

OUR HOME FIELD.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE HOME MISSION BOARD OF THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION, ATLANTA, GA.

VOL. II.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, AUGUST, 1890.

NO. 12.

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MISSISSIPPI BAPTIST CONVENTION.

The meeting of the fifty second session of the Mississippi Baptist Convention was held with the church in Columbus, July 24th-28th, and was a meeting of great interest and seeming profit.

Columbus is one of the prettiest cities in the South, and her hospital people of all creeds opened wide their doors and gave us royal entertainment.

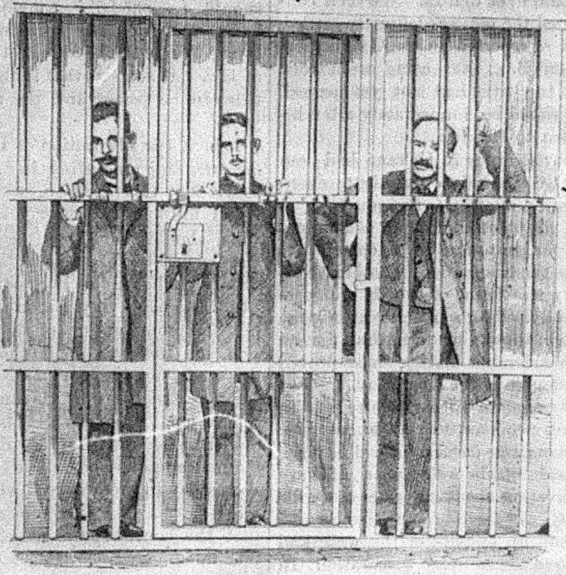
The attendance upon this session was not as large as is desirable, but the meeting was one of excellent spirit and admirable earnestness.

I regretted very much not reaching the convention in time to hear the introductory sermon by Rev. C. T. Leavell, but was told by brethren that it was an excellent sermon.

The report of the State Mission Board showed very gratifying progress, and a very hopeful prospect for the future. The Board has employed during the year 55 missionaries, who labored 4,702 days, traveled 43,583 miles, occupied 399 stations, delivered 2,705 sermons and addresses, attended 760 prayer meetings, paid 4,807 religious visits, baptized 558, received by letter 276, restored 116, had total additions of 957, organized 7 churches, and 85 Sunday-schools, distributed 29,963 pages of tracts, obtained 1,622 subscribers for the *Record* and other papers, collected on their field \$3,332.00, collected by them for missions \$15,400.00, built 24 houses of worship, and repaired 9 at a cost of \$19,676.00, circulated 1,046 books, organized 8 sunbeam societies, and 44 Women's Missionary societies, and attended 84 Women's Missionary societies.

Foreign Missions was fortunate in having as its representatives Rev. T. P. Bell, the accomplished Assistant Secretary of the Foreign Mission Board, who grows in popularity and efficiency each year, and Rev. E. Z. Simmons, of Canton, China, who tells more about his field and of just the things we want to know than any missionary I ever heard.

Rev. W. A. Mason, our able Vice-President for Missions, presented the report on Home Missions and made an excellent speech, and I made some general statements about our work, and urged that we ought to have larger contributions from the 80,000 white Baptists of Mississippi.



HERRERA. GUINER. DIAZ.
IN PRISON FOR PREACHING THE GOSPEL.
"The Word of God can't be imprisoned."—Diaz.

The subject of ministerial education elicited an interesting discussion. The Board had met the expenses of 50 students for the ministry at Mississippi College during the past session, and had still left a balance in the treasury.

The Endowment of Mississippi College excited great interest, and there was great rejoicing that Dr. Gambrell, the very efficient agent, was enabled to report that the \$50,000 (of which the American Baptist Educational Association gives \$7,500) had been secured, and he had every prospect of raising \$10,000 additional by the 1st of January next.

A whole night's session was devoted to temperance, and there were earnest speeches, and a very strong report in favor of prohibition which was unanimously adopted. The gratifying statement was made that

out of 74 counties in the State 40 of them have already voted out whisky.

The Convention appointed Dr. J. B. Gambrell and Rev. A. A. Lomax a committee, to memorialize the Constitutional Convention to put the ban of the Constitution upon whisky, gambling (especially in the form of lotteries) and other vices.

Woman's work (under the efficient lead of Mrs. Hillman, Mrs. Dameron, Mrs. Nelson, and other noble women) has made great progress during the past year.

They report 432 Women's Missionary and Young People's Societies, ninety-two new societies organized,

served with distinguished gallantry on the staff of Gen. E. C. Walthall, and that of Gen. W. H. Jackson, and has since written some very valuable papers on the history he helped to make. If any one else had a better home I do not believe it; and if Confederate matters were mentioned several times, it is nobody's business but our own. J. W. J.

THE HAVANA HOUSE OF WORSHIP.

We clip from the *Baptist Courier*, of South Carolina, the following, which explains itself, and upon which we need make no comment, except to say that we are glad the *Courier* gives the Board credit for having no purpose of "concealing information from the brethren, to which they are entitled concerning an important interest," and that it adds that "no one will question that they (the Board) have had the best interest of the Convention at heart in every step taken."

The whole question in a nutshell is that we have had possession of the house since February, 1889, without rent, and have had the money in hand since that date to make the first payment, but have refused to do so until every technicality is fully met, and an absolutely clear title passed. Brethren who can find fault with the Board for pursuing this course are hypercritical indeed. And as for our concealing the matter except from a "favored few." We have never hesitated to give the facts to any who have felt enough interest to enquire.

But we repeat again our appreciation of the kindly spirit in which the *Courier* has elicited and published the facts:

[From the *Baptist Courier* of July 17th.]

"The correspondence between the junior editor of the *Courier* and the Corresponding Secretary of the Home Mission Board brings out important information concerning the Havana house of worship, and will be read with interest by the brethren generally. The letter of Dr. Tichenor discloses a condition of affairs not generally known, and it will doubtless cause surprise to many, for it has been generally understood that the first payment on the house had been made, and that the Board were in full possession of the property. The publication of the facts of the case we think timely, as to longer withhold them would expose the Board to the charge of concealing information from the brethren to which they are entitled concerning an important interest.

and \$13,169.57 collected during the year.

Sunday-school work; work among the colored people, and other matters elicited great interest.

The pulpits of the town were occupied on Sunday by delegates and visitors to the Convention.

I heard my old friend, Dr. John L. Johnson, of Mary Sharp College, Tennessee, preach an admirable sermon at the Methodist church Sunday morning.

Sunday afternoon there was a memorial service in memory of the late President, Judge Hall, Prof. Quinche and Col. T. W. White, and speeches of more than ordinary appropriateness and merit were made by brethren Spencer, John L. Johnson, J. B. Gambrell and J. T. Christian.

It was my privilege to be entertained in the elegant home of Maj. E. T. Sykes, who, during the war

This, we are assured, the Board had no thought of doing, and no one will question that they have had the best interest of the Convention at heart in every step taken. It was eminently proper that the payment of the \$20,000 should be delayed until the title to the property is perfected and every condition necessary to make the investment absolutely secure is complied with, and there is satisfaction in knowing that the Board are in condition to comply with the terms of the bargain as soon as the vendor can perfect the titles."

A LETTER OF INQUIRY.

GREENVILLE, S. C. July 5, 1890.

Rev. I. T. Tichenor, D. D., Cor. Sec.
Home Mission Board, Atlanta, Ga.

