H. B., \$3.15; Bethlehem Ch., by L. S., \$3.54; Roanoke S. S., by W. W. C., \$7.25; Mrs. W. D. F. Kelly, Demopolis (native worker in China), \$50; Bessie Tartt, by Mrs. H. L. Mellen, \$50; Notasulga Ch., by W. F. F., \$1.60; Roanoke Ch., by W. W. C., \$10; D. Cannon, Welona, 65 cents; Orrville Ch., by J. F. W., \$30.85; Unity Ch., by J. W. C., \$5.62. Total this month, \$209.86.

Previously reported, \$6,163.62. Total this year, \$6,373.48.

ARKANSAS.—Mrs. Fannie Neeley, Tottec, by J. P. E., \$2.50; Nashville Ch., by C. W. S., \$30.25; L. A. S., First Ch., Arkadelphia, by J. W. W. (Christmas offering, China), \$15; A. J. Blankenship, \$10. Total this month, \$57.75.

Previously reported, \$939.87. Total this year, \$997.62.

FLORIDA.—B. R. Moseley, \$5; W. N. Chaudoin, \$35; B. R. Moseley, McMeekin, \$5; Georgia Pendarvis, \$1.30; W. N. Chaudoin, Treas., \$50; Ochvilla Ch., by J. H., \$10. Total this month, \$106.30.

Previously reported, \$315.83. Total this year, \$422.13.

GEORGIA.—R. B. Willingham, \$25; "A Brother," \$1; W. B. Donaldson, by R. E. N., \$30; Dublin Ch., by R. E. N., \$13.55; H. H. Smith, Dublin, by R. E. N., \$100; Mrs. B. E. Barksdale, \$2; W. M. S., First Ch., Newnan, by Miss J. C. (Medical Miss'y, China), \$3; W. M. S., Davisboro, by O. B., \$4; Union S. S., by E. J. R., \$2; "A Sister," 25 cents; New Providence Ch., Guyton, by B. J. C. (native missionaries) \$11.05; John A. Pool, China, \$2.05; First Ch. S. S., Augusta, by J. T. B., \$26.50; S. Y. Jameson, Treas. (Med. Miss'y, \$13.25; Japan, 75 cents; Bible woman, China, \$4; Miss Parker, \$10; Christmas offering, China, \$141.69), \$1,800; Jackson Ch., by F. S. E. (miss'y), \$33.33; W. F. Jenkins, Eatonton, \$10; Byneville Mission S. S., by W. P. R., \$1.70; New Providence Ch., by B. J. C. (native miss'ries), \$20.40; Dublin Ch., by J. H. W., \$23.90; W. A. Witherington, \$2; Mrs. W. A. Witherington, \$3; Auburn Ch., by A. J. P., \$2. Total this month, \$2,171.73.

Previously reported, \$11,490.69. Total this year, \$13,662.42.

KENTUCKY.—Clinton Ch., by D. S., \$5; Henderson Ch., by F. W. T., \$20; W. B. Wootton, Louisville, \$3; M. E. Hughes, Frankfort, by W. M. S., First Ch., \$10; W. H. Newman, Louisville, \$100; John Whiteleg, by W. B. W., \$1; J. F. Eastwood, by E. B. Y. (Chinese Pub. Soc'y), \$13; W. H. Shoemaker, for Ch. (Japan), \$1; Meadow Home Ch., by L. W. D., \$11.26; by E. Z. Simmons (Chinese Pub. Soc'y), \$33.05; Baptist Ch., Owen county, by H. Y. H., \$5.05. Total this month, \$202.36.

Previously reported, \$8,357.31. Total this year, \$8,559.67.

LOUISIANA.—L. M. S., Opelowsas Ch., by O. G. (Christmas offering), 55 cents; First

Ch., N. O., by C. M. S., \$19; Miss Emily Henley, \$1. Total this month, \$20.55.

Previously reported, \$1,006.09. Total this year, \$1,026.64.