DEAR BRO.—The impression has existed among the brethren in this State for some time past that the first payment of \$20,000 on the Havana house of worship had been made, and that the Board were in possession of the property. This impression exists from the fact that the Havana church is occupying the building, and is confirmed by the last annual report of the Treasurer of the Home Board to the Southern Baptist Convention, in which the house is returned as assets of \$65,000, with a liability of \$45,000, indicating that \$20,000 had been paid. (Pro. S. B. Con., p. xlii of Appendix A.)

The statement has recently been made to myself and others that this is not the true condition of affairs, and I therefore apply to you for information. Please inform me,

1st. Whether the first payment has been made on the Havana house.

2d. If not, what disposition has been made of the funds raised for that object?

Awaiting your early reply, I am yours fraternally, W. W. KEYS.

Dr. Tichenor's Reply.

HOME MISSION BOARD OF S. B. C.
ATLANTA, GA., July 7, 1890.
W. W. KEYS, Greenville, S. C.:

DEAR BRO.: I am in receipt of yours of the 5th, asking "1st. Whether the first payment had been made on the Havana house? 2d. If not, what disposition has been made of the funds raised for that object?"

To this I reply that the first payment has not been made, and that the funds are still in the hands of the Treasurer, who has loaned them out awaiting the perfecting of the title to the property purchased.

A full account of this matter is rather a long story, and I trust you will have the patience to read it carefully, and understand it fully.

In February, 1889, I went to Havana, carrying with me the amount necessary to make the first payment in compliance with our contract of purchase. On my arrival I found that the vendor was not in condition to make a perfect title to the property. The signature of certain parties,

who had financial claims upon him, to a document sanctioning the sale, was necessary to hold us harmless in making the purchase. The verbal consent of all these parties was obtained, and it only remained that they should sign a legal document to that effect to complete the transaction. The owner of the property at once put us in possession of that part of the building which is used for public worship, without rent or any other compensation, as a pledge of his good faith and an assurance that he would perfect the title at the earliest possible time. We have held possession of this part of the property to the present day.

Leaving the money in charge of Bro. Diaz to be paid whenever the title was perfected, I returned home. Some weeks after, about the last of March, we were notified that all the difficulties had been removed and that the vendor would shortly execute his deed to us and the money be paid over to him. We then considered the matter definitely settled, and so reported to the Convention. When Bro. Diaz came, we learned that the title had not yet passed, but would be immediately after his return to Havana.

Our attorney in Havana had been strictly charged to investigate every question relating to the purchase to the very bottom, and to take nothing for granted. In attempting to close the transaction, another difficulty was found of which we were not advised for some time after. One which, though it seemed at first an inconsiderable matter, has proved the source of the long delay.

To explain this difficulty, it becomes necessary to state a few facts: Havana was formerly a walled city. Outside of the wall was a military reservation about a quarter of a mile wide. As the city grew, a new one sprang up outside of the wall, and beyond the military reservation. In subsequent years, when the wall became useless for defense, the Spanish government abandoned it and laid out the military reservation, then between the two parts of the city, into streets and squares, and sold it. This old reservation is now in the heart of the city, and constitutes the best part of it. The property purchased by us is in a part of this old reservation. The Spanish government sold these lots on long time, payable in ten annual payments.

An examination of the books of the government showed that two of these payments had been made by the purchaser in Cuban currency when it was below par as compared with Spanish gold. The question arose, "Was this a payment in full?" The Spanish Chancellor was asked to decide this question, and he answered that it was "not a full payment." Learning that all the other lots had been paid for in a similar manner, he telegraphed to Spain that he had unearthed a great fraud, and would be able to bring into the Spanish treasury \$200,000 in gold. This would

have put him in high favor at the Spanish Court, and insured his promotion.

The officials of the land office, to protect themselves, set to work and procured an order from the Spanish Minister of Finance, directing them to receive Cuban currency in payment of these lots. This order was carried to the Chancellor, and he was asked to render his decree according to the tenor of this order of the Minister of Finance. This he declined to do, but to escape the difficulty he sent up the question to the Supreme Court at Madrid for adjudication. When the Board became advised of this matter, it ordered the money back to Atlanta and loaned it out to await the issue. Last October the information reached Cuba and was forwarded to us that the Supreme Court had decided the question in favor of the purchasers of the lots.

It was only necessary then that this decision of the Supreme Court should be officially conveyed to Cuba, and officially promulgated there, to give it the force and effect of law. As soon as that is done the title can be passed and the money paid.

It is a fair illustration of the delay attending proceedings in Spanish courts that this decision, which affected millions of property in Havana, should have been rendered last October, but has not yet been officially published in Havana. The Board has had every reason to expect the promulgation of this decision, and the consequent closing of this trade, months ago. Last March we were advised from Havana that the transaction would surely be completed in the month of April. As the matter now stands, there has not been a day in months past when we might not have received information that the contract was closed, and that the money must be forwarded.

Having possession of the house, and holding the money which is drawing interest, the Board, while it is anxious to conclude the arrangements, sees no probability that the interest of the denomination will suffer by the condition of affairs.

Your brother,

I. T. TICHENOR.

THE HAVANA PRESS ON THE ARREST OF OUR MISSIONARIES.

We present as a matter of interest, and as showing the drift of public opinion translations from editorials in three of the leading secular papers of Havana, on the imprisonment of Diaz and his co-laborers.

The *Tribuna*, which has a circulation of over 20,000 daily, says in an editorial of June 26th:

"ATTEMPTED OUTRAGE AT GUANABACOA."

"The Baptist ministers, Mr. Alberto J. Diaz and Mr. Angel Godinez, invited by Mr. Desiderio Herrera of the same faith, met night before last at the house of the latter, where they

have established their religious worship, since November 20, 1889, when they gave due notice to the mayor and were not molested nor met with any opposition.

"During a meeting a policeman of the higher order, Mr. Juan Barrajón, a highly educated man, and an inferior officer, entirely the opposite of the former, without seeking the permission of the owner of the house or having any judicial authority, entered and arrested these ministers, who were conducted into the presence of Mr. Goiry, and detaining a large congregation gathered there, the greater part of the number being ladies.

"Once in the presence of Mr. Goiry he made a document accusing them we do know not of what crime, not permitting them to defend themselves nor even giving a written protest, leaving them defenseless in the detention they suffered.

"Afterwards they were taken before the Judge of the common court who previously had a private interview with Mr. Goiry and there taking the declaration of the accused and the officer of that ward, Valenzuela, without giving the witnesses of the accused a hearing, which consisted of an immense public, not caring to trouble himself, perhaps, ordered the arrest of the supposed culprits, throwing them into this public jail as if they were dealing with the 'King of the wilderness of Cuba,' (a highway robber,) or the bandit Manuel Garcia, who was probably quietly at rest at that hour.

"That town is indignant with the conduct of the mayor! of the liberal party!!"

"And we ask, what crime may these missionaries have committed to have employed such disgraceful means with them? after having paraded them back and forth from the mayor's office to the judge's, until two o'clock A. M., when they were thrown into prison.

"May it be the influence of the Monks of the convent of San Francisco?"

"Do they fear lest they take away the income they have?"

La Lucha, an evening paper of wide circulation, in its issue of June 26th, had the following editorial:

"OUTRAGE IN GUANABACOA."

"Mr. Goiry, mayor of the liberal party of Guanabacoa has endeavored to make himself renowned, and has succeeded.

"Some days ago we published an article giving an account of Mr. Goiry's having suspended a meeting at the Workmen's Club, and preventing Mr. Francisco Arriaga from preaching, notwithstanding their having complied with the requirements of the law in regard to public meetings.

"In answer to our article, Mr. Goiry sent us one of his clerks, commissioning him to deny all facts that Mr. Goiry was accused of. Not later than yesterday we had the opportu-

tunity of seeing the order of the Mayor to the Director of the club, asserting the truth of what had been previously related us, including Mr. Goiry's peremptory claim of the use of his title as private gentleman, which his clerk also denied.

"It seems that the clerical element in Guanabacoa desires to perpetuate the impossible, as if it were possible to close heaven with one finger.

"It is scarcely credible that the authorities should uphold what this element dictates, without regarding the fundamental laws of the country, which grant liberty of conscience to the citizens.

"Last night a large number of people gathered at Bertimati street, composed of ladies and gentlemen of all classes of society, with the object of attending a religious meeting held by Mr. Alberto J. Diaz and Mr. Angel Godínez.

"During the service, while it was being conducted in peace and harmony, the police made their appearance and dispersed the meeting. (Still we acknowledge that the police were very civil.) This move naturally produced general protest and some persons showed discontent although peaceful. The police took Rev. Diaz and Godínez and also the owner of the house, Mr. Desiderio Herrera, to the mayor, Mr. Goiry, who sent them to the judge, and at two o'clock A. M. these three gentlemen were sent to prison.

"Now, what reason had Mr. Goiry, mayor of the liberal party, of Guanabacoa for dispersing such a peaceable meeting? Did he not know, as it officially appears from the proceedings, that the house, No. 38 Bertimati street, is a regular Baptist temple since Nov. 20, 1889? In the office of that ward, in charge of Andres Valenzuela, the registry folio 53 states that on Nov. 20, 1889, that notice was sent to the office of the municipality, that Mr. Herrera had established the Baptist Church in his house for the purpose of holding religious meetings.

"If the house at 38 Bertimati street has already been dedicated as a temple for some sect, it is difficult to comprehend how Mr. Goiry could forget it, and occasion the commotion that occurred last night in Guanabacoa, placing us in a very ridiculous light in the eyes of strangers, and that caused by a Mayor of the liberal party. The most intolerant retrograde mayor would not have done any worse.

"We will wait and see how this finishes."

The Discussion had the following:

"FACTS FROM GUANABACOA."

"Having been informed that three Baptist ministers had been arrested in Guanabacoa, we went to the Villa of Pepey Antonio and procured the following data:

"Having given previous notice, the ministers referred to, Mr. A. J. Diaz, Mr. Angel Godínez and Mr. Desiderio Herrera, congregated with a number of their church in Bertimati street 38, with a purpose of holding a meeting there in accordance with the custom of their church.

"While carrying on their meeting night before last, the police presented themselves in their midst and interrupted the meeting, dealing with it much in the same manner as gambling or some amusement prohibited by law.

"The police very politely saying: that they were very sorry, but they were fulfilling the order of the mayor, and brought the three ministers before the judge, and he resolved on sending them to prison. There is no describing the commotion and indignation this produced in that town and its vicinity.

"The free thinkers are very indignant with the mayor, Mr. Goiry, who they say has allowed himself to be influenced by the Retrogrades of that town, who yield to the intolerance of Catholicism, who finally learns on his relationship with Balboa, and as mayor occupies himself solely issuing orders for paying old debts, etc., etc.

"The mayor and his friends declare that the document of the Baptist temple is not altogether legal, contrary to the testimony of the accused, as it is not in conformity with all the requirements of the law, he considers it his duty to proceed in that manner. Finally it seems that the free-thinkers and the eternal dissenters think of making a manifestation against Mr. Goiry, and they will organize their meeting or something similar.

"We will inform the public of any further proceedings."

SOME INCIDENTS AND LESSONS FROM THE CYCLONE.

We have been permitted to see a private letter from one of the lady teachers in the Mission Sunday-school of the Seminary students whose rented hall was destroyed by the cyclone in Louisville. We have been so deeply touched by the thrilling story, so simply and beautifully told, that we have "captured" the letter, and give the following extracts from it, begging the accomplished writer (whose name we suppress) that she will pardon the liberty we take for the sake of the good that the publication may do. The letter was written to a former worker in the mission, and without any expectation that it would meet other eyes, much less be published. But here are the extracts:

LOUISVILLE, April 16th, 1890.

When you called to see me that last time before you left the city, and made the remark that you thought there was a crisis in the affairs of the mission, and I said that somehow I felt that I would not be much longer in the dear old mission, we neither of us thought in just what way the "crisis" would come to pass, and just why I would not be much longer there. My first thought after that terrible night, when I

realized just what had happened was of the mission, and when I read in the morning paper, among the names of the killed and wounded so many of my little ones, into whose sweet, bright faces, I had looked just the Sunday before, you who know how much I love my little ones, can form some conception of just how I felt. I went at once to the scene of desolation, and never to my dying day can I efface the first impressions—the wrecked homes, the confusion of broken telegraph and telephone wires, the tangled masses of debris that one had to climb over, the immense throngs of people, the sad faces of those who had lost their all, the dismantled hearth-stones, the broken expressions of thankfulness that it was not worse—I cannot write about it. I called first at Miss Kate Murray's, and met there my first view of ~~death~~ Ben Randolph was among the killed at the Falls City Hall, and had been brought home just a few moments before—a poor, disfigured body that denied his mother the sad pleasure of looking at him for the last time. No one had told me of his condition, and I looked at a body without a head. Oh, it was horrible. I did what I could there, and then hurried off to see poor Mrs. Barnes, whose son had met the same fate, frightfully mangled and disfigured. She was in a sad way, poor woman, and Rosa they told me had been crying all night long: "O, if Miss — would only come." They were both so glad to see me, and clung to me in a broken-hearted way that completely unnerved me. I was of real service there, and was so happy amid all the misery at being able to do anything. Then I hurried over to see Mrs. Simm—that was inexpressibly sad—two of her and my little ones dead, and one blind. You remember little Geneva whom I chose to lead the fairies in our little Christmas play, because she was such a bright, graceful, winsome little thing—you remember her sweet face, and her eager bright dancing dark eyes. Just the Sunday before, I remember I stooped and kissed her as she was singing so joyously and infec-

tiously the chorus "He loves me too, He loves me too, I know He loves me too" to Cassie's little song. When I saw the poor scarred little face that death had been so cruel to, my tears fell fast and heavily. And little Louis lay just beside her, their faces turned toward each other, as I remembered them so vividly in the little room at the Mission. But saddest of all was little Irene, who will always be blind they say. She put her little arms about my neck, her poor scarred face and sightless eyes upturned to mine, and said so softly, "I told mamma not to cry because I knew Geneva and Buddie had gone to Jesus because you told us so. I wanted to go too, but I must stay with mamma, because she has nobody but me." The poor mother and I could only weep