MARYLAND.—First Ch., Baltimore, by C. M. P., \$100; Mrs. A. W. Land, by J. H. T. (Christmas offering to China), \$5; Mrs. J. H. Tyler, by J. H. T. (Christmas offering to China), \$5; Rose B. Tyler, by J. H. T. (Christmas offering to China), \$5; Grace K. Tyler, by J. H. T. (Christmas offering to China), \$5; Katherine D. Tyler, by J. H. T. (Christmas offering to China), \$5; W. F. M. S., by Mrs. E. L. (Miss White, \$3.56; Christmas offering to China, \$46.25), \$44.39; B. Y. P. U., Easton, by M. H. Longwood's Ch., \$3.41. Total this month, \$222.80.

Previously reported, \$3,485.01. Total this year, \$3,707.81.

MISSOURI.—E. H. Sawyer, Treas., \$565.48; Estate, Mrs. Sarah L. Farmer, deceased, Frederickton, \$133.40; E. H. Sawyer, Treas., \$375.93; Piedmont S. S., by L. W. C., \$4. Total this month, \$1,078.81.

Previously reported, \$3,803.56. Total this year, \$4,882.37.

MISSISSIPPI.—Hinkle Creek Ch., by T. F. H., \$10; Oliver Keating, \$5; Ladies, Antioch Ch., by S. M. E. (China), \$12.30; Leland Ch., by W. H. W., \$35; A. V. Rowe, Cor. Sec'y, \$325; Immanuel Ch., Meridian, by C. G. E., \$2.50; General Ass'n, by D. T. C. (Chastain), \$150; Dr. T. J. Babb, Cherry Creek, \$5; J. B. Chrisman, \$25; E. Z. Simmons (Chinese Pub. Soc'y), \$1; Camp Creek Ch., by E. Z. S., \$11.05; Longtown Ch., by P. W. L., \$22.50. Total this month, \$607.35.

Previously reported, \$3,477.89. Total this year, \$4,055.24.

NORTH CAROLINA.—W. M. S., Hope Mills Ch., by Miss J. F., \$2.90; "Young Men's Meeting," Hertford Ch., by C. J. F. A., \$2; W. M. U., Wayne Ch., by T. L. G., \$4.20; Young girl, Mare Hill Ch., by W. E. W., \$1.30; "A Friend," \$2; L. Branch Ch., by J. Bennett, \$7 cents. Total this month, \$13.27.

Previously reported, \$3,909.03. Total this year, \$3,922.30.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Bush River Ch., by I. M. S., \$4; Providence Ch., by W. L. O., \$1.05; Clinton Ch., by R. L. B., \$9.90; Laurens Ch., by G. F. N., 25 cents; Easley Ch., by J. N. H., \$3.50; Member Sardis Ch., by Mrs. C. F. B., \$2; Darlington Ch., by G. H. E., \$10.02; Richland Springs Ch., by H. Q. R., \$2.50; L. M. S., Highland Home Ch., by E. B. (Christmas offering to China), \$1.20; Mt. Zion Ch., by J. H. D., \$11.59; Mrs. Jno. Stout, Cor. Sec'y (W. W. Lawton and wife, Blackville W. M. S., \$15; Canton, \$2; Sunbeam Miss'y, \$1; Mexico, \$1; Christmas offering to China, \$222.72), \$261.35; Blackville Ch., by W. H. G., \$20; Blackville S. S., by W. H. G., \$10; Union Ch., by J. R. K., \$2.08; Sumter Ch., by C. C. B., \$6.41; Abbeville Ch., by T. H. P., \$9; Hebron Ch., by J. A. W., \$1.67; J. R. Seay, Goode Hope Ch., by C. A. S., \$1; Phillipi Ch., by S. W. S., \$4.63; L. M. S., Berea Ch., by Mrs. J. J. W., \$10; Mt. Calvary Ch., by P. B., \$1.25; Chas. A. Smith, \$10; J. F. Culpeper, \$1; Mrs. Hunter, by H. L. B., \$2; West Creek Ch., by W. W. H., \$3.55; Pen-

dleton Ch. S. S., by A. J. S., \$1.20; Limestone Ch., by J. D. T., \$3.15. Total this month, \$419.05.