together—what could I say—home gone, everything lost and only one child left, and that one blind. They tell a sweet story about these two little children. You know Mr. Simm's store is just under the ill-fated Falls City Hall, and his home was buried under the ruins. While the brave workmen were struggling to rescue the bodies that terrible night, above the roar and crash of the storm, the flashing of lightning, the pealing of thunder, the noise of the falling timbers, brick and mortar, they heard a child's voice sweetly singing way back amidst the black darkness. "Oh take me as I am, Oh take me as I am, My only plea is, Christ died for me, Oh take me as I am." Guided by the strains, feverish hands worked desperately, but before they reached the little singer, the sounds ceased, and when they at last reached her, Christ had taken little Geneva just as she was. Just a Sunday or two before in talking to my little ones about the choosing of the twelve, I told them how Jesus chose them, and had them sing over and over again that chorus till all the little tots had caught the tune and the words; and if you could only have heard them! Do you think it was some subtle instinct that led the little one in the face of death and in the midst of suffering to raise her little voice in that song, or do you think she had really comprehended what it all meant, and her last words were a prayer? Do you know I so often think now of what you said to me, that you thought a great many of my little ones really were Christians? You cannot think how glad and sorrowful I am. My eyes are so blinded now with tears, that I can scarcely see the keys, and you must overlook all mistakes. Then I went to Mr. Cuscaden's—both George and Stella are alive, but they are afraid they are seriously injured. Then I went to the miserable home of the Smith boys in the alley back of Market street, and found Alfred dead—then little Charlie Gunther on Green street, and little Hester Brown who lived next to the Hall. So many are injured, and my class has suffered terribly. They are scattered to all points over the city, and I will never have again the same little ones together that I used to meet and teach in the dear old Mission. O, if I had only known that last Sunday was the last time. I do not think I will ever forget the lesson it has been to me, and I will never dare to be trifling and careless again. It has cut deeper than any life-experience I have yet had, and I do not think I will dare to be anything but very much in earnest, and wholly consecrated to my work. O, the sorrow of the thought of all I might have done—of the precious talents God had placed in my hands, of the lives and souls He had given me, and of how I have requited my trust. It is too much for me when I think

Continued on Sixth Page.

OUR HOME FIELD.

[Entered at the Post-office at Atlanta, Ga., as second-class mail matter.]

The price of OUR HOME FIELD has now been reduced to 25 cents per annum, for each paper regardless of the number taken by churches or individuals. We thus furnish an eight-page, illustrated paper for a mere pittance, and urge pastors and others to exert themselves to extend our circulation.

We have also reduced our advertising rates, for the terms of which application should be made to the Editor.

All communications for the columns of the paper, and all subscriptions or advertisements, or other matter pertaining to the paper should be addressed to J. W. JONES, Editor, P. O. Box 362, Atlanta, Ga.

J. WILLIAM JONES, Editor.

ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST, 1890.

THE HOME BOARD AND KIND WORDS.

Several of our brethren who warmly favored the abolition of the *Kind Words* series, its sale (or gift) to the American Baptist Publication Society, or its being run by private enterprise without any control or responsibility on the part of the Southern Baptist Convention, have published articles in which they have congratulated the denomination and the Board that this "burden" has been removed from the Home Board.

Some of them say they won a great victory in securing this action of the Convention, and some things have been published which (whether designed or not) have made the impression that because of mismanagement on the part of the Board, the Convention rose up as one man and demanded the severance of the *Kind Words* series from the Home Mission Board.

Now, we respectfully submit that there was no mismanagement on the part of the Board—that all insinuations to that effect are utterly unsubstantiated by the facts—and that the Board and their most active friends favored the severance and voted for the majority report which brought it about; while those who are now felicitating themselves on the victory which they won voted for the minority report which provided for the continuance of *Kind Words* until December, 1891, under the control of the Home Board—strongly recommended the series to the patronage of the Sunday-schools—and said not one word about ever removing the series from the control of the Board, leaving all of the questions involved to a committee which should report to the Convention next year.

We might leave the matter right here, as the above simple statement seems to us a sufficient answer to what has been said; but we deem it due alike to the Board, and to those whom we are trying to serve that we should give a brief summary of the facts connected with the putting of *Kind Words* under the Home Board, the management of the series by the Board, and the recent severance of these relations by the Convention.

When the old S. S. Board was abolished (for reasons unnecessary to give here), it was in debt about \$6,000, and the question was how this obligation of the Convention could be met.

It was proposed that the S. S. paper, *Kind Words*, should be turned over to the Home Mission Board, with instructions to them to run the paper and pay the debts of the S. S. Board, and to do it in such way as not to involve the Convention in further debt.

Rev. Dr. Sumner, the Secretary, begged the Convention not to saddle that debt on the Home Board, and plead with his brethren, even with tears, not to take the action proposed. But despite the protest of the Board, the Convention ordered the transfer, and the relations of the Home Board with the *Kind Words* series were thus established. The Board faithfully carried out the instructions of the Convention, and in a few years paid every dollar of the debt, and so reported to the Convention.

At the meeting of the Convention, in Augusta, the Board reported that the contract with J. W. Burke & Co., for the publication of *Kind Words* would soon expire, and asked instruction as to the making of a new contract, and also suggested the propriety of starting a *teacher*, and a series of *quarterlies*. A committee unanimously recommended and the Convention unanimously instructed the Board to start the series.

The Board reported to the Convention at Montgomery that they had made a contract (subject to the approval of the Convention) for the publication of the "graded series," and a committee unanimously recommended, and the Convention unanimously voted, that the contract was "entirely approved."

From that day the Board has carried out to the letter the instructions of the Convention; the Convention has never failed to approve the actions of the Board, and a valuable S. S. series has been built up, not only without expenditure or pecuniary risk to the Convention, but yielding us an annuity of \$1,000.

The contract made with the publishers (which the Convention at Montgomery "entirely approved," and the Convention at Memphis pronounced of "both moral and legal" force) requires and binds the Convention, and especially its officers, to use their best efforts to place the *Kind Words* series in all of our Sunday-schools; and if the Home Board has erred at all in reference to this matter it has been in not pushing the series as vigorously as it ought to have done.

The Board has never seen the day when it would not cheerfully have surrendered to other hands the charge of *Kind Words*, but at the same time insists, as it said to the Convention in its last report:

"1. That, in all its acts as they relate to these publications, it has, at every step, carefully sought and im-

plicitly obeyed the instructions, of this body.

"2. That, in the difficult and delicate task of managing these publications, it has, according to the wisdom given it, sought the best interest of the Convention and of the churches it represents.

"3. It has sometimes been silent when its failure to speak might be construed into confession of wrong or mistaken action, because it desired peace in our brotherhood more than it wanted justice for itself. Standing to-day in the presence of this body, which has so long honored it with its confidence, it can say, in all good conscience before God and men, that the review of its connection with these publications fails to bring to light one action taken by it that it would wish to change, or one word it has spoken which it would wish to blot from its record."

When Dr. Frost, of Virginia, was thinking of offering his now famous resolutions, he consulted the Secretaries and had their warm assurance that the Home Board would favor the transfer of *Kind Words* to another Board, or committee, not because they were not ready still to carry out the wishes of the Convention—not because they believed that the Board had been injured by its connection with *Kind Words*—but because they believed that by such transfer the series could have better superintendence and more efficient pushing. And we may add that the Secretaries and other members of the Board actively exerted themselves to remove from the minds of some of their friends the idea that the Frost resolutions were the slightest reflection on the Board, or its management of *Kind Words*, and thus secured their support of the measure. We really regarded the action at Fort Worth as a splendid victory for the Board; but if our friends on the other side persist in claiming that they won the victory we shall not dispute with them about it, but shall rejoice if we have gained unanimity on this vexed question.

And, of course, those who have criticized the Board or its officers, on account of anything done, or said in connection with *Kind Words*, will now, since the transfer of management, enter with new zeal upon the work of pushing the great interests of Home Missions.

THE SOUTH'S REDEMPTION.