Previously reported, \$5,213.11. Total this year, \$5,632.16.

TENNESSEE.—W. M. S., Second Ch., Knoxville, by Mrs. A. W. N. (Christmas offering to China), \$5.15; Junior Union, Second Ch., Knoxville, by Mrs. A. W. N. (Peyton Stephens), \$1.50; Columbia Ch., by J. F. B., \$15; W. M. Woodcock, Treas. (Maynard House, \$12.50; China, \$57.68), \$219.98; Friendship Ass'n, by G. M. C., \$2.96; Eagleville Ch., by W. W. C., \$22.45; First Ch., Knoxville, by W. M. W. (China, \$10), \$826.95; M. F. Jordan, Murfreesboro, \$50; W. M. Soc'y, Central Ch., Memphis (Christmas offering to China), \$8; by E. Z. Simmons (Chinese Pub. Soc'y), 50 cents. Total this month, \$1,152.49.

Previously reported, \$4,779.59. Total this year, \$5,932.08.

TEXAS.—Sunbeams, Dawson, by L. M. (Peyton Stephens), \$2.05; Shady Grove Ch., by E. R., \$3; Ebenezer Ch., by D. T. M., \$1.90; J. B. Gambrell, Supt., \$170.16; Union Ch., by A. T. F., \$7.55; S. G. Brittain, \$1; Rehoboth Ch., by J. W. D., \$5; A. J. Patton, Sec'y Executive Board, \$9.90. Total this month, \$200.56.

Previously reported, \$4,440.13. Total this year, \$4,640.99.

VIRGINIA.—"A Friend," by S. and H., \$20; Miss Rosa Clark's class, Second Ch., Richmond (boy with Mrs. Chambers), \$15; Mrs. W. H. Peyton, Greenville, 50 cents; Miss Sallie M. Quisenberry, \$2; B. A. Jacob, Treas. (Christmas offering to China, \$74; Maynard House, \$15), \$1,000; E. Z. Simmons (Chinese

Pub. Soc'y), \$2; Gwathmey Mem. Soc'y, Woman's College (Christmas offering), \$6.05. Total this month, \$1,045.55.

Previously reported, \$10,874.47. Total this year, \$11,920.02.

WEST VIRGINIA.—S. J. Holmes (Dr. Hartwell), \$2.50; B. Y. P. U., Charleston, by Mrs. W. B. W., \$5.86. Total this month, \$8.36.

Previously reported, \$32. Total this year, \$40.36.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—L. Soc'y, W. Washington Ch., by A. W. A. (Christmas offering), \$1.10; Mrs. O. B. Hallam, \$5; Fifth Ch., Washington, by J. B. B. (R. E. Chambers), \$125; "A Friend," Washington, \$5. Total this month, \$136.10.

Previously reported, \$488.47. Total this year, \$624.57.

OREGON.—C. W. Holloman, Haines, \$11.76.

Total this month, \$11.76.

Total this year, \$11.76.

INDIAN TERRITORY.—Coal Creek Ch., by J. A. J., \$2; York Ch., by M. C. H., \$2; Mrs. Hook, 50 cents; L. W. Wright, Cor. Sec'y, \$17.15. Total this month, \$21.65.

Previously reported, \$127.84. Total this year, \$149.49.

AGGREGATE.—Grand Total, \$7,636.60.

Previously reported, \$69,018.13. Total this year, \$76,704.73.

EXPENDITURES.

From May 1, 1899, to March 15, 1900, \$102,-171.19.

Present indebtedness, \$25,466.46.

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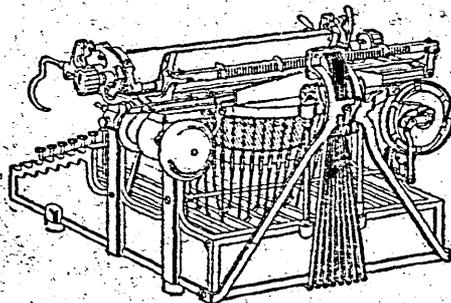
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