This little book written by R. H. Edwards, editor of the *Manufacturers' Record*, Baltimore, treats of the material prosperity of the South. It presents many startling facts as to the advance made by the Southern States in the last ten years. We wish all our people would buy and read it. Twenty-five cents could not be better invested. The facts of this book present one of the strongest arguments for Home Missions that can be made. Material prosperity uncontrolled, by religion will be a curse to our people. I. T. T.

SYSTEMATIC BENEVOLENCE.

There is no lesson that our Baptist people need to learn more than the proper use of money in the work of the Lord.

Our Baptist fathers a century ago, disgusted with the abuse of money wrung from a taxed-burdened people by an established church, set their faces like a flint against the use of money in the support and spread of religious truth. Stated salaries for pastors were a thing unknown. No Baptist church would have offered one, and no Baptist preacher would have accepted one if offered. There were, indeed, voluntary gifts secretly made to those who preached the gospel, but both the giver and receiver refrained from speaking of such benefactions. Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth was the law governing such transactions. Gradually our people have been correcting their error into which our fathers had fallen. But our return to the true idea of the right use of money for religious purposes has been slow, and is yet far from being complete.

While there is a general prevalence of the idea that the pastor ought to be supported, in perhaps a majority of cases this support is meagre at least, and its payment is often delayed to the great embarrassment of the preacher. There is some obligation felt by the most of our people to comply with the agreement made with the pastor, but in very many churches no system worthy of the name exists for the collection of the amount needed for this purpose.

The consequences of this unbusiness-like policy falls upon the pastor who is oftentimes compelled to have long patience, waiting for the promised sum needed to meet his family expenses.

Beyond the bounds of the church the obligation to pay money for religious purpose is felt by but few of our people.

For missions, for education, for charity, they give from impulse, in response to appeals, which their nature generously will not allow them to resist; but they do not realize that they are under any obligation to help in the spread of the gospel and the promotion of Christ's glory in the earth any further than the surplus of their means, over and above what is needed to meet their desire, may enable them to do.

The idea of making a sacrifice for Christ, of real self-denial for his glory is a rare thing among our membership.

The scriptures which teach that we are not our own; that we have been bought with a price; that we are bound to glorify God in our bodies and spirits which are His; that we are required to hold Christ and his cause first in our affections, and that "he who loveth father or mother or houses or lands more than me is not worthy of me," are almost meaningless expressions to the mass of our people.

It must be evident to one who thinks upon this subject that we cannot hope for the world's redemption until there shall be found in the hearts of our people the imperious conviction and the burning desire that our lives must be His, and given to spread His truth and to establish his kingdom.

The attainment of such a conviction and desire is not the work of a day, but a growth that like leaven works through and permeates the soul. Our people must be educated up to this sublime idea of living for Christ.

Few things will be more effective in this work than the compliance with the scriptural injunction for giving, "On the first day of the week let every one of you lay by him in store as the Lord has prospered him."

The manner of giving is the important part of this injunction. First it is to be done *every week*. Second, it is to be done *after an inventory of the Divine blessings* has been taken. It is not the careless dropping of a scanty offering into the Lord's treasury on Sunday morning. That is not a compliance with the law.

This offering must be based upon an accurate review of the blessings of the past week and *proportioned to them*.

No Christian can obey this command without receiving a spiritual benefit on his own soul far more precious than the offering he makes.

That spiritual exercise of recalling week by week the blessings received enlarges every power of the renewed soul and draws him into closer sympathy with the gracious purposes of his Redeemer. It will strengthen the growing conviction of his heart, that what Christ came into the world to accomplish ought to be to him the all controlling purpose of his life. Week by week he will more clearly see that to give the gospel to every creature ought to be the supreme end of his existence.

The latest news from Diaz is that he is out of prison, but still "under bond," his case having been carried to the Supreme Court, and he confidently awaiting the result, as there is absolutely no case against him. But the Romish authorities are seeking to annoy and persecute him in every possible way, and fervent prayers should constantly go up that the God of Jacob may shield, protect, and help his servants, and that all of these things which seem to be against them, may be overruled and controlled to "the furtherance of the Gospel" in Cuba.

Treasurers of Conventions, Associations or churches having money for Home Missions should forward it *at once*, as we need every cent due us.

Nature never commits forgery by writing false characteristics upon the human face.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

We call special attention to the advertisements of the schools and colleges presented in our columns, and we urge our readers to study them all. But we feel constrained to add a brief notice of each.

WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY, located at Lexington, Va., and presided over by that accomplished scholar, and courteous Christian gentleman, Gen. G. W. C. Lee, has had the rare good fortune of having been endowed by Washington, and presided over by R. E. Lee—the grandest college President this country has ever produced—and has now the rare combination of an able Faculty, a high standard of scholarship, and a location amid the green fields, clear streams, and beautiful blue mountains and health-giving climate of the far famed Valley of Virginia. Our residence of six years in Lexington and intimate association with Washington and Lee, its Faculty, its students, and its course of instruction, enable us to commend it in strong terms.

THE VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE, located also at Lexington, Va., has for many years won and maintained the sobriquet of "The West Point of the South," and we do not hesitate to say that in certain important particulars it is greatly the superior of the United States Military Academy. "The Father of the Institute," Gen. F. H. Smith, who had been its zealous, able, and efficient superintendent since its organization, having passed away last year, the Institute has been exceedingly fortunate in securing as his successor Gen. Scott Shipp, who had been its commandant of Cadets for many years, and has the highest qualifications for his new position.

THE SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA FEMALE INSTITUTE has proven one of the most brilliant successes of any school with which we are acquainted. Rev. J. R. Harrison has been for years one of the grandest missionaries, one of the noblest preachers of the gospel, whom we have ever known, and whom for many years we have "loved for his work's sake," but while he will have many "stars in his crown of rejoicing," and it will be said of him many times "his works do follow him," yet his fittest epitaph will be "founder of the Southwest, Virginia Female Institute."

The school is exceedingly fortunate in its able President (Brother S. D. Jones, who gave up a lucrative law practice for his present position), its accomplished Faculty, its admirable course of instruction, its large patronage, its beautiful and healthful location, its home influences and religious atmosphere, and the remarkably low charges at which it places its splendid advantages.

THE MARION MILITARY INSTITUTE, located at Marion, Ala., admirably meets a pressing need and fills an important sphere. Col. J. T. Murfee, an honor graduate of the Virginia Military Institute, who was for so many years the able President of Howard College, has few equals as a manager of boys and young men, and Alabama and the South are to be congratulated on the success of the Institute, which he established three years ago in the Howard college building.

A recent circular sent out by the Institute—a copy of which we would advise all interested to write to Col. Murfee and secure—quotes freely from high Northern authorities on "College Reform," by which it is proposed to save both time and money, and shows that these authorities are now advocating methods of reform which the Marion Military Institute has been practically and successfully working since its foundation.

Our personal acquaintance with Col. Murfee as a Christian gentleman and an able educator enables us to commend his school in strong terms.

THE JUDSON FEMALE INSTITUTE, located also at Marion, Ala., has had a long career of success, and usefulness. But under its present able and accomplished president (our old friend, Prof. S. W. Averett, formerly of the Roanoke Female College, Danville, Va., and who was one of the most gallant and accomplished of that galaxy of naval officers who gave up place and brilliant prospects in the United States service to serve the land and cause they loved so well), assisted by a large and efficient corps of teachers, and in their new and beautiful buildings, which seem to admirably combine all of the modern improvements of taste, convenience, and comfort, "the Judson" has not only renewed its youth, but has entered upon a new and brilliant career and will steadily maintain its position in the very front rank of female colleges.

THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY has so warm a place in our heart that it is difficult for us to speak of it in "sober phrase." But as our name stands second on its matriculation book of its first session in 1859, as we have had two sons there, and have two more whom we expect to send, and as during all these years we have studied the Seminary and watched the men it has sent out, and the work they have done, we do not hesitate to say that it is, in our judgment, by large odds the best Theological Seminary on this continent, and the young Baptist preacher of the South who is induced, by whatever cause, to go elsewhere for his theological training, makes a very wide mistake. By its peculiar organization—"the University free system" applied to Theological instruction—it is en-

abled to give at the same time most valuable instruction to the mere English Student, and the highest advantages to students of Greek, Hebrew and Latin theology. From a quite extensive examination into the course of instruction, and standard of graduation in the leading Theological Seminaries of this country, we do not hesitate to say that there is not one of them at all comparable to the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville. Above all there is a spirit of deep-toned piety and self-sacrificing consecration pervading the Seminary, and it sends out missionaries and pastors of the highest type.

God bless our Seminary, its faculty and its students, should be a prayer constantly welling up from the hearts of Southern Baptists. And along with our prayers should go our contributions and our sons.

RICHMOND COLLEGE, located in the beautiful capital of the Old Dominion, is in the ability of its faculty, the extent and thoroughness of its course, the high standard of scholarship, the beauty of its grounds, the extent and adaptation of its buildings, and other advantages which it presents, one of the leading colleges of the country. The "School of Law" has been recently established on a firm basis by the liberality of the family of its noble patron, T. C. Williams, Esq., and other improvements have been made, and are contemplated, which will add to the already high advantages of the college. We are glad that it does not call itself a "University," or aspire to be anything save a *model college*, which it unquestionably is.

GLADE SPRING MALE ACADEMY, located at Glade Spring, Virginia, near Bristol, and in one of the loveliest regions that the sun shines upon, is very fortunate in having as its principals two young men, W. R. Edmundson and W. B. Loving, of fine scholarship, "aptness to teach," and capacity to govern, and we can, from personal knowledge, commend the school as one of the best, and one that offers rare advantages at small cost.

MARY SHARP FEMALE COLLEGE, Winchester, Tenn., has enjoyed for many years the reputation of being one of the best colleges for girls in the country.

Its reputation will not suffer in the hands of its new President, our University of Virginia friend, Dr. John L. Johnson, who brings to the discharge of his duties rare qualities of mind and heart, as well as high attainments and wide experience as a teacher. If we had a daughter to educate we should not hesitate to commit her to Dr. John L. Johnson and his well selected and efficient faculty.

THE SOUTHERN FEMALE (COX) COLLEGE, at LaGrange, Ga., is without doubt one of the very best colleges in the country when we consider the ability of the Faculty, the extent and thoroughness of its courses of instruction, and its admirable apparatus, library and general appointments. We had long had a high opinion of the college, and our estimate was decidedly raised by attendance on its last commencement and personal inspection of its splendid advantages.

Send for catalogue and "souvenir" and see for yourself what the college offers.

MERCER UNIVERSITY, located at Macon, Ga., under the able and zealous management of President Nunnally, has largely increased its patronage during the past year. New buildings have been erected and others are in course of erection, the endowment is steadily increasing, and the prospect is brighter than ever that the Baptists of Georgia are going to rally around their college and make it better and more worthy of support than ever before.

It has been said that "bricks, books, and brains" (*three B's*) are necessary to a college, and a friend has suggested "a fourth B, viz., boys," and we trust that the friends of Mercer will continue to add to the large stock of the "Four B's" which it already has. Send for catalogue, and see, in detail, its advantages.

TO THE BAPTISTS OF THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION.

DEAR BRETHREN—We, the Sunday-school Committee of the Southern Baptist Convention, are, among other things, charged with the duty of collecting Sunday-school statistics throughout the South, to be reported at every session of that body; and the object of this paper is to call attention to this work and make some suggestion as to how it can be best accomplished.

Our only hope of collecting complete statistics from the churches is through the District Associations to which they make annual reports.

We therefore suggest that each associational secretary immediately secure from the Baptist Book Concern, in Louisville, Ky., a supply of blank church letters, and send one to each church clerk in the association, with the earnest request that it be used in making the annual report. These blanks cost but little, a full supply for the largest association not exceeding one dollar.

We name the Baptist Book Concern simply because we know that blanks covering every point of the statistics we desire can be had there, and so far as we know at present, nowhere else.

Profoundly impressed with the magnitude and importance of this work, we appeal to the brethren for their kind assistance. Especially do

we request that the moderator of each District Association call attention to the work of our committee and endeavor to induce the body to require of its secretary three things:

1. At least one month before the meeting of the association to furnish each church with one of the above mentioned blanks, or a similar one, requesting that it be used in reporting to the body.

2. To tabulate and print in the minutes all the Sunday-school statistics found in these reports, or otherwise secured.

3. To send a copy of the minutes, every year, to the secretary of this committee at Louisville, Ky.

Since the period of District Associational meetings is so near at hand, it may not be practicable this year to have all the church clerks supplied with suitable blanks, therefore we suggest that the following points be covered by them in their letters to the associations:

Number of Sunday schools connected with the church, stating the number classed as mission schools.

Number of officers and teachers.

Number of scholars enrolled during the year.

Average attendance.

Number of scholars baptized.

Number of volumes in library.

Number of *Kind Words* series, of each grade, taken.

Amounts contributed by school and for what purposes.

Name and post-office of superintendent.

We respectfully request each Baptist paper in the South to publish this letter at once, and call special attention to it editorially.

Yours in the service of Christ.

ARTHUR PETER.

W. B. CALDWELL,
WILLIAM HARRISON,
T. M. SWANN,
CHAS. W. GREENS,
J. T. O'NEAL,
T. C. BELL,
J. J. RUCKER,
M. M. RILEY,

Com.

GEORGE W. BAINES,
Secretary.

TEXAS.

Quarterly Report of One Hundred and Five Missionaries, for the Quarter ending June 30th, 1890.

Days labored, 6,229; stations supplied, regularly and irregularly, 408; miles traveled, 53,863; sermons preached, 3,048; exhortations and other religious addresses, 1,782; total sermons and other religious addresses, 4,830; baptized into mission churches, 546; received by letter and restoration by mission churches, 508; total received by mission churches, 1,144; professed conversions, 744; churches assisted in organizing, 30; prayer-meetings assisted in organizing, 82; Sunday-schools assisted in organizing, 82; prayer-meetings led, 857; elders or bishops assisted in ordaining, 10; deacons assisted in ordaining, 24; pages religious literature distributed, 181,362; religious

visits, 7,946; church houses built in connection with labor, number, 11, cost, \$9,419; books, Bibles, etc., distributed, number, 462, cost, \$281.40; collected for State missions, \$7,460.

In presenting this report of the work, Rev. J. B. Cranfill says: "It is gratifying to state that in almost all lines of work there is a large increase over a corresponding period of last year. In the item of missionaries employed, there is an increase of 16; in miles traveled, 12,303; in sermons preached, 1,197; in additions to mission churches, 512; in pages of literature distributed, 101,362; in church houses built, 9; and in cost of same, \$6,419; in collections for State missions, \$2,521.42. The Lord is blessing us, and I am, indeed, thankful that the work is so prosperous."

We have deeply sympathized with Brother Cranfill in his own sickness, and that of his wife, and pray that the convalescence which we rejoice to hear, has begun, may soon enable him to be in "full harness" again.

(Continued from third page.)

of it, and I can never recall the lost opportunities. Pray for me won't you that the lesson may not have been given in vain, and that I may love my little ones more, and count the teaching of them my greatest privilege?

But aside from the loss of life, do you know I think the tornado has done us all good? It has made us realize that our work is not play, but the solemn dealing with immortal souls. It has drawn us all together, made us forget all past differences, and a common purpose—the good of the Mission—actuates us all. It has shown, too, that our work has not been without its fruits, and I never knew till now how much the people at large were interested, and loved our Mission. We have had many visitors, all delighted and surprised, and I have outsiders in my class all the time. Fortunately I forget after the first two or three minutes that they are there, and do not remember it till they come up to speak to me about "your remarkable class." But what pleases me most is the gratitude and love of the Mission people, how they welcome me, and tell me of things my little ones tell them that show that my work has not been altogether in vain. In the face of death, men lose their shyness and unwillingness to speak of sacred things, and these rough and seemingly uncouth men have told me with tears in their eyes of the thoughts that came to them that night when no one expected to see the morn. They told me of the songs the little ones sang, how they loved to hear them, and of the better thoughts the little voices would bring into their hardened hearts. Do you know I always think of that now, and try to make the little ones sing with all the clearness and distinctness of utterance possible? I will never forget those visits in these dark days—such

a mixture of sadness and gladness—sadness with the thoughts of the bright little faces I would see no more, of the desolated homes, of the cruel want and poverty, and joy at the unmistakable signs of love and almost a kind of reverence that met me on all sides. As soon as I would enter the storm-swept district the word would go round in some mysterious way, Miss — is here, and then the little ones would come darting out from among all manner of heaps and piles of debris, and seize upon me in joyous welcome. And so surrounded by throngs of children I would go from house to house in and out of alleys, climb rickety stairs, sit in roofless rooms, and hear over and over again the tale of that terrible night. I would ask my little ones if they were afraid, and they would answer with astonished voices, "Why, no, Miss —, we prayed before we went to bed," for many of the little ones were abed even at that early hour. If ever I met with true heroes, and heard tales of true heroism, I have met and heard them during these dark days. As soon as these poor men found their own families safe, though all was gone, they left home and toiled all night and the next day to rescue the poor unfortunates at the Falls City Hall. Poor men who had only their day's wages to support their families worked unremittingly and tirelessly, and to the end refused a cent of remuneration. I honor and love these people, and am so glad to be able to do anything for them. All these districts were guarded by policemen and the legion, but I obtained a pass, and went in and out unmolested, till all got to know me, and a smile was my usual greeting, instead of a demand to show my pass.

I wish you could have taken that walk with us—we could not tell where we were—all the old landmarks were gone, and nothing but shapeless masses of brick and mortar marked what had been stores and dwellings the Sunday before. There were comical features too, amid all the desolation, and I was in the hysterical state of "kind of smily round the lips and teary round the lashes." I think I was a little of a puzzle to Mr. M—, while Miss L— and Mr. C— were in a state of repressed astonishment at the way I threaded the alleys, and dived in and out among the ruins, to come out surrounded by a posse of my little ones. I counted each one I found alive as so much treasure. When we reached the Mission, we found it a shapeless, confused mass—get Harper's Weekly and look at it—Mrs. Burns' piano supporting the roof at one corner, and a single chair gallantly riding astride the ramparts. The Kindergarten had just moved that day to Twelfth and Main, and by a mysterious fate escaped the storm, and saved their piano and furniture. To my wild proposal to mount the ruins there was no dissenting voice, and we were soon in what had been the

Mission. Miss L—'s chairs had not been moved the fraction of an inch, but that was about all there was. We found the closet under a mass of bricks and mortar, and fell to work to clear away. It was found lying with the door downward, and on being turned over and forced open, the contents were found to be as secure as we had left them. I got out the register, my song books, and a few other things we would need to start with, and then the gentlemen nailed it up again, and carried it back to a possibly more secure place. I wish you could have seen the organ. Curiously enough I dived down till I found the organ book, and would you believe it, it was open at the page "God be with you till we meet again," the last song we had sung at the dear old Mission. I was half laughing and half crying. I proposed we each take an organ key as a memento of the old room, write the date of the storm upon it, and keep it as a bit of sentiment. So we fell to work; I got the two reed boards, and would you believe it my mother discovered one of them would do excellently well to hang her kitchen spoons upon, so now it is hanging up in the kitchen, with an array of spoons, potato-mashers, and egg-beaters upon it. I tell her she has not one bit of sentiment. But "Caesar, dead and turned clay, would stop a crack to keep the wind away," and I must expect no better of my organ reed. The other she shall not have, for it is going to adorn my new infant-class room when I get one. We had a splendid view of the storm-swept district as we stood at the edge of the outer wall, but when I showed my mother afterwards where I stood she nearly fainted. Do you know I had a curious feeling as if I had seen it all before, I think it must have been from the pictures of such scenes I have seen. We four had a teachers' meeting up there—a memorable one—and we all felt that we could not let a single Sunday go by without having our scholars round us. It was not a flattering prospect for a Sunday-school—scholars dead, scattered, homes destroyed, clothes lost, but we all felt moved by the same impulse—the feeling that we must go on. I happened to think of the Lutheran church on Grayson street, and we went out to look at it. The preacher lives next door, and he was so kind to us, and in a funny mixture of Dutch and English, offered us the use of his church till we could do better. We accepted his offer in the same spirit in which it was given, and then I dragged Mr. — off to make a few hurried visits with me to get the news circulated among the scholars as best I could. We had it announced in all of our churches the next morning that we would resume work that afternoon, and you can judge of the other teachers' astonishment. It was a master stroke policy, and we were the heroes of the hour, and praised everywhere for our pluck. That afternoon I

gathered together a little scared, white-looking handful of forty-five, and oh, the precious time we had—how they clung to me, how they sang, how they talked of the wonderful things that had happened, and how tenderly and reverently they listened as I talked to them of the little ones who were with us just the Sunday before, but who had gone before us and who were even then with Jesus, singing their songs in heaven.

We had a number of visitors that afternoon, a great many of the students, and we all had a chance to feel our bones, and satisfy ourselves that we were alive. We are still meeting there, as we can find no suitable place, though that is far from suitable. I never appreciated our old room till now, and would be willing to climb six pairs of stairs to get into one just like it. I do wish we could get settled, for then I would feel like going to work in earnest. As it is I have to go for nearly all the little ones, and take them home again. The two little Fish-back boys have come back again, having just moved into the neighborhood, and I am planning all kinds of songs for the future. I suppose the boys have told you all about the building fund, and if that plan is consummated, I will feel as if the cyclone was a blessing in disguise.

Monday night we had an entertainment for the benefit of the Mission, and we had substantial proof of the estimation in which our Mission is held, for the room was tested to its fullest seating capacity, and the aisles were filled with chairs. Prof. Hawes, with his accustomed generosity, tendered his services gratis, and we had a delightful evening. I do not know just yet what we have realized, but I think it must be large.

Other parts of the letter are of deep interest, but are too personal for publication.

We may add that the collection of funds for the building of a neat chapel for this mission has been pushed until they are in sight of this most desirable end.

Any one desiring to make a contribution to this noble work can do so by forwarding the money to Rev. B. Mauley, Louisville, and we are sure that all who read the above touchingly beautiful letter will want to take some stock in "the Mission" both for the sake of what it has done, and for what it may do in the future.

RECEIPTS OF THE HOME MISSION BOARD FROM JULY 1, TO JULY 31, 1890.

ALABAMA.

Sunbeams, Myrtlewood, for Havana house, \$3.00; W. B. Crumpton, Corresponding Secretary, 24.14; W. B. Crumpton, Corresponding Secretary, for Cuba, 12.80; W. B. Crumpton, Corresponding Secretary, for Indians, 25.50; Young People's Missionary Society, St. Francis Street Sunday-school, Mobile, for Indians, 15.00; Newberry Society, for Havana house, 6.00; Cusseta church, 4.30; Cusseta Sunday school, 6.00; Young Reapers' Society, Cusseta church, 2.48; Verbena church, 5.50; Mt. Lebanon church, 6.00; Seal church, 4.00; Town Creek church, 2.35.
Total for the month, \$408.66.
Previously reported, \$168.30.
Aggregate since May, \$577.16.

ARKANSAS.

Young people, Conway, for Havana house, \$9.80; Second church, Little Rock, 5.00; Ozark Sunday-school, 8.20.
Total for the month, \$23.10.
Previously reported, \$47.25.
Aggregate since May, \$70.35.

FLORIDA.

W. N. Chaudoin, Corresponding Secretary, \$100.00.
Aggregate since May, \$100.00.

GEORGIA.

Cartersville Sunday school, for Cuban Cem. and Ptg. Press, \$10.00; Young Ladies' Society, Milledgeville, for Cuban Cem. and Ptg. Press, 5.95; J. H. DeVotie, Corresponding Secretary, for Cuba, 130.00; J. H. DeVotie, Cor. Sec., for Cuban Cem. and Ptg. Press, 1.00; J. H. DeVotie, Cor. Sec., 1.75; Greensboro Sunday-school, for Cuban Cem. and Ptg. Press, 10.00; J. H. DeVotie, Corresponding Secretary, 93.32; J. H. DeVotie, Cor. Sec., for A. J. Diaz, 9.04; J. H. DeVotie, Cor. Sec., for Cuba, 10.50; J. H. DeVotie, Cor. Sec., for A. J. Diaz, 5.00; J. H. DeVotie, Cor. Sec., for Indians, 22.50; J. H. DeVotie, Cor. Sec., for Havana house, 14.08.
Total for the month, \$314.04.
Previously reported, \$21.25.
Aggregate since May, \$335.29.

KENTUCKY.

Mt. Zion church, for Havana house, \$5.30; J. W. Waider, Corresponding Secretary, 349.52.
Total for the month, \$354.72.
Previously reported, \$210.10.
Aggregate since May, \$564.82.

LOUISIANA.

Aggregate since May, \$15.00.

MARYLAND.

Woman's Miss. Society, for New Orleans, \$104.92; Woman's Miss. Society, for Indians, 205.97; Woman's Miss. Society, for Cuba, 118.76; Woman's Miss. Society, for Cuba school, 5.30; Woman's Miss. Society, for Chinese, 62.42; Woman's Miss. Society, for colored people, \$2.41.
Total for the month, \$639.78.
Previously reported, \$28.67.
Aggregate since May, \$668.45.

MISSOURI.

Pierce City Sunday-school, for Cuban Cem. and Ptg. Press, \$5.00; A. F. Fleet, Tr., H. and F. M. Com., 289.96; Mrs. Ben. May, St. Louis, for Havana house, 15.00; Blanche Ferguson, Steelville, for Havana house, 1.00; J. M. Hoellin, 11.25.
Total for the month, \$322.71.
Previously reported, \$1,152.38.
Aggregate since May, \$1,475.09.

MISSISSIPPI.

Nothing received.
Aggregate since May, .50.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Nothing received.
Aggregate since May, \$11.44.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Bethlehem church, \$5.00; Corinth church, 19.00; Grantville church, 10.00; Newberry Sunday-school, 2.21; Sunbeam Society, Newberry, for Havana house, 32.00; Hartsville church, 11.93; Cent. Com. W. M. Soc. to Havana house, 7.80; Cent. Com. W. M. Soc. to Cuba, 40; Cent. Com. W. M. Soc. to Indians, 4.00; Cent. Com. W. M. Soc., 103.85; Congaree Sunday-school, 3.00; Miss Sallie Bell Watts, for Havana house, 2.00; Grantville Sunday-school, for Cuban Cem. & Ptg. Press, 10.00; Taylors church, 4.00; The Upper Marion Union, 63.87; W. F. Cox, Anderson, 6.48; Lebanon Sunday-school, for Cuban Cem. & Ptg. Press, 5.00; Abbeville church, 5.00; Antioch church, 3.00; Mount Creek Sunday-school, 4.75; Sumter church, 10.74; Saldanham church, 1.75; Miss Fannie L. Lee, 1.00; Mt. Zion, for Havana house, 2.00; Berea church, 7.50; Gilead church, 1.25; Red Oak Grove Sunday-school, 65; Sumter church, 12.12; Parkersville Sunday-school, 1.70; Parkersville church, 5.75; Hickory Grove church, 1.00; Holly Grove church, 5.00; Blackstock Sunday-school, for Cuban Cem. & Ptg. Press, 10.00; First church, Greenville, 14.35; Donnalds church, 10.85; Brassy Fork church, 1.85; Johnston church, 8.00; Johnston Sunday-school, 5.00; Bolling Springs church, 4.45; Chestnut Ridge church, 3.00; Rabun Creek church, 3.95; Bush Island church, 3.69; Providence church, 1.75; Hebron church, 5.32; Mountain View church, 2.81; West End church, Greenville, Cuban Cem. & P. Press, 5.00; Horeb church, 10.00; Z. G.

Pittman, Wellfords, for Havana house, 2.51; Lynchburg church, 2.60.

Total for the month, \$441.16.
Previously reported, \$183.22.
Aggregate since May, \$624.38.

TENNESSEE.

South Pittsburg church, 80; Shepherd Hill church, 53; Unity church, 95; Mrs. S. E. Nelson, Chattanooga, 2.35; Miss Nannie Settle, Nashville, for Havana house, 1.25; Mrs. J. W. Settle, Nashville, for Havana house, 5.00; W. M. Soc. North Edgefield church, Nashville, for Havana house, 1.00; Gallatin church, 5.00; Concord church, 2.00; O. L. Halley, V. P., 60.00; New Hope church, 3.89.
Total for the month, \$82.77.
Previously reported, \$99.55.
Aggregate since May, \$182.32.

TEXAS.

Rehoboth Association, \$8.15; C. E. Stephens, Superintendent, 27.95; Baptist church, Wichita Falls, for Cuban Cem. & Ptg. Press, 10.25; C. E. Stephens, Superintendent, 7.55.
Total for the month, \$53.90.
Previously reported, \$849.70.
Aggregate since May, \$903.60.

VIRGINIA.

Sunbeams, Hamilton, for Havana house, \$10.00.
Previously reported, \$2.00.
Aggregate since May, \$12.00.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Second church Sunday-school, Washington, D. C., for Cuban Cem. & Ptg. Press, \$10.00.

Previously reported, \$698.68.
Aggregate since May, \$608.68.
Total receipts for the month, \$2,760.84.
Previously reported, \$3,488.24.
Aggregate since May, \$6,249.08.

